

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. 336

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25th st., between 5th and 6th av.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—DARIS DUTTON.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—DADDY GRAY.—CHECKMATE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE MILITARY DRAMA OF FIRE FLY.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third and Mulberry streets.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAUSTUS.—THE IRISH TUTOR.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—HOME—A REGULAR FIX.
FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LONDON; OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 52d street.—ENGLISH OPERA.—MARIANA.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE CHILD STEALER.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHEL WYAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—ETHEL WYAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUINE AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, &c.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Broadway.—SENATOR SUMNER'S LECTURE, "CASTE."
DORE ART UNION, 57 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 625 1/2 BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 2, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated December 1. M. Guizot has, it is said, a daily audience with Napoleon. The Paris correspondents of the London press say that Napoleon's speech "fell flat" and "disappointed the public mind," and that the imperial effort is not at all liked. Russia will, it is inferred, seek to develop an extensive cotton growing interest in Asia. The Burlingame-Chinese mission was received at the Prussian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin. A London journal says Napoleon has not mastered the "truth" of the situation in France, and is evidently "unembarrassed between the principles." M. Schneider was elected President of the Legislative Chamber of France. The Irish radical political agitation is extending in England.

Manchester is agitated on the subject of the increased duty on French textile fabrics. The British ship monarch, with George Peabody's remains on board, will, it is said, sail next Wednesday from England.

The Turkish government seized a vessel laden with gunpowder, supposed to be intended for the use of the Bulgarian insurgents.

Our special correspondence from Europe, published elsewhere, supplies important details of our cable telegrams to the 20th of November.

Cuba.

News has been received via Key West, Fla., that Cuchugas has been surprised by the insurgents, who seized a large quantity of medicines, clothing and provisions and retired in good order.

Paraguay.

Count d'Eu, commanding the allied forces, has reached St. Estanislao, lately occupied by Lopez.

Miscellaneous.

The national debt during the month of November has decreased \$7,571,454.

Secretary Boutwell says that his refusal to sell gold on Tuesday was on account of the low price offered. Mr. Colgate, of the firm of Trevor & Colgate, called on him yesterday and demanded that the gold for which his firm had bid should be delivered; but Mr. Boutwell held that he had the right in his own discretion to refuse to sell if the price did not suit.

President Grant, it is said, dictated a despatch to Minister Curtin yesterday in regard to the Jewish appeal to the Czar of Russia, and it was agreed that the Secretary of State should furnish a copy of the appeal to Mr. Catecay, the Russian Minister at Washington, and also to Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg.

The President was too busy at his message yesterday to receive visitors, and will probably finish it to-day.

At a convention of Red river insurgents assembled at Fort Garry, November 15, to devise a government for the colony, the following propositions were offered:—Compromise with Governor McDougall, an independent republic, annexation to the United States, a colony under British rule or return to the Hudson Bay Company's protection.

Governor Hoffman has declined to interfere with the sentence of Joseph Messner, the wife murderer, who is sentenced to be hung at Rochester on Friday, the 10th inst.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in an interview recently with our Washington correspondent, said that the time had not yet arrived for a resumption of specie payment, that it was dangerous to the commercial classes and should be gradual.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Conductor Parker, of the New Jersey Railroad, who ejected Patrick Lane from the car recently while the train was on a bridge, so that Lane fell through the bridge and was drowned. Parker publishes a card saying that he did not know the train was on a bridge at the time.

Prince Suemanna, of Japan, left San Francisco yesterday for the East by the Pacific Railroad.

The female operatives in the Cochees works at Dover, N. H., on a strike against a reduction of wages, have organized a Working Women's League. The work will be closed until the operatives accede to the reduction.

The City.

In the Spanish gunboat cases Judge Pierpont was served with copies of papers yesterday on which it is intended "substantially" to base the motion for the discharge of the boats. These papers are not yet perfect in form, and the belief was prevalent at the District Attorney's office that they may be changed again before the hearing of the case, which has been adjourned to Saturday next, as they have already been changed twice since originally prepared.

The frigate Severn left port on Tuesday to relieve the Powhatan as flagship of Admiral Foote in Cuban waters.

In the matter of the drawback frauds James Caldwell, who was charged with complicity in them, was discharged by Commissioner Osborn yesterday, all the evidence tending to establish his innocence. A number of additional warrants for the arrest of parties not hitherto suspected were issued by the Commissioner on information furnished by Detective Whiteley.

The Gallier-Wedekind mystery completed its first phase yesterday, before Judge Hogan. Dr. Wedekind was committed to the General Sessions on the charge of extortion, and was held to answer in \$2,000 bail; as this was not forthcoming he was removed to the cells.

Dennis Byrne, a silversmith in Brooklyn, was shot three times, and perhaps mortally wounded, yesterday, by John Marco, also a silversmith. The latter, it seems, had repeatedly insulted Byrne's wife and sister-in-law, and Byrne yesterday demanded an explanation of him, and was shot without any further provocation. Marco escaped.

At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday the recent Richardson-McFarland tragedy was made the basis of an argument to show woman's right to a voice in the making of the divorce laws.

The coroner's jury in the case of Robert Muir, the desperado, who was killed in Williamsburg on Tuesday morning, by policeman Thomas Langan, rendered a verdict yesterday completely exonerating Langan from all blame in the matter.

Burke, the convicted murderer, whose sentence was recently commuted to imprisonment for life, is reported to have said that he would rather die.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Union, Captain Dreyer, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market yesterday was feverish until late in the day, when it became steady and strong at an advance upon the lowest prices of the recent decline. Gold sold down to 121 1/4, but recovered finally to 122.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General S. Keeler, of Orange, N. J.; Surgeon Ludington and General E. Norton, of San Francisco; Colonel J. Nye, of Waterville, Me.; Colonel A. Stowell, of Boston; Judge F. A. Coe, of New York; General J. C. Saylor, of Des Moines; Colonel E. L. Parker, of Philadelphia; General T. Anderson, of New Jersey, and Captain H. P. Connor, of the Panama Mail Steamship Company, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Jenkins, of steamer Scotia; Captain W. C. Stout, of Stamford, and Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Irwin, of the British Army, are at the New York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Alderman Dakin and John Vilde, Brackston Baker and E. W. Price, M. P., of London, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Miles Washburn, of Boston, and Thomas D. Pearce, of Philadelphia, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, and E. Palacios, Minister of Guatemala, are at the Everett House.

Governor J. G. Smith, of Vermont; R. M. Rogers, of the United States Army, and Galsusa A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Meyer, of the United States Army, and G. G. Gaylord, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

L. Winship, of New Haven; S. T. Cozzens, of West Point; S. Foster, of Providence, and J. M. Miller, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Hotel.

Judge Rush R. Sioane, of Sandusky, and Judge T. Miller, of Hudson, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

E. B. Judson, for Syracuse; Colonel S. M. Johnson, for Washington; Captain S. B. Stone, for Stonington; Senator Foster, for Connecticut; James Watt and James Douglas, sailed yesterday on board the steamer Java for Europe.

The Democratic State Council.

The democracy of the State, represented by the most intelligent elements of the party, have just been in council at Albany. The New York leaders—who are to be the guides of the future policy of the party by right of the priority of majorities as well, perhaps, as by their tact as managers—had an opportunity of meeting with the most prominent men of the party throughout the entire State, an opportunity of comparing notes with them suggesting a new policy and possibly dictating what shall be the future of the democracy, not only in this State, but throughout the whole country. In many respects this was a most important council. It did not partake of the character of a convention, because the members were not elected at primary meetings, but were invited to meet the chiefs in the State capital, and in the Executive Mansion to boot—a fit and proper place just now. It was not a caucus, because it possessed none of the features of these mysterious intricacies of party machinery, as it had no "slate" to make nor any candidates to nominate. But it was all the more remarkable event from the fact that it was free from all the commonplace action of conventions and caucuses, and if the parties who participated in that council realized the result of their deliberations and measured the strength of the present position which the democratic party occupies in this State, as perhaps they did, they must have seen that a good deal depended upon their proceedings.

We have a fair outline of what the democrats propose to do under their new lease of power with regard to the restoration of local governments, with regard to dealing with republican commissions, and the delicacy with which these latter must be approached, with reference also to the fifteenth amendment and other important matters. The published and sensible opinions of Peter B. Sweeney upon these questions may be received, we presume, as reflections of the purposes and general action of the party, and we have no reason to suppose that these views were dissented from in the Albany council. Thus far, then, we can assume what the policy of the democrats will be. There may be difficulties in the way of this laid down policy, but one thing is certain, that if the democratic leaders in this State act wisely they have a magnificent future in their control; but if rashness infests their councils not only will a grand opportunity for the party itself be thrown away, but the chances of doing much good to the whole community will go with it. They must act with the consideration for the interests of the State and the whole people, and they must direct their course with an honest recognition of the immense responsibility resting upon them. A dominant party has its duties as well as its rights of conquest to consider. Power and the possession of spoil, although they may be the most attractive, are not the gravest things which belong to party success. A wise exercise of power in the majority is a public claim that cannot be disregarded without damaging those who would heedlessly set that claim aside; and this is something which the victorious party must not forget.

If the democratic party would lay a good foundation for their Presidential aspirations in 1872 they must act with wisdom, or they may be ousted from their present post of occupation. There is a good deal more than this mere ambitious longing expected of the Tammany democracy. They may be regarded now as the nucleus of a new policy and a power to

which the whole country looks for some guidance in the probable embarrassments which beset the political future. First of all they must learn to recognize the great facts established by the war. They must not forget that in this progressive age, and in view of the progress going on all around us, there is something more demanded of them than devotion to the "time-honored principles" of the democratic party, and they will have to mould their policy in the matrix of progressive thought. They must learn also to abandon those old issues on which they were defeated in the Presidential contests of 1860, 1864 and 1868, as well as in the other decisive fights of intervening years, remembering that as they enter upon a new era of power there is a new condition of things to which they must adjust themselves if they hope to preserve supremacy. Do the leaders of the Tammany democracy see the question in this light? We think that Peter B. Sweeney comprehends the situation, and as he has declared that although not claiming to be the chief, he is the adviser of Tammany, he may so direct its counsels and so shape the action of the next Legislature as to lay down the landmarks for the party throughout the whole country and make things all square for a democratic candidate in 1872. The democracy have a fair show to make good their ground of occupation for the Presidential fight if prudence only controls their counsels in this very delicate crisis of their history. A good deal will depend upon the initiative which the Albany Legislature may take, and the action of that body will consequently be watched with much interest.

The Burlingame Mission and Its Enemies.

From the first movements of the Chinese mission of which Mr. Burlingame is the chief—yes, almost before it left the shores of China—it was assailed in every possible way by the old British traders and opium smugglers, who in China and England. This same party has pursued it ever since with unrelenting hostility. Though powerless to injure the mission or to retard its important work, this old British party has vented its venom of anger and misrepresentation on all occasions. We have been told, for instance, that Mr. Burlingame's treaties and proceedings were not approved by the government at Peking, that he and his mission had fallen into disfavor, and that there was no intention to sanction what he had done. So powerful and plausible have these British traders and opium smugglers been that they even brought over the late American Minister, Mr. Ross Browne, to their side, and against the interests of his own country. Weak as this gentleman was, evidently, it is clear these old British traders have a vast influence both in the ports of China and at London.

They have never recovered from the blow given to them by the splendid reception of the Burlingame mission and the treaty made with it in this country, for these necessarily led to a cordial reception and similar treaties in Europe. Much as the India and China traders in London and the British press disliked the American treaty and the new policy inaugurated by that, the government was compelled to make a virtue of necessity by receiving the mission and by making a treaty with it similar to the one made in the United States. Still the British do not like the new policy, and are persistent in their endeavors to make it appear that Mr. Burlingame and his course are repudiated at Peking. We have been satisfied all through that this was a malicious misrepresentation. Now the news that comes to us from the embassy in Europe and from China shows there has been no foundation for these reports. The proceedings and treaties of Mr. Burlingame are approved at Peking, and the delay in ratifying the treaties is not caused by any hostility to them, but simply because the Chinese government is waiting till the embassy has completed its labors and all can be considered and ratified at the same time. There can be little doubt of the ratification of the treaties, for they are favorable to China and a necessity in the present affairs of the world. This, in brief, is the actual situation of the mission and the position of the Chinese government. The old opium smugglers and British traders might just as well stop their misrepresentations and hostility, for they cannot arrest the progress of China in its peaceful destiny to freer intercourse with and assimilation to the civilized nations of the world.

The Natural Advantages of the Darien as Compared with the Suez Canal. The Isthmus of Darien is only some ten degrees north of the equator, while the Isthmus of Suez is crossed by the thirtieth degree of north latitude; yet the summer heats at Suez are frightful to think of, while the hottest days at Darien are comparatively pleasant. The great rainless deserts on both sides of the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea are the cause of the intense heat and withering dryness which prevail most of the year over all that region up to the Mediterranean; while the Isthmus of Darien, lying interlocked between two broad oceans, has a climate comparatively cool and moist, from whatever quarter the winds may blow. On the Atlantic side flows northward the great Equatorial current of warm water which, on emerging from the Gulf of Mexico, between Florida and Cuba, is called the Gulf Stream. On the Pacific side flows northward the great Antarctic current of cold water. Hence the isthmus ocean winds, which are comparatively cold, come from the Pacific, while those which are warm and charged with their abounding rains come from the Atlantic.

The movements of our planet on its axis and in its grand yearly circuit round the sun, the frozen poles of the earth, the burning equator, the configuration of the continents, and the positions of the great islands and island groups of the oceans, the great mountain chains, inland seas, deserts and forests of the four continents, all contribute to give direction to the currents of the sea and the air, and to the winds which bring rain and life, and the winds charged with drought and death. Of all these causes those favorably affecting climates and productions operate in favor of the highest development of the regions around Darien; while the opposite causes make the countries on both sides, between Port Said and the mouth of the Red Sea, for great distances, a howling and irreclaimable wilderness, saving the narrow valley of the Nile.

The equatorial basins of the Pacific, the Indian and Atlantic oceans, are the great boilers of the sun, from which mainly the rains of the earth are drawn, and from which various warm currents or mighty rivers in the sea go moving about the earth; while from the Arctic and Antarctic seas are discharged various cold currents, affecting the climates of different parts of the globe. The great rivers of South America and the rivers of Central America and Mexico add to the volume of the equatorial current which passes north through the Caribbean Sea and the Mexican gulf. Hence the tremendous volume of the Gulf Stream through the Straits of Florida—a volume so vast and warm that in sweeping across the Atlantic it makes the genial climate of the British islands and softens even the arctic rigors of Sweden and Norway. Hence from this equatorial current, with its fruitful winds and abounding rains, the exceeding richness in their vegetable products of the lands of South America, from La Plata northward, and of Central America, Mexico and the West India Islands. How advantageous, then, in view of our "manifest destiny," will be this Darien Canal, to which the regular currents of the winds of heaven and of the sea will be tributary on both sides of our Continent. How immeasurable are the advantages offered to us in the Darien Canal compared with those offered to Europe in the Suez Canal a glance at a map of the world will show.

In reference to the construction of the canal the engineering difficulties presented are not greater than those surmounted in the Suez Canal. At Suez not only had the canal to be excavated through a rainless desert of sand and shifting sandhills, but a fresh water canal was first required to supply the men and animals employed in the work. At Darien the heavy tropical rains and their washings will be among the most serious difficulties to be overcome in digging the canal. Hills of solid rock are harder to cut through than hillocks of sand, but once through the rock the canal is done and it is enduring, while at Suez the work of dredging will have to be constantly kept up. At Suez every stick of timber and piece of lumber of the thousands of shiploads required on the work they had to bring by sea from great distances. At Darien the boundless forests of the finest trees will be equal to any demand, as they have been the greatest impediment to the explorations of the isthmus. We say nothing of the veins of silver and gold which lubricate the backbone of our Continent all the way through; for we hold that the advantages suggested ought to be sufficient for the immediate undertaking and speedy execution of the Darien Canal.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—Tammany is a great power, but Tammany must be wise. It will not be wise to ignore cliques and factions. New York is not Tammany nor helplessly under Tammany. A considerate holding off of hands may do Tammany more service than an unreasoning exercise of its imperial power.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ISRAELITES.—The President has promised to some of our Jewish fellow citizens that he will make a representation to the Emperor of Russia on behalf of the Jewish families recently expelled from the Russian empire. This is quite proper and commendable, and in view of the very friendly relations existing between this republic and the great empire of the Czar, there is every probability, and indeed we may reasonably anticipate, that an appeal will not be without good effect. It is one of the signs of the good time coming when in a spirit of comely representations of this character may be made as between governments and in the interest of the people.

DANGEROUS QUACKERY.—A coroner's jury has just found, in a case in Elizabeth street, that death was accelerated by a state of facts "induced by gross ignorance on the part of John Scott." John Scott's gross ignorance could have been no harm to the woman if he had not pretended to be a physician and had not tried to cure her disease by magnetic means. And all the coroner's jury does in the case is to threaten this fellow that it will be very severe with him if he kills another woman, and to recommend the Kings County Medical Society to prosecute him as an unlicensed practitioner. No wonder that quackery flourishes.

AN UGLY CASE.—There appears to be but little doubt of the culpability of the conductor on the New Jersey Railroad in the case of Patrick Lane. We gave yesterday the statement of an eye witness to the transaction, who represents that the man was put off the train at night on the bridge. The man, naturally supposing that he was on land, and attempting to walk away, was thus plunged into the river and drowned. New Jersey has a well-earned reputation for straightforward justice in cases involving the loss of life, though her respect for railroad organizations is also very great. Which will prevail just now?

The Suez Canal—Our Feet Said Corroborations.

We are enabled to present to the readers of the HERALD to-day a correspondence from Port Said, dated on the 9th of November, the first special written communication which has been had from either terminus of the Suez Canal. The communication is of exceeding interest, and holds forth much promise of what is to follow in the shape of such like valuable despatches for our columns as the effects of the new transit route are more and more developed and trade becomes revived in the land of the Pharaohs. The writer proceeds to answer some of the latest and more reasonable objections which have been put forth in Europe against the work, refuting the arguments by the exhibition of figures and facts, which go to illustrate the many advantages and vast profits which must eventually accrue from it to the world at large, as well as to all those who are most deeply interested in the undertaking. The statements of the extent and direction of the influence of the canal on the trade and commerce between Europe and the East and the revolution of its current is completed will command the attention of not only the financial but the commercial and maritime interests of the country.

Contemporaneous with this special letter we have an article from one of the leading and most influential of the weekly journals of Great Britain, in which attention is called to almost precisely the same points set forth by our correspondent. It is the attention of England alone, however, the writer having apparently lost a good deal of his cosmopolitan humanitarianism in his nervously excited application to the care of insular interests. The English journalist is alarmed, and he reveals it. "Experience," he says, "will show whether London and Liverpool can contend against the disadvantages of being one or two thousand miles further from Port Said than the rival ports"—referring to Marseilles, Trieste, Odessa and Venice. Lord Palmerston's instinctive objections to the building of a canal Suez—which were almost prophetic, coming from a Briton—are reproduced in the words, "During a war the canal would place an enemy who could seize and fortify one of the terminal ports half way between an English army in India and the base of its operations. An expedition from Suez might reach Bombay in three weeks, while reinforcements from England would be three months at sea." And persons still ask why England did not patronize the Suez Canal and rejoice at its successful completion and operation. *Hinc illa lacryma.*

A Dull Philosopher Enlightened.

The dull philosopher of the *Tribune* cannot understand how an interoceanic canal at the Isthmus of Darien "will bring the traffic of the mighty Amazon by way of the Gulf Stream around to an interchange with the Mississippi Valley." We can tell him. The Darien Canal will be followed by or accompanied with the annexation of the West India Islands, Mexico and Central America. Our merchants next will establish their trading houses all along the coasts of the mainland down to Darien. They will next establish their exchanges in trade between the coffee producers of Brazil and the flour producers of Minnesota, and these exchanges of flour by the line of the Mississippi and the Gulf Stream (through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea) will pass into Brazil and draw there by the same route the trade of "the mighty Amazon." But perhaps our dull philosopher is under the idea that the Gulf Stream has its beginning at the Straits of Florida, though it really comes from the equatorial basin of the Atlantic Ocean, and passing by the mouth of the Amazon skirts the American coast by Darien into the Gulf of Mexico. We commend the whole subject to the careful study of our dull philosopher. And thus endeth our first lesson.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.—Some of the legal hairsplitters have discovered that the part of the new constitution adopted by the people is in danger from the want of an enabling clause. Because there is no specific declaration in the article when it shall take effect, therefore it may never take effect. The part of the constitution in which was the declaration that it should have force from January next having been rejected, it is argued that such declaration is of no more account to us than if it were written in the laws of the Medes and Persians. It seems to us, however, that the people acted on the constitution as a whole; they rejected certain parts and accepted certain other parts; and in accepting the judiciary article they accepted with it so much of the enabling clause as may be deemed necessary to give that article force.

COTTON FROM ASIA.—Prince Gortschakoff is to support a plan for the development of a vast Russian cotton growing interest in Asia, "in order to be able to successfully compete with the United States." Such are the words of a despatch which purports to be dated in St. Petersburg yesterday, and comes to us through the Atlantic cable from England. Prince Gortschakoff knows very well that England has already, during the period of our civil war and since, taken vast pains and expended large sums of money with the view of obtaining cotton from India, and with exactly the same intent. He knows also that the scheme failed, almost miserably.

LONDON BOYS FOR KANSAS.—The idea of the juvenile colony in Kansas to become a home for boys reclaimed from the slums of great cities is an excellent one. This plan for saving boys from the life of misery to which they seem destined to grow up when they begin in the gutter was originated, we believe, by the Children's Aid Society, which sent so many of our Gothician ragamuffins to comfortable homes in the country. It worked well, and we are glad to see that the reform schools of London are disposed to send out their little charges on the same far journey. This is a noble development of the charitable spirit of the age. In the first place the boys are benefited in being saved from paupers' or criminals' lives; the city that loses them loses so many possible recruits for its prisons, and the country to which they go gains so many boys that needed only that opportunity to grow up useful and honest men.

Americans in Paris.

Our special correspondence from Paris mentions some interesting details of the American element in that great capital. The average number of Americans in Paris throughout the year is estimated at ten thousand, which proves that they are not slow in availing themselves of the great facilities now offered to cross the Atlantic. To the American travelling public Paris offers attractions above all other European cities, and for several reasons. Firstly, it is the great centre of travel to and from all prominent parts; then it is the great emporium of fashion, and therefore naturally attracts both sexes, but especially the ladies. But the great attraction that draws Americans to Paris is the congeniality that prevails in general life. The stiff formalities and strict decorum which are too often observed in American and English private life become tedious. There is a longing for relaxation; even a dash of Moliere offers a relief. Altogether there is a charm about Parisian life that must be experienced in order to be appreciated. Even Madame de Staël found that her banishment from Paris was the greatest punishment that could have been inflicted upon her. The *savoir faire* of the French, in relation to all connected with outdoor life especially, has a tendency to suit the palate of the travelling public generally. Moreover, although Americans profess the strictest republican ideas at home there is no doubt that the fact of being thrown constantly in contact with persons bearing high-sounding titles tends to tickle their vanity. Many daughters of wealthy American families have contracted high matrimonial alliances, and in this light Paris assumes an important position in the minds of *pater familias*. As in all other affairs of the same kind, occasional abuses will occur; but to American citizens it cannot be otherwise than flattering to find that they are placed on an equal footing with the descendants of old noble families, to many of whom the fact of contracting alliances below their own standard is considered an unpardonable sin, or, at least, a *maladresse*. The courteous hospitality extended to the representative of the United States in Paris by the Emperor is another link that will tend to strengthen the ties of international friendship. To the commerce of Paris the visits of Americans are of no mean importance, when we consider that on an average they contribute the yearly sum of about one hundred millions of dollars. Unlike the English, who adhere almost exclusively to the Quai St. Honoré, the Americans are found distributed throughout the city, and are consequently more generally appreciated. It is true that the American travellers are notorious for their lavish expenditure when abroad, but foreigners must not lose sight of the fact that under the modest citizen names registered among the American arrivals in foreign cities there are often comprised the owners of colossal fortunes that far exceed the aspirations of princely descendants in Europe.

BERNARD LITERARY ASSOCIATION. Those who embark in literary pursuits ought to understand perfectly beforehand that they have about the same chance of fortune and fame before them as if they invested every cent in a lottery, and they ought also to know that for every Byron that has lived there are a thousand Chattertons. Few associations of a literary turn of mind appreciate this, but there is one in the city, it is believed, whose members do, and that society is the one whose name is above. They held their fourth annual meeting last night at the Thirteenth street Presbyterian church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and fully 2,000 ladies and gentlemen were present to give the members who endeavor to be men of letters a hearty reception and enthusiastic recognition. Orations, essays, poems and discussions were the order of the exercises, appropriately interspersed with music by artists of celebrity. With the exception of a little monotony in gesture and enunciation, each of the gentlemen who did service in the evening of the evening period to be remembered with pleasure did exceedingly well. Originally marked President Merritt E. Sawyer's salutation and Secretary W. C. Christie's report, each of which were of a high order, were the order of the exercises. The order of exercises following the reading of the Secretary's report was as follows:—

- Musical, "Toga, Toga," trio.....Campagna
Mrs. de Lussan, Signor Langari and Mr. Schlegel.
Oration, "Light,".....Thos. F. Bush
Essay, "The Future of the Republic,".....Millard
Music, "Under the Palms,".....Miss
Poem, "Poly Ticks,".....H. M. Jackson
Oration, "Culture,".....F. L. Taintor
Music, "The Future of the Republic,".....Miss
Discussion, "Should the Bible be excluded from our Public Schools?".....
Affirmative—John J. Lewis and Nathaniel Ellis, Jr.
Negative—John J. Lewis and Nathaniel Ellis, Jr.
Music, "Quarrel," Villanella.....Panofka
Miss Dubourel, Mrs. de Lussan, Signor Langari and Miss Schlegel.
Miss Dubourel and Mrs. de Lussan were deservedly honored. The audience was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Frim.

THE EUREKA LITERARY SOCIETY.

This association met last night at Ward school No. 44, North Moore street, and after the formal preliminary official business had been disposed of the association, which was well represented, became very literary. Three young gentlemen of repute delivered essays, Brady, Mundy and H. W. McIntyre declared three resolutions. Mr. Brady selected "The Battle of Navarre;" it lost a little of the force and fire he imparted to the ringing war ballad from the obvious fact that he remembered it only in part, and reached the last stanza safely by the kindly promptings of the President. A few more efforts, and Mr. Brady may do better. Mr. Mundy contemplated "The Sea as an Emblem of Freedom," and in measured words rolled forth appropriate images of its boundlessness, its freedom, its character, and its nature. Mr. McIntyre, who claimed a song of his own composing. It proved to be a dream, and as it dealt with realities that are seldom mentioned to ears polite, it remains a dream. Mr. McIntyre was a fair success in his "The Battle of Navarre;" it lost a little of the force and fire he imparted to the ringing war ballad from the obvious fact that he remembered it only in part, and reached the last stanza safely by the kindly promptings of the President. A few more efforts, and Mr. Brady may do better. Mr. Mundy contemplated "The Sea as an Emblem of Freedom," and in measured words rolled forth appropriate images of its boundlessness, its freedom, its character, and its nature. Mr. McIntyre, who claimed a song of his own composing. It proved to be a dream, and as it dealt with realities that are seldom mentioned to ears polite, it remains a dream. Mr. McIntyre was a fair success in his "The Battle of Navarre;" it lost a little of the force and fire he imparted to the ringing war ballad from the obvious fact that he remembered it only in part, and reached the last stanza safely by the kindly promptings of the President. 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