

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 310

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MAGICIENS. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner of Third and Madison streets. Performance every evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 12, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to send in their advertisements as early as an hour possible.

NEWS.

Europe. We learn by special cable telegram that Queen Victoria had invited the late George Peabody to visit her at Windsor and have a "quiet" talk just immediately prior to the approach of his fatal attack of illness.

South America.

Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated September 24. No further fighting has occurred in Paraguay, the allies having given up the pursuit of Lopez for the present.

West Indies.

Letters to the 27th ult. from Hayti state that the fugitives were deserting Salnave's cause. Cape Hayti is blockaded by the rebel gunboats and Salnave's steamer, the Fetion, cannot get out.

Miscellaneous.

The total receipts from revenues during the last quarter were \$19,612,079, of which \$2,568,921 were from customs, \$47,262,332 from internal revenue, \$2,898,946 from tax on the circulation, &c., of national banks and \$127,348 from repayment of interest by the Pacific Railway companies.

Robert J. Walker died in Washington yesterday morning from general debility, resulting from untimely application to business. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

The funeral of the late Major General John E. Wool will take place at Troy to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock.

One of the Indians convicted of murder at Omaha, who escaped from prison, has been recaptured; the other is still at large.

Three Sioux Indians were recently found suspended from trees in the vicinity of Fort McPherson, their bodies riddled with bullets.

The new Chicago Stock Exchange was formally opened on Wednesday night.

In grading Broadway street in Washington yesterday the laborers, by direction of the street Commissioners of that city, partially covered the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which crosses the street and is below the grade.

The President of the Railroad had been notified by the Mayor that he

must raise the track to the new grade, but no answer was returned. Legal proceedings are to be instituted.

The Joint Committee on Revision of the Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Pittsburg, have reported a plan of revision, proposing that both bodies meet in the largest hall in the city, and that committees be appointed to complete the details.

Three young fellows from Boston, named John Henry Clay, Charles E. Morgan and George Madison, have been arrested in Montreal on the charge of being concerned in the New York Central Railroad express robbery. \$15,000 in greenbacks were found in Clay's possession; the others had \$2,000 each. Clay is only nineteen years of age.

The boiler in Henderson & Long's planing mill at Cortright, Ky., exploded yesterday morning, completely demolishing the building and killing one man and injuring sixteen others.

Commander Queen, of the Tuscara, sends to the Navy Department a report confirming officially the reported seizure and sinking of the steamer Lillian at Nassau. She lies completely wrecked across a reef.

The Ohio Railroad Commissioner intends to bring a new suit against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad every ten days for \$10,000 until the annual report of the company is sent in.

The United States steamer Albany sailed for St. Domingo from this port on Wednesday afternoon. She carries three commissioners who go to take formal possession of Samana Bay as an American naval station. The Albany was loaded with heavy ordnance for coast fortifications, and will take on board nearly a regiment of infantry and a company of artillery at the Dry Tortugas.

The Board of Canvassers in Brooklyn yesterday declared Cunningham, the democratic candidate for Sheriff, elected over Waiters, the republican candidate, who, according to the public impression for some time, had received about 1,200 majority. Cunningham's majority is claimed by the Board to be 29.

The Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of the burning of the Joseph family by the Liberty street fire on the 21st inst. rendered a verdict of death by suffocation, and awarded a policeman who had failed to notify the firemen that there were persons in the building.

A strange case came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Barnard. Andrew Garr claimed to have married Phoebe Pearsall twenty years ago, the marriage to be publicly proclaimed and the parties to live together as man and wife only in case Phoebe acquired certain property. Garr now asks that the marriage be adjudged valid and that Phoebe be given to his care. Phoebe denied any such marriage and claimed that the suit was brought to extort money. The Judge held that no court but a spiritual one had any jurisdiction in such a matter and that the action was one unknown to jurisprudence. He therefore dismissed the case.

Judge Fishburn rendered a decision in the Durand case yesterday, vacating the order of arrest issued on the 21st inst. against her husband. As his wife she could not maintain personal action against him for damages for a personal injury although she can prosecute him in the criminal courts. The marriage which consisted only in living together and publicly acknowledging the relation, no ceremony having been performed, cannot be set aside by the consent of both parties.

A drunken woman in Brooklyn drank half a pint of turpentine yesterday to still her craving for liquor. It produced delirium tremens and finally death.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Fremont, will leave pier 59 North river to-morrow about twelve M. for Brest and Havre. The French mail will close at the Post Office at half-past four o'clock 13th inst.

The steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks, of the Indian line, will sail from pier 45 North river at one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Great Britain and the Continent will close at the Post Office at 12 M. on Saturday.

The National line steamship Erin, Captain Webster, will leave pier 47 North river at 10 A. M. on Saturday, 13th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The anchor line steamship Cambria, Captain Craig, will sail from pier 20 North river at 12 M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Londonderry and Glasgow. The Merchants' line steamship General Meade, Captain Sampson, will leave pier No. 12 North river, at three P. M. on Saturday, 13th inst., for New Orleans direct.

The stock market yesterday was feverish but, in the main, strong on light transactions. Gold declined to 133 1/2, closing finally at 129 1/2.

The Empress Eugenie in the East—A Political and Social Revolution.

The tour which the Empress Eugenie is now making in the East is only beginning to assume in the minds of men its true and proper significance. Looking ahead, as is our wont, and prizing our usual course, we have kept our correspondent on her track, and the readers of the Herald have been enabled to follow in the train of the Empress from Paris to Venice, from Venice to Constantinople, from Constantinople to Cairo. Our correspondence, which is world-wide in its range and which, in point of literary ability, is unequalled in existing journalism, has been singularly rich in the matter of this tour of the Empress.

Now that the Empress has reached Egypt, a land inseparably associated with the family of which, though an adopted, she is certain to be remembered in history as a most illustrious member, and while we wait for the opening of the Suez Canal it is not, we think, *mal apropos* to consider the tour generally, having regard particularly to its political and social bearings. No one who has taken the trouble to look at it from a political standpoint can refuse to admit that diplomatically this tour of the Empress is one of the grandest movements of the age. It is the chief aim of Louis Napoleon now, as indeed it has long been, to lay broad and deep the foundations of the fourth French dynasty. Peplu was at one time regarded as a *parens*; so was the first Bourbon. It is Louis Napoleon's life purpose to wipe this reproach from his house. It was convenient for the first Bonaparte to rebuke his flatterers when, with more ingenuity than truthfulness, they made out a connection between his family and that of Julius Cæsar. "No, gentlemen," he said, "I am the Rudolph of Hapsburg of my house." It was convenient; but it was also painful to make such an admission. Napoleon, the third of that name, now feels that if deeds make men and noble families the house of Bonaparte has a right to take its place with the first houses in Europe. He knows that in the minds of men and on the page of history brilliant efforts and association with great events make up for the lack of "long descent." He had a great name and great deeds to fall back upon as the heir of his uncle. The name which he inherited he has made not less bright but more bright by his own individual efforts; and now, with a wise regard to the future of his house, and particularly to the prospects of his son, he has contrived to associate the name of the Empress Eugenie with a series of events which, for their own sake, not to speak of the rich fruit which they promise history, will not willingly let die. Politically, we have said, this tour will prove a great success. It will add to the glory of the Bonaparte name. This is much. But it will do more: it will magnify France in the eyes of Europe and of the world. The Emperor could not have chosen

a more skilful ambassador to indicate his Eastern policy. Her purchase from the Sultan of a piece of ground in the neighborhood of Jerusalem revealed her interest in the holy places—an interest worthy of a Christian woman and a good Catholic. But this is its least important aspect. It was a skilful diplomatic stroke—a stroke of policy worthy of a woman's wit; for it has proclaimed to the world—and in a style which makes offence impossible—that France under the Bonapartes is the friend of the Sultan, and that so long as a Bonaparte sways the destinies of France no Russian Czar will water his horses in the Hellespont or be sole master of the holy places. The attention paid to the Empress in Constantinople shows that the Sultan was fully appreciative of the importance of the situation. One other matter of a political character deserves to be mentioned here. The reception in Venice was not so warm as it might have been. The Venetians were not forgetful of the hopes and disappointments of 1859. It will not be wonderful if events not distant give evidence that the Emperor Napoleon's attachment to the Italians generally is less warm than it once was.

Socially, so far as the East is concerned, this tour of the Empress, if it has not produced, has revealed, a revolution. It is long since Lady Mary Wortley Montagu gave us her account of life in Constantinople; it is long since Sir Walter Scott, in one of his most interesting novels, gave us an imaginary picture of a tournament in the desert, and up until this time we have not permitted to think that harom life had changed in any important particular. Our correspondent's letters have shown that the force of Western civilization has begun to tell, and to tell powerfully, on the social and domestic life of the East. In the estimation of the simple-minded Mohammedans nothing like this visit has happened since the Queen of Sheba came to Jerusalem to behold the wisdom and glory of Solomon. But they do not see, they do not consider the results that are to flow from it. A Western Empress, a Christian Empress, has actually dined with the Sultan and his Ministers. Not only so. She has been specially honored by the harom. From the Sultan's mother and from the queen of the harem, the Sultan's favorite wife, she has received most costly presents. Time was when the eye of the Nazarene might not gaze on the unveiled face of Eastern beauty, and when the touch of the Nazarene implied pollution which could be wiped out only by death. The peculiar institution of the East still lives; but Mohammedanism is becoming more flexible, and what with imperial visits, and Suez canals, and railroads and telegraphs, promise is abundant that it will and, indeed, must become more flexible still. If it be true that reforms begin at the base of the social pyramid, it is also true that example, whether for good or evil, is most powerful at its summit. The example which has just been set in high places cannot fail to have a telling effect on the social life of the Mohammedan East.

One other feature of this tour deserves to be mentioned. Thanks to the telegraph, the Emperor knows the whereabouts of his spouse not only from day to day, but from hour to hour, and the entire reading world, thanks to the newspaper, shares his interest. How different is the world of to-day from the world of the Crusaders! How different is the world of to-day from the world of fifty years ago! Steam power was a wonderful discovery. Wonderful, too, was the application of that power. But the telegraph solves all other discoveries and applications of science far behind. We march on to something still higher. Thought is still impatient of delay. Swift as are the means of communication, they are yet too slow and not sufficiently efficient. Science is still young, hopeful, eager-eyed. Whither does it lead us? We know but in part; we can but dimly see the future; but we do know that it leads onward and upward. One hundred years hence, when some future Eugenie makes a grander Eastern tour, how slow and how stupid will seem the world of to-day!

Disgraceful and Cowardly.

The conduct of certain young male medical students of Philadelphia the other day at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in expressing their hostility to the presence of the female students admitted to the lectures was most disgraceful. Those young fellows have been sadly neglected in the first requirements of a medical education—the requirements of good breeding. They behaved more like professional ruffians than professional gentlemen on the occasion in question. They exhibited in their deportment the baser instincts of a contemptible jealousy, shallow ignorance and unmanly cowardice, instead of the politeness and refinement of true manhood in their calling. But it cannot be that to them attaches the whole responsibility for their scandalous behavior. The professors and teachers of these disorderly youngsters have been remiss in their duties, or these insults to the young women enlisted in the profession would never have occurred. They should have been checked on the spot. We have too much of this barbaric rowdiness of the last century tolerated in our colleges generally of the present day. It should be done away with, and young men in their first lessons as students should be taught that the youthful sports of savages are not adapted to civilized society.

Faddy and His Pipe.

It is proposed as a measure of hostility to England that every Irishman in Ireland shall at once stop smoking. This is a happy thought. Here is at last something that every true son of the old sod, however humble, can do for his country and one blow that he can level at the oppressor. He has only to break his pipe. An Irishman has never been backward in breaking heads and lances and all sorts of such trumpery in other people's causes, and shall he now hesitate to break his pipe for Ireland? Perish the thought. No doubt the sum of the taxes paid on the sale of tobacco in the Green Isle is very great, and if Irishmen will resolutely resolve to keep that sum out of the British exchequer it will be a piece of moral heroism even greater than that of the fathers of the American republic when they resolved to deprive themselves of taxed tea. For the cases are not the same, since our fathers lived in plenty, and in the absence of tea could comfort themselves with plenty of good rum, while Pat's pipe is his main luxury. Because it is his sheet anchor of dissipation that the Irishman is now asked to forego we expect to see this rebellion end in a good deal of smoke all around. But we advise that they try another rebellion on Father Mathew's programme.

Striking at the Supplies.

The destruction of the whole sugar cane crop by the Cubans may prove a terrible blow to Spain. What Cuba stands for in the Spanish monarchy is a mine. She is a source of immense wealth, and the revenue drawn from the island has long been the only vital spot in Spanish finance. Spain has now in the first year of the rebellion a deficit, and if in another year Cuba stands in the returns opposite a vast army expenditure, with no equivalent revenue from the crops, the revolution in Spain may fall through actual financial collapse. No revolution can defy finance save one that has its origin and impulse directly from the people, as the French revolution had. This in Spain is not of that character. Céspedes, therefore, in the destruction of the cane crops, in making Cuba a desert, has it in his power to strike at Spain a more terrible blow than the Spaniards deem possible.

Another Case for Coroner Flynn.

And now it is proposed to cut up the Onondaga giant, to see what is in him. There is argument for it, too. If he was a man and a brother we ought to know how he came by his death before he is buried in some museum of human wonders. If he is a dead body he is a case for the coroners, and, more than that, there is a fee in him. Until it is known that he is not a dead body it must be assumed that he is, and the coroner must act accordingly. It is only a trifling difficulty that he is beyond our country's lines. Let there be an inquest, therefore, and let us know if the man who slew the giant did it in self-defence.

Is the Asiatic Cholera on Its March Again?

It is reported that the cholera is raging with severity at the city of Kiev, in Russia. This city is on the Dnieper, one of the rivers of the Black Sea, up which in 1831-2 the Asiatic pestilence marched towards the Baltic, thence to the British islands, and thence across the Atlantic to Quebec and New York. Perhaps the dreaded monster of Hindostan may be again progressing through Russia on a similar raid. If vigilantly watched, however, his march may be checked.

The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Difficulty.

It is often intimated to greedy children that there is a want of proper relation between the view they take of a feast and the capacity of their digestive organs. Greedy Erie is now in a condition to receive such a hint. It proposed to devour the Atlantic and Great Western, and finds itself ridiculously unequal to the meal. Indeed, if we examine critically the recent attempts of our great railroad glutton we shall find that efforts similarly futile are frequent in the story. Was there not an awful threat to swallow up all the operative and theatrical enterprises of the town and a lamentable exhibition of incapacity? Was not the experiment made of gorging half the Pacific Railroad and thrusting the rest into a pedler's pack for future use? Was it not endeavored to emulate King Midas, who had the ears of an ass, in making a meal on gold? And was not the result a disastrously overloaded stomach? No career is more thickly bedstrewn with failures; and we may safely concede that this attempt on the Great Western will be a failure too; for although much may be done by man resolutely ready to spend on lawyers in avoiding the payment of debt nearly as much money as would suffice to pay, yet such tactics must fail before those equally ready to spend in the assertion of a clear right. Mr. McHenry has in his favor the prestige of a man who has achieved great success always by the legitimate application of the means to the end and often against the greatest apparent disadvantage. Such a man cannot be ousted of his right by the shallow brawlers in finance.

An Irish Colony in Algeria—Important Movement of the French Government.

By our late files of Cork newspapers we are informed that on the 27th ult. the first batch of Irish emigrants to the French colony of Algeria were to leave Queenstown by one of the Cunard extra steamers, chartered for the purpose by the French government; that the emigrants get a free passage; that on the day before the sailing of the ship one hundred, male and female, were booked; that the steamer's destination is the port of Bone, some fifty miles from the place of settlement, and that a Catholic priest accompanied the expedition. This is a remarkable and somewhat important movement. If followed up, as it appears to-day it will be, by France, it may result in teaching England a new lesson in colonization and how to diminish with profit to themselves and the State the redundant unemployed and starving classes of the population of her own cities. But why should Napoleon go to Ireland for his emigrants? Because in the population of France there are very few families so far reduced that they can be persuaded, even under free transportation, to try their fortunes in Algeria, though it is naturally a fine country. And here is the best evidence of the good government of France under Louis Napoleon, compared with that of Ireland under England, and so, from these Irish shipments to Algeria, the British government may read another profitable lesson.

Death of Mr. Robert J. Walker.

This distinguished man died yesterday morning, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Elsewhere in these columns we give a sketch of his public career. Among the most prominent events in his life are the part which he played in the Democratic National Convention of 1844 in shelving Martin Van Buren under the two-thirds rule and in securing the nomination of Polk, and his free trade or revenue tariff policy as Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, established in the tariff of 1846. In his later years he was actively devoted to great enterprises in law or in speculation, such as the New Almaden quicksilver mine litigation, Pacific railroads and the Alaska purchase. As a public man he belonged to the age before the flood, but in that age he figured in Congress and in the Cabinet very conspicuously. His specialty was finance, and in this department, publicly and privately, his labors were crowned with remarkable success. He leaves a good inheritance to his children.

Emigration Sifters.

Some of the pettifoggers who are eager to make a noise before the small courts seem to be making a specialty just now of emigrant cases and giving peculiar attention to the Commissioners of Emigration. The last case is one of virulent abuse of the Commission because it has commenced suit against some fellow for seducing a poor emigrant girl. This Commission has done great good in affording just this and similar protection for many years to otherwise friendless emigrants, and is above the reach of the slysters. It is, moreover, one of our Commissions that, in the overhauling expected this winter, should be remembered as one peculiarly entitled to the respect of the democratic party.

A Good Idea from San Francisco.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce makes a demand that the Chinese mission be raised to one of the first class—a thing that has been proposed before, but that now takes a definite form in the demand of the people more immediately and directly concerned in our relations with China. Our commerce grows on the Pacific as it seems to decay on the Atlantic. China promises to be of more account in our commercial future than half the countries of Europe at whose capitals we have missions of the first class, and it is high time that we should recognize the changes in our foreign relations that have become fixed facts.

A World-Wide News Exhibit.

By the use of the electric telegraph, submarine and overland, and the arrival of mail steamships at this port we are enabled to present to the readers of the Herald this morning a synopsis of the current events which transpired and notes of the financial and commercial transactions which were completed in the Old World yesterday, as well as written details of the most exciting and interesting occurrences which have taken place in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America at the latest postal dates. The exhibit, coupled with our American intelligence, constitutes a complete newspaper photograph, a variedly multiplied kaleidoscope of the grand points of future history.

Our pages record the graceful manner in which Queen Victoria expressed her womanly, kind-hearted interest towards the late George Peabody in his invalid moments, and how she honors his remains, and again relate the details of the fierce war battles and slaughter which have just taken place between the contending hosts of the native allies of Her Majesty on the coast of Africa. From the South Pacific, Brazil, the Spanish Antilles and British West India islands come detailed accounts of the progress of civil wars, market and mining reports and naval and army news, while from the Austrian capital we have new and official despatches relative to the origin and intent of the Dalmatian insurrection against the authority of the empire. England's arrangements for the better government of her vast Indian empire are given from Calcutta and Bombay, while her difficulties in adjusting the purely local question of land tenure in Ireland, at her very door, are told by the Irish and fully acknowledged by the British press. Dr. Livingstone speaks of his discoveries at the source of the Nile at the same moment when our reports inform us of the sudden event of a snow storm in Scotland, which inconvenienced even royalty, besides bringing suffering to the cabins of the peasantry. To Catholic devotees we tell of Rome, and to the great German Panislavism in our midst speak the last news from Berlin. All classes of our cosmopolitan community—Cubans, Mexicans, West Indians, Britons, Celts, Teutons, Normans, Saxons and Africans—will find matter of instruction and interest in our news columns, just equally as our advertising pages represent their more immediate wants and wishes. So does the world advance, and so does the Herald "mark time."

Spanish Officials Exceedingly Civil.

We have heard a great deal of the marked civilities, attentions, fine dinners and other courtesies and hospitalities of the Spanish Minister at Washington to members of General Grant's Cabinet, and especially to Secretary Boutwell, Attorney General Hoar and Mr. Fish, not forgetting the extraordinary civilities to Senator Sumner; but the attention paid to General Scales by the President of the Cortes at Madrid is more remarkable than all. President Rivas left his chair in the Cortes and made a special visit to the American Minister, who was sitting in the diplomatic gallery. The secret of all this, apart from the natural politeness of Spanish gentlemen, is that the Cuban question begins to assume great importance. The activity of the Spanish agents here and the desperately labored efforts of the press under Spanish influence show that a crisis is apprehended. The impression is strong, and there is reason for it, that the United States will soon take decisive action with regard to Cuba. Will the Spanish government under these circumstances lend a more willing ear to the friendly offer of the United States for the independence of Cuba? Or does it expect to hurbug our Minister and government by an unusual display of courtesy? It is a curious fact in connection with these special attentions that the Massachusetts members of the Cabinet, the Massachusetts Senator and Massachusetts men generally are singled out for the smiles and entertainments of the Spanish representative here. General Butler, however, is not to be caught in that way, and, we think, will turn the tables on the other Massachusetts men when the Cuban question comes before Congress. It is evident, as was said, that a crisis is approaching in Cuban affairs, and we may expect to see some interesting developments.

An Imputation.

Some time ago a brick was thrown in the Bowery and broke a jeweller's window. It was surmised at the time that the brick was aimed at the window of a dry goods dealer next the jeweller's, as that dealer persisted in keeping his shop open in defiance of the early closing movement. Not to lose a chance for want of trying the jeweller has just sent his bill to the Early Closing Association, and said association has indignantly "torn it to smithies" to express its opinion of the jeweller.

Dogs.

It has just been decided in court that a man who keeps a savage dog, even in an enclosure of his own premises and for protection against thieves, keeps him at his peril, and must pay damages where harm is done. It is his negligence if another than a burglar is torn by his private wild beast. Such a decision is likely to have a good effect, as there is just now a disposition to cultivate gigantic and savage dogs.

The Arion Society.

After listening to the Arion concert at Steinway Hall last evening it is not too much to say that by one bold and successful grasp the Arion Vocal Society have placed themselves along the Philharmonic as the latter's most honorable rival. Space forbids us to enter into any details of the several performances, and, in fact, where all were excellent, it would be invidious to distinguish. The program was above reproach, and its character betokened a high appreciation of classical music and of the necessity of popularizing it in this country. It may be remarked that the tenor, Mr. William Candiani; the baritone, Mr. F. Remmert; and the Arion introduced to the public a number of well trained voices, did their best, did it well, and but few professional could have equalled, but their success was due to the fact that the Arion Society took a new departure. Not only did they enter with zest and victorious effect upon the field of classical art in both its vocal and instrumental branches, but they also undertook to stand sponsor to native talent, in the person of Miss Ida Rosenberg, a young lady of New York birth, and whom the Arion introduced to the public for the first time last evening. Miss Rosenberg's voice is sweet and melodious, though not strong, yet she exhibits great power of modulation and her intonation is perfect. With this concert the Arion Society took a new departure. Not only did they enter with zest and victorious effect upon the field of classical art in both its vocal and instrumental branches, but they also undertook to stand sponsor to native talent, in the person of Miss Ida Rosenberg, a young lady of New York birth, and whom the Arion introduced to the public for the first time last evening. Miss Rosenberg's voice is sweet and melodious, though not strong, yet she exhibits great power of modulation and her intonation is perfect. With this concert the Arion Society took a new departure. Not only did they enter with zest and victorious effect upon the field of classical art in both its vocal and instrumental branches, but they also undertook to stand sponsor to native talent, in the person of Miss Ida Rosenberg, a young lady of New York birth, and whom the Arion introduced to the public for the first time last evening. Miss Rosenberg's voice is sweet and melodious, though not strong, yet she exhibits great power of modulation and her intonation is perfect. With this concert the Arion Society took a new departure.

Army Intelligence.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department of the army have been made: Assistant Surgeons W. S. Tremain, relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland and ordered to the Department of the Missouri; C. S. Degrav, from the Department of the Missouri and ordered to report to the Surgeon General; S. M. Horton, from the Department of the Pacific and ordered to report to the Surgeon General; S. W. Wiggin, from the Military Academy at West Point and ordered to the Department of the Columbia; W. R. Sienkiewicz, from duty at Fort McHenry to duty in the Fifth Military District, relieving H. E. Brown; C. K. Waine, from Fort Niagara to the Department of Dakota.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Bruce is ordered to the command of the Natchez. Lieutenant Edwin White is ordered to Washington for promotion; Master William H. Webb, ordered to the naval station at Mount City, Bangor, Theodore F. Wood, ordered to the station at Bangor; Surgeon R. House, ordered to the Swatara; Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles H. White, ordered to temporary duty at the Boston Navy Yard; Surgeon George H. House, ordered to Mare Island, California, have been relieved.