TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Belgian Parliament Prorogued.

GREAT FIRE IN ANTWERP.

Resignation of Cardinal Antonelli.

THE ITALIAN PLEBISCITUM.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers Prorogued—Great Fire in Antwerp—Mutiny on Board an American Ship.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29, 1870.

The Belgian Chambers have been prorogued. The government, with the view of preventing the spread of the rinderpest, has forbidden the holding of fairs and cattle markets.

A great fire is now (noon) raging in the city of Antwerp. The sugar house of the Messrs. Meens Brothers and several adjoining buildings have been destroyed thus far.

The crew of the American ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Captain White, which left Antwerp a few days ago for New York, became mutinous for some cause which has not yet transpired. The second officer was mortally wounded in attempting to subdue the mutiny. The vessel was immediately put back to this port, and, on arriving to-day, the ringleaders were turned over to the police.

The Fire in Antwerp Put Out.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29—Evening.

The fire in this city has been extinguished. The loss cannot yet be ascertained.

ITALY.

The Italian Plebiscitum—Yes or No—The Foreigners and the Pope—Italian Troops Occupy Castle San Angelo.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1870.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Roman Junta have issued a manifesto setting forth the details regarding the forthcoming *plebiscitum*. The vote will be by ballot and will be participated in by all the Roman citizens. The question to be decided by the people will be whether they desire to remain under the rule of the Pope or to become part of the kingdom of Italy. The tickets will bear simply the word "Yes" or "No." Rome is to be divided into twelve election districts.

The foreigners residing in the city, who are unable to vote, are preparing an address to the King.

By the request of the Pope Italian troops occupy Castle San Angelo.

Cardinal Pericoli has gone to Florence on a secret mission to King Victor Emanuel from the Pope.

Perfect tranquillity reigns in Rome.

The Plebiscite, the Pope and the King.

A special correspondent at Florence, on the 28th inst., telegraphs as follows:—

The Leonine city is menaced with exclusion from the *plebiscite*. The Pope has dismissed his guard of honor. The Italian National Guard will accompany the King to Rome.

A Mass Meeting in the Coliseum—Actions of General Cadorna—Foreigners Congratulating the King.

A correspondent writes from Rome on the 23d:—The meeting in the Coliseum to nominate a junta was crowded and discordant. Its nominees attempting next morning to take possession of the offices of the capitol were refused admission by the Bersaglieri, under General Cadorna's orders. The republicans say that the king betrays them, being pledged to allow the Romans to choose their own form of government. All telegrams relating to this subject are stopped at Florence.

General Cadorna's junta is in possession of the power, but the popular committee insists on its right. Foreigners residing in Rome have signed an address to the King expressing their congratulation for the occupation of the city and declaring that its previous condition was intolerable, and that they themselves and their property were at the mercy of the brigands and mercenaries. They welcome his strong and honest government. Cadorna has placed troops at all the convent gates to prevent the removal of their treasures. Several newspapers have already appeared. A reconciliation between the Pope and the King appears daily more probable. The priests and monks, after two days concealment, have shown themselves again in public, professing themselves to be good Italians.

Resignation of Cardinal Antonelli—Raid on a Printing Office by a Mob.

ROME, Sept. 29, 1870.

Cardinal Capazzi has been appointed Secretary of State for the Pope, in place of Cardinal Antonelli, who has resigned.

A mob yesterday entered and plundered the printing office of the *Osservatore*. The Pope has addressed to the King of Italy a protest against the outrage.

ENGLAND.

Reduction of the Rate of Discount of the Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1870.

The Bank of England has cut its rate of interest down to two and a half per cent. There has been a heavy flow of specie to the Bank of England this week. The amount on hand to-night is £606,000 sterling greater than on last Thursday evening. The stock market to-day has been influenced by the expectation of a money glut.

A convention of homeopathic physicians is in session at Birmingham.

Alderman Thomas Dakin has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Newmarket Races—Winner of the Queen's Plate.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1870.

At the Newmarket races to-day the Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for three year olds, was won by the Duke of Hamilton's colt Don Carlos, by Tim Whiffler, out of Maid of Cadiz.

The Handicap Plate of 50 sovereigns, for three year olds and upwards, was won by Luisette, beating b. h. Blue Gown, by Beadsman, out of Bas Bleu, second.

The Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, five forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added, was won by Gourbi.

The betting on the race for the Cezarewitch Stakes is ten to one against Mr. Herne's b. c. Hawthornden, by Lord Clifden, out of Bonny Blink.

SERVIA.

Proceedings in the House.

BELGRADE, Sept. 29, 1870.

The sessions of the Skouptchina were opened yesterday. The annual reports from the regency, which were very favorable, were laid before the House.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 29—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅝ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 89⅝; 1867, 88⅝; ten-forties, 88⅝. Stocks flat. Erie Railway shares 19⅝; Illinois Centrals, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Sept. 29.—United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 94⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29—4:30 P. M.—The market closed flat and irregular. Middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept 29.—Cheese, 64s. perq cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 29.—Tallow, 42s. 9d. Linseed oil firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—Petroleum closed steady at 58½f. a 53f. for standard white.

BOHEMIA.

The Bohemian Diet—The Imperial Rescript Received.

PRAGUE, Sept. 29, 1870.

The Bohemian Diet met to-day and received the imperial rescript. The document reiterates the indivisibility and imprescriptibility of Bohemia and promises that the crown will steadfastly maintain the constitution, which is the only standpoint for all parties. The rescript concludes by urging the immediate election of Deputies from Bohemia to the Reichsrath.

CUBA.

American Consul Recognized—Emancipation of Slaves on the Island—Arrest of the Editor of the New York Cronista.

HAVANA, Sept. 29, 1870.

Alfred G. Clark has been recognized as the American Consular Agent at Remedios.

Regent Serrano has ordered the execution of the Spanish Emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Rico. All children of slave mothers born henceforth are free; all those born since 1868 are free upon certain conditions; all slaves over sixty years of age at this date are free, and all others as soon as they arrive at sixty years of age; all slaves belonging to the State are declared free, and all who have rendered public services during the insurrection. As soon as Cuban deputies are admitted to the Spanish Cortes the government will present a project of law for the complete emancipation of the slaves.

Ferrer De Conto, the editor of the *Cronista*, published in New York, has been arrested.

The bark John Griffin, from New York, arrived today.

Captain General De Rodas has ordered published the law relating to the freedom of slaves.

Exchange on London, 19½ a 20 per cent premium; on the United States, 60 days sight, in gold, 7½ per cent premium; short sight, 10 per cent premium.

TEXAS.

The Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29, 1870.

Captain Cleves, of the bark Herbert, from Liverpool, died here last night of yellow fever. This is the first case here this season. It is believed that it originated here.

VIRGINIA.

Revival of the Richmond Municipal Troubles.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29, 1870.

The municipal office troubles here have commenced again. The Chief of Police was arrested today, on the complaint of William B. Davidson, who claims to be the City Collector under the enabling act and the late judicial decisions; and the Chief, in turn, had Mr. Davidson arrested for perjury, in swearing that he feared molestation. Davidson was lately ejected from the municipal office, by order of the City Council, by the Chief of Police.

Heavy Rain Storm Among the Mountains—Railroad Travel Impeded.

GREENWOOD DEPOT, Sept. 29, 1870.

A tremendous rain storm commenced early this morning and still continues with unabated violence. It is pouring down in torrents and all modes of travel in this section and as far as heard from in the State have been interrupted. The eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from the White Sulphur Springs this morning was unable to proceed any further than Afton Station on account of a wash on the road and five land slides between Afton and Gordonville. The train commenced to return to Staunton, but after passing Blue Ridge tunnel it became unsafe to proceed further, the water on the track being nearly to the fires in the engine. The special train containing Vice President Wickham, Superintendent Whitcomb, Director Fisk and party had barely passed over the Waynesboro' bridge when it was swept away by the flood. The eastern bound train, containing a large number of passengers returning from Virginia Springs, is weather bound in the mountain, at the east end of Blue Ridge tunnel. No lives have been lost as far as heard from. At four P. M. the rain is still coming down in torrents. The passengers will be unable to get away from the tunnel before to-morrow evening.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

Great Success of the Exposition—Forty Thousand Persons on the Fair Grounds.

UTICA, Sept. 29, 1870.

It is estimated that there were at least fifteen thousand strangers in the city to-day. The trains on the different railroads brought a large quantity, and the roads were crowded with vehicles from on early hour in the morning. During the day there must have been at least forty thousand people on the fair grounds. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars were taken at the ticket office. The total receipts thus far foot up over twenty thousand dollars. The exhibition has been one of the most successful ever given by the society, both in a pecuniary point of view and in the display of stock and articles in the different departments. The management has given entire satisfaction to all, and the citizens of Utica are greatly pleased that the fair has proved so great a success.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Prince Sapieha and family, of France; Colonel Whitley, of Delaware, and Colonel Warren, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House.

President Grant, Secretary Robeson, of the United States Navy; General Dent, of the United States Army; General Stahel, of New York; L. Phelps, of Galena; Benjamin Field, of Albion; F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; C. McAlester, of Philadelphia; J. S. Carlyle, of Western Virginia; Senator Warner, of Alabama, and George Peabody Russell, of Salem, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor J. T. Hoffman, of Albany; C. Catacazy, Russian Minister, and D. L. Webster, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Rev. George L. Walker, of New Haven, and H. N. Slater, of Webster, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

General Palfrey, of Boston, and E. Scueppers, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Colonel A. A. Hosboro, of Washington; W. B. Fowle, of Boston; H. Allen, of Providence; W. Bowner, of England; C. Suydam, of New York; J. Toohig, of San Antonio, and W. L. Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Everett House.

H. L. Garfield, of San Francisco; F. L. Lafin, of Saugerties; H. P. Lee, of Montgomery, Ala.; F. Tompkins, of New York; J. L. Bores de Veber, of New Brunswick; C. H. Sage, of Norwich; A. E. Crocker, of Indiana; W. T. Foster, of Boston; A. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania; L. E. Torrance, of Minnesota; R. J. Johnson, of Virginia; J. R. Elliott, of Kansas, and W. A. Ames, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Albert W. Ames, Winthrop S. Scudder and W. H. McCartney, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

General B. H. Stinemetz, of Washington; J. W. Sanderson, of Hackensack; Donald J. Mitchell, of New Haven; Dr. Sloan, of San Francisco, and W. E. Ripley, of Providence, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel Thomas O. Price, of Massachusetts; Joseph J. Labutt, of Galveston, Texas; Louis Dietz, of New York, and George N. Middlebrook, of Washington, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Major General George Meade and staff, and Captain S. A. Williamson, of the United States Army; ex-Governor W. Dennison, of Ohio; Governor D. Campbell, of Texas; E. E. Davis, of Whitehall; Major J. H. Knapp, of Auburn; J. M. Shelley, of Keokuk; C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia; C. A. Fox, of San Francisco; Dr. George B. Lindemann, of Pennsylvania, and General G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain John Booth, of Buffalo; Charles Casper, of Meriden, Conn., and N. H. Catuf, of New Haven, are at the Irving House.

Colonel D. Murphy, of New Zealand; Colonel L. A. Jordan, of Georgia; C. W. Tracey, of the United States Navy; D. McDonald, of Montreal; Major J. A. Wicks, of Kentucky; C. W. Blew, of Florida; N. Riddick, of Virginia; C. S. Oakley, of England, and Captain E. L. Bonner, of Montana, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Admiral Porter, Commander Failey, J. M. Robinson and Commander A. F. Crossman, of the United States Navy; General J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army; G. P. Tew and Captain W. Cobb, of Rhode Island; D. Lyman and J. S. Carew, of Connecticut; Judge B. F. Bexford, of Norwich, and Fuesto T. Bueso, of Honduras, are at the Astor House.

James Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State Prison, pleaded "not guilty" in the Superior Court at Hartford yesterday. He said he desired to conduct his own defence, but Judge Minor assigned A. P. Hyde and D. S. Calhoun as his counsel. Wilson's trial will take place next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

The Reward for the Discovery of the Lincoln Assassins—Consolidation of the Divisions of the Treasury Department—Abolition of Slavery in Cuba—Transportation of Bonded Merchandise.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1870.

The Great Reminiscence of the Rebellion—The Lincoln Assassin Reward.

The litigation concerning the rival claims to the $20,000 reward offered by the Washington city Corporation for the capture of the Lincoln assassination conspirators is not yet ended. For the past two days it has been before the General Term of the District Supreme Court here on appeal from the Special Term, the question being on the right of division of the reward. The heirs of the late Lewis Baker, the notorious government detective under Stanton, and two others are the plaintiffs, while the defendants are thirty-nine in number, including Captain Doherty and the soldiers making the capture of Booth and Harold; Prentiss M. Clark, a citizen, who claims to have given the information and devised the plan which resulted in the capture of Mrs. Surratt and Payne, and Messrs. A. Q. Allen and W. M. Kirby, who claim to have given the first clue as to the direction taken by Booth and others. It was claimed by counsel in the court below that the corporation had no authority to offer this reward, and consequently the bill should be dismissed, and also that the parties claiming this reward did nothing more than, as good citizens, they should have done. The case was appealed to the General Term and was taken up yesterday. It is contended for the soldiers that the officers and soldiers are not prevented from maintaining this action, although it has been held that a public officer, whose duty it was to apprehend offenders, might recover rewards offered for the apprehension of such offenders; that if this rule should be applied to this case it might affect Baker, but not the soldiers. They were not detectives; they were not paid for this service, nor was it part of their duty as soldiers of the United States to assist in the capture of offenders against the law. They were officers and soldiers of the United States, and not of the city of Washington, and the city of Washington can take no advantage of the fact of their being officers of the general government. The city of Washington has not interposed that plea, and if it were correct as a proposition of law it would have no application to this case under the present state of pleadings, and the only ground on which the claim of these parties can be rejected, appertaining to this branch of the case, is that the contract is against public policy. The law-making power of the United States, having ordered payment to be made upon a like contract with the same parties for the same service, has decided conclusively that it is not against public policy. Under this law the rewards offered by the President and Secretary of War—viz., $75,000—have been distributed, the parties he represents receiving their respective shares. On the other side, the counsel for Mr. Prentiss M. Clark, who claims to have originated the plan which led to the capture of Mrs. Surratt and Payne, maintain that persons in the police or detective service of the United States and officers and soldiers detailed for such service cannot recover any part of the reward offered by the city of Washington for information which led to the capture of the conspirators, and cite several authorities in support of this provision.

Practical Workings of the Law for the Transportation of Bonded Goods.

The regulations for the transportation of merchandise without appraisement, under the act of July 14, 1870, which were issued yesterday, were prepared by a special agent of the Treasury Department, whose large experience in customs matters recommended him for this important duty. What may be the result of the new system, designed, as it is well known, to take from New York and one or two other important commercial cities a portion of their trade, a fair trial alone can determine. The law itself is very stringent, as every one knows the customs laws must be if the government expects to derive a just revenue from that source, and if the regulations are considered by the merchants of the cities proposed to be benefited as likely to make the transportation of their goods without appraisement more expensive than under the old system they cannot complain. In the first place, Secretary Boutwell directed that in making the regulations everything should be allowed that would facilitate the shipment of goods with the least possible delay, and that nothing should be imposed but what the plain interests of the revenue required for the enforcement of the law. It was announced some time since that railroad companies would be required to furnish iron cars, but Secretary Boutwell directed that no such provision should be admitted into the regulations, the common railroad box cars, known as freight cars, only being required. As has already been stated in these despatches, the law requires the appointment of thirteen appraisers, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars each, and also such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors as may be necessary to execute the provisions of the act. Take, for instance, the port of Norfolk, enumerated in the list. There have not been duties enough collected at that point for many months to pay the wages of an inspector. Louisville, Evansville and, in fact, more than one half the places to be provided with additional customs officers, have not availed themselves of the privilege of shipping goods in bond. What, then, becomes of the popular idea that New York is to be relieved of one-half of its gold transactions on account of the operations of the new system, which, instead of facilitating the transmission and delivery of goods, must necessarily be attended with more delay than ever? That the practical workings of the law may be demonstrated beyond question, Secretary Boutwell has wisely provided that, in addition to the returns required to be sent to the Treasury Department, like returns must be transmitted to the Bureau of Statistics within five days after the end of each month, and when no transactions have occurred connected with the immediate transportation of merchandise under the act creating the system, that also must be reported to the same bureau. These statistics will be published monthly and the amount of revenue derived set forth against the expenses of the government in carrying out the law. In this way, it is contended, Congress will soon be familiarized with the cost of the scheme, and judge whether it is consistent with an economical administration of the laws. Again, interminable difficulties are apprehended in the transportation of goods not to be compared with the vexatious delays complained of heretofore. It is thought by those best acquainted with the requirements of the new regulations and the former methods of importing and transporting goods that they will be found utterly impracticable, and that the only remedy will be to concentrate the force at the principal ports of entry, establish bonded warehouses, where the goods can be promptly taken and examined, and then let them be forwarded in bond to their destination and the duties paid to the collector of that port.

Order Consolidating the Divisions of the Treasury Office.

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury consolidating the different divisions of the Secretary's office proper has just been completed, and the following established as the distribution of the work therein:—

Appointment Division—H. S. Vanderbilt, chief.—All matters relating to appointments of every character, estimates for salaries in custom houses, subtreasuries and depositories.

Warrant Division—Charles H. Conant, chief.—Has charge of the issue of all warrants, for the receipt and payment of money, all appropriation accounts, the public debt statement, sinking fund account, settlement and accounts of receipts and expenditures.

Sub-Treasury Division—George Parnell, chief.—The organization and management of sub-treasuries and designated and national bank depositories, revenue receipt and treasurers' accounts, special deposit accounts, supervision of the current expenses of the sub-treasuries and depositories.

Customs Division—M. B. James, chief—Has supervision of rates and amounts of duties or imports, bonded warehouses and routes, report of business and completed expenses of custom houses, the enforcement of regulations under customs laws, seal fisheries, cigar stamps, fees of customs officers, trade with Mexico and Canada, customs districts and ports of entry and delivery, bonds of customs officers and custom house bonds and generally matters connected with the commerce of the country.

Navigation Division—D. Lyman, chief—Has the navigation laws, the enrolment and license of vessels and marine papers, destitute seamen, fishing vessels, inspection of steam vessels, remission of fines under customs laws and compromises in customs cases.

Revenue Marine Division—W. B. Devereau, chief—Has the revenue cutter service, arrangement of offices and vessels, construction and repair of vessels, marine hospitals and life saving stations.

Internal Revenue Division—E. P. Gaines, chief.—He has charge of all internal revenue business coming before the Secretary's office, fines and penalties and compromises in internal revenue cases, distribution of fines, &c.

Stationery Division—A. L. Sturtevant, chief.—He superintends the supply and purchase of stationery for the department, sub-treasuries, depositories and custom houses, advertising for the department, &c.

Records and Files Division—S. A. Johnson chief.

Loan Division—John P. Bigelow, chief.—He has charge of all matters pertaining to loans, the issue and redemption of bonds and Treasury notes, and, generally, all subjects connected with the management of the interest and principal of the public debt.

Currency Division—W. W. Wilson, chief.—He has charge of all matters connected with the distinctive paper for notes, bonds and currency, the redemption of notes and currency and the destruction of all securities.

Supervising Special Agent—O. D. Madge.—He has the assignment and detail of special agents, the keeping and destruction of their reports and the preventing and detecting of frauds on the revenue; the distribution of mails, and the examination and checking of letters from the department; and all business not assigned to some one of the divisions will be immediately under the chief clerk; but all unassigned and miscellaneous business will be transferred to the division with which it seems to be most nearly connected.

The above programme goes into operation on the 2d of October.

Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

The Secretary of State received the following telegram from Acting Consul General Hall, dated Havana, September 28:—

Emancipation decree published yesterday. The provisions are similar to the plan of law published at Madrid May 28.

Frauds Upon the Revenue by a Kansas Collector.

The Revenue Bureau has official reports from District Attorney Houghton and Collector Anthony, of Kansas, relating to the arrest of John Speer, an ex-collector in that State, and John Van Horn and W. W. Barmiclow, his deputies, on charges of conspiring to defraud the revenue and the embezzlement of government moneys. Speer was removed in 1866. Subsequently evidence tending to show irregularities in his office was obtained, and an investigation ordered, which proved to be of a difficult character. On the 20th of this month the investigation was concluded, showing the amount of Speer's deficit to be $100,000. Upon instructions from Commissioner Delano a complaint was entered against them, and in default of bail they have been committed for trial.

American Iron Steamships.

The Bureau of Statistics yesterday awarded official numbers and signal letters to the iron steamship Georgia, built in Philadelphia, having a tonnage of 1,643 tons and 800 horse power, and a few days ago to the new iron steamship Wyanoke, of 2,068 tons.

English Emigrants for America.

Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau, has received a request from the American Emigration Agency at London for 5,000 copies of his report on the price of labor and the cost of subsistence in all parts of the United States, issued some months ago. The writer represents that there is a great demand for such information among small farmers with capital wishing to emigrate to this country.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending the 24th inst. were:—At New York, $2,987,918; Boston, $444,789; Philadelphia, $191,597; Baltimore, $260,686; New Orleans, part of the week ending August 31, $27,041. Total, $3,911,941.

NEW YORK SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Twenty-Eighth Anniversary—An Interesting and Instructive Evening at Association Hall.

The Sons of Temperance of New York, Division No. 1, last evening held their twenty-eighth anniversary entertainment at Association Hall, Twenty-third street. The body of the hall contained about 800 fashionably attired persons, all of whom appeared to take a lively interest in the entertainment, and the promoters of the movement must have felt highly gratified at the success in bringing so large and so respectable an assemblage together. It was somewhat disappointing to many of the young ladies present to learn that although there were several pieces entered on the programme for "piano accompaniment" there was no piano to be had, and consequently the organ was to supply this deficiency. The committee announced this omission to be the fault of the lessees of the hall.

The entertainment was opened by Mr. Z. S. Sampson with a lively overture on the organ, taken from Offenbach. This piece, as well as the accompaniments which followed, was performed with great taste, and brought forth repeated applause from the audience.

Rev. Stephen Merrit made an interesting address, sketching in glowing terms the rise and progress of the temperance cause, its benefits and advantages past and present, and that whereas twenty years ago only sixteen men composed the order they now numbered a million and a half. A reverend brother next offered up a prayer. This seemed a little out of place at such a time. Mr. W. E. McDonough sang the "Village Blacksmith" in an excellent style; he also sang my "Boyhood's Home," and was well applauded for his efforts at the entertainment. Two recitations were quietly rendered by Robert W. Morrow. Miss Hattie Gillett sang the "Star of Love" with splendid effect; she also sang "Come Back to Erin" and "Take Me Back Home Again, Mother," and was warmly applauded. But the favorite of the evening was Miss Van Fladrick, who appeared on the platform delicately attired in a sky blue satin wrapper trimmed with rich reefs of white lace; her personal appearance was also attractive and intelligent. She sang "Somebody's Wife" with such delightful accent that she was cheered at the end of each verse and was encored three times during the evening. She also sang "Don't Marry a Man if He Drinks" and "Put Me in My Little Bed" in the same bewitching style as the first.

Mr. A. W. Gleason made an amusing speech, during which he warmly advocated the temperance cause. In concluding he stated he had met a man lately in Canada who had "swallowed 800 acres of land and $1,500 in the shape of strong drinks; was that not enough to prevent a man from drinking again?" Professor Frobisher next gave some interesting sketches of the fortune of the "Poor Frenchman" and the man "Who stole the widow's only pig," &c. The audience appeared to thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the entertainment throughout.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting in Williamsburg.

The republicans of the Fifteenth ward, Williamsburg, held a large mass meeting last evening at the intersection of Grand and Leonard streets, for the purpose of ratifying the State nominations. Several delegations from adjoining wards also attended the meeting. Mr. Solomon Spitzer was called to the chair and spoke at length on the issues of the campaign, after which he introduced Mr. Sigismund Kaufmann, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Kaufmann was of the opinion that the only question to be decided by the campaign was whether the purity of the ballot box should be protected or not. He believed that this was the paramount question, and hoped that the honest electors of the State would put down forever ballot-box stuffers and repeaters. After brief addresses by other gentlemen the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the State ticket.

Fourteenth Ward Republican Meeting.

The republicans of the Fourteenth ward, a small but determined band, assembled in Hamilton last evening and listened to eloquent addresses by Mr. William H. Maddox and Messrs. Potter, Clendenin, Greany and others.

PESTILENCE ON THREE WHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In front of No. 90 Broadway, opposite Trinity church, is a broken down swill wagon, the stench from which is intolerable. This vehicle has been on the spot where it came to grief more than thirty-six hours. Policemen are constantly passing it, and must certainly know of its being there, as it is quite an obstacle, not quite as large as an elephant; but as it is painted red is, notwithstanding, very conspicuous. The elegant ladies who now and then visit Wall street hold their lace handkerchiefs to their dainty nostrils as they pass, and the well dressed banker, as he turns the corner of Wall street, acts as if he "smelt something." Yours,

NOSES.

FIRE.

A fire broke out at about half-past six o'clock last evening, in the building No. 7 Beaver street, occupied by Bigelow & Brothers as a bag factory. It was caused by a lighted match falling into some bagging, and was extinguished by a stream from steamer No. 10. The damage was about $500. Insured.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum—A Practical System of Valuable Instruction.

"And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him, yea, though he be a stranger and a sojourner, that he may live with thee." These words, found in Leviticus xxv., 35, constitute the fundamental rule by which the management of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of this city is guided in its good and noble work of charity. The Asylum is situated on Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, in a large building, erected in 1863, at a cost of about forty-five thousand dollars, upon ground donated by the city for that purpose, and is owned and managed by the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York.

THE HISTORY OF THIS SOCIETY

shows how great and beneficent charities often grow from small beginnings. It was on the 8th of April, 1822, corresponding with the Mosaic year 5,582, that ten gentlemen of the Jewish faith organized the "Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of New York," Mr. Daniel Jackson being chosen its first president. In the second article of their bylaws they declared their objects to be "to relieve the sick, succor the poor, support and comfort the widow, clothe, educate and maintain the orphan." These objects were to be attained "by the establishment of a well regulated system of relief to the poor and needy, by founding and maintaining an asylum for Jewish orphans, and by establishing and supporting a home for the aged and indigent." The first two of these three purposes have been fully carried out; the last, however, has not yet been reached, but it is not lost sight of.

In 1832 the society applied to the Legislature for a charter and a special act for that purpose was introduced by Mordecai Myers, a member of the Assembly from New York, and passed on the 8th day of February, and this charter was finally accepted by the society on the 11th of March of that year.

In January 1846, a "German Hebrew Benevolent Society" was organized and also received a charter from the Legislature. This society proposed the erection of a hospital and appropriated $1,500 towards it, but the plan failed at the time. Soon, however, an agitation commenced for the consolidation of the two societies, and it was at last consummated in April, 1859, when it was declared by a unanimous vote that the hospital fund now belonging to the "German Hebrew Benevolent Society" shall be appropriated for the establishment of an orphan asylum and home for aged and indigent Jews. This was the beginning of the present asylum.

On April 12, 1860, the Legislature passed a supplementary act to the charter of incorporation, authorizing the society to hold real and personal property of the annual income of not exceeding $15,000; giving the corporation all the powers and authority conferred upon the New York Juvenile Asylum by the several acts passed in 1851, 1853 and 1854; empowering courts, magistrates and police justices of the city to commit during their minority Jewish children to the care and custody of the society, and also authorizing the city of New York to convey land to the society, in fee or otherwise, for an asylum. And on the 18th of February, 1870, another act was passed changing the name of the corporation to "The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York."

Thus has the society gradually risen to its present condition. This is also seen by comparing the financial statements of previous years with the present. While for the year ending April 1, 1863, the year before they moved into the present building, their entire expenses for the asylum were only $3,536, and the number of orphans in the institute at the time was thirty-six, viz., twenty-six boys and ten girls, the expenses for the same object during the year ending with March 30, 1870, were $26,481, there being on that date cared for at the asylum 157 orphans, of whom 112 were boys and forty-two girls. About the same number of children are at the institute now.

THE ASYLUM BUILDING

was erected, as has been stated, in 1863, the Common Council donating to that object not only the land, but also the sum of $30,000 out of the city treasury. The ground has a frontage of 102 feet two inches on Third avenue, and extends through the same width along the southerly line of Seventy-seventh street to Lexington avenue. The asylum building stands 125 feet back from Third avenue, this space being kept as a flower garden. There is a main building with two wings fronting on Seventy-seventh street, 120 feet long by a depth of sixty feet. There are three stories, basement and sub-cellar, and a loft under the roof. The material is brick, with brown stone trimmings. The basement is nine and a half feet high; the principal stories fifteen feet, fourteen feet and thirteen feet respectively. In the basement are the kitchen, laundry, children's dining room, play room, superintendent's dining room, a sewing room and store rooms. The first story contains the school room, lecture room, where is also the "Ark," with sacred scrolls of Scripture, the Thora, reception room, directors' meeting room, the superintendent's sitting room and the library. In the second and third stories are two large dormitories, with windows on three sides, containing forty single bedsteads, of iron, each with baths, washrooms, nurses' rooms and closets adjoining. The sick rooms are in the third story, and can be completely shut off from the rest of the building in case of contagious disease. There is but one patient among the orphans at the asylum at present. The principal halls are fifteen feet wide, and the corridors eight feet. There is a playground, paved with concrete, where apparatus for gymnastic exercises will shortly be erected.

The library contains about 500 volumes of miscellaneous character, works of fiction, travels and history predominating. It is a source of regret with the managing directors that so few of our booksellers and publishers ever think of this asylum, for it is surely a commendable object to provide useful reading matter to these poor orphans during their hours of leisure. The New York book-making fraternity should not miss this opportunity of doing good. One special feature of this asylum is the "dentist's room," where an experienced odontologue attends once a week to look after the teeth of the children and keep them in good condition.

Another praiseworthy arrangement has in view to keep the memory of their parents alive among the orphans. On the anniversary of the death of the parent all the children are taken to the lecture room, and the particular one the memory of whose father or mother is the object of the ceremony advances to the platform and prays for the repose of the soul of its departed ancestor and is joined by all. For general instruction the children are sent to Grammar School No. 53, on East Seventy-ninth street, where they are distributed through all classes and rate among the highest grades for proficiency. At the asylum evening school is held on five days of every week, where the Hebrew language and the Bible are the subjects of tuition.

HIGHLY PRACTICAL FEATURES.

The most valuable features of this charitable institution remain yet to be told. They have been introduced but lately, have already achieved very beneficial results, and will be read of with interest by all. These features are comprised in the establishment of a

"SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,"

in which those boys who are willing receive instruction in some trade, so that when they are discharged from the asylum they are perfectly skilled and competent mechanics. Formerly they were apprenticed out, but this has been discontinued, and instead of sending the orphans out into the world to learn a trade they are taught it in the asylum.

The first experiment was made with a boot and shoe factory, in which there are now eleven boys to work, under an experienced shoemaker as their teacher. They not only make all the boots and shoes needed at the asylum, but work for outside customers. This shoe factory commenced in May, 1869, and during the first twelve months has done work to the value of $1,698, yielding a profit of $229.

On the 5th of June last a printing office was started, Mr. Jesse Seligmann, the banker, on the occasion of the Bar Mitzwah, or confirmation of his son, donating a whole outfit, cases, types, presses, &c., to the amount of $1,200, to the asylum. Seven boys were at work here as we visited the institute, and the printing they did would have done credit to any establishment in the city. All the Jewish congregations get their printing done here. In January next it is the intention of the managers to begin the publication from this Orphan Asylum printing office of a Jewish juvenile magazine, in English, for the benefit of the institution.

As a third branch of trade bookbinding will shortly be introduced, for which the arrangements are nearly complete, to be followed by engraving, lithographing, photographing, &c.; so that after the lapse of another year there will be here a complete industrial school, combining as many occupations as it may be possible to introduce.

The best part of this arrangement is the fact that the boys are allowed a share in the proceeds of their work, a portion of which, from twenty-five to fifty cents a week, is handed them in cash; the rest is deposited in the Uptown Savings Bank to their name. By this regulation some of the boys have accumulated savings ranging from ten to one hundred dollars.

SINKING OF A CAISSON.—The pivot caisson for the air-line bridge, at Middletown, Conn., was sunk on Saturday, the 17th. It was hauled into the stream by three sloops. Five tiers of stone were laid to form the foundation and weight to sink the monster tub. The lower tier weighed 600 tons. When it was in position water was let gradually in, and it soon began to settle towards its permanent bed. A diver at the bottom of the river directed the movement by signals, so that it was placed in its proper position.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

J. N. Pattison & Co., Association Hall building, publish the following:—"Valse de Bravoure." Henry Moyloth. One of the most brilliant and effective vocal waltzes that we have seen for a long time. It has more artistic finish and *brio* than any of the glittering works of Arditi, and in the concert hall it will be an invaluable acquisition to the *répertoire* of a *prima donna*.

"I Love Thee so Fondly" and "Pretty Little Darling Bird." Isaac Poznanski. Two charming little songs, graceful and tender, and displaying rare artistic ability.

"I Sing the Song of a Sparkling Eye" and "Little Birds Go to Sleep." Frank A. Hurson. Both good and possessing melodies which catch the ear and heart at once and become permanent favorites.

"The Fifth Avenue Galop," published by this house, has become a great favorite, and the first edition is nearly exhausted. Its taking, brilliant themes, so well adapted for the orchestra, have made it welcome in many of the theatres of this city, and the handsome lithographic title, in which are grouped the principal artists of the Fifth Avenue theatre, makes it an interesting souvenir of this temple of the drama.

Ernst Reinking, Sixth street, publishes a superb edition of Beethoven's Symphonies (the entire set), arranged as piano solos. The arranger, Mr. Witthman, has endeavored to preserve as much of the spirit of the original as is possible within such narrow limits, and to those who attend the Philharmonic concerts such a book is invaluable. Another valuable addition to our musical literature is a neat, handsome compendium of Henry Heine's songs, with the music by Robert Schumann. It is a casket of pearls worthy of any artist and unrivalled in its beauty of melody and poetry. Mr. Reinking also republishes the entire edition of Charles d'Avenel's brilliant transcriptions of operas and *volkslieder*. We have seen nothing equal to them in their line. This house forms a branch of the celebrated firm of C. F. Peters, Leipsic and Berlin.

When the end of the year 1867 raised the ban which hovered over the works of the great German poets Goethe, Schiller, Lessing and others, till then the absolute property of one solitary publishing house, and brought their writings within the reach of the people by the issue of cheap editions, it produced a wholesome influence on the musical world by bringing the prices of the classics down to a reasonable standard.

The publishing house of Holle, in Wolfenbüttel, has the merit of having been years ago the first to make the public acquainted with the compositions of the great music masters, though it could publish the compositions of a few authors only, and even these were hardly complete on account of the monopoly existing at the time.

Next followed Mr. Litolff, of Brunswick, with a similar enterprise. This edition deserves the