TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Opening Ceremonial of the Ecumenical Council.

The Turkish Ultimatum Accepted by the Viceroy of Egypt.

Political and Religious Agitation in France.

Jeff Davis' Confederate Bonds Advancing in England.

ROME.

Opening of the Council.

ROME, Dec. 9, 1869.

The ceremonies yesterday attendant on the opening of the sessions of the Ecumenical Council lasted five hours.

The city has been entirely tranquil.

The illuminations and fireworks contemplated last evening, in honor of the occasion, were postponed on account of the rain.

The Papal Infallibility Question.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1869.

Letters from Rome assert that the majority of the French bishops, including Monseigneur Dupanloup and many of the German bishops, will oppose a declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

ENGLAND.

Jeff Davis' Bonds Going Up on 'Change—The Telegraph System—The Peabody Funeral.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1869.

The prices of the American Confederate—Jeff Davis—bonds have improved recently in view of the proposed settlement of the Alabama claims.

The government will take possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the 1st of February, according to the provisions of the law recently enacted.

The delay in the sailing of the funeral fleet is in good part owing to an accident which occurred to her Majesty's steamer Inconstant, which went ashore at the Isle of Wight. She is now in dock at Plymouth undergoing repairs.

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1869.

The specie in the Bank of England has increased £239,000 during the week ending Saturday.

FRANCE.

Ocean Telegraphs—President Grant's Remarks.

PARIS, Dec. 9, 1869.

That portion of the President's Message relating to neutrality in the matter of ocean cables, printed here to-day for the first time, causes great excitement.

The Parliament Party Policy—M. Rochefort's Course—Feeling Toward Rome.

PARIS, Dec. 9, 1869.

The semi-official journals praise the speech made by M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior, in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, and assert that the success which it had in the house has so strengthened the government as to render it improbable that the contemplated change of the Ministry will be carried out.

In the Corps Législatif, to-day, M. Rochefort replied with bitterness to the speech of M. Forcade. He made offensive allusions to the Emperor, which caused great disorder in the chamber and were received with a storm of dissent from the members of the majority. He spoke of the scene at the opening of the Chambers, when, he asserted, the Emperor gave the signal for the members to laugh at him.

M. Rochefort was frequently interrupted and called to order.

Many cities in France were illuminated last night in honor of the inauguration of the Council at Rome.

At Marseilles a crowd of 1,500 men made violent demonstrations against the illumination. They marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise," and destroyed decorations, transparencies, and committed other excesses. The police dispersed the mob after making sixty arrests.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Policy Towards Rome.

MADRID, Dec. 9, 1869.

At the sitting of the Cortes to day the Minister of State alluded to the assembling of the Council of the Church at Rome and made a speech foreshadowing the policy of the government. He intimated that the government would not hesitate to take strong steps for the protection of Spain in case the Council should adopt measures hostile to her interests.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Compliment To Prussia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9, 1869.

The Emperor Alexander has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George upon King William of Prussia, as a proof of the cordial relations existing between Russia and Prussia.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Reception of American Naval Officers by the King—Chinese Immigration—Arrival of the Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1869.

Advices from Honolulu to November 27 by the steamship Idaho have been received.

Minister Pierce presented Rear Admiral Turner, Captain Franklin, of the steamer Mohican, and other naval officers to the King on the 7th of November. Rear Admiral Turner made a speech in which he expressed his pleasure in making the persona acquaintance of his Majesty. He said the American people took great interest in the success and prosperity of his kingdom, and desired to cultivate kindly relations with his people. He regretted that the vessel temporarily bearing his flag was of a class that forbade receiving his Majesty on board with proper honors.

The King responded, and said, that he was always gratified to welcome the naval officers of the United States, and was especially pleased to welcome the Admiral on the present occasion. He said he had received frequent assurances of the interest and good will of the government and people of the United States for the welfare of his kingdom, assurances upon which he had the fullest reliance, and which were cordially reciprocated by himself.

All the whaling fleet had arrived inside of twenty days, with the exception of the Helen Mar, which had gone to Milo.

A national salute was fired from the Punch Bowl battery and by the United States steamer Mohican on the 26d ult. in memory of ex-President Franklin Pierce.

The English gunboat Chameleon arrived at Honolulu November 21.

The United States, England and France, by joint treaty, having guaranteed the independence of the kingdom on the 28th of November, 1843, the authorities had ordered that the day be suitably observed.

The total catch of the whaling fleet, six vessels, in the Ochotsk sea was 2,835 barrels of oil and 20,800 pounds of bone; of the Arctic fleet, forty vessels, 42,779 barrels of oil and 575,793 pounds of bone.

THE PLAINS.

Laws of Wyoming for the Safety of Railroad Employes—The Woman Suffrage Vote.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1869.

The following act was passed by the Wyoming Territorial Legislature on Tuesday last, and has received the signature of the Governor:—"Any person employed on any railroad in this Territory who may be injured or killed while in the performance of his duties or otherwise, shall have, or his widow or heirs shall have, the same right of action for damage against said company as if such person was not in the employ of said company."

The final vote on the Women Suffrage bill, in the Wyoming Legislature, stood 7 to 2 in the Council and 7 to 4 in the House.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy Accepts the Turkish Ultimatum.

PARIS, Dec. 9, 1869.

The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan and accepted all the conditions it imposes.

The Imperial Conditions.

We have from time to time published in the HERALD the points of the closing arguments, official and executive, which took place between the Viceroy and the Cabinet of the Sultan on the subject of the exact status of the relations existing, or which should exist, between the two Powers; vassalage or a friendly feudality on one side and imperial authority in the author. To-day we submit to our readers the text of the Sultan's ultimatum. Previous to its reception the Viceroy wrote to the Grand Vizier of Turkey a note, in which he said:—

Fully sensible of the successive favors he has received from the Sultan he has always regulated his conduct according to the will and orders of his Majesty. The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Candia took place, he declares, because of the great expense, which Egypt could not support, and as the result of an understanding previously come to with the Porte. If he addressed invitations to a few foreign sovereigns to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, it was only in virtue of the high position which he fills under the gracious auspices of the Sultan, and the reception which he met with at the European courts was similarly due to the benevolent favor with which his Majesty has deigned to honor him. As to his alleged disrespect towards the ambassadors of his Majesty during his recent tour, he entirely disclaims having been wanting in proper consideration to their Excellencies. The mission of Nubar Pasha is neither a new incident nor unknown to the Porte, which even furnished that personage with letters of introduction when he first set out. The development of Egyptian commerce and the settlement of a large number of foreigners in the country have led to frequent litigious disputes, and the object of Nubar's mission was merely to effect some modifications in the faulty system of jurisdiction now in force within the limits of the privileges accorded to Egypt by its gracious sovereign. Replying to the charge of having squandered the revenues of the country, his highness compares the present situation of Egypt with that in which he found it on his accession to power, and argues that the result shows a sensible progress in all directions. He instances the creation of an assembly of native delegates to control the revenue and expenditure, and to supervise the administration; of the numerous schools which have been founded, and of the youths whom he has sent to Europe to be perfected in the sciences, in literature, in arts, and industry. As to agriculture, this, he affirms, has prospered greatly; 520,000 feddans of previously untilled ground have been brought under culture. The settlement of foreigners in the country—even so far south as the Soudan—and the increased activity in the old and new ports, all combine to show the progress which trade and agriculture have made, as also the general security for life and property which exists under his rule. Further, of the heavy debts bequeathed to him by Said Pacha, the difficulties which have been occasioned by the payment of so many indemnities, the cost of constructing railways and telegraph lines, and the great outlay occasioned by the Suez Canal—if all these be considered, and if it be borne in mind at the same time that the charges of administration (salaries, &c., included) are regularly paid, it must be admitted that the finances are carefully managed and that the population is not overburdened with taxes. As to the increase of the armament, he merely wished to keep this abreast of modern inventions, and the cost of doing this is well justified by his sincere desire to be in a position to prove useful to the empire—as his conduct during the Cretan revolt clearly proved. In conclusion his Highness expresses the hope that these frank explanations will remove from the mind of the Sultan the unfavorable impression produced by wholly unjust accusations.

To this the Sultan replied by the despatch in the month of September last of the ultimatum which has just been accepted by the Viceroy. It reads thus:—

First—That the effective of the Egyptian army shall be reduced to the limits fixed by the firman of 1866 and that the uniform of the troops shall be in exact conformity with those of the Turkish army.

Second—That the breach-loaders ordered in Europe, or which have already been delivered in Egypt, as also all the iron-clads and vessels of war, shall be sold or ceded to the Porte at their cost price.

Third—That the Egyptian budgets shall be submitted yearly for the approval of the Sultan.

Fourth—That no negotiations whatever shall be carried on by the Viceroy with the European Powers, except through the ambassadors of the Porte.

Fifth—That the Khedive shall contract no further loan without a special firman from the Sultan.

Sixth—That Raschid shall receive its complete application and execution in Egypt; and

Seventh—That his highness shall reduce the taxes to the figure at which they stood upon his accession to power.

The terms of this ultimatum, with urgent advice to accept them, were telegraphed to the Viceroy by M. Bourée, the French Minister in Turkey, even before Talaat Pacha had left Constantinople with the text of the document.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

Marine Reports.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9, 1869.

Vessels arriving here from the South Atlantic report vast numbers of icebergs in those waters.

CUBA.

Heavy Storm—Departure of Captain General Dulce's Wife for Europe—Excitement in Havana Over President Grant's Message—Sympathizers of the Revolution Disappointed—The Spaniards Satisfied—Attack on a Spanish Provision Train by the Patriots.

HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1869.

A heavy storm from the north has prevailed for the last two days.

Count Pozos and General Dulce's wife have sailed for Europe, but for what cause is at present unknown.

The message of President Grant, which was telegraphed here from New York on Tuesday and published in the papers of this morning, has caused intense excitement. The sympathizers with the revolution are disappointed, but the Spaniards are satisfied, and look upon the message as a harbinger of peace and prosperity in the island.

The news from the interior of the island is unimportant.

While a body of troops were convoying provisions from Manzanillo to Las Tunas they were attacked by insurgents. The fight lasted two days, from morning until night. The losses are unknown. The insurgents harassed the troops the entire distance, but the convoy reached Las Tunas.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Red River Rebellion—Mr. Donald G. Smith to Succeed Governor McTavish—The Troubles Subsiding—Governor McDougall's Future Movements.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 9, 1869.

Mr. Donald G. Smith, who arrived here a few days ago, received a cable despatch yesterday from the Hudson Bay Company to proceed at once to the Red river to assist Governor McTavish in the administration of the Territory or to succeed him in case of his demise.

Despatches received by the government from Mr. McDougall and Governor McTavish represent the difficulties in the Territory to be subsiding.

Governor McDougall will enter the Territory as soon as the Queen's proclamation reaches him, and the authority of the Dominion government and the question of the Territory will be at once announced by him in a proclamation dated from Fort Garry. The Executive Council will meet at once, and every reasonable representation from the half-breed population will receive the earliest attention of the government of the Territory.

The Case of Cauldwell, the Alleged Accomplice in the New York Custom House Frauds.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9, 1869.

Cauldwell was brought before Justice Mondelet to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus. Messrs. Ramsay and Kerr appeared for the United States, and John Hyllard Cameron, Devlin and Carter for the defence. They made application for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that Judge Coursol, under whose warrant the arrest was made in Ontario, had no right to issue a warrant for arrest beyond his jurisdiction, which they held was confined to the province of Quebec. Ramsay and Kerr argued that Coursol's jurisdiction, in a case of this nature, extended over the Dominion. Judge Mondelet gives his decision on Saturday morning at eleven o'clock. The prisoner meanwhile, is remanded back to jail. He will be brought before Coursol to-morrow, but will likely be remanded to await the decision of Judge Mondelet. Coursol is the Judge before whom St. Albans raiders were tried.

Fire and Gunpowder Explosion in Peterboro.

PETERBORO, Dec. 9, 1869.

Several stores on the corner of George and Hunter streets were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $15,000. An explosion of gunpowder occurred by which several men were seriously injured. Some of them are not expected to recover.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Message of Governor Haight, of California—Heavy Verdict for the Government in a Revenue Case—Cruise and Wreck of the Orion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9, 1869.

The message of Governor Haight to the California Legislature is published to-day. He congratulates the people on their general prosperity since the close of the last session of the Legislature; commends the present school system; says that an efficient militia is indispensable to the proper enforcement of the laws and to the maintenance of public order; that the total funded debt of the State is $4,068,000, exclusive of outstanding warrants of the Capitol fund; recommends the State to aid and facilitate emigration from Europe and the Eastern States; says the Legislature has power to prohibit Chinese emigration, but is in favor of the removal of all barriers to the Chinese, not only as an act of justice to them, but as a matter of sound policy; urges the completion of the geological survey; that the indebtedness incurred by the State geologist be paid, and that further appropriations be made for the continuance of the survey.

The jury in the case of the United States vs. 12,000 bags Sandwich Island sugar rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The sugar was valued at $200,000, and was seized for an attempted violation of the Revenue laws. The case will be appealed.

Further particulars of the disaster to the ship Orion have been received. The crew and officers were sick with scurvy for forty-five days and short of provisions for the same length of time. Their sufferings were intense. On the 22d of November, when the ship was within thirty-five miles of San Francisco, they experienced a heavy gale from the north, lost their sails and were driven to the south, when they made for San Diego. On her arrival there the sick crew were immediately landed and placed in a comfortable hospital.

Important Bills Before the California Legislature—Protection of Government Property in San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9, 1869.

Notice has been given in the Legislature that bills will be introduced to create a Metropolitan Police force for San Francisco to prevent coolie slavery and protect Mongolians.

It is said that a proposal is on foot to abolish the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco and create a democratic Board of Aldermen.

Troops have been sent to San Diego to look after the government property there, considerable of which has been taken possession of by private parties.

Flour, unchanged. Wheat—Sales of good shipping at $1 52½. Legal tenders, 81.

ALABAMA.

Legislative Proceedings—Government of Mobile—State Aid to Railroads.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 9, 1869.

In the Senate to-day there was a stormy debate over the bill to break up the present city government of Mobile and turn it over to a triumvirate, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and the Attorney General. It was amended so as to give the power of appointment to the Governor, and was then recommitted.

Bills were introduced to allow State endorsements to the bonds of the Chatanooga and Alabama Railroad to the amount of $3,000,000; to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad to the amount of $2,000,000, and to the South and North Alabama Railroad to the amount of $3,000,000.

In the House, by a vote of forty-two to twenty-nine, Mr. Brown, democrat, was declared not entitled to his seat. A motion was made to reconsider the vote to-morrow.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State is in session in this city. Over 400 Masons are in attendance.

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings in the Legislature—Prosecutions Against Ex-Soldiers—Reimbursement of State Railroads—The City Bonds of Nashville—The State School System.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 9, 1869.

The State Senate to-day passed, on its first reading, a bill providing that no person shall be indicted for an act committed while serving as a soldier during the late war, and dismissing all pending prosecutions of the kind.

The resolution of the House requiring the Governor to send to the Tennessee Senators and Representatives copies of the memorial asking Congress to compensate the Tennessee railroads for losses sustained during the war was adopted.

The ratification of the lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was consummated.

The House adopted the amendment to the Senate bill, on the third reading, authorizing Nashville to sell her city bonds to the amount of $500,000, and passed, on the second reading, the Senate bill changing the common school system. The bill leaves the question of schools to the counties, and authorizes them to vote a tax for schools.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1869.

Captain George Atchison has been assigned to duty as Indian Agent at the Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, relieving Captain J. J. Hassler.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamers Resaca and Onward were at Panama November 12. The former arrived the day previous from San Francisco and the latter on the 17th from Callao.

The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived at Aspinwall on the 17 ult., and was there on the 25th.

The United States steamer Kearsage was at Callao, Peru, on November 14. The Nyack left that port on the 4th for a practice cruise.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1869.

The double-turreted monitor Terror, formerly the Agamenticus, was put in commission yesterday. She is in command of George M. Ransom. Her destination is unknown.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1869.

Lieutenant Francis M. Barber and Ensign C. F. Morton have been ordered to the Michigan. Master H. W. McKee is detached from the Michigan and placed on waiting orders. Ensign H. M. Tallman is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Tallapoosa left the Navy Yard yesterday at noon for Washington, D. C. She had on board two 100-pounder pivot guns and government stores.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, December 9—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92¾ a 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 85⅛; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 86⅛; ten-forties, 81¼. Erie Railway shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, December 9.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 72 fr. 90c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, December 9.—United States bonds closed active and firm. Five-twenties, 90¾ a 90⅞.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, December 9—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady. Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, December 9.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and to arrive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, December 9—4:30 P. M.—The market is dull. Corn, 29s. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, December 9—1 P. M.—Pork flat. Lard firm.

LONDON MARKET.—LONDON, December 9.—Tallow quiet. Linseed cakes, £10 16s. per ton for thin oblong, for feeding. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Refined petroleum firmer. Turpentine quiet. Calcutta linseed, 59s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, December 9.—Petroleum closed firm.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 9, 1869.

Cotton closed quiet; receipts, 1,035 bales; exports, coastwise, 820 bales; sales, 150 bales; low middling, 25½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 9, 1869.

Cotton closed active and firmer; sales, 915 bales; receipts, 1,187 bales; middling, 25c. a 25½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9, 1869.

Cotton closed firm; receipts, 3,340 bales; exports, 1,625 bales; sales, 600 bales; middling, 25½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9, 1869.

Cotton closed active at an advance of ¼c. Sales 700 bales middling at 25½c. a 25¾c. Receipts, 1,705 bales. Exports (coastwise), 1,325.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 9, 1869.

The cotton market closed firm, with a good and general demand; sales, 2,300 bales; middlings, 25½c. a 25¾c.; receipts, 923 bales; exports, 40 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9, 1869.

Cotton closed buoyant at 24c. a 24½c. for middling; sales, 8,700 bales; receipts, 3,217 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,116 bales.

THE HERALD IN PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 9.]

The NEW YORK HERALD came to us yesterday printed on a quadruple sheet, full of news and interesting correspondence from many of the principal places in the world. In the matter of enterprise in establishing correspondents at nearly every point of interest on the globe, and in the fulness with which the intelligence it thus procures is laid before its readers, the HERALD seems determined to maintain its well earned character. Its issue of yesterday is a good illustration of what the HERALD habitually does when the news comes in *volumes*, as it did on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

PERE HYACINTHE.

A Crowded House at the Academy.

Charity, Celibacy, Liberty and the Bible.

The Americans the Foremost Nation of the World.

Jesus Christ the Grand Hope of Mankind.

The Academy of Music last evening was aglow with the intelligence of the city. And it was an extraordinary occasion which called the people together. Centuries ago, Peter the Hermit traversed the whole of Europe, and with his tongue of fire he called the men to arms to rescue the Holy Land from the dominion of the heathen. Père Hyacinthe is a second Peter the Hermit. He lectured yesterday and it must be said, in truth, that such a lecture has seldom been heard in this city. His subject was "Charity," but he went over the whole field of Christianity, and, though speaking in French, his whole being was to such an extent involved in the subject-matter of the discourse that the large audience were carried away and felt with him, and although a large portion of the people present did not understand what he said, they were led away by his voice, his action and his manner, for it is no exaggeration to say that such a public lecturer as Père Hyacinthe has seldom if ever been heard in New York.

The house was crowded. The stage was filled with the most prominent people of the city, among whom could be noticed Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Erastus C. Benedict, Horace Greeley, Joseph A. Choat, James W. Beekman, Judge Davies, Judge Boswerth, S. P. Nash, George E. Betts, Dr. Doremus, Judge Blatchford, Rev. Mr. Farrell, Rev. Dr. Schaff, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Fields, General John A. Dix, Mr. De la Forette, Consul General of France; Mr. Rouhoud, Chancellor of the Consulate; Dr. Johannes Roesing, Consul General of North Germany, and many others of equal prominence.

When the hour for the lecture approached Mr. Caylus, leading the hero of the evening on his arm, stepped up to the front and, while Père Hyacinthe seated himself in the armchair, Mr. Caylus addressed the assemblage as follows, in French:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The President of the Société de Bienfaisance being indisposed and unable to be present he asked me to represent him. I take his place feeling deeply my incapability of representing him. I wish to make you acquainted with our illustrious countryman. I do not wish to thank him for his assent to the call made upon him, I leave that to the managers, for no words of mine would be able to express my thanks. But I will take this occasion to mention here that it is with pride I see so large an audience assembled to listen to a discourse in the French language in this country. Our German friends have listened to their speakers and the Irish have had their orators speak to them, and I only mention the illustrious name of Archbishop Hughes. The Americans listened to the eloquent language of an Everett and others. This evening we shall have the pleasure of listening to a lecture on the grand idea of "Charity," and in the language it will recall to us sounds of home. (Cheers.) I understand your impatience; but it would be in vain if I were to try to make these remarks afterwards, nor would it receive your attention after being under the impression and influence of his power of speech. I now have the honor to introduce to you Père Hyacinthe.

Father Hyacinthe stepped up to the footlights and was received with great applause. He looked calmly around, and glancing at his audience from pit to dome, he seemed at once to have taken the measure of its intellectual capacity, for, before he spoke a single word to the auditory, he whispered to Mr. Caylus, "*Je les connais.*" Bowing, the reverend gentleman spoke substantially as follows:—

And I also, on coming to this country, had formed the resolution to keep quiet, not to speak, but to study the nature and the character of its people. I came to learn, to study, but not to speak. Yet how could I decline when I find France in America? I was called upon by the French Benevolent Society to come to their aid in their noble objects in helping the poor in the approaching winter. The French population of New York is very small, but they need not be less proud of it; for the name of Lafayette stands by the side of Washington, and Frenchmen are found named in the history of this country. I have to excuse myself on account of my inability to speak as I would wish to speak. The climate, which I am not accustomed to, is the cause of it, and, as you see, I am suffering from it. Yet I would be happy to sacrifice my health in your company, ladies and gentlemen.

The subject of my discourse this evening will be the rule of life, and in it charity will find its place. Our century is one of practical life. We must learn to govern ourselves. And to do this should be the main object of our existence. The government of conscience is the government in fact. Now we must define this more clearly. In olden times it was all mystified, unclear to the common eye; but we in this time of progress must find means in our hearts to enlighten us. *Vita procedit.* Life is a movement; the point of departure, or rather the impelling power, finds its aid in death. The heart is the starting point of all our actions, and he would enjoin his hearers to follow the old adage "*Garde ton cœur*"—keep watch over your heart. If I were to explain it I might make a distinction between the soul and the body, the soul being in the emotions of the heart. There is reason and sense in this. Man is like an angel, it is said, but man's cold and obscure reasoning power subjects him to the impulses of his passions. But man can never find means to overcome the entire weakness of his passion. During a long period of seclusion and study I myself sought for it in vain. This elevation to the lofty regions, this purifying process, is, when accomplished, the very heart of life. It is idealizing life. It comes from the heart. Hence if he would attempt to describe the central motion of the heart he would call it the lord of the blood, for the heart is the man. It beats first in the breast of the child, and it stops only with the last breath of old age. It is, therefore, I say, that the heart is the master of the man, but there are two hearts—one the spiritual and one the material.

The heart is love, and contains the power to love. True man is, without doubt, true love; he has free will, and if he turns to the root of things he will find love. The reverend gentleman quoted some passage from St. Augustine, and related a legend of a peasant who was sketching a picture and the devil standing behind him, and saying, "Thou art in love." The peasant turned around, and asked "Why?" to which he received the response, "One can see it in your drawing." Love, either for good or evil, is the true barometer and leaves its traces through life. If he were permitted to express a desire he should wish that all mankind were men of heart. It is that which is wanting in our present century. People are egotists, selfish, speculating, exhibiting a heart to the public which they do not possess. The heart is the main artery of social life, as marriage is the root of the family. Let us be men of heart without any reservation.

In holy Church the institution of marriage among the administrators of the Gospel is prohibited. Nevertheless he explained it very eloquently as a marriage of the man to the Church, concluding with the remark that however sects may differ, the spirit and not the letter of the law should be the guide, for the letter kills while the spirit imparts life. This part of the reverend gentleman's lecture was loudly cheered.

A quotation from H. W. Longfellow was aptly put in, to the effect that the future is not to be trusted and that the past should be left among the dead. He would now mention how we should direct our course. There are two paths—one the celestial and one the terrestrial. Shall we turn our steps exclusively to this world—hunt for its pleasures? That would be the life of the materialist who lives only in the dust of this our planet. Or shall we live the life of a Spiritualist, and thus feint to live in an audacious manner? (Cheers.) It behooves us to reconcile the things of the earth with those of heaven.

For the foundation of all we must take the Bible. When he opened that Book he found that there was an Eden; and when he came to this country he saw that steam and electricity had made an Eden of this Continent. When God created the world he felt that there was something wanting. The reverend gentleman spoke of the biblical account of the creation, and said that Adam was not perfect, though he was king and priest and was in communication with angels. But God gave him Eve, for it was not good that man should be alone. Celibacy is cowardice, which cannot be approved. Marriage is without stain before God and man, and to accomplish the welfare of our present and future life is to direct our steps to heaven by the road of this world.

Jesus was the first who knew how to unite the worldly with the heavenly; the Jews did not comprehend it. The American country is destined to be the foremost nation of the globe—the grand union of humanity. The admirable constitution, which has been formed on the basis of cosmopolitism, gives to humanity a whole continent. There was no distinction of nationality, religion or color under the constitution; one language from one end of the country to the other, and schools for all alike to educate them. By this the American people are destined to be the first nation of the world.

After quoting the Bible and indulging in some remarks purely ecclesiastic, he alluded to the President's Message—to that portion of it which referred to the general prosperity of the country—and came to the conclusion that in the principle of self-government, and freedom of speech and thought, lay the root of all the prosperity of the American people. He wishes it was like this in Europe. On his return he will speak to the people there and tell them that to be free they must follow the example of America and walk in the path of Jesus Christ, who is the grand hope of mankind.

THE RICHARDSON-M'FARLAND TRAGEDY.

Various Opinions of the People.

There seems to be no cessation of interest in the questions raised by the recent assassination of Albert D. Richardson, as may be seen by the length and variety of correspondence bearing on the matter. Nor is there likely to be a falling off for some time to come of the public concern in all that appertains to a subject of such transcendent social importance as that which concerns the integrity of the marriage relation. Human freedom and civilization are not more dependent on Christianity than Christianity itself is dependent upon the sacredness in which the institution of marriage is held. When the noisy nondescripts of the Woman's Suffrage Bureau trample the traditions of eighteen centuries under foot and openly advocate freelovism, it is time to inquire whither are we steering? But let our correspondents speak:—

MAKING ASSASSINATION EASY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It seems to be a natural impulse of the human heart to punish great offences with the utmost rigor. Hence, at a period anterior to the present day, it was customary for an aggrieved party to challenge the aggressor to mortal combat. Then the offender knew that he was liable to meet the person whom he had wronged in a combat regulated by a code which secured fair dealing. But as the world advanced duelling gradually fell into disfavor, and now is prohibited generally. The sending of a challenge even is a legal offence. The execution of the *lex talionis* in duels is now incompatible with the *lex judicialis*, and the only form of retributive justice left to the aggrieved person is either the proper legal resource, or that barbarous form of *lex talionis*, assassination.

This latter method has not unfrequently been resorted to of late years in cases where marital rights have been infringed upon and the public journals have spread the news over the whole country. Frequently the general verdict has been that the aggressor who was killed was rightly served; and even juries have rendered verdicts tinged with sentimental weakness and opposed to established law which makes premeditated killing punishable as deliberate murder. Ingenious counsel with *ad captandum* arguments and specious pleas have sometimes secured the escape of their guilty clients. Thus assassination is in process of being made not only easy but safe in certain cases and we seem to be verging toward the recognition of a method of *lex talionis* far more reprehensible than the punctilious method of a fairly regulated duel.

Now, the question arises, "What are we tending to?" That the process of demoralization has begun among us is an unquestionable fact, and it is not only to be regretted that assassination has so frequently occurred to shock the public mind, but there is still greater cause for apprehension arising out of the fact that, with the public announcement of assassination, any excuse should be offered for an offence which is manifestly contrary to established law.

The public mind is now agitated again by the question whether an aggrieved husband may kill one who either has actually robbed him of his wife or is supposed to have committed such a grievous offence. Certain articles have appeared in public journals which take for granted that the offence against marital rights was a sure and positive fact, and they either assert or imply that killing in such a case is justifiable. That any such teaching should be made public is bad enough in itself, but there is something still worse behind that, for the publication of such teaching implies that there are some who already sympathize with such views, and the danger is that more adherents will be gained to the order of those who advocate such sentiments. Now, in the case before us neither the public nor the journalists know all the facts, and yet excuses for an act which has in itself all the manifest characteristics of deliberate murder have been spread broadcast over the land. How many others in consequence have resolved in their own minds to resort to a like method in similar cases no human sagacity can discover and time alone will disclose.

To kill another who has robbed you of the dearly beloved wife may at first sight appear to be the only punishment commensurate with the gravity of the offence, and especially if you find the aggressor in the very act of guilty commerce with the one whom you love as dearly as yourself. But it is an outrage against common sense and public decency when excuse is coupled with a case where a man who has no such tangible proof of provocation to kill, but only certain circumstances on which he chooses to place the worst construction, watches for opportunity to kill the supposed aggressor, makes one murderous attempt and fails, and, finally, searching for his victim and finding him, not in the chamber of lust, but in a place where he was engaged in innocent business, deliberately gives him a pistol shot, coming on his foe with the stealthy approach of the mean-spirited and malignant assassin. Let us have law and order. LEX.

SENTENTIOUS CONCLUSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

All sorts of comments are being made and opinions expressed in relation to the late Richardson-McFarland tragedy, to which undue importance has been given merely on account of the action of certain prominent characters. Were all the circumstances known I doubt not that the public would look upon the three principals as equally unworthy of defence or justification by right-minded people. My idea is that Richardson has got his desserts; the "madam" will undoubtedly get hers from her own sex, though she may deserve some pity, and McFarland should be treated as a fool for placing himself in the position he now is for the sake of a worthless woman. Experience has taught me to believe it to be impossible for any man to cause any woman to be unfaithful to her marriage vows unless the husband has been unfaithful himself. W.

DEFENCE OF BEECHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

They beg the question who, as an apology for murder, are prating about the sanctity of marriage. They say, and I agree with them, "what God has joined together let no man put asunder." But God never joined that pair between whom there is no sympathy, no union of soul with soul—nothing but the physical bond, in which the pure minded advocates of the irrevocable submission of woman to the passion of one man, although her soul loathes the bond, so much delight.

Marriage is sacred. That perfect union of two beings that makes them one in body and soul I believe the most sacred of all human relations. But what sacredness, what purity, what worth preserving and upholding in a union unblessed with love and made miserable with domestic discord? Surely the sooner such persons are divorced from each other, in law as they are already eternally divorced in soul the better. I lay it down as an axiom that the man worthy of a woman's love will find no difficulty in retaining it without the aid of the law or without the weapons of brute force. The man who makes a woman's life miserable with himself, and who, with his petty malignity still pursues her if she seeks happiness with another, is a villian; and that sentiment that insists on binding a woman to such a creature is radically unjust, ungenerous and unworthy of men making a pretence to religion and morality.

Talk about seduction! The man who takes a young and trusting girl, sweet and pure and sensitive as a flower, from the home of fond parents, and then in violation of his marriage vows makes her young life miserable, what is he but a seducer as vile and heartless as a seducer ever can be?

Mr. Beecher has been condemned by some well meaning persons, but, noble and useful as his life has been, Beecher never rose higher, never did a nobler act, than when, in defiance of sham and cant, he defeated a murderer's aim and united those two true, pure and willing hearts in the sacred bonds of marriage.

As for the censure or the approval of such a thing as the *Sun*, no decent man will heed it; for of all the papers in existence the *Sun*, under Dana's control, is the most unfair, mean and malignant. To the *Sun*, and to that alone, should belong the distinction of slandering and hunting down a poor, most deeply afflicted woman, and of, hyena-like, prowling in the graveyard and howling over the remains of a murdered and now defenceless man. A. P. S.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRYBOAT AND A STEAMTUG.

The Brooklyn ferryboat Manhasset and the tugboat Phenix collided at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, between the Fulton and Catharine ferries, on the Brooklyn side of the river. The cabins of the Manhasset were about one-third filled with passengers, who, under the circumstances, displayed a remarkable degree of calmness. The ladies, of whom there were quite a number, showed some alarm and were unusually anxious to see the boat reach her slip. A large hole of about four feet square was stove in the port side of the Manhasset, and as it was just below the water line she began to fill very rapidly. The coal in the hold was changed to the opposite side and the passengers were also transferred, which had the effect of careening the boat so that the hole was brought above the water. The boat was towed into the slip at the foot of Main street, Brooklyn, by the tugboat William A. Hennessey.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Irish Heiress," one of Boucicault's best comedies, was played here last evening to a good and appreciative house. Mrs. Chanfrau gave sparkling vivacity to the character of Rosa O'Connor. Miss Davenport, as Lady Daventry, was also excellent; Mr. James Lewis, as Major Fuss, was magnificent, and Mrs. Gilbert, as Mrs. Comfort, is rarely excelled. Mr. Davidge, Mr. Harkins and Mr. George Clark played, of course, as they always do, their parts well. The piece is elegantly mounted. It will be repeated this evening. At the matinee to-morrow and in the evening will be played "Wives as They Were; Maids as They Are."

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Miss Kate Reignolds is drawing large audiences at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, with her new sensational drama, "The Serpent on the Heath," which play was written expressly for Miss Reignolds by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. In the character of the unfortunate Margeurite she appears to much advantage, and her acting throughout is very effective. This evening Miss Reignolds takes a benefit, when her specialty of "Nobody's Daughter" will be given with a strong cast.

Humpty Dumpty Fox, at present delighting the Congressmen in Washington, commences a week's engagement in Pittsburg next Monday, and, on the termination of that, proceeds to Cincinnati for the holidays.

Mr. Maurice Neville, the young Hungarian tragedian, this evening repeats his great impersonation of "Othello" at the Stadt theatre. He will be supported by a strong company, and it is more than probable that the big theatre on this occasion will be filled to its utmost capacity. Mr Neville at an early day will appear as "Richard III."

Leffingwell commences an engagement in Galveston, Texas, on December 20, for two weeks.

Lingard and his burlesque company, who open at the Grand Opera House next Monday, will revive his last burlesque of "Pluto," which will be presented with all the accessories of fine scenery, music and "bleached blondes." In addition M