Washington Market is one of the most foul obstructions on the river side. We hope that the Commissioners of Piers and Docks will lose no time in removing it. It is useless to talk about improving the water front on the west side of the city until this abominable nuisance is wiped out.

Personal Intelligence.

Secretary Boutwell passed through this city yesterday, stopping and taking breakfast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on his way to Massachusetts.

Lady Young, wife of Sir John Young, Governor General of the New Dominion, after having visited Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, returned to the Clarendon Hotel yesterday, where she purposes to spend a few days.

General W. W. Averill, late Consul General to Canada, is at the Everett House.

D. N. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) is occupying rooms at the St. Denis Hotel.

Paymaster Delehunty, of the United States Navy, is at present quartered at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. Peter MacDonald, one of the largest sheep raisers in the north of Scotland, having taken a tour through the United States has concluded, after an extended stay in Texas, to similiarize sheep farming in the north of Scotland, and will be domiciled at the St. Charles Hotel for the next week.

General R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and J. S. Barbour, President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major W. B. Hicks, of Memphis, left last evening for his home in Tennessee.

Henry L. Mendell, of Bombay, arrived yesterday at the Brevoort House, where he intends spending a few days previous to his departure for England. Mr. Mendell was accompanied by the two Messrs. F. and J. A. Radcliff, of the same place. They came by the way of Yokohama and San Francisco to this city.

Mr. F. H. Lord, who has been making a tour of the Southern States, has returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. Adams and Josiah Caldwell, on their way from Boston, stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on their route to Little Rock, Ark.

Hon. H. W. Marley, of Texas, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

OBITUARY.

Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar.

By a cable telegram we are informed that this respected colored gentleman has "kicked the bucket." Whether the various courts of Europe will go in mourning at the demise of the mighty potentate is not stated, but we have no doubt that the wail of sorrow which issues from the mud palace of his defunct Majesty will be taken up and sounded through the palaces of the Czar, King William, Queen Victoria, Francis Joseph and the other monarchs of the Old World. Even at Wilhelmshöhe, let us hope, a tear will be dropped.

Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar, was one of three sons of the Sultan of Zanzibar and Muscat, his mother being a beautiful negro concubine, famed in court circles for the exquisite symmetry of her heels, which made it difficult, unless you looked at her fine face, to tell whether she was walking backward or forward. At this time Zanzibar was united with Muscat. On the death of the old gentleman a will was discovered dividing the kingdoms, and naming Majid ruler of the first. His brother Thoweynee, the Imaum of Muscat, who subsequently sustained the trifling misfortune of being murdered by his own son, protested against this division and raised a howl, which came to the hearing of England. That country mediated between the quarrelling powers, espousing the cause of Majid, and at last a compromise was effected on the basis of an annual tribute of $30,000 from the Sultanate of Zanzibar to that of Muscat. Thus was arrested a terrible conflict which might have convulsed the world.

The old saying that a nigger is very uncertain was, alas! exemplified in the case of Majid. Instead of showing gratitude to England for her friendship, no sooner had he been firmly seated on the throne than he gave her the cold shoulder, and ever after displayed a marked preference for the gay and festive French. He did not, however, imperil the political position of John Bull by hostile demonstrations. Indeed, to do him justice, he was averse to war, and never indulged in it during his reign. We regret to record that he was not an intelligent contraband.

We have before us a paragraph written by an impartial observer which declares that his Majesty was an absolute fool—the noun, however, being governed by a strong adjective. Nevertheless Majid was a devout Mohammedan. He had always on hand a large supply of wives and concubines, and was addicted to every sensual form of vice, inheriting, in this respect, the characteristics of his respectable, if not virtuous, parents. Among American radicals Majid would not have been popular because of his enthusiastic support of the slave trade. To the Southern slave traders he would have been an object of aversion as injuring the business, he having, in a few years, reduced the price of able-bodied males to twelve dollars each and the price of young women, warranted under twenty years of age, to twenty dollars. Still, had the winds of fortune wafted him to these shores, we have no doubt that he would have turned up a Senator in Congress or been employed by Marshal Sharpe as a Deputy United States Marshal. May his kinks lie smoothly.

PLAYING A BLUFF GAME.

After the Fragrant Havanas—"Ways That Are Dark and Tricks That Are Vain"—A Spanish Euchre.

William H. Brandon, better known as handsome "Billy Brandon," the Broadway diamond broker, whose principal place of business is at No. 708 Broadway, has figured somewhat conspicuously before the police courts for the past year in cases of purchasing stolen diamonds and bonds, and through legal quibbles has thus far escaped a journey to Sing Sing.

But Brandon has another place of business at 55 Sixth avenue, and it is with this last we have to deal at present. No. 55 is a cigar store, with a sample room back of it. In the early part of this week Louis Aguero, a cigarmaker, residing at 132 Bleecker street, went into Brandon's store on Sixth avenue, and offered some cigars for sale. Brandon told Aguero that he would take $200 worth of the cigars, and directed him to bring them round. Aguero accordingly brought the cigars on Thursday. He had just laid them on the counter when two men rushed in with pistols in their hands, and proclaiming themselves United States marshals, took both Brandon and Aguero into custody. One of the marshals brought away the prisoners, while the other looked after the cigars. The two men and their captor had only gone a few blocks when the marshal asked them into a liquor store in Fourth street to have a drink.

While there Brandon offered the marshal thirty dollars to be let off. The proposition was acceded to by the man of law, and a demand made on Aguero for thirty more dollars as the price of his liberty. This the Spaniard refused, saying that he wanted to be arrested in order that he might learn what all this was about. His cigars had the government stamp, and he could see no reason for his arrest. At this Brandon and the bogus marshal decamped. Aguero followed the marshal on to a Sixth avenue car, and saw him get off and enter No. 5 Carmine street. The Spaniard got off too, but was refused admittance to the house. He then came back to Brandon's place at No. 55 Sixth avenue, and was told that the other marshal had taken away the cigars. Aguero next sought the assistance of Counsellor Abraham Webb, who on Friday afternoon stated the above facts to Justice Shandley. A summons was issued for Brandon, who put in an appearance yesterday afternoon with his usual bravado, and endeavored to satisfactorily explain to the Court that he was innocent of the charge, that the cigars were unstamped and should have been seized by the "marshals," who are now, no doubt, enjoying them in one of Brandon's back rooms. A complaint was preferred against him charging him with the larceny of the property. He was allowed to go on his own recognizance until two P. M. on Thursday next, when the case will be further investigated.

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Association of the Holy Cross to receive donations in aid of Holy Cross church, Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, report that they have received the following sums of money, which have been handed over to Rev. P. McCarthy, pastor of the church:—

Proceeds of picnic at Lion Park, Aug. 31, 1870	$2,285	B. P. Fairchild	$50
		James M. Sweeny	50
		Alexander Frear	50
E. B. Connolly	500	Isaac Bell	50
A. Oakey Hall	250	James C. Spencer	50
Peter B. Sweeny	250	Henry W. Genet	40
Wm. M. Tweed	250	Robt. C. Hutchings	25
James O'Brien	200	Wm. Hitchman	25
Fernando Wood	100	Terence Farley	25
Charles E. Loew	100	Michael Donohoe	200
Matt. T. Brennan	100	A friend of the cause	200
Thos. A. Ledwith	100		
Michael Connolly	100		
Total			$5,000

On behalf of the committee—William Joyce, chairman, Jeremiah Crowley, Edmond Connelly, Arthur McMullin, William P. Byrne.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

General Prim on the Spanish Throne Question.

Parliamentary Reminiscence of Maximilian in Madrid.

DEATH OF AN AFRICAN POTENTATE.

The King and the Pope—The Situation in Rome.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Progress—Prim on the Throne Question—Debate.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

The following summary of events in the Spanish Cortes has just been received here from Madrid under date of Thursday:—

On that day General Prim made a long speech on the subject of the new candidature for the throne. He lamented the terrible consequences of the Hohenzollern candidacy, but exonerated Spain from all blame in the matter. He said the time had now arrived for the withdrawal of the provisional government. He presented the name of the Duke of Aosta, and supported him in a few remarks, concluding by urging the majority to vote for him.

Señor Castellar, the leader of the republicans, protested against the candidature, and immediately moved a vote of censure, because the candidate had been chosen without the knowledge of the Cortes, but after consultation with the army. He censured the Italian government for taking advantage of the French troubles in order to urge the candidature of the Duke of Aosta. He believed that Aosta, remembering the history of Maximilian, would still decline the crown of Spain.

General Prim replied that there was no similarity in the cases of Mexico and Spain.

Señor Castellar replied that the only difference was, in Mexico the republic existed *de jure* and in Spain it exists *de facto*.

ITALY AND ROME.

Ministerial Programme in the Holy City—Toleration and Economy.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5, 1870.

The following is given as the Ministerial programme:—National unity; liberal institutions at Rome; the recognition of the Pope as the spiritual sovereign; decentralization; a revision and reduction of taxation, and the reorganization of the national army on the principles of the Prussian army.

July 1, 1871, has been fixed upon for the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome.

A reduction has been ordered in the number of departmental officers.

The King and the Pope.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

A despatch from Florence to this city says Victor Emanuel definitely refuses to proceed to Rome, fearing to incur the anathemas of the Church.

A Ministerial crisis occurred when this decision was made known, but affairs were subsequently arranged, preventing a rupture of the Cabinet.

It is now announced that the transfer of the capital of Italy to Rome will be made in July, 1871, but this is considered by the party of progress as a mere evasion and abandonment of the fruits of the revolution.

ENGLAND.

The French Loan—Winter Weather.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

The market for the French loan is fluctuating, but is inherently good.

The weather for the past two nights has been unusually cold. Ice formed rapidly in the open air. It is now moderating.

The fishermen of Imistrahul report that they have found the place where the steamer Cambria sunk, and demand pay for the disclosure.

The failure of N. S. Louree & Co., cloth manufacturers, at Bradford, is announced to-day. The firm had large American connections.

The Educational Convention at Huntingdon yesterday was largely attended. Resolutions were passed demanding religious teaching in the schools.

IRELAND.

Liberation Without Progress.

CORK, Nov. 5, 1870.

The Council of this city has passed resolutions in favor of the release of all political prisoners and against the Italian occupation of the Roman territory.

AFRICA.

Death of a Potentate.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1870.

A despatch just received here announces the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

American Shipping at Honolulu—Terrific Gales Among the Islands—Arrival of Chinese Coolies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5, 1870.

The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived from Honolulu, bringing the Australian mails and passengers. Mr. Adamson, United States Consul at Honolulu, is among the passengers. Honolulu advices are to the 25th.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown and the ships Iolani and Ethan Allen, for New Bedford, were in port.

Terrific gales and rains have prevailed in San Salvador.

The ship Macao, from Macao, China, with over 400 coolies, put into Honolulu in consequence of a stress of weather. She is *en route* for Callao.

The English gunboat Ringdove sailed for Yokohama on the 10th.

NEVADA.

Bold Operation of "Road Agents"—Passenger Train on the Central Pacific Railroad Seized by Robbers—The Express Car Rifled of Forty-one Thousand Dollars.

RENO, Nov. 5, 1870.

The Central Pacific passenger train bound east, and due here at one o'clock this morning, arrived at Verdi, a small station eleven miles west of Reno, on time. Just as the train was starting from that station three masked men boarded the express car and five more immediately came to their aid from the rear cars. These five evidently came from the west on the train. Six stopped on the express car, which they detached from the main train, cutting the signal rope. Two jumped on the engine, and placing pistols to the engineer's head commanded him to move on, which he did. Two brakemen endeavored to keep the masked men off the express car, but pistols placed at their heads compelled their retreat. The conductor rushed forward, but the pistols stopped him. Finding a hatchet, he came forward again in time to see the engine and express car separated from the train and flying down the track. The robbers then placed the fireman, express and mail messengers in the mail room and locked them up. When six miles from the station the robbers stopped the train and broke open the express boxes and robbed them of $41,600 in gold coin. A later investigation shows that they put the coin into old boot tops and escaped to the mountains. A double-barrelled shot gun and a pick were left by the robbers at the quarry where they opened the boxes. All the telegraph wires were cut west of Reno. Two of the Western Union telegraph wires were repaired by daylight and business is not interrupted. Parties are searching the mountains and will probably be able to throw more light on the bold robbery during the day. The railroad telegraph wires are still down.

CUBA.

Arrival of Reinforcements from Spain—General de Rodas Still in Command—Capture of Insurgent Chiefs—Cubans Preventing Their Leaders Leaving the Island.

HAVANA, Nov. 3, 1870.

The steamer Morro Castle arrived here Wednesday night.

Two steamers from Spain with 1,500 soldiers have arrived.

General de Rodas remains Captain General of the Island. The report of his departure is unfounded.

In the Vuelta Abajo heavy winds have prevailed and caused much damage.

General Caro, commanding the Central Department, goes to Spain; Zea, chief of De Rodas' staff, will assume that command.

Goyeneche relieved Merlo in the command of Santiago de Cuba.

The insurgent leaders Cuerto and Rodriguez Tea were killed at the Cienaga de Zapata. Ramon Armas and José Nodal were captured at Cimarrones.

The contra-guerillas operating in the mountains have captured and killed the Cuban General Gabriel Fortum, an important personage of the rebellion, and fifteen others.

It is reported that the Cuban General Porro and others attempted to leave the country. They had already embarked, when they were prevented from departing by their own partisans.

The Panama and West Indies cable expedition has left Aspinwall and is expected momentarily at Holland Bay, Jamaica.

AUSTRALASIA.

European War News—Colonial Neutrality—Industrial Progress—Advices from New Zealand—Floods—The Crops—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5, 1870.

The Australian mail steamer brings Sydney, New South Wales, dates to the 30th of September.

The European war news excited intense interest in the colonies. Napoleon's deposition was known in Sydney nineteen days after that event took place. The government had issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The Duke of Edinburg closed the intercolonial exhibition at Sydney on the 30th of September. The exhibition was an immense success. One hundred and thirty thousand persons visited the exhibition during the month.

Governor Lord Belmore had sailed for Norfolk Island.

The government will pay £17,500 as its quota of the subsidy to Hall's California mail steamship contract to the end of the year.

The New Zealand Parliament has offered to increase the subsidy to £40,000 per year on condition that the service shall terminate at that point.

The American war steamer Resaca was at Auckland in the beginning of September, having visited the Feegee Islands.

A large illicit distillery had been discovered in the heart of the city of Sydney. Stock worth $150,000 was seized.

Wool is three cents lower. Exchange on London 2½d. premium. Kerosene 48c. a 50c. The market is supplied with American goods. Lumber is dull; breadstuffs unaltered. The ship Elizabeth Nicholson had arrived at Sydney from New York.

The Victoria Parliament reassembled on the 27th of September.

The government refused to reprieve Supple, whose execution was fixed for the 10th of October.

Mr. Palmer has resigned as President of the Upper House.

General Clint, late Commander of the Forces, will return to England via California, in the next mail steamer.

A great flood a fortnight since caused immense destruction to the crops and other property in Victoria.

New batteries are being erected to protect Melbourne.

The Tasmania Parliament has rejected the English company's proposal to build a railroad under an interest guarantee.

The South Australian exploring party had arrived from West Australia. It suffered severely for want of water.

A construction train of the Australia Telegraph Company was proceeding rapidly.

The new gold diggings at German Reef are very rich.

In Queensland the General Assembly had passed a protective tariff law. A general election had occurred in that State. Parties were unchanged. Governor Blackall, of Queensland, was visiting the northern portion of the territory.

GEORGIA.

Deadly Affray at a Circus in Dawson—Unprovoked Assault by Drunken Desperadoes—Two Men Shot.

ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1870.

The following are the particulars of the fatal affray which occurred at Dawson on the 2d instant, resulting in the death of two men and the wounding of a lady:—

A man named H. R. Russell, while intoxicated, asked the doorkeeper of a side show the price of admission and passed his family in. Russell asked the doorkeeper how many had gone in, who replied nine. Russell answered that there were but four. The doorkeeper said he would call the family back to prove that Russell was mistaken. The latter got angry and struck the doorkeeper, nearly knocking him down, and then drew a pistol and threatened to blow the doorkeeper's brains out. The latter said he meant no offence. Russell still threatening, cocked his pistol; the keeper ran inside the canvas. Colonel Ames being near approached and remarked to Russell that this was not a place to get up a difficulty. Russell responded, "I will kill you, too," and shot at Colonel Ames. Another circus man then remonstrated with Russell, when two brothers named Kelly, known as desperate characters, approached and commenced firing. Colonel Ames was shot twice while endeavoring to escape. A spectator named Oxford, who was holding a child in his arms, was instantly killed. The child was taken from under the dead body. A lady was wounded inside the canvas. Colonel Ames died on the afternoon of the 3d. His body was escorted to Macon by the City Council of Dawson. The men have been removed to Cuthbert and confined in a secure jail.

ALABAMA.

Shooting Affray in Selma—Negro Killed by a White Man—The Murderer Lynched by a Negro Mob.

SELMA, Nov. 5, 1870.

This evening a quarrel that had been pending all day between Jack Baxter, white, and Alf. Granger, a negro, both brick masons, culminated in the latter being shot and killed. Baxter surrendered himself to Marshal Walte, from whom he was taken by a mob of negroes, stripped, beaten, dragged through the streets and left for dead, through the influence of General Pettus and others, the whites, who gathered and armed on hearing of the affair, were restrained from attacking the negroes. A strong posse, under General Pettus, was summoned by the Sheriff, by whom the body of Baxter was taken from the negroes, and the mob dispersed without further violence. The city is quiet to-night.

The courts are in session, and the rioters will be arrested and punished according to law.

THE LUTHERANS.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1870.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America assembled here on Thursday and will remain in session one week. A large number of Synods from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Texas and Canada were represented.

Rev. Dr. Krotel, of New York, President of the Council last year, opened the Convention according to the forms prescribed.

Rev. C. P. Krattle, D. D., of Philadelphia, was elected President; Rev. S. Laird, of Pittsburg and Rev. B. M. Smucks, of Reading, English Secretaries; Rev. A. Spartle, of Philadelphia and Rev. G. A. Wensell, of Pittsburg, German Secretaries; Rev. E. Conleon, of Chicago, Swedish Secretary; Rev. J. Hattlestad, of Milwaukee, Norwegian Secretary. S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia, was elected Treasurer.

There are many matters of importance which claim the attention of the General Council this session.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 5—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money and the account. American securities firm. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 89¾; do. 1865, old, 88¾; do. 1867, 90⅝; ten-forties, 87⅞. Stocks firm. Erie Railway shares, 19; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—2 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet. Middling uplands, 9¼d. a 9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. a 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 4th inst. have been 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—2 P. M.—Wheat, 9s. 6d. a 9s. 8d. per central for new Milwaukee and 9s. for old.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—2 P. M.—Bacon, 50s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Sugar firm. Sales were made on the basis of 9¾ a 9⅞ reals per arroba for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Exchange—On London, 20¾ a 21 per cent premium; on United States, sixty days sight, in currency, 8¾ per cent discount; short sight, ¾ a 1¼ per cent discount; in gold, sixty days sight, ¾ per cent premium; short sight, 9⅞ a 10⅛ per cent premium.

TENNESSEE.

Outrages in Rutherford County—Reward for the Arrest of Masked Marauders.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5, 1870.

Governor Senter has issued a proclamation under the law of the last Legislature offering a reward for the arrest of the masked marauders in Rutherford county this week. Three men have been killed in that county during the week.

Meeting of German Sympathisers in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 5, 1870.

Last night a large meeting was held here in sympathy with Germany. Speeches were made by Mr. Wheeler, a late republican candidate for Supreme Judge and formerly of the Confederate army; Mr. Tomlinson, late a colonel in the Confederate service; G. A. Wood, late colonel in the federal army, and others. They all unequivocally endorsed the German cause. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Allen-Gallagher Fight—Allen the Easy Victor in Sixteen Rounds—Gallagher Badly Punished.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5, 1870.

It was given out last night in fistic circles that the fight between Allen and Gallagher was off, Gallagher's backers refusing to risk their money. But this was only a blind; for at half-past seven this morning the parties met on the island opposite the arsenal, below this city, and fought, Allen winning in sixteen rounds. Time, twenty-six and a half minutes. About fifty persons were present. Gallagher was badly punished, but Allen was not hurt. Barney Aaron and George Collins seconded Allen, and Mike McCoole acted for Gallagher. Allen got the first blood and first knockdown. Gallagher has gone to his training quarters in charge of his friends. A purse of $100 was raised on the ground for Gallagher, of which Allen subscribed $50.

OHIO.

Excessive Southern Freight Tariffs—The Cincinnati Bridge Difficulty—Found Drowned.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1870.

At a meeting of merchants at the Exchange today, to consider the matter of excessive freight tariff to the South, it was shown by statements of agents, who had travelled South and by letters from Southern customers, that the high rates for transportation and delay in delivering goods is injurious to the Cincinnati trade. A committee of five of the most prominent merchants of the city were appointed to correspond with presidents of railroads running South, with a view of remedying the evil.

Arrangements are about concluded by the bridge committee for applying for an injunction against the Newport bridge. T. D. Lincoln and the City Solicitor, and Mr. Scheling, of Pittsburg, will act as counsel for plaintiffs, whose names are not yet announced. Mr. Bigley, of the Pittsburg Coal Exchange, says two men of that city have been selected to represent Pittsburg as plaintiffs.

A servant girl, employed two days ago with a family on Laurel street as a domestic, giving only the name of Ann, was found drowned in a cistern this morning. She was eighteen years old and *enciente*.

H. M. Diggins, formerly agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, has brought suit against that company for $25,000 damages for prosecuting him for embezzlement. Diggins was acquitted of the charges at his trial in June, 1868.

CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Announcement of Awards—Addresses by Professor Silliman and Horace Greeley—A Large Attendance.

A vast number of people witnessed the closing of the American Institute fair, in Sixty-third street, corner of Third avenue, which took place yesterday evening. The following prominent managers of the fair were present:—Mr. S. R. Wells, Mr. C. W. Hull, Mr. Thomas Rutter, Mr. E. S. Dickinson, Mr. N. C. Ely and Mr. L. Tillman.

At four o'clock P. M. Mr. Charles Stetson proceeded to the reading of the list of awards, which lasted nearly three hours.

At seven o'clock the radiant, Pickwickian countenance of Horace Greeley appeared on the platform and was lustily cheered by the assembled crowd. The great man was accompanied by Professor Silliman, of Yale College. The latter gentleman delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he reviewed the most interesting and important inventions which were represented in the fair. He first alluded to the remarkable apparatus for the production of ice by the application of heat, thus accomplishing a seeming paradox. This apparatus actually produces seven pounds of ice by the combustion of one pound of coal. After a long dissertation upon the other prominent objects of the fair the Professor said that these inventions are not derived from the ingenuity of man, but from the inexhaustible treasury of nature. In conclusion he suggested that this Institute deserves at the hand of the citizens of the city a permanent place of abode—a large and well constructed building or a series of buildings. The fair of the American Institute ought to be made a great temple of industry, and where should it be located if not in the great metropolitan centre of the Union?

Mr. Horace Greeley, as President of the American Institute, then delivered the closing address. He said when this congregation shall have dispersed the thirty-ninth exhibition of the American Institute will have closed finally. The American Institute has been earnestly striving to assist in the development of American art and science. It has, ever since its foundation in 1829, labored with a single purpose, that of giving industry larger claims to the attention of our fellow citizens, and it now challenges the recognition of Europe, which it otherwise would not have received. The first exhibition of the American Institute was on a puny scale, and now the vast edifice is not large enough for our American fair. It is important and vital that there should be a perpetual exhibition in this city of the triumphs of American skill. He said we are thankful for all you have done for us and what you have enabled us to do for our country. The accumulated funds of the American Institute amount to a quarter of a million, the result of forty years' saving.

The next fair will open on the 4th of July, 1876, the hundredth anniversary of our independence, when the products of the whole world will be admitted for exhibition, thus challenging Europe to compare their inventions with ours. The speaker trusts that the needed edifice will have been built before that day and afford a perpetual home to American art and science. After reviewing all the prominent inventions as represented in the fair he explained the political economy which, according to his opinion, the American Institute has taught. This association is made up of men of all opinions and pursuits of life; yet it has always been the case that the Institute has had for its officers Americans who profoundly believe in the protection of home industry and share the convictions of that great class that is wise enough to carry out this policy and thereby promote industry and stimulate invention. What nation on the face of the earth has made such progress in nine years as this country has made since we returned to the policy of protection in 1861? The speaker then engaged in a long dissertation on the subject, and rambled among the green prairies of the West, which furnished him an opportunity for communicating his peculiar ideas about farmers and farming. In conclusion, he said:—This Institute will stand firmly on the side of American industry, fortified by American legislation, believing that by upholding that interest it is serving the cause of labor throughout the world. The arts in this country have not received such protection as they deserve, but wherever our industry is well protected it sends out its products to the ends of the earth; so let us go on until this country shall be in art and industry what it is in government and society, the foremost country in the world.

One of the managers of the fair then stated that more than a quarter of a million people have visited the exhibition.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Seebach's Matinee.

Madame Seebach, the great German *tragedienne*, concluded her engagement in this city by a matinée entertainment at Wallack's theatre yesterday afternoon. The play was "Adrienne Lecouvreur," Seebach taking the character of the loving and unhappy actress. The house was the usual Wallack house, an eminently appreciative and pretty closely packed audience. Mme. Seebach goes to Philadelphia on Monday, and among the appreciative Quakers of our sister city will doubtless win as great admiration as she has won here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FAIR.

The fancy bazaar now being held at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, in behalf of the new church to be built for Father Preston in Twelfth street—Church of St. Ann's—will close on Monday evening, the 7th of November. The fair has been well and carefully gotten up, several artists of note being among the subscribers for pictures and other things. Several handsome carriages, a grand piano, some magnificent pictures and other articles of value will be sold or raffled for to-morrow evening.

FIRE IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1870.

A fire broke out to-night in Pruyn & Lansing's saw factory and embossing works, on Pruyn street, which resulted in a heavy loss, but what amount cannot be learned. The insurance will cover the loss. A ladder, on which there were ten or twelve firemen, broke and six of them were more or less injured, one, named Michael Muck, seriously. Justice Olute was also injured.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Collections for 1870—Weekly Financial Statement—Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1870.

New Census To Be Taken in Philadelphia.

The President has directed that a new census in Philadelphia be taken in consequence of the question made by the city authorities of the completeness of the enumeration taken by Marshal Gregory. No question has been made of the honesty or energy of the Marshal or his assistants, but it is claimed that in consequence of the absence through the summer of many thousands of citizens the count of population fails to do justice to the city. The law of 1850 requires the census to be taken during the summer, and such omissions in large numbers cannot fail to occur.

Circular to Customs Officers.

Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular to customs officers directing that the owners and importers of goods shall, in addition to the cancellation made by the Inspector, write his name and the month and year on each stamp.

Internal Revenue Collections for 1870.

The following is an abstract of collections on account of internal revenue in the United States in the fiscal year 1870. Total net collections given in each case:—

On spirits	$55,554,411
Tobacco	31,335,967
Fermented liquors	6,818,327
Banks and bankers	4,416,651
Gross receipts	6,868,942
Sales	8,785,999
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	9,607,860
Income	37,730,982
Legacies	1,671,543
On successions	1,415,998
Articles in schedule A	907,391
On passports	22,756
Gas	2,313,250
Not otherwise herein provided for	717,306
Total penalties and collected	827,636
Stamps	16,544,043
Grand net total	$185,039,058

The following is a table showing the amount of taxes abated and rejected during the fiscal year ending June 30 last:—

Amount abated as uncollectable	$1,622,951
Amount abated as erroneous	1,008,402
Total amount abated	2,631,353
Total amount rejected	2,212,148

The total amount abated during the year ending June, 1869, was $4,270,852, being $1,639,498 greater than in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Treasury Balances.

The coin balance in the Treasury to-day is $98,463,000, including $14,735,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance is $25,860,000.

Weekly Currency Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amount to $493,000. The shipments were:—Notes, $2,256,631; fractional currency, $495,650.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for circulation, $344,883,550; for public deposits, $15,884,600.

Mutilated notes burned during the week, $336,800. Total amount burned, $31,568,268. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $353,420; total amount issued therefor, $30,636,055; balance due for mutilated notes, $730,213.

Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $302,202,179.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $647,100.

Revenue and Customs Receipts.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $577,045; grand total for the fiscal year, $66,286,569.

The receipts from customs for the week ending October 22 were as follows:—

New York	$2,308,749
Philadelphia	106,931
Baltimore	190,434
Boston	411,223
San Francisco, to October 15	127,808
Total	$3,145,145

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1870.

No. 212. *The Steamship Columbia vs. James H. Bunting.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. This was a case of collision between the steamer and the propeller Jersey Blue, on the Hudson river, off the Battery at Castle Garden, on the afternoon of January 7, 1860. The propeller had left the coal dock at Jersey City and was on her way across to the mouth of the East river. The steamer had left her berth at pier No. 4, on the New York side, bound for Charleston, S. C. The collision occurred, as insisted by the Columbia, in consequence of the propeller's attempt to cross her bows on her way into the East river; and on this view the District Court dismissed the libel. Upon appeal to the Circuit that court held that the Columbia was in fault in attempting to pass between the propeller and the east shore, when there was a clear and unobstructed channel west of her in a direct course to the sea. It was thought, on the proofs, that the propeller was below the steamer when the latter came out, and that instead of starboarding her helm and passing across the bows of the propeller, the steamer should have ported and passed under her stern. The decree was reversed and decree for libellant ordered. The decree thence comes here, where the facts are again presented by counsel in support of their different views. Benedict & Benedict for appellant; Bebee, Donahue & Cook for libellant.

OHIO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1870.

There was a fair attendance at the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to-day.

The committee, to whom was referred the executive committee's reports, submitted a report embodying resolutions, which were adopted. They provide for the appointment of one or more earnest, kind-hearted, discreet Christians to visit similar associations, with a view to aiding them in the prosecution of the work. They call upon associations to promptly make quarterly reports; to petition the Legislature for an increase of allowance to discharged criminals from the Penitentiary to guard against the lapse into crime. They recommend the formation of an association in the Penitentiary; the observance of the second Tuesday in November as a day of prayer for blessing the associational work.

Zanesville was selected for the next place of meeting.

The greater part of the day was occupied in the discussion of questions touching the formation and maintenance of associations in small towns, and the best means of raising funds. Relative to the latter question, a resolution was adopted declaring that the best way to approach business men was boldly and confidently, not as beggars—not losing claim on results already secured.

A great variety of opinions were expressed in regard to the duty of associations on the temperance question, which was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution declaring that, while it was not wise to make the temperance cause the chief work, it was the duty of associations to persistently labor with the view of making it the means of bringing men to Christ.

The association closed its work to-night. Papers on the condition of the churches and worship in Europe were read.

After an address by Mr. Burnett, of Chicago, on the manner of securing buildings for the association, the matter of raising funds for a building in Cincinnati came up. Colgate Hough, of Cleveland, came forward and offered to give $500 for the building. This was followed by other offers, and it is believed that a sufficient amount was pledged to secure the erection of the building.

The schools, barracks and prisons will be visited to-morrow by the delegates, and a farewell meeting will be held to-morrow evening.

THE BUCKEYE RACES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1870.

The races on the Buckeye track to-day were well attended. The first was a double team race for a purse of $400. The following is a summary:—

T. P. Reach's Mat Smith and Low Loder	1	1	1
Dr. Bonaparte's Billy Crawford and Jane Coombs	2	2	2
John Biggs' Dart and Arthur Boy	3	3	3
G. H. Dunnick's Gray Dick and Grey Ed	4	4	4

Time, 3:39¼—2:41—2:39¼.

The second race was for a premium of $1,500, free for all horses. The following is a summary:—

Graves & Loomis' Chicago (formerly Rockey)	5	1	1	1
T. P. Roach's W. K. Thomas	1	3	4	5
Matt. Colvin's Pilot Temple	2	2	2	2
M. Cavanagh's Silas Rich	3	4	3	4
P. Lindell's Pat King	4	5	5	3

Time, 2:29—2:28¾—2:29¼—2:31¼.

FIRE AT NEWBURG.

On Friday night the picking room of Haigh & Mellor's woollen mill, at Newburg, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $3,000; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

YACHTING.

The Tidal Wave Challenges the Sappho.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I notice in the HERALD of to-day's issue an invitation to me to challenge the Sappho to sail outside of Sandy Hook, in order to settle the controversy that has lately been going on in the papers.

The Tidal Wave has been out of commission for about thirty days. I will haul her out, however, and sail her against the Sappho, twenty miles to windward and return, starting from Sandy Hook; both yachts to sail with their four lower sails, New York Yacht Club rules, time allowance; each yacht to tack every fifteen minutes, for a prize cup of the value of $500, Mr. Douglass to name the day and hour of the race, to be sailed within twenty days from date. Respectfully,

WILLIAM VOORHIS.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1870.

Yachting Notes.

With very few exceptions the yachts belonging to the New York Yacht Club and similar institutions have been laid up for the winter. It is expected that the fleet will be largely augmented next year. The following are the stations of some of the yachts:—

The Fleetwing and Phantom are at New London.

The Dauntless is at Penny Bridge, the Madeline at Red Hook and the Idler at Port Jefferson.

The Sappho is going on a short Eastern cruise, after which she will probably proceed South.

The Magic was at Newport a few days since, but will shortly be laid up.

The Madgie, which will undergo some alterations, is at Stonington.

The Palmer, now anchored in the East river, is going on a Southern cruise.

The Rambler is laid up at New London.

The Tarolinta is lying off Bay Ridge and the Calypso at Red Hook.

The Tidal Wave is anchored at Nyack and the sloop yacht Gracie at Hoboken.

PATRIOTISM AND POVERTY.

Among the numerous cases of destitution, disease and death occasioned by the war it