SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The corner stone of a new Catholic church will be laid next Sunday afternoon at the corner of Gilbert and Mercer streets, by the Rev. Dr. Carrigan, administrator of the diocese of Newark during Bishop Bayley's absence. All the Catholic societies in the city will march in procession and extensive preparations are being made in order that the occasion may be as solemn and imposing as possible. The church will be dedicated to St. Bridget—a very appropriate title, considering the rapid increase of the Irish Catholic population in that district.

Hoboken.

NOT A SUICIDE.—The death of Mr. Foster in Hoboken on Sunday did not result from an attempt at suicide as erroneously stated in yesterday's HERALD, but from a wound accidentally received in the wrist of the deceased while in the transaction of his business as a butcher. The person's name was Jacob and not Michael Foster.

EXCITING ROW.—Yesterday afternoon four men named Peter Schneider, John St. Clair, John Burman and David McDonald quarrelled in a saloon, using bottles, chairs and every available weapon, but without any serious damaging effect, unless to the chattels of the establishment. Officer Murphy undertook to arrest McDonald, and, while conveying him to the police station, he made a vigorous effort to escape; but after an exciting chase, during which, it is alleged, the officer discharged three shots from his revolver at the swift-footed McDonald, the latter was recaptured and locked up till this morning, when he will have a hearing before Justice White. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the others.

Hudson City.

THE HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.—An addition of two field pieces is at last made by the ordnance department at Trenton to the Hudson County Artillery. The battery now consists of six pieces, one located at Hoboken, one at Union Hill and four in Hudson City.

Newark.

A "QUEER" TRANSACTION.—An alleged passer of the "queer," named Henry Greene, was arrested yesterday by detective Nettleship, on suspicion. Henry hails from Jersey City, and withal has a very respectable appearance. He was committed to jail in default of $5,000.

ORDINATION CEREMONIES.—In the Episcopal church of St. Barnabas, at Roseville, yesterday, the Reverend Messrs. Danners, of Dr. Phillips' church, and Martin, of Bloomfield, were ordained to the office of the priesthood by Bishop Odenheimer in presence of a large and deeply interested congregation.

DECIDEDLY INTERESTING TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—A communication was received yesterday by the assistant assessors of the Fifth district from Assessor R. B. Hathorne, requesting them to notify all liquor dealers that on and after the 25th inst. they must dispense with stand casks. Liquor thereafter found in them, whether foreign or domestic, will be subject to seizure.

Summit.

COLLISION ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon an empty coal car attached to a train got off the track near Stanley, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. A flagman was sent back to warn westward bound trains, but in spite of this precaution the coal train was run into by the locomotive of a heavy freight train, and a general smash up of coal cars was the result. The crash was distinctly heard at Summit. The engineer, Vanness, was slightly burned. The road was blocked for nearly three hours.

Paterson.

THE LOCOMOTIVE BUSINESS.—The number of locomotives built in and shipped from Paterson during the month of October, was twenty-seven, or one for every working day.

RESIGNATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. Mason Gallagher, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Paterson, has resigned, to take charge of a new church just established at Delaine, Wis., by Jay Cooke, and which is said to be the most northerly parish in the United States.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—William Coons and Peter Wendell, two boarders at the Military Hall Hotel, on Sunday night became involved in a dispute as to whom the two beds belonged. The quarrel resulted in a fight, in which Wendell struck Coons two or three heavy blows with the handle of a large dirk knife to the disfiguration of the countenance of the complainant. Wendell was lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STEALING A CHIMNEY.—A degraded looking specimen of humanity, named John Welch, complained before the Recorder yesterday afternoon that a party of boys had stolen his chimney, and he was unable, consequently, to have any fire. John had neglected to get the names of the young rascals, but had instead endeavored to sketch their portraits, and he was highly indignant because his Honor considered them insufficiently accurate to lead to the apprehension of the young chimney thieves.

Trenton.

NEW STREETS TO BE OPENED.—The time having expired for the filing of remonstrances against the opening of Taylor, Furman and Quarry streets, it is now settled that these thoroughfares will be laid out, as in neither case did a requisite number of those assessed object thereto.

ARGUMENT FOR NEW TRIAL.—In the Supreme Court yesterday argument was heard on a motion for a new trial in the case of the Newark and New York Railroad Company et al. vs. Cuff, administrator. This was an action brought in the Hudson county courts to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, which occurred in November, 1867, from an explosion of nitro-glycerine at the works of the railroad company in the city of Bergen, in Hudson county. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The motion for a new trial is based on objections to the judge's charge. Decision reserved.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The new Board of Supervisors met yesterday at the Court House, White Plains, and organized by electing William Cauldwell, of Morrisania, president. When some ordinary routine business had been despatched, Supervisor Hatfield, of Westchester, on behalf of a committee appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by the last Board, presented to the president a unique ivory gavel, encircled with a gold band, on which was engraved an appropriate inscription. The recipient, in responding, alluded particularly to the harmony which characterized the proceedings of their body during his extended term of membership, and concluded with an earnest wish that the deliberations of the Board might still continue to merit the approval of its numerous constituents. The political status of the Board this year is seventeen democrats to seven republicans. To-day the Canvassers will organize as a Board of County Canvassers.

NEWBURG, N. Y.

OIL CARS BURNED.—On Saturday two cars, loaded with barrels of kerosene oil, were destroyed by fire at Vail's Gate, on the New York branch of the Erie Railway. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a hot "journal." Loss about $2,500.

LONG ISLAND.

A NOVEL ROBBERY IN NEWTOWN.—For a week or more no inconsiderable amount of thieving has been carried on in Queens county, and goods to a great extent have, in many cases, been feloniously extorted. The latest is that of Saturday night, perpetrated in the village of Newtown, Queens county, by which a gentleman named William Fitzgerald lost goods to the amount of $. At about the hour of two o'clock, on Monday morning, the house was entered by two men with blackened faces, who made so much noise as to awaken Mr. Fitzgerald, who crept cautiously from his couch to reconnoitre the premises, when, on gaining the hallway, a dark lantern was opened upon his face and his sight obscured, that everything was imperceptible. He was seized by the two men, who gagged him and took him to the staircase, and then proceeded to the chamber of the other members of the family and administered chloroform to them. Having thus become masters of the situation they pilfered every bureau and bedchamber in the house, and succeeded in carrying away about $600 worth of property. While about to leave they unloosed Mr. Fitzgerald's arms, and, clambering into a wagon, succeeded in making their escape. The other bandits, before the proprietor had loosed his feet, committed since his is one of the boldest robberies generally believed the Malcom robbery, and it is generally the same parties who burglariously entered the Long Island Railroad Company's office on the night of the same Friday night.

GERMAN LABOR UNION.

The delegates to the Arbeiter Unions of the various German Trades associations met last evening at 295 Bowery. Mr. Conrad Kuhn in the chair. Twenty-three societies were represented. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting the following trustees were elected:—Messrs. Tourette, Fink and Volbrecht. Mr. Sigfried Meyer was elected finance secretary and Mr. Jacob Utz controlling secretary. A special committee from the Journeymen Barbers' Union was admitted, received, and promised the Union pledged to their support of the Union to obtain short hours.

A committee was also present from the German Central Organization, asking the Union to send delegates to their Convention, which notification was assented to.

ant aldermen this week. Mr. Rosenstock, of the Troy Collar Laundry Union, was admitted as a delegate.

A communication was read from the Workingmen's Union, of which Nelson W. Young is President, asking the co-operation of this body in investigating the condition of workingmen who are obliged to live altogether in their workshops, and suggesting some remedy, for which a committee of three was appointed. It was next decided to start a striker's fund on the first of the year. A resolution was passed that the Union should not in future patronize the *Star* as an advertising medium. The request of the committee from the central organization was considered and it was decided that delegates should be sent to their Convention. The meeting soon after adjourned.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Government and Wages.

A meeting of the Social Science Society was held last night at Plimpton Hall. Mr. Moran occupied the chair. The subject for discussion was "Can government control the wages and hours of labor by legislation?" It was opened by Mr. R. L. DUGDALE, who argued that legislation could have no practical and abiding effect in controlling the rate of wages. The real elements inevitably necessary to be taken into consideration in this question were the power of capital on the one side and the power of labor on the other. There were exceptional circumstances in which legislation did affect the rate of wages, as when it affected the rate of production of articles of industry, and also when it by taxation interfered with the disposition of the acquired results of the industry of the laborer. He was opposed entirely to all protective legislation, because it did not permanently improve the condition of the laborer.

The CHAIRMAN argued that there were certain natural laws that inevitably controlled the relations between capital and labor, and that no legislation could prevent the operation of these laws. Wages depended upon the value that was obtainable by the production of capital and labor. There was a common error among the laboring classes that the rate of wages was dependent upon the will of the employer, whereas it was dependent upon these inevitable laws, which were as immutable as anything in nature. The law that governed capital and labor was unquestionably supply and demand. He then enlarged upon the relations between capital and labor, and to the controlling effect in that relationship that machinery produced, which latter he thought was a blessing and an inestimable advantage to the laborer.

Mr. ORMSBY thought that the great trouble was not the overbearing requirements of the capitalist, but the ignorance of the laborer that prevented him occupying a position in society to which he is entitled. The misery of poverty was mainly confined to the men who had no industrial capacities. As Daniel Webster said, "there was plenty of room at the top." He was of an opinion that the rate of wages was controlled by a higher law than that of any human legislation.

Mr. SARGENT, of Broadway, a compositor, said that in 1840 he could purchase in the city of New York considerably more than he could purchase now with double the wages. He was of an opinion that government had no right to interfere with the number of hours that grown up people should work. He said that all capitalists were but laborers, with this difference, that the capitalists had the results of the accumulation of his labor, and that, therefore, capitalists were a great benefit to workingmen generally. He said that he had a conversation with Mr. Connolly, a delegate to the trades unions of America from England, and Connolly said that nothing surprised him more than the folly of the stone masons of America, who were striking for an increased rate of wages—over five dollars a day. The effect of this was that iron houses were being built, and the iron moulders were only paid two dollars and a half a day. The stone mason with his five dollars a day was no better off, so far as living was concerned, in New York than the stone mason in London.

Dr. LAMBERT urged that legislation could and ought to regulate the rate of wages and the hours of labor. He urged that the Legislature ought to give to all the means of possessing liberty, peace and longevity. He would have the large capitalists, such as Vanderbilt, Fisk and Law, controlled in their monopolies. He entered lengthily upon the monopolizing spirit of Mr. Vanderbilt, and concluded by urging an increased legislation, by which the Ten Commandments might be enforced.

The proceedings were protracted to a late hour.

THE LOUISIS LUXURIANTE.

Opening of a Station House.

The Commissioners of Police have just completed their second palatial structure for the accommodation of the police. The HERALD some few days ago described the opening of that erected for Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, in West Thirtieth street, of which the one opened last night in 100th street, near Ninth avenue, is a pattern in nearly every particular. This is for the accommodation of Captain Helmes' command of "rural guardians."

The first floor front, on the right, is the office, sumptuously finished in black walnut and ash. The desk is a massive piece of black walnut, highly carved, as is also the cabinet and telegraph desk. On the left is the Captain's suite, of two rooms, finished in the same manner, with bathroom and all conveniences. It has been elegantly carpeted, and will favorably compare with the rooms of Superintendent Kennedy at the Central Office. Immediately in rear of the Captain's rooms are superb quarters for the sergeants. In rear of the office is a large sitting room for the accommodation of the men, with washrooms and other conveniences. The three upper stories, finished in imitation of walnut and ash, are provided with two large sleeping rooms on each floor, capable of accommodating sixteen men each. In each room are separate closets for each man. On the same floors are handsome rooms for the reception of the roundsmen of each platoon. The chandeliers, furniture and fixtures of all the rooms of the main building are of the most improved pattern, unique design and costly get up. In rear of the station house is one of the finest prisons, on the lower floor, in the country. There are fourteen large cells, finely ventilated and supplied with all necessaries. Immediately over the cells, on the upper floor, are lodging rooms for males and females, which are provided with stoves, washing rooms, &c. Taken as a whole the structure is a model of compactness and neatness, and reflects great credit upon the architect, Mr. Bush.

As usual on all occasions of this kind the officers of this precinct resolved to inaugurate the entrance to this superb house in a becoming manner. Following the example of the Twenty-ninth, they sent out invitations to several hundred friends in the police and civil circles, who last evening assembled at the house, between five and nine o'clock, and spent a very pleasant evening—beneath the glitter of the gas and the elegant decorations that adorned the walls and ceiling—in eating, drinking and dancing. By nine o'clock the halls and corridors were crowded with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, who spent one of the most enjoyable nights within their police recollection. The supper and all the other little concomitants that went to make up the treat provided for the guests were of a *recherché* order, and late in the night the party broke up. Among the guests were Commissioners Bosworth, Brennan and Manierre, Captains Copeland, Dickson, Davis, Wilson, Williamson, William Wiley, Wm. Hinchman, Thomas Fields, Lawson J. Fuller, Inspectors Dilks and Walling, Charles Bliss and James King.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

This association held a special meeting last evening at the First Baptist church, Park avenue. The object of the meeting was to discuss the desirability of making the Baptist Sunday School Union the only channel through which the Baptist churches of the city should transmit their funds designed for city mission work. This subject has recently excited considerable interest among the Baptists of New York, and the desire to make their own Sunday School Union the sole medium through which their mission funds should be expended is very strong. The Baptists have been for some time dissatisfied with the way the funds were expended, and especially in regard to the doctrines taught by the various agencies to which they have been in the habit of subscribing. There was a large audience last night and the discussion of the subject caused considerable interest. The Rev. Dr. Anderson presided and opened the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. LEMAN, of the Central Baptist church, was the first speaker. He spoke in very unkind terms of the work the City Mission was doing, but thought that it should tend more than it did at present to secure permanent religious organization. The true method of church extensions was to work through such home missions. He was in favor of putting all religious work on a broad basis, but was decidedly of opinion that the Baptist Sunday School Union was the proper medium through which all mission funds collected by the Baptist churches should be expended. They should spend their own money in propagating their own views of religious truth. Let them only withhold their contributions from all other denominations and go to work for themselves, and Baptist churches would soon be more numerous and more influential in the city.

The Catholic Church in this city was an instance of how religious denomination could spread by centralizing their efforts and supporting only their own Church and its missions. He hoped that in the future the Baptist churches of New York would do the same.

The Rev. B. LOMAS, of the Antioch Baptist church, was the next speaker. His speech was an eulogy on the Baptist doctrines, and he stated that he should advise that their funds should be spent in teaching Baptist doctrines alone. Let each denomination look after its own missions, and they, in the future, would look after theirs.

The Rev. B. STEVENS, of the Fifty-third street Baptist church, and other speakers addressed the meeting in the same strain, and it was decided to adopt the Union.

CITY POLITICS.

Union Republican General Committee.

This committee held a fifteen minute session last night at its headquarters, corner of Twenty second street and Broadway, with the president, John V. Gridley, in the chair. The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that it had agreed to call primaries for next Monday and, on motion, this action was endorsed and the primary elections for delegates to the nominating convention of candidates for the charter election were ordered for Monday next.

German Central Organization.

This association held a well attended meeting last evening at No. 41 First avenue, Mr. Charles Kinkel, President, in the chair. A committee appointed to call on the Arbeiter Union reported that the latter body would send delegates to their Convention and join with them in the December election. There was a full representation of the ward organizations present.

Miscellaneous Political Meetings.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Twelfth Ward McIvor Association was held last night at the corner of 119th street and Third avenue, David Fitzgerald presiding, and Mr. John J. Cavanagh, secretary. The object of the meeting was to endorse the nomination of Stinson McIvor for Police Justice. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. McIvor, Hart, Hansel and others, in which the claims of Mr. McIvor were set forth. Resolutions endorsing Mr. McIvor were passed, and at the conclusion of the speeches the crowd formed in procession, and being provided with Chinese lanterns, transparencies and torches, marched in quite an imposing procession through the streets.

The republicans of the Second Assembly district met last evening at 22 City Hall place, Mr. Dennis McLoughlin in the chair. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the republican vote polled in their district on election, and renominating their president for the same position he now holds.

The democrats of the Fifth ward inaugurated the December campaign last evening by holding a meeting at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich streets. Captain Charles H. Tucker presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Dermott, Connolly, O'Neill and others in support of the nomination of Dennis Quinn and James Healy for the respective offices of Civil Justice and Assistant Alderman, the speakers urging all the citizens of the Fifth ward, irrespective of party ties, to rally to their support.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth ward Democratic Hand-to-Hand Association Hugh H. Moore was endorsed as their choice for Alderman. He is highly recommended to the leaders of Tammany Hall for the nomination. He is a very popular young man, and there is very little doubt of his election.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

A Statement of the Case by the Counsel for the Prosecution—What was Actually Proven at the Inquest.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Coroner Cornelius Flynn, on Saturday last, held an inquest upon the body of Archibald Douglas. His messenger (Haley) summoned the jury, who were present and were sworn. The following facts were clearly and conclusively proven by seven eyewitnesses to them, and were entirely undisputed:—

On Friday, October 29 last, Thomas Jackson, a deputy sheriff and officer of the Court of General Sessions, was standing on the corner of Battery place and Washington street, conversing with Douglas. No harsh or unpleasant language was used between them. They had no quarrel, political or otherwise. A man named Cody came along, was called over and told by Jackson that he was a thief and a sucker. Cody replied that he was no thief; that it was a shame to call him one; that Jackson knew better. Jackson again called Cody a thief and a sucker, and said that he would break his nose.

A young man named Leary, standing by, said to Jackson, "You won't break his nose," whereupon Jackson, without cause or provocation of any kind, brutally and violently with his fist struck Cody in the mouth and then struck Leary in the face. As Leary, thus attacked, sprang upon Jackson to return the blow, Douglas got between Leary and Jackson, and, placing his hands on either side of Jackson's waist, fronted him, evidently to try to stop the difficulty, and while so situated Leary struck Jackson on the side of the head. McShane, an oyster dealer near by, then separated all. Leary went up the street, Cody remained on the sidewalk and Douglas went into Brannigan's saloon upon the corner.

Then Jackson again struck Cody a violent blow, drew a revolver from behind, and, seeing Douglas in the act of coming out of the Washington street door of the saloon, ran after him, pistol in hand. Douglas, surprised and frightened, ran back into the saloon and closed the door after him. Jackson rushed to the door, shoved it open and chased Douglas, who ran for his life, to the Battery place door, and had just reached it, when from behind Jackson fired. The ball struck Douglas in the back part of the head and he fell.

Jackson jumped over his body, rushed into the street and, still holding the pistol in his right hand, struck Cody again with his left, and then rushed on a spectator, Peter Riley, called him a a—— of a b—— and wished to fight him. Riley begged to be let alone. An officer came and Jackson was arrested.

Thus was murdered an inoffensive, defenceless and unarmed man, in cold blood, without provocation and by a shot from behind when flying for his life.

The jury found this homicide justifiable. The real author of this outrage has not been exposed. I call upon the dissentient member of the jury to expose him.

Coroner Flynn, in the teeth of this infamous verdict, ordered Jackson into close confinement, and this morning promptly gave the papers to District Attorney Garvin. No portion of the public indignation can justly fall upon Mr. Flynn. He fearlessly and manfully did his duty under circumstances of peril and trial.

That the papers will promptly be placed before the Grand Jury, and that this Jackson will be promptly tried, I do not doubt. It is my earnest hope and belief that he will be given a fair trial by an impartial jury, who will give a verdict according to the law and evidence. Respectfully,

CHARLES S. SPENCER.

THE OFFICERS OF THE CUBAN CRUISER.

Their Arrival in New York and Transfer to the Custody of the United States Marshal.

The worthy citizens of Brooklyn were agitated yesterday by the appearance in their streets of a number of gentlemen wearing the uniform of Cuba. The strangers proved to be Nicholas H. Eding, David A. Telfair, Tonis French, Richard Gibson, Donald D. Monroe, Wm. D. Phillips and John Lynch, officers of the man-of-war Cuba, in durance vile at Wilmington. The offence with which they are charged is a violation of the Neutrality act of 1818, and, the alleged offence having been committed in this district, they will be tried here some time next month. The captain has not been held and is now in Washington. The prisoners were delivered to Mr. Dalton, United States Marshal of the Eastern district, by Mr. James M. Foote, United States Marshal of North Carolina. Shortly after being transferred they were brought before the Marshal and bound over in $1,000 bail each to appear before the United States Circuit Court at its next session to answer. Marshal Foote also turned over to the custody of Marshal Dalton the following named witnesses in the case of the "Cuba:"—James Gordon, William Fowler, John Woodford and David McDonald.

The Last of Golcouria's Expedition.

Captain Harris, the late commander of the Cuban steamer Lilian, arrived in this city on Sunday from his recent confinement in Nassau. It is said that he called on the officers of the Junta yesterday. None of the Captain's friends and acquaintances in this city and elsewhere attribute any blame to him for the late failure of the expedition under Golcuria or Cristo, and it is highly probable that he will take the command of one of the vessels said to be now at one of our ports—namely, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore or New York.

General Golcuria was expected in town last night from the scene of his latest mishap.

A Martyr to Cuban Independence.

Nandrus Munn, who was injured by the premature discharge of a cannon in the City Hall Park on the anniversary of Cuban independence, died at his father's residence, 26 avenue D, where he had been removed from the City Hospital, yesterday evening of gangrenous fever. He was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE CARBOLIC ACID GAS EXPLOSION.

The inquest touching the cause of the recent explosion at the works of the Robbins Wood Preserving Company, in Third street, near Bond, Brooklyn, was concluded last evening. The jury found that Michael Geoghan and Martin Voorhies came to their deaths by the explosion of gas in the boiler, and that Martin Voorhies and R. W. Trundy (superintendent) were conducting experiments without knowing the nature of the materials in use. The jury further censure the company for not having an engineer to run the machinery, and also for conducting the business within the limits of the city.

FIRE IN CATHARINE STREET.

At eight o'clock last night a fire broke out on the top floor of the hoop skirt manufactory of Marks & Julien, No. 27 Catharine street, by some waste cotton on the floor taking fire, causing a loss of $2,000; insured. The building was owned by M. Hersh and damaged $1,000; insured.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

THE DESERT WORLD. From the French of Arthur Mangin. Edited and enlarged by the translator of The Bird of Michelet. With 160 illustrations by W. Freeman, Foulquier and Van Dargent. London, Edinburg and New York: T. Nelson & Sons.

Lest the title of this book should mislead the reader we would state that its contents are not confined to the uninhabited parts of our globe, as the words "Desert World" would imply. Mr. Mangin embraces in the title the icy regions of the poles, the parched sands of Africa, broad prairies of America, together with the living creatures thereof. His work is really a history of those parts of the world which civilized man has, thus far, failed to make habitable. Thus we are given a very graphic account of the Indians of the American Continent, the savage tribes of Africa and the aborigines of Australia, as well as of the wild animals of those countries. The volume is divided into five books, entitled respectively "The Deserts of Europe and Asia—the Landes, the Dunes and the Steppes;" "The Deserts of Sand—the Deserts of Europe and Africa;" "Prairies, Savannas, Pampas and Llanos," "The Forests" and "The Polar Deserts—the Mountains." Every subject is treated in a thoroughly exhaustive manner and in a thoroughly entertaining style. To the original work the translator has made numerous additions, which are, for the most part, of value to the whole, furnishing, as they do, the very latest information that has been obtained of the various subjects. The study of natural history is one of the most delightful that could be engaged in, and we therefore recommend "The Desert World" to all who are in the slightest degree curious to become better acquainted with those portions of the world which are to the great majority of people almost as obscure as if numerous adventurous men had not travelled over them, and afterwards published very ponderous books descriptive of their experiences, books read, we fear, by a lamentably small class of persons.

As a holiday present "The Desert World" deserves to rank high. Its mechanical execution is admirable. The illustrations, numbering 160, are splendid specimens of the engraving art; the paper is cream tinted and gold edged, the type large and clear. The binding of green and gold is quite elegant. The volume is, in fact, in all respects a valuable publication.

NOTES IN ENGLAND AND ITALY. By Mrs. Hawthorne. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

Some of these "Notes" we read in *Putnam's Magazine*, others we have seen in this volume for the first time. As collected here they form a neat volume, plain board, and printed in clear, large type, on excellent paper. The contents embrace notes in England, Scotland and Italy, of which those relating to the two first named places are quite interesting. "Old Boston and St. Batolph's" is quite a readable paper. We have an admirable description of Newstead Abbey as it appeared at the time of the writer's visit. There is very little new in the notes in Scotland, although they are entertaining enough. The notes in Italy, which comprise the greater part of the volume, are quite ordinary. We notice a rather ludicrous illusion regarding the sanitary condition of Rome, or, rather, regarding the effect of its insalubrious climate upon human life. Referring to the fact that the malaria prevents the owners of certain "superb villas" from dwelling in them during the summer months the writer adds pathetically, "What a strange and mysterious retribution upon the Empress of the World is the malaria! It is said to be increasing and encroaching, so that Rome will finally be left desolate, a sign and a portent to the nations." On the next page we are told that "Death is chasing all that remains of Life from these regions." Now, the fact is that the population of Rome has increased from 90,000 in the first quarter of the present century to over 200,000 at the present day, while the average death rate is no greater there than in any other city of Europe.

These notes, if not particularly fresh, or orignal, or striking in their ideas, are, nevertheless, not without value. They can be read with some interest, especially those relating to England. Mrs. Hawthorne's style of writing is very agreeable, which is more than one can say for most books descriptive of European travel published within the past six years.

LETTERS OF PEREGRINE PICKLE. By George P. Upton. Chicago: Western News Company.

The contents of this volume originally appeared in the columns of a Chicago paper, and have been collected and published in book form. We have perused them for the first time, and have been agreeably disappointed with their merit, which is far greater than we had supposed. Mr. Upton writes in a very clear, clever style, smacking somewhat of Dickens and Thackeray, but without anything of servility in the imitation. The only objection we can offer is to be found in an occasional indulgence in slang, such as pausing in the argument to express disapproval in the paragraph, "Not much," which is a vulgarism that, with other like phrases and expressions, seems inseparable from the literature of our Western States. It would hardly be just, though, to object to the book on the ground of these errors of good taste and of style. Mr. Upton has succeeded in producing a large number of really interesting papers, on numerous popular subjects, the perusal of which will while away one's leisure hours most acceptably.

Reviews and Magazines.

Edinburg Review (October number), opens with a very forcibly written but hardly generous or impartial article on the Ecumenical Council. A review of "The Duc d'Aumale's Lives of the Condés" is a better article. A paper on "Count Bismarck" is well written and will attract attention. The other articles comprise "Fresnfield's Travels in the Caucasus," "Thornton on Labor," "Robinson's Parks and Gardens of Paris," "Ferguson on Tree and Serpent Worship," "Diaries of Henry Crabb Robinson," "Indian Judges, British and Native," "The Victorial of Don Pedro Nino," and "Mill on the Subjection of Women."

The *American Odd Fellow* for November is an interesting number. Its literary part comprises well selected prose and poetical articles, while in all that relates to Odd Fellowship its information is unusually full.

A VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

A Mother and Her Son Murdered for Gain.

[From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, Nov. 6.]

We are called upon this morning to chronicle one of the most cold-blooded and fiendish murders ever perpetrated within the limits of Albemarle county, the victims of which are a mother and her son. We give below such particulars as we can gather from parties from the neighborhood of the murder. It seems that on Monday night Mr. Henry Salmon, who dives near Stony Point, in this county, went to Mr. Herring's, his neighbor, to a corn shucking, and, returning very early yesterday morning, was surprised at seeing the door of the house standing open. He went a short distance to a neighbor's, and with him he proceeded to the house and there found a sight which would make the hair of the hardest-hearted stand on end. There, in the front room lay his mother, a good old lady of about sixty years, dead in a pool of blood, and in the adjoining room, lying on the bed lay his only brother breathing his last. The neighbors were hastily called together and a consultation held, and the conclusion arrived at was that some one, actuated by a desire for booty, entered the house soon after the departure of Henry Salmon and killed Luther Salmon by striking him on the head, apparently with a hatchet, and then going into the other room, met Mrs. Salmon coming in from the wood pile, whither she had been for kindling, and killed her with the same instrument. The fiends then ransacked the house, breaking open all the drawers and scattering things in every direction. About twenty-five dollars in money was taken from Mr. Salmon's pocket and a small quantity of brandy is all that is missed from the house so far.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 40 | Moon sets.....eve 10 13
Sun sets..... 4 48 | High water..morn 12 09

Weather Along the Coast.

NOVEMBER 8—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	N	Cloudy	45 above
Halifax	N	Overcast	44 above
Portland	NW	Cloudy	33 above
Boston	W	Cloudy	41 above
New York	SW	Cloudy	33 above
Philadelphia	W	Clear	36 above
Wilmington, Del	W	Clear	33 above
Washington	W	Clear	38 above
Fortress Monroe	NW	Clear	33 above
Richmond	W	Clear	30 above
Mobile	N	Cloudy	60 above
New Orleans	SE	Cloudy	54 above
Key West	N	Clear	66 above
Havana	NE	Clear	74 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

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 Cimbria (NG), Haack, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg—Kuhlardt & Co.
Steamship Weybossett, Parrish, Charleston—H R Mornan & Co.
Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship American Congress, Gilmilla, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Brig Halifax (Br), Power, Halifax—T S Whitman & Bros.
Ship Amelia, Amidon, Bristol—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Schr J P Auger, Aldrich, Pernambuco—A Abbott.
Schr Robt Noble (Br), Ormiston, St Johns, NF—R P Currie.
Schr Morford & Trubee (Br), Parker, Walton, NS—Peniston & Co.
Schr Anna Maria (Br), Priest, Shulee, NS—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Melvina Jane (Br), Smith, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.
Schr A E Valentine, Bayles, St Augustine, Fla—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr J H Stickney, Fooks, Charleston—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr M Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.
Schr Tangent, Verrill, Salem—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr N & D Scudder, Kehoe, Boston—Baker & Crowell.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamer Tallapoosa, Chandler, Washington, DC, with government stores.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Nov 5, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had very heavy NW gales from Hatteras to Sandy Hook.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Nov 6, 8 AM, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had strong NW winds the entire passage.

Steamship Minnetonka, Carpenter, Charleston, Nov 4, 4 PM, with mdse and passengers, to A Leary. Experienced heavy NW gales from Hatteras.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, and Alexandria, 44 hours, with mdse, to Phillips & Brown.

Brig Madonna (Br), Jordan, Demarara, 36 days, with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes. Oct 26, in a heavy northerly gale, shifted cargo to port side, thereby losing 30 bbls molasses, and had binnacle and skylights stove and cabin filled with water.

Canal boat Farnham, Hill, Montreal, 14 days, with barley to Jno Gordon & Son.

Canal boat F Burden, Pike, Montreal, 14 days, with barley to Jno Gordon & Son.

Canal boat Conway, Munger, Ottawa, 12 days, with lumber to Pendergast Bros.

Canal boat S J Green, Hartman, Ottawa, 12 days, with lumber to Pendergast Bros.

Canal boat E Bell, Smith, Ottawa, 12 days, with lumber to Pendergast Bros.

The report of the arrival of the steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, in yesterday morning's paper, was an error. It should have read City of Brooklyn.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND EAST.

Schr A Jennings, ——, Virginia for Providence.
Schr White Foam, ——, Baltimore for Bridgeport.
Schr J Truman, Gibbs, Philadelphia for Dighton.
Schr J A Crawford, Young, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Gale, Rockwell, Trenton for Norwich.
Schr Reading RR No 63, Baldwin, Amboy for Norwich.
Schr American Chief, Snow, Rondout for Providence.
Schr A H Brown, Pierce, Rondout for Dighton.
Schr J H Young, ——, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Luna, Smith, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Wild Pigeon, ——, New York for Providence.
Schr A L Parker, ——, New York for Glen Cove.
Schr C Hadden, ——, New York for New Haven.
Schr Wm Gray, ——, Albany for Greenport.

BELOW.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, from Liverpool Oct 7, with mdse and passengers, to Chas H Marshall & Co. (Was spoken Nov 7, lat 40 30, lon 69, by pilot boat Jas W Elwell, No 7).

SAILED.

Steamship Albemarle, Norfolk.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP MAYFLOWER, Harrison, from Portland for Gaspe (Canada), put into Halifax 4th inst, leaky.

BARK REGINA (Br), from Baltimore for Liverpool, is ashore on Cape Henry.

SCHR ADDIE MURCHIE, from Jacksonville, at Philadelphia 8th, experienced heavy gales north of Hatteras, and was blown across the Gulf Stream six times; lost sails and the crew were two days without food.

BORDEAUX, Oct 25—The Nancy, Mangut, hence for San Francisco, sprung a leak at Pauillac, and put back to Laroque, where she discharged some cargo for the purpose of discovering the leak.

COW BAY, CB, Oct 27—The following vessels were driven ashore at this place to-day:—Brigs Napier, Brown; Brendalbane, Walsh; Triton, Larkin, and schrs Ida, McDonald; Louisa, Parteiow; Vixen, Lewis, and Truro, McDonald.

FAYAL, Oct 10—On the 5th the whaling bark Heela, with loss of foremast (head gone) and all topmasts, two boats, &c, put in to repair, having suffered in the gale of 17th. On the 6th the Br ship Devonshire, from Quebec, lumber and flour loaded, came in leaky.

HONOLULU, Oct 16—The ship Frank N Thayer, Towne, from San Francisco Aug 27, with 1683 tons of wheat, for Liverpool, reports:—Nothing unusual occurred until Sept 4, in lat 23 34 N, lon 124 W, when she experienced fresh gales from the north. The wind increased in strength until the next day, coming, during the 24 hours, from all points of the compass. A heavy cross sea was raised, the ship laboring heavy and taking on board large quantities of water. The cargo shifted somewhat and the grain worked down. On the 6th the pumps were throwing out large quantities and finally became choked. Got them clear and proceeded on the voyage until Sept 21, in lat 7 20 N, lon 135 W, the pumps again becoming choked, making it impossible to clear them, and the cargo already steaming, bore up for the Hawaiian Islands. A visit to the ship shows how far the cargo has been effected, every part of the ship's inside paintwork bearing the stain caused by bilge water. The plated work in the cabin is as black as ink, while the paintwork looks though it had been blackened. The stench has been so intolerable as to make some of the crew sick, and sleeping in the cabin or forecastle almost impossible. Two of the crew who were sent into the pump-well for the purpose of clearing them of the wheat were withdrawn insensible, the foul air also extinguishing a light.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 28—Brig Louisa A Maria (Bol), Wynburg, from Philadelphia Sept 12 for Rotterdam, is stranded near Helvoet.

27th—The Weathersfield, Richardson, from Bombay, at this port