

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXIV. No. 939

AMUSEMENTS 743 EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—THE HANLON BROTHERS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 84th street—ENGLISH OPERA—L. ROYALTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25th st. and 6th ave.—THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF MARY WALKER.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—POOR HUMANITY—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 26th st.—CASTLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third and 10th streets—MADRID, PERFORMING STREET FEELING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MEMBERED WATERMAN—DEER PRINCE—THE GROOM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street—HOME.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th ave.—LONDON; OR, LOOKERS AND SHAKESPEARE OF THE GREAT CITY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street—ITALIAN OPERA—L. POLIETTI. AMERICAN—THE PATRIOTIC REPERCUSS.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery—COMO VOCALESE, NEGRO MINSTRELS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 81 Broadway—COMO VOCALESE, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway—REUNION MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND VOYAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2.

HOOGLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOGLY'S MINSTRELS—THE TRANSVAALIAN TURKEY, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.

DORE ART UNION, 287 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 1/2 Broadway—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Friday, November 19, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 18. The Spanish republican political prisoners will not be transported to Cuba. Senator Ornes has left Madrid for Paris. Napoleon gave a reception at Compiègne on Wednesday, during which the Emperor paid marked attention to the United States Minister to France, M. Emile Olivier is likely to be appointed in the French Cabinet. The czar of Russia will meet the Emperor of France in personal interview during the winter.

Spain.

It is officially announced from Paris that the Empress of France arrived at Port Said on the 16th instant. She was visited on board the imperial yacht by the Viceroy, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Holland, and all the naval commanders in port. Her Majesty landed and assisted at the Catholic and Mussulman religious services observed at the opening of the Suez Canal. On the 17th instant the French imperial yacht, with the Empress on board, passed through the first portion of the Canal attended by forty war vessels, and anchored at Ismailia. The splendid scene at Ismailia, with the time made in navigating the Suez Canal, with other names of much import, are reported in our cable telegrams.

Australia.

Our files from Australasia supply the latest mail details of the progress of the British war against the Maoris of New Zealand, with a full report of the difficulties and dangers encountered by her Majesty's troops in the service. A very interesting news report from Victoria and the other portions of the colonies at the antipodes is also given.

Paraguay.

Advices to the 27th ult. state that Lopez has transferred his headquarters and seat of government to San Joaquin. It is reported that he has executed his mother, brother and several other persons on suspicion of conspiring against him. The allies have made no further move and probably will not for some time.

Cuba.

It is stated in Havana that a delegation of insurgents is in Venezuela seeking recognition of that government and the privilege of raising recruits to that country. The civil Governor of Santiago has offered clemency to insurgents who surrender immediately. A number of plantations near Trinidad, Chiencong and elsewhere have been burned recently by the insurgents. The English Consul at Trinidad is charged with an aggravated act of barbarity.

Miscellaneous.

It is stated in Ottawa that no official account of the troubles in Winnipeg Territory has been received from Governor McLaughlin, nor has any military force been asked for to escort him to his capital. The Montreal News says that McLaughlin is very obnoxious to the Indians on account of their belief that he was instrumental in detaching them from their lands, and suggests to the government that he ought to be recalled at once.

Another severe gale was experienced on the lakes yesterday and the night previous. It is said by old lake sailors to be the roughest night they ever saw. Numerous wrecks are reported on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The Census Committee of the House held an informal meeting yesterday. General Garfield has been chosen chairman, in place of Mr. Stokes, who although in the city, has been no part in the labors of the committee. He was originally appointed chairman, and will probably resign his position, when, it is thought, Garfield will contest the claim. Vincent Collier has arrived in San Francisco from Sitka and British Columbia, bringing with him a petition from prominent citizens of British Columbia for annexation, a duplicate of which is to be forwarded to the Queen. The feeling among the people for annexation is greatly increased owing to Earl Granville's suggestion that they join the Canadian confederation, which, they say, would only increase their burdens, without giving them any more protection.

Advices from Sitka represent the troops in good health, the natives loyal and the Indians friendly. Three men of the United States steamer Lincoln were lost recently in Behring Straits.

A vessel from Sitka, for San Francisco ran into an unknown iceberg in the North Pacific Ocean some time ago, in latitude 59 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 146 degrees 5 minutes east. The island is not set down in the Lap chart No. 2 of the Coast Survey.

The family of Mr. Perghetto, consisting of himself and wife and a boy named Gardner, were murdered in Huntington, Pa., on Wednesday night, while at supper, by two desperadoes, who then plundered the house and set it on fire. They were captured at Altoona soon after, and part of Mr. Perghetto's money was found in their possession.

The authorities at Ottawa deny the report that retaliatory measures are under consideration against the United States on account of the non-renewal of the Reciprocity treaty.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in session at Louisville, elected General Sherman president yesterday and adjourned until October next, when they will meet in Cincinnati.

The City.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated with the usual aid in this city yesterday. Services were held in the various churches, dinners were given to the poor by the numerous charitable associations and banquets were given to crowded audiences at the

Theaters and places of amusement.

Elsewhere the day was also busily celebrated. James Lee, who shot William Keane in Grand street on Monday night, has been released on \$10,000 bail. Mr. Beckman, of No. 234 East Twenty-seventh street, going his security.

The National line steamship Helvetia, Captain Thomson, also sails from North river at two P. M. on Saturday, 20th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The steamship Iowa, Captain Hederwick, belonging to the Anchor Line, will leave pier No. 10 North river at twelve M. to-morrow (Saturday) for London and Glasgow.

The Merchants' line steamship Crescent City, Captain Hildreth, will be despatched from New Orleans direct on Saturday, 20th inst., at three o'clock, from pier No. 12 North river.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Senator Williams, of Oregon; Dr. G. R. Reynolds and Captain John S. Cogswell, of Newport, R. I.; General M. L. Forbes, of Baltimore; Colonel W. P. Rabbit, of Cincinnati, Ohio; H. L. Winn, of San Francisco; General E. H. Dane, of Bozota, and H. H. Ponds, of Saratoga, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Cespedes at Work in Cuba.

The threat of the revolutionary government of Cuba to harass the Spanish enemy by burning down the cane fields, and thus cutting off the supplies and the revenue, seems to have been already put in force. We learn that some plantations near Cienfuegos have been recently burned. It is but a few days ago that we were informed that the sugar plantations were set on fire, and curiously enough, on this occasion, by two Chinamen, who were probably employed by the revolutionists for this purpose. If Cespedes has resolved to carry out this kind of warfare he will do more damage to the enemy than could a dozen brigades in the field. The destruction of supplies in an enemy's country—and such we may regard Cuba now with respect to Spanish power in that island—has a more deadly effect than innumerable defeats in battle. Humanitarians may condemn this kind of warfare as inhuman. But the history of our own civil war shows that had it not been for the orders issued to Sheridan, and so vigorously carried out by him in the Shenandoah Valley, where he ruthlessly swept all before him, and the desolation which Sherman left behind him from Atlanta to the sea, the struggle would have continued much longer. It was this kind of warfare which appalled the South and made further resistance impossible and further shedding of blood criminally unnecessary. It is a terrible and cruel expedient, no doubt, and can be made more cruel according to the disposition of the commanding general; but it is sanctioned by the laws of war, and people fighting for their liberty, as the Cubans are, must be amply justified in resorting to it.

An Improper Decision.

In a suit for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, just tried in Georgia, it was decided that a telegraph company is not responsible for errors and delays when its lines are under the supervision of the military authorities. If the lines in Georgia are in the hands of the military to such an extent as to relieve the company of responsibility that is a fact hitherto not generally known. This decision was not a very sound one in the general principles touched upon, as it tends to establish the rule that telegraph companies are not responsible for their own errors. Such a decision can only rest on a very narrow view of commercial policy.

The War in New Zealand.

Our news report by mail from the antipodes, published this morning, furnishes full and official details of the British military operations undertaken against the Maoris of New Zealand in their attitude as contumacious rebels and treaty breakers. A combined movement made by her Majesty's commanders and troops was attended with much difficulty and danger, but carried to a present conclusion with characteristic tenacity, "pluck" and endurance. The result has been very profitable, however, as only thirty Maoris are known to have died from wounds during the campaign. It is to be hoped that Macaulay's man, as a youthful patriot volunteer, was not of the number, for should he live to visit London, as anticipated by the great historian, he will find a magnificent new bridge at Westminster, on which he can have a solid footing during his sketching. In what condition he may view St. Paul's is another and more difficult question, owing to the terrible Church squabbles which are just now carried on in that neighborhood.

Victor Emanuel—Reports of an Abduction.

A curious report reaches us concerning Victor Emanuel. During his illness it is said he contracted a moribund marriage; and now rumor has it that he proposes to abdicate. We are willing to believe that the abduction rumor may have some foundation in fact. This marriage—if there really has been a marriage—may make it a necessity. Besides it will not be convenient for the King to renew his personal struggle with the Church. Italy may not be willing to make peace with the Pope. All things taken into account, it may be personally and publicly a good thing for the King to do—to follow his father's example, and the example of so many of his predecessors, and retire in favor of his son. Prince Humbert is a capable lad and gives fair promise to be a good king.

General McQuade.

In another column will be found a pleasant little episode on militia law, fines, regulations, legislation and politeness from the Inspector General of the State, an accomplished gentleman, who is pious on Sundays and "don't care a damn" on other days. He writes for our especial information on a military topic; but as it seems to us that the military public will be more interested in the explanation than we are, and as we are unselfish in the matter of dainties, we spread in our columns the letter in which the General spreads himself.

Rank in the Navy.

Secretary Robeson has appointed a Board of Officers to examine into the relations of the naval line and staff in the matter of rank. It is high time that the right and wrong of a dispute that has already caused flagrant injustice, and that threatens to demoralize at least one branch of the service, were put on such clear grounds that Congress might forever dispose of the trouble by proper legislation; and the action taken by the Secretary, as it seems to lead to that end, is just what was necessary.

The Freedmen's Bureau—General Howard's Report.

The report of General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, presents an encouraging review of its operations and influence during the past year and of the improved condition of Southern freedmen. Its statistics are remarkably interesting. One year ago there were on duty in the Bureau one hundred and forty-one commissioned officers, four hundred and twelve civilian agents and three hundred and forty-eight clerks. Now there are but fifty-eight officers, seventy-one agents and seventy-two clerks. The clothing and rations then issued to the destitute cost on an average \$93,700 per month. Now no such supplies are issued except to the sick in hospital. Instead of twenty-one hospitals, forty dispensaries, eighty-five surgeons and five thousand four hundred patients, there are now but two hospitals, no dispensaries, five surgeons and five hundred and forty-one patients. Transportation and stores were then furnished at a cost of \$24,840 per month; now no transportation orders are given. So long as the educational and bony divisions of the Bureau continue it will not be practicable to make further reduction of the force. The only hospitals now kept up are those at Richmond and Washington. The special relief fund was drawn upon during the year to the extent of \$252,347 for clothing and food. The great mass of freed people are now self-supporting, and many have gone into business on their own account. The hostility to schools and teachers has in a great measure ceased. Official reports give 2,118 schools, 2,455 teachers and 114,522 pupils within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. It is a striking and significant fact that the freedmen themselves raised and expended last year for school purposes alone not less than \$200,000.

General Howard shows that the entire cost of the Bureau since its organization has been but \$13,029,816. He recommends that the bounty and educational divisions be continued, and that the work they are now doing be transferred to other departments if the Bureau is closed, and concludes by asserting that the law of self-preservation will justify Congress in establishing a general system of free schools throughout the South. If the States themselves do not furnish them at an early day, so that the children may receive such teaching as will fit them to discharge intelligently the duties of free American citizens. It is assuredly gratifying to learn from the report of General Howard that the Freedmen's Bureau has been instrumental in ameliorating to so high a degree, within so short a period since the close of the war, the condition of the colored people in the South.

Wade Hampton on the Freedmen.

There is a State Fair now in progress at Macon, Ga., and it appears to be attended with considerable success. The agricultural and labor interests of the State are largely represented there, and they are not merely confined to Georgia, but extend over all the Southern States. Many of these fairs have been held of late, and the effect has been generally good, predicting a largely improved condition of the whole South and showing the advances made in material progress since the disastrous times of the civil war. General Hampton, who has frequently exhibited his wise appreciation of the existing condition of things, and has given many sensible ideas concerning the new relations between the North and the South, expressed himself with some force on the question of treating the freedmen for the mutual benefit of that class and of the Southern States also. He urged the necessity of cultivating a patriotic and friendly feeling with the colored freedmen and the improvement of their moral and intellectual status. This is what the South requires. The Southern people know that the freedmen are there among them; that they are there by law established, either as an incubus to be carried on the shoulders of Southern industry or an element to be employed for its benefit. Wade Hampton evidently sees the matter in this light, and he advises his people well upon this subject. The South is gradually relieving itself from the effects of the late war, and perhaps there are no means which it can employ better calculated to assist the issue than the judicious use of the negro element, as suggested by Wade Hampton.

Will It Be at Tilt?

General Flourey, French Minister at the Russian Court, telegraphs to Paris from St. Petersburg that the czar Alexander "agrees" to meet the Emperor Napoleon during the winter. If General Flourey uses the word "agrees," as telegraphed by the Atlantic cable, it indicates that his Majesty had at some period anterior refused a proposition to this effect. Will the sovereigns meet at Tilt, the King of Prussia furnishing the raft? It may be.

The Arrest of General Butler.

General Butler still enjoys the distinction of being hated at the South with an especial acrimony. The latest of many assaults provoked by the uncompromising spirit in which he performed his duties as a national soldier comes in the shape of a suit that draws its inspiration from the friends of General Twiggs, a man whose treason to his country was all the worse from the fact that he had won fame in her service. Such a suit from such a source is entitled to no respect from public sentiment, and to as little as possible from the courts, and in that sense the authors are likely to have justice.

War Claims.

One of the other of two things must be done: we must give up all ideas of paying claims for property in the South destroyed by the war, or we must repudiate the national debt. This is so plain that Congress has already come out pretty clearly against the principle of a series of claims the payment of which would bankrupt any government in the world. But now the bill for some cotton burned during the war is handed in as the claim of a foreigner, who asserts the same right to sue our government that our citizens have to sue his. It is only necessary for it to become known that these claims can be recovered in that guise for every one of them to assume it, and we shall suddenly discover that every dollar's worth of property destroyed was owned by the citizens of foreign governments.

A Heavy Blow.

The hurricane of Wednesday morning, which seems to have swept over a large portion of the country, east and north of us, was something terrible in its consequences. But the most remarkable result of its fury was the accident on the Harlem Railroad at Boston Four Corners, which occurred to the train that left Chatham at nine o'clock. The cars were lifted from the track, says the report, by the force of the wind, and buried down an embankment seventy-five feet. This is a new cause for a railroad disaster; but is it the true one? The company know best whether it was the storm or something else not uncommon on railroads which threw off the train. The spot where the accident occurred is certainly very much exposed to the effects of heavy storms, and it seems that sudden gusts of wind rushing through a mountain gorge in tempestuous seasons just at this place have often before produced serious accidents to the line. This fact being known the question occurs, can no means be taken to protect the road at this point from the repetition of these disasters? Is there no way of sheltering the trains from the fury of the storm? Surely the company might devise some plan whereby railroad accidents, arising from such extraordinary causes as these, might be avoided.

The Cross on the Suez Canal.

The blessing on the Suez Canal and the sermon by Pere Baner, the Almoner of the Empress Eugenie, with the concession of religious liberty in Egypt and Turkey, mark an advance of the Cross over the dominions of the Crescent destined to be more potential in its consequences than all the crusades and all the bloody wars against the believers in Mohammed, from first to last. Thus, through the material agents of modern science, the peaceful triumphs of the Cross will not be stayed till they have covered the earth. Steam, the electric wire and trade have become the world-subduing missionaries and teachers of Christianity.

Napoleon and the French Radicals.

Napoleon is killing his enemies, the French "reds," not with grapeshot, but with kindness. By refusing to adopt severe measures against them he has so demoralized the opposition that Ledru Rollin finds it convenient to withdraw his candidature for the Corps Legislatif. This, however, is not all. Henri Rochefort has been challenged by the editor of the Pays. A bullet or a rapier may make an end of Rochefort. His death would be no great loss to France and would be a gain to the Emperor. The elections to take place in Paris on Sunday next are not likely to be attended by any political earthquake.

Higgins and the Hornet.

The Cuban Junta, not satisfied with what it already knows of the story of its lost cruiser, is pushing investigation. It finds in all places a general agreement on the statement that the coal was not good and that the ship went into Wilmington to get better, and this story has the aspect of one agreed upon for the purpose. When men are tired of an enterprise it is not difficult to find reasons satisfactory to themselves for relinquishing it.

Being a Vigilance Committee.

Two men in Kentucky who were hanged by a vigilance committee, but upon whom the work was not done very effectually, have come to life and are suing a dozen members of the committee for sixty thousand dollars damages. This is a very unusual case. "Vigilance committee" is now a common name for a sort of organization that commits murder and does other violence in the name of law and order; but of course the murder and violence must be of the same nature as the law, whatever names they are done in, so that if the half-hanged litigants get a verdict in their favor there will be a clear case for the criminal courts against the vigilantes.

The Late Storm—The Fine Thanksgiving Day.

Our despatches on the subject show that the late storm swept over the whole region east of the Mississippi river from Georgia to the New Dominion. The natural reaction has been equally extensive in a strong nor'wester and a clear, bracing, wholesome day for the national Thanksgiving, concerning the celebration of which we publish a copious budget of reports this morning.

His Disgrace on "The South."

On Wednesday morning the schooner Marzaret Kennedy, of Stratford, was sunk off Milford harbor in a gale. She was heavily loaded with coal consigned to William Stoddard, of Milford. The vessel attempted to enter Milford harbor, but the gale was so severe that she was obliged to anchor off Charles Island. The captain, Frank A. Rich, of Stratford, with his wife and child and two men succeeded in getting upon the island in safety. The vessel and cargo were insured. The schooner Abigail Lawrence, Captain Ober, of Brooklyn, Me., with a cargo of lumber for the Lewis Beecher Co., while endeavoring to enter the harbor, about four o'clock yesterday morning struck the rocks and was obliged to run ashore near Lanier Rock, where the water contained a deep breach over her. The crew found great difficulty in remaining aboard. She fired with water and will have to discharge her cargo by the use of ladders before she can get off. Captain Ober also reports that about three o'clock in the morning he saw a vessel which he supposed to be a schooner, off Stratford, tip over, and it is supposed she went down and all the crew were lost.

A Heartless Case.

The police of the Twenty-first ward give the particulars of a case of heartless abandonment that is likely soon to command the attention of the courts. It is said that on last Saturday evening a gentleman, evidently of means, called at the boarding house of Mrs. William Miller, corner of Thirty-second street and Third avenue, accompanied by Julia Hamilton, whom he introduced as his sister. It is alleged that he expressed a desire to rent a room for the girl. Mrs. Miller took Miss Hamilton to supper, and while she was eating the premises she was taken in labor and soon after was delivered of a child. When asked if he was prepared to pay for the girl's care, it is alleged he positively refused, and took his departure. Subsequent investigations made by the police showed that Julia had been employed as a domestic in the family of the party who accompanied her, and whose name has not been ascertained. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have consented to care for the unfortunate girl so soon as she is in a condition to be removed, and they will take action to compel the author of her misfortune to support the little stranger who has come into the world under such unfavorable auspices.

The Drawback Frauds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1869. Justice to myself requires me to state that I was not in any way implicated in the matter in which my name is mentioned in your columns of to-day. The District Attorney, Mr. Edwards Pierpont, advised the Commission on the subject, and I was discharged from arrest, the District Attorney at the same time saying that it is his belief I was innocent and entirely free from connection with the frauds named in your issue of the 11th inst. I am, Sir, very respectfully, A. W. LALOR, Naval Officer.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1869. The Census Committee, appointed by the late President, met at the Chamberlain. Messrs. Garfield, Wilkinson and Haldeman, of the Census Committee, held an informal session to-day, in which they further considered the business before them. Several additional members of the committee have announced their intention to be here within a few days. Mr. Stokes, the regular chairman of the committee, is said to be in the city, but has taken no part as yet in the labors of his colleagues. Owing to non-attendance of Mr. Stokes upon the sessions of the committee General Garfield was elected chairman. Stokes will probably claim his position by virtue of appointment, which may lead to a controversy between himself and Garfield. The latter gentleman has given considerable attention to the census, and has even laid out the framework of a bill relating to the subject, which he proposes to place before the committee for their adoption. The measure will be managed by Mr. Garfield in the House of Representatives unless Stokes does not step in and dispose him and seal all his thoughts.

The Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Louisville.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met again at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. General Sherman and Sheridan appeared upon the stage and were greeted with cheers. The hall was well filled with members and spectators. Reports were made by the corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurer. The committee appointed at the last reunion to select a design for a badge to be adopted by the society, made a report, which was read.

The Society of the Cavalry of the West.

The Society of the Cavalry of the West met at Gait House to-day, General Wilson presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. An informal report of the committee on Permanent Organization was read, and the time of the committee further extended.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HANNAH BRENAN.

One of the most solemn and impressive funeral ceremonies which have taken place in this city for some time past was that of Mrs. Hannah Brennan, mother of Timothy, Owen, Wm. and Matthew T. Brennan, which took place yesterday at St. Andrew's church and St. Patrick's Cathedral. The deceased lady had during her lifetime, extending over a period of nearly forty years, endeared herself to all who came in contact with her, and rich and poor alike lamented her demise. Her sons, both in public and private life, have, as is well known, numbered friends, and under the circumstances, it was but natural to suppose that the last corporal work of mercy and mark of honor and esteem which the people would bestow on her hands and willing hearts in their performance.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning the body was removed from the house at 211 West 11th street, and from the moment the news of her death was announced until the time of the funeral, the house was literally besieged by the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, eager to look upon the benevolent features and tender their sympathies to the sorrowing family. In the room where the body lay in state, the remains were placed there was a bewildering profusion of exquisite flowers. There were Roman and Maltese crosses, harps, lyres, anchors, crowns, banners and numerous bouquets of flowers, and tea-tables, impromptu and other rare and costly specimens of Florida's England. These were sent as tokens of respect and sympathy by the deceased and were certainly most beautiful tributes.

On Wednesday morning the schooner Marzaret Kennedy, of Stratford, was sunk off Milford harbor in a gale. She was heavily loaded with coal consigned to William Stoddard, of Milford. The vessel attempted to enter Milford harbor, but the gale was so severe that she was obliged to anchor off Charles Island. The captain, Frank A. Rich, of Stratford, with his wife and child and two men succeeded in getting upon the island in safety. The vessel and cargo were insured. The schooner Abigail Lawrence, Captain Ober, of Brooklyn, Me., with a cargo of lumber for the Lewis Beecher Co., while endeavoring to enter the harbor, about four o'clock yesterday morning struck the rocks and was obliged to run ashore near Lanier Rock, where the water contained a deep breach over her. The crew found great difficulty in remaining aboard. She fired with water and will have to discharge her cargo by the use of ladders before she can get off. Captain Ober also reports that about three o'clock in the morning he saw a vessel which he supposed to be a schooner, off Stratford, tip over, and it is supposed she went down and all the crew were lost.

Release of the Prisoner on Bail.

James Lee, the man who killed William Keane in the porter house No. 193 Grand street last Monday morning, by shooting him through the brain with a revolver, was yesterday brought from the Tombs to the City Hall, for the purpose of being released on bail. In the absence of coroner Kenyon, who had the man, Coroner Robins released Lee on \$10,000 bail, which was furnished by Earl Gordon Bennett, living at No. 234 East Twenty-seventh street. The directory for the month of November is a street does business at No. 543 Second avenue and No. 19 Stanton street. It was understood that the District Attorney sanctioned the prisoner's release on bail on the condition that he should appear in court when called upon.

The Pain Divorce Case.

On a motion by the defendant, Mrs. F. A. Paine, for alimony pendente lite; and the plaintiff, Mrs. A. Paine, states that the reporters have done him injustice in the reports of the case. His attorney stated that the case was a divorce case, and a counsel fee of \$150 was ordered on her own oath alone that she was innocent and destitute. Mr. Paine's attorney proved that his parents, contrary to the report, were not a wealthy family, and that he was a poor man, who had been married for twenty-two years, and that just before the divorce case was commenced he was executed by Mrs. Paine, and that she would never allow him to live with her, or have anything to do with her, and would never allow him to support or molest him in any way, and that he has been for a month past in a street car, and has been anything to do with her since the marriage, and lives at No. 14 Walker street, Providence, and keeps a boarding house; that she is in a different circumstance, own or leases two houses, keeps a carriage and horses, and goes by the name of Miss Cooke and lives with one George Cooke, a sporting and entirely free from connection with the divorce case, and is known in Providence as Cooke's woman.