WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Dilemma---Premature Recognition of the French Republic.

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REPUBLICANISM ON ITS LAST LEGS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A Diplomatic Quandary—Premature Recognition of the French Republic.

The first result of the grave blunder committed in the too precipitate recognition of a republic without a head has just been brought to light by the sudden appearance in Washington of Viscount Treilhard, the duly accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of the once powerful Emperor of the French, who is now doing penance at Wilhelmshöhe for his complicated shortcomings. It will be remembered that the Viscount Treilhard was formerly Secretary of Legation, and subsequently Consul General, from which position he was transferred to Chili in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary, which, according to French dispensation, seem to be the regular graduation in the ladder of diplomatic promotion—*vide* Montholon and Boileau, who is now French Minister at Lima. The Viscount, like the above-mentioned gentlemen, has also had the good taste to marry an American lady, who will contribute her share to the attractions of Washington society during the forthcoming season. After the tragical termination of M. Paradol's career, Viscount Treilhard was designated to take his place in Washington and credentials to that effect were speedily forwarded to Santiago. The Viscount, however, like a good philosopher, took matters easily, visited the various places of interest on the Pacific coast and finally arrived in New York a few days ago, to learn that a Prussian monarch was holding his court at Versailles and that the glory of the second empire had disappeared like eggs out of a conjuror's box. Leaving his family in New York he immediately proceeded to Washington, where his advent set all the diplomatic corps in a flutter. At the White House the Vicount's arrival created more serious uneasiness, if not absolute consternation; for, in the absence of any legally organized government in France to revoke the credentials of the new Minister, which are in every respect in due and proper form, how could the American government refuse to receive him officially? but as the President of the United States had directed Mr. Washburne to recognize the new born republic before it had culminated into the proportions of a legalized government, thereby ignoring the existence of any other authority, royal or imperial, it would have been a species of self-stultification to formally recognize the representative of imperial power which he had himself pronounced as defunct and non-existing. The situation has been one of great perplexity to the President and his advisers, especially as no information had been received at the Department of State tending to vitiate or annul the credentials of Viscount Treilhard. Yesterday the matter assumed such a serious aspect that in order to defer the upshot as long as possible both the Viscount and M. Berthemy, the retiring Minister, were invited to a private interview with the President at the White House, which resulted in the publication of a pithy paragraph in a morning paper attributing the Viscount's visit to Washington as one of mere compliment to M. Berthemy. It cannot be said, with the Italian proverb, *"Se non è vero è ben trovato;"* for how can it be supposed for a moment that Viscount Treilhard would have undertaken such a tortuous journey to gratify such a preposterous whim? The paragraph in question has created unbounded merriment in diplomatic circles, and every one is on the *qui vive* to ascertain the final *dénouement*. As a fitting corollary to this diplomatic farce I will state that during the interview between the President and the French dignitaries young Grant, who is frequently allowed to put in an appearance, asked his father, "If there was a republic in France, who was the President?" which was considered the best joke of the evening.

Another Chapter in the McGarrahan Case—Bohemian Influence in the Interior Department.

Secretary Cox, in his letter to the President about the McGarrahan claim, alludes to a letter said to have been written by an attorney of the claimant to a gentleman supposed to have influence with Secretary Cox, offering the gentleman $20,000 in stock if he would procure favorable action in the claim business by the Interior Department. This part of the Cox letter has occasioned a great deal of comment and much variety of opinion. Perhaps the best way to do is to publish the letter itself and then give the other side. The attorney alluded to is a Mr. Clinton Rice, of this city, and the gentleman is Mr. Don Piatt, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Here is the letter which the Secretary read and which was dwelt upon with so much emphasis by him in his communication to the President:—

[Private and Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1870.

MY DEAR COLONEL—Since writing you last I have got our matter in a more definite shape. I have seen Billy McGarrahan and told him that you would have nothing to do with the business unless he reduced his proposition to writing. He was very shy, and said, as I have told you before, that he would put it in writing and deposit it with his lawyer, Paschal, and pay it, provided you could prove that you had sufficient influence with Secretary Cox to delay the issuing of the patent. I told him his stock was not worth waste paper. He said, in reply, that he had issued no stock that would give him any anxiety, but that if successful he intended to form a grand joint stock company and make an issue that would be as good as gold. How would it do, then, to make the proposition to pay $20,000 in stock, provided you can bring sufficient personal influence upon the Secretary of the Interior, and deposit it in bank? All he wants, or says he wants, is delay, and he is so startled that I believe if he had any money he would pay it. Let me hear from you soon, as it is my opinion, as well as of all parties concerned, that the injunction won't hold water. Yours, faithfully, CLINTON RICE.

To Colonel DON PIATT, correspondent, &c., New York.

This is the Piatt-Cox side of the story. On the other hand, McGarrahan says that the overtures about $20,000 came from Mr. Rice, who is said to be a cousin of Piatt, and who never acted at all as attorney for McGarrahan. According to the latter and his friends, Rice states that last July Piatt sent for him, and knowing him to be a friend of Mr. McGarrahan, informed him that Secretary Cox had determined on issuing a patent to the New Idria Company for the property claimed by McGarrahan. Piatt remarked that he had sufficient influence with Cox to stop him from issuing the patent, and had sent for him, Mr. Rice, to know if he thought McGarrahan would be willing to pay him if he would do so. Rice says he told Piatt he could give him no positive information on that point, but he thought McGarrahan would, provided it could be done in a legitimate manner. Piatt then asked him if McGarrahan had any money, and he said he thought not. Piatt then requested him to see McGarrahan and say to him that he (Piatt) would undertake to prevent Cox from issuing a patent to the New Idria Company for his property, as contemplated, if he (McGarrahan) would agree to pay him a contingent fee of $20,000 worth of stock in any company he might organize to work the mines in case he won his suit. Rice says that before he could see McGarrahan, Piatt called upon him and drafted an agreement for him to have McGarrahan sign, embodying the above proposition; that Piatt got him to copy the agreement from his (Piatt's) draft. Rice also said that Piatt pressed him to put in writing what he thought McGarrahan would be willing to do in the premises, and that he did so. Rice says that he submitted this agreement of Piatt's to McGarrahan and that McGarrahan on reading it positively and peremptorily refused to sign it, stating that he would have nothing to do with it, that similar propositions had been made to him to secure Cox's favor by employing Major Finney, a brother-in-law of Secretary Cox, and that he wanted nothing from Secretary Cox but justice, and that he would have, favor or no favor. Mr. Rice says that on reporting this to Don Piatt the subject dropped. This version of the story I do not vouch for, positively. The statements come, of course, from a prejudiced source, but they appear to be entitled to at least as much weight as those of the other side.

A New Development in the Cox Imbroglio.

The only new point developed to-day about the Cox imbroglio is this, coming direct from the President himself. He said that in the early part of his administration he had instructed Mr. Cox verbally in the presence of his entire Cabinet not to sign any patent in the McGarrahan case, as he preferred to leave the matter with Congress for settlement. This is very important as showing that his determination not to espouse any side in the controversy was arrived at long before the present high excitement on the subject had arisen. It spoils the indecent insinuations, made by some papers, to the effect that the President's course was dictated by improper motives. As regards Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, the President declares he regrets having been compelled to make such public allusion to him or any other public official; that circumstances rendered it necessary that his letter to Mr. Cox should be published, and as Wilson's name was referred to in that letter he could not omit it. He does not believe that Mr. Wilson is corrupt, or that he was actuated by improper influences; but what he had written about growing suspicious of Mr. Wilson had to be published with the rest of the letter.

Failure of the Law for Transporting Bonded Goods.

Up to the present time there has not been a single application filed at the Treasury Department for the privilege of transporting goods without appraisement, under the new law allowing direct importation to certain inland and seaboard cities. The law went into effect on the 1st of October, and explicit regulations were prepared for the government of the railroad companies. The impression seems to prevail that Secretary Boutwell has made them unnecessarily strict, and, if carried out, would subject the companies to an expense not justified by the amount of business to be done. The friends of the measure will, therefore, appeal to Congress for a modification of the law and ask that the Secretary of the Treasury may be restricted within certain bounds in enforcing the law. On the other hand, it is maintained by customs officials that the Secretary not only has not prescribed burdensome or unnecessary restrictions, but instructed the special agent of the Treasury Department, who drew up the regulations, to give the companies the greatest latitude consistent with the good of the service. To this end he changed the plans of Acting Secretary Richardson in many ways, released the railroad companies from providing iron cars and simplified the plan prescribed for locking them. Secretary Boutwell was anxious the system should be thoroughly tested this season, and before the assembling of Congress, in order that such changes might be made in the present law as would be suggested by experience. The friends of the measure contend that there is provision made for the appointment of too many salaried officers at the expense of the railroad companies. While the Secretary has discretionary authority he is bound to throw around the transportation of goods to inland cities such safeguards as the interests of the service demand. If the expense entailed in complying with the regulations cannot be borne by the railroad companies out of the profits on their rates of freight, Western merchants certainly cannot expect the government to do so. The desire of the Secretary will not be gratified for this reason, and in his report to Congress he will not be able to speak advisedly of the workings of the system. It is understood, however, that he will protest against any material alteration of the law until it has been tested, especially against releasing common carriers from the responsibility of a safe custody of goods entrusted to them.

Political Troubles in Pennsylvania—Republicanism in Danger.

The shrewdest among the Pennsylvania politicians, it is believed, are averse to the appointment of a resident of that State to a Cabinet office. If there were any vacancies among the President's advisers it might be reasonable to discuss the political propriety of restoring to the Keystone State a Cabinet office; but that is not the way the subject is talked of. It seems to be the opinion of knowing ones that the President is ready to make a vacancy when the Pennsylvanians shall decide upon the man. Western Pennsylvania is opposed to Senator Cameron's influence, and refuses to endorse the policy of the venerable Senator. Eastern Pennsylvania republicans do not believe it to be good policy to cause disaffection in the ranks of the party; and, while all admit and realize that something must be done to keep the State intact during the next two years, the way is not so clear. The number of voting precincts in the State is as great as the majority of the party, or 15,000 precincts altogether, and the tendency seems to be toward decreasing that majority—that is, in the opinion of the knowing ones. The President has been warned that the loss of a single republican vote at each precinct throughout the State will lose the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for the republican nominee for the Presidency in 1872. It is generally conceded that the only thing that can be done is to give the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the present Acting Commissioner, J. W. Douglass, and trust to the wisdom of shrewd management to hold the State within the party at the next election. Senator Cameron is credited with having said that it was the greatest misfortune that more republicans were not defeated for Congress at the recent election. A large representation without any influence with this administration would have the tendency to stir up the apathetic and bring out the entire republican vote in 1872.

The English Mission Still Vacant.

To-day, in course of conversation, the President declared that he had not yet selected any successor to Mr. Motley, and on being asked whether he had tendered the position to anybody, replied in the negative also. He said, moreover, that he intended to write no more letters to anybody asking acceptance of any office in his gift. He would first see the parties and consult them before making a formal tender.

Decreased Imports of Foreign Goods.

It appears by official data that for the eight months ending August 31 last the imports into the United States exceeded the exports by only $9,750,000, while for the corresponding period of 1869 the excess of imports over exports was $80,500,000.

Pilgrimage to the Yankee Shrine.

The President and Cabinet have been invited to attend the celebration of the Pilgrim Society, at Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st of December next.

Personal.

It is stated that Hon. Wayne MacVeigh, who was appointed last winter United States Minister to Turkey, is on his way home to resign his position. Mr. MacVeigh returns, it is said, on account of ill health. Hon. E. Joy Morris, who has represented the government so long at Constantinople, will remain there for the present.

The Case of the Steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, Seized by the Spanish Authorities in Cuba.

[Washington (November 16) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

The seizure and detention of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, belonging to New York merchants, by the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of January last, created much interest in mercantile circles, and at one period of the consequent diplomatic negotiations seriously threatened the continuance of our cordial relations with Spain. The negotiations for her release were long and irritating and did not effect the purpose until the 28th of April, when the steamer was delivered to the United States Consul General. The owners claimed damages at the rate of $300 a day for the whole time to the surrender of the vessel. Secretary Fish proposed to refer the question of damages to two referees, and the proposition being accepted by the Spanish government, Juan M. Caballos, a Spanish merchant of New York, was appointed on the part of Spain, and John S. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, on the part of the United States. These selected as umpire Dr. JohannesRuesing, Consul of the North German Confederation in New York, who has just announced his decision, by which the United States, representing the owners of the vessel, are awarded $16,700 in gold.

TRACTS AND BACK TRACKS.

Startling Disclosures Regarding the American Tract Society of Boston.

How the Accounts Have Been Prepared and Cooked—Extravagant Expenditures and Singular Mismanagement—The Causes of the Recent Disruption—Reorganization or a General Smash-up Inevitable.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The American Tract Society (of Boston) has been found to be in a very rotten condition. For some months there have been rumors of wrong doings on the part of the management, and a satisfactory explanation being desirable, a committee of investigation was appointed, and having attended to their duties, the result was made known at a special meeting held in this city this forenoon. The report, after referring to the organization of the committee, says that the workings of the Society during the eleven years of its history, since it ceased to be a branch of the Society at New York, and resumed its independent existence, ought to be known to enable the formation of sound opinions as to the causes of its present condition, and the needs of its possible future. Of the Christian character of its publications and the good thereby accomplished nothing need be said. Its financial operations are all that need consideration. The work of the society has been theoretically divided into two departments, called the Charitable Department and the Business Department. The total expenditures of the Charitable Department have been $970,158. Of this amount $378,008 has been expended in what is called charitable work—in grants, colportage, expenses of army work and gratuitous distribution; although it is questionable whether colportage, being to a great extent a business agency, is wholly charitable. The expenses of carrying on this department—secretary and expenses, $27,250; cost of collection, $57,891; all other expenses, including freights on grants, office expenses, half the annual report and the like, $24,785, amounts to $110,907, which is the amount expended in office superintendence, collecting moneys and distributing the publications given away—a little more than twenty-four per cent of all donations and legacies and an annual average of $10,900. The final item of total salaries is included in other items, but is here given separately for information. It excludes the salaries of colporteurs, but includes the salaries and expenses of all other officials, including that of Mr. Alvord, who was then a secretary, and nominally stationed at New York, though actually on detached service. It amounts to $127,143 paid for personal service and personal expenses, being a little more than 25 of all the receipts of this department, and an annual average of $11,540 for salaried officials, excluding colporteurs. Including colporteurs, the amount paid for salaries and personal expenses is $147,771, an annual average for personal service of $13,433.

The question is still a debatable one how far the charitable contributions should be charged with such expenses while disbursed by a publishing house. If there were no publication department the charities must necessarily bear their own charges. An economical amount seems therefore proper. In 1860 the report said:—"We hope so to conduct our business affairs that the whole amount given in the current collections of the charities and in legacies shall go for gratuitous distributions." This hope has proved fallacious. The cost of collecting agencies seems unfortunately high—$67,891 for collecting donations to the amount of $391,209, and for what influence they may have had in securing bequests of $104,711. Possibly this expense was indispensable. But if the charities are to bear this great expense it seems but fair that they should have the profits on the publications they buy of the business department.

The data given by officers as to the cost of books, and the terms of sale to the charitable department, show that more than $70,000 profit has been made by the business department over the cost of its sales to the charitable department. But had this amount been credited to the charitable department, the society would have been insolvent years ago. In any case, it is worthy of recollection that the business expenses of this society have been relieved of at least the support of one secretary (of two while it had one in New York), all the district secretaries (two-thirds of the Western secretaries), agents, freight of grants (three-eighths of all the publications), and incidental expenses of this department—all of which have been paid out of donations and legacies.

The increase and decrease of donations deserves notice. The year previous to the separation from New York the donations had been $15,206 53, to which sum donations had fallen from $29,239 63 in 1859. The first year of separate work showed an increase of nearly $2,000; the next year more than $1,000 additional. At the date of the meeting in 1861 war had commenced. The society appealed for help in distributing publications in the army and navy, and was answered by an increase of nearly $19,000, nearly $18,000 of which was specially designated by the donors as for army work. In 1863 the donations increased a few hundred dollars. Rev. Mr. Alvord's admirable work in the army, with that of others, soon became appreciated, and 1864 showed a further increase of nearly $10,000. The war ended and donations diminished more than $7,000, although the special efforts of Congregationalists in other directions in that year probably assisted in this diminution. But at that date the work among the freedmen had assumed great importance. This Society entered zealously into that work, and the report of 1867 showed an increase of nearly $17,000. But the whole of it disappeared in 1868. The freedmen's work had lost its novelty, while others, with superior facilities, had entered into it. In 1869 collecting agents had been withdrawn, in pursuance of the agreement temporarily existing with the Society at New York; and the regular donations had fallen from $41,336 25 in 1868 to $18,288 43 in 1869. But the loss was partially made good by the subscriptions of $11,921 91 to a special Dublin tract fund. In the uncertainty as to the status and policy of the Society, the donations in 1870 had fallen to $9,541 33, with an additional Dublin tract fund of $491 10.

The legacies, averaging considerably above the average of the ten years next previous to the separation, have not kept pace, either in increase or decrease, with the annual donations. The uncertainty of dates of bequest renders a minute comparison of little value.

The assets, which have been reported year by year, show a steady increase up to 1869, and a sudden diminution in 1870 of $118,127 19. This diminution is explained in the statement of the Executive Committee in May, 1870. Of that amount $14,115 15 was an actual decrease as the result of the year's business, but the further decrease of $104,011 68 was due to the excessive over valuation of assets in 1869 and previous years, and to the forgetfulness in that year of the fact that the society owed $12,772 67 to subscribers in periodicals not then printed—viz., from May to December.

The printed stock had been estimated in 1869 at $64,160 25, when it actually cost but $32,105 29, and could be replaced for that sum. The report had thus reckoned supposable future profits as present assets, and had not reckoned the certain future expenses as liabilities. No proper depreciation had annually been charged of the value of stereotype plates and engravings. When this was brought to the notice of the present Executive Committee it determined to get at and publish the exact truth, and procured the services of Mr. William Lee, whose appraisal was $46,393 36, while that of Messrs. Lincoln & Wardwell was $45,344 57.

It is thus clear that the Society had been annually receiving inflated estimates of its assets. From year to year the officials seem to have had exaggerated views of the value of the stock and plates in which the funds of the society were locked up. So long as large donations furnished practically a cash working capital the Society did not feel the mistake; when donations diminished its operations were at once crippled.

It seems clear that it would have been safer to have followed the example of some very judicious publishers, by charging stereotype plates, &c., in the cost of the first edition, and thereafter estimated them at the value of type metal. The net result as to profits need not be charged. The earlier profits would have been smaller, but successive editions would have made it up; but the Society would have been spared the mortification of finding its supposed profits locked up in greatly depreciated plates. The received estimate of assets April 30, 1870, is $73,576 47, and the liabilities $47,240 47, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $26,336. In reference to another important item we are aware there will be a variety of opinions; namely, the loss of the real estate now held and improved by the Society at 164 Tremont street.

When the property in Cornhill was sold a lease was taken of the estate in Tremont street for ten years at $5,000 per year; $14,007 50 were invested in improvements, which will fall into the hands of the owner at the expiration of the lease. This was done with the expectation that it would prove a pecuniary benefit, and, although well intended, seems now to have been unfortunate; and, while the committee believe that there is a value in the lease, they do not undertake to fix that value, inasmuch as an estimate is not necessary in in ascertaining the solvency of the Society or determining the question of its continued existence or successful operation.

The past expenses of the society deserve careful thought. It is seen that they have been as follows:—

Expenses in charitable department, excluding grants, colportage or army work	$119,907 49
Expenses in business department, excluding cost of books and editing	201,669 69
Total	$321,577 18

The entire receipts having been $1,314,463 71, the cost of carrying on the operations of the society was twenty-four per cent of all its receipts, and an annual average of $29,234 29.

The total amount of salaries and personal expenses of officials is a little more than twenty-one per cent of all the receipts of the society—an annual average of $5,234 03. Some part of this amount is properly assigned to charities, as personal mission work. Including salaries of colporteurs, the total is $298,857 78 for personal services—an annual average of $27,168 89. It does not appear that any particular salary has been excessive; but the total is a heavy charge upon the work of the society. It appears that in no single year has the business of the society paid its expenses. The committee think it unfortunate that the reports to the society for a series of years were not framed so as to make this fact evident. The main cause of present embarrassment is very simple, and easily inferred from the summaries of finances; the business of the society has not paid its expenses. The society would be insolvent if creditors pressed their claims. The society is perfectly solvent if it have time to get its assets out of its accumulated plates and publications. How it came into this condition is evident; but some special reasons exist:—1. It seems to have been taken for granted that the great contributions of certain years were to be a permanent income, and the plans of the management were shaped accordingly. But, in fact, the society has never had a large income from donations, apart from the specialties which providentially came up. The increase of donations was due:—1. To the interest in the slavery question; 2. To the war work; 3. To the freedmen's work. But slavery died, the war ended, the freedmen's work went into other hands, and the society was left to its ordinary constituency, with its three secretaries, its expensive staff and its always too costly system.

The committee, in devising means for the immediate relief of the society, recommend that it should be carried on by reducing expenses to the lowest point; by dispensing with all officers or employes not absolutely necessary; by adopting some plan which shall dispense with the very heavy cost which has heretofore been incurred; by a sale, if necessary, of the lease of 164 Tremont street and as much of its available assets as may be deemed necessary; that as in all effective business operations it is proved that a small number of managers is the most successful they favor the reduction of the Executive Committee, and that the president should be an active officer of the society and one of the Executive Committee. They further suggest such amendments to the constitution as shall carry their recommendations into practical effect.

A minority report, submitted by Rev. A. H. Quint, one of the committee, favored the directing of the Executive Committee to discontinue all salaries except an agent's, for the present; close up the business; turn all the assets into money as fast as practicable; pay its debts; invest the remainder, and all vested legacies; and annually make grants of the income and any donations, without expense, according to the original understood pledge; and, finally, transfer the whole peculiar field for the workings of such a society to the organization in New York.

After discussing at length the report of the committee and financial affairs the society finally decided to continue its organization.

The first article in the bylaws was adopted.

A motion was made then to strike out the provision in the second article that a majority of the Executive Committee should consist of laymen.

The motion was carried, and the article as amended adopted.

Articles 3, 4 and 5 were then adopted, and the articles as amended were adopted as a whole.

The following officers were chosen by ballot:—President, William C. Chapin; Vice Presidents, Edward S. Tobey, J. Warren Merrill and S. T. Snow; Secretary, Rev. L. S. Potwin; Treasurer, J. Wyeth Coffidge; Executive Committee, William C. Chapin, Rev. James B. Dunn, Edward S. Rand, Joseph Story and William H. Wardwell; Auditors, James Gordon and S. T. Snow.

Mr. Tobey pressed his resignation of the office of vice president, but the consideration of the question was deferred until the adjourned meeting, to be held in the same place on Tuesday, the 13th of December.

Adjourned.

CHANCELLOR CROSBY'S INAUGURATION.

Addresses of Welcome from the Faculty of the City of New York—A Large Audience Honors the Occasion—The Fair Sex Smiling on the Wise Old Men—Bits of History—Alma Mater Proud of Her Sons.

The inauguration of the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, which took place last evening in the theatre of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, was impressive and interesting. As is usual on occasions in this city when the cause of education is to be advanced, the audience was large, the theatre being well filled. The fair sex was brilliantly represented by many ladies well known in aristocratic circles, among them also being several of those of repute in literature and the fine arts. At half-past seven o'clock the procession was formed at the principal entrance, and then, to the music of an excellent band, a number of aged, venerable gentlemen, some with feeble steps and snow-white hair, proceeded down the aisle to the stage. Among them was the famed Professor Morse, the discoverer of the electric telegraph, and who, in bringing his great discovery to perfection, spent many a weary hour in one of the turrets of the University Building in Washington square. This venerable old man was the observed of all observers. There were present Henry T. Tuckerman, Professor Mairn, Professor Daniel R. Jacques, Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, Wm. Tracy, President Barnard, of Columbia College, ex-Chancellor Ferris, Edwin H. Owen, Benjamin H. Field, General John A. Foster, Charles Boulter, Dr. William Leay, William R. Martin, Peter Cooper, William Allen Butler and Charles Tracey. Dr. Crosby occupied a seat on the left of the Chairman, Mr. Charles Butler, who, after a prayer by ex-Chancellor Ferris, opened the proceedings by an address on behalf of the Council of the University. The University, he said, was founded in 1830, when the population of the city was only 200,000. The city then had only Columbia College, which was partly maintained by aid of the State and partly by private benefaction, and was entirely inadequate to the educational requirements of the time. To meet the deficiency several leading citizens laid the foundation of the University of the city of New York, and had it incorporated by the Legislature in April, 1831. It was under the control of the Mayor and Common Council of the city, and was on a basis altogether unsectarian. In its darkest days, from 1837 to 1840, its friends remained by it, and it stands to-day a monument to their energy and fidelity in the cause of education. It had received from Rufus Andrews the sum of $100,000, and with not very much more it would be able to open its doors to all, a free institution. The speaker then reviewed the claims of Dr. Crosby to the honor of being the fourth Chancellor of the University, complimenting that gentleman very highly on his learning, Christian sympathies and zeal. He then handed to him the resolutions of the Council appointing him Chancellor and head of the University. Dr. Crosby received the resolutions standing amid the applause of the audience. Next came an address by Professor E. A. Johnson, LL.D., welcoming the new Chancellor on behalf of the Faculty of Letters and Arts. He welcomed him, he said, to this great academic trust for the reason that the Chancellor of the University was one of her own sons and because he knew from the great experience that Chancellor Crosby had had, in academic affairs as well as in the broader field of ministerial labor, that the ampler scope now afforded him would redound to the advantage of the University. Then followed the congratulations of the Faculty of Medicine, which were offered by Professor Alfred C. Post, M. D., who spoke of the distinguished sons of the University in every walk of life, especially of Professor Morse and Professor Draper, the former of whom had given the electric telegraph to the world and the latter that great blessing to the poor, the adaptation of daguerrean art to the taking of portraits. It was also their University that first had introduced the admirable system of clinical lectures within the walls of the college, a method of teaching which has since been productive of so much good. He remembered the time when it was very difficult, in fact, illegal, so to study anatomy, for it was illegal to procure the subjects upon which to demonstrate. The credit was due to the University of inducing the Legislature to afford ample facilities for this department of medical study, though the concession was granted only after much continuous exertion, owing to the prejudices of the people. They had now three thousand graduates from their school scattered over all parts of the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. He trusted the University would grow apace with the growth of the city, the population of which was yet destined to be counted by millions, and tendered to the new Chancellor the respect and welcome of the Faculty of Medicine. From the Faculty of Law an address was read next by Henry E. Davies, who assured the Chancellor that in his future career as head of their institution the Faculty of the Law would ever sustain him in all his efforts. Then followed the welcome of the Faculty of Science, delivered by Professor Henry Draper, M. D., who said that eighteen years ago he was in the class of the Chancellor, and he believed that in the future the relations which had since existed between them would remain unchanged. It was plain that the world had moved around, therefore he thought the system of education which might have answered all purposes in times gone by would not now be suitable. But it was a difficult matter to change the curriculum of the University, and the delicate task devolved upon the Chancellor. In this undertaking the Council would assist him with its ever generous aid. The University must be up with the people. If the feast were not spread the people would not come to it. There must be something wrong when a merchant would say he could not take into his office a college boy. He looked forward to the time when all branches of knowledge would be taught in the University, no matter how abstract. John Taylor Johnston then, on behalf of the Alumni Association, made a brief address, after which Chancellor Crosby, amid great applause, rose to deliver his inaugural oration. The Chancellor traced the history of universities from Oxford and Cambridge and radua, the oldest in the world, down to what ought to constitute a university at the present time. He explained the meaning of the different academical terms, bachelor, doctor, &c., and showed how it came to pass that universities have taken their present form of schools of arts, science, medicine and law. He disabused the audience of the idea that in the monasteries of the Middle Ages there was the laziness ascribed to them, and eulogized those seats of learning as the preservers of lore that would have been lost were it not for their existence. In speaking of the educational institutions in this country he did not think they had attained higher than the rank of colleges. The Chancellor's address was spirited and profound, and closed with an acknowledgment of the greeting and congratulations he had received during the evening, and an invocation to the Almighty for aid in this new work before him. The proceedings closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. De Witt.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 50	Moon rises, morn	1 12
Sun sets	4 39	High water...eve	4 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Donau	Nov 19	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of London	Nov 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Caledonia	Nov 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Nov 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Nov 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brook'n	Nov 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Nov 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Nov 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	Dec 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Manhattan	Dec 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.

Ship Jane Fish, Brown, Caliao—Dockendorff & Co.

Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Antwerp—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Commerce, Wells, Gibraltar for orders—Borland Dearborn & Co.

Bark Alice (Br), Given, Elizabethport—Henry A Parker.

Brig Lavinia (Br), Douglass, Gibraltar for orders—H J De Wolf & Co.

Brig Peter Roberts (Br), Peters, Yarmouth, NS—Crandall, Bertram & Co.

Brig Daniel (Br), Fulton, St John, NB—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Kalmar, Lambert, Galveston—E M Stackpole.

Schr C A Johnson, Harris, Washington, NC—W K Kinman & Co.

Schr E S Conant, Gerrish, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.

Schr Edwin Reed, Howes, Baltimore—E Crowell & Co.

Schr Peace, Adley, Providence—Snow & Richardson.

Schr Henrietta, Tryon, Connecticut River—Rackett & Bro.

Schr S P Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Sloop C A Raynor, Turner, New Haven.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Tarifa (Br), Murphy, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston Nov 16, with mdse to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Petersburg, with mdse, to James Hand.

Ship Hengist (Br), Brown, Calcutta Aug 8 and Sand Heads 11th, with mdse, to Mackay & Phillips. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept 22, and crossed the Equator Oct 18 in lon 37 50 W; had fine weather to lat 33 N, since strong gales from N and NW; Sept 21, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Star of Erin (Br), from Calcutta for London; Nov 1, lat 19 N, lon 58 50, spoke ship Blue Jacket, from Calliao for Hampton Roads.

Ship S D Thurston, Snow, Calcutta June 26, and Sand Heads 28th, with merchandise to R P Buck & Co. Had heavy weather in the bay and off Mauritius. In lat 33 S, lon 23 45 E encountered a severe gale, in which sprung spars and lost some sails. Had light SE trades. Crossed Equator in Atlantic Oct 13, in lon 42; thence to lat 30 N had continuous gales from NW; the NE trades were light and variable. Aug 3, lat 4 N, lon 94 50 E, saw ship Duke of Athol (Br), standing south. Nov 8, lat 30 46, lon 74 29, passed the wreck of a derelict vessel of about 200 tons burden, the bulwarks just awash; learned nothing further regarding her. Nov 20, lat 32 50, lon 73, passed ship Old Colony, from Cadiz for New York. Nov 8, J H Campbell, second officer, of Boston, died of consumption; 8th, J Johnson, seaman, of Russia, died of general debility; both were buried at sea.

Ship Cynosure (Br), Costello, Liverpool Sept 2, with mdse, to Tapscott Bros & Co. Had a continuance of westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c; has been 5 days to the westward of George's Banks with strong NW winds; Oct 15, lat 47 40, lon 46 03, passed a steamer, bark rigged, with loss of smokestack, bound E; Nov 7, lat 41 55, lon 60 55, an iron ship, bound E, showing Third pendant, No 8124, Maryatt's Signals.

Ship Volunteer, Hutchinson, Boston, 5 days, in ballast, to F Baker. Had strong NW winds.

Bark Volant, Patten, Havre, Oct 1, with mdse, to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Came the northern passage and had strong W and SW gales.

Bark Mary Edson (of Boston), Howes, Malaga, 49 days, with fruit, to Baker & Morrill. Passed Gibraltar, Sept 29, had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; Oct 16, no lat, &c, passed a brig with foremast gone.

Bark Honduras (Br), Huxford, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo, Sept 21, with hides, wool, &c, and two passengers, to F Alexander & Sons. Crossed the Equator Oct 17, in lon 42 45; had fine weather to the Equator, then light winds to this coast; been 8 days north of the Gulf, with strong northerly winds. Oct 21, while passing out to sea, from Montevideo, 50 miles below, to the eastward, passed a French frigate and a gunboat with two North German brigs, which they had just taken prizes. Oct 23, lat 29 45 S, long 34 27, exchanged signals with bark Delphene (Fr), steering SW; 4th, lat 22 53 S, lon 38 23, schr Bonny Mary (Br) from Liverpool for Montevideo; Nov 1, lat 23 20 N, 64 33, passed a double end steamer, schooner rigged, with a white house aft, showing the American flag on the mainmast, steering S E.

Bark Gardenia, Sundberg, Havana, 13 days, with sugar, &c, to James E Ward & Co. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Brig Moses Day (of Philadelphia), Loud, Savannah, 8 days, with lumber, to H W Loud & Co. Had strong northerly winds.

Schr Adelia (Br), Gilliatt, Old Harbor, Ja, 28 days, with logwood, to H Soloman & Co—vessel to Henry & Parker. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly and westerly winds.

Schr Sarah Cullen, (of Philadelphia), Avis, Tampa Bay, Fla., 15 days, with cedar, to E Faber. Had strong northerly and easterly the entire passage.

Schr Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr E R Bennett, French, Virginia.

Schr S Morgan, Van Clief, Virginia.

Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr R J Raymond, Ellsworth, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Jennie A Sheppard, Wilbur, Georgetown, DC.

Schr L Babcock, Newton, Milton, Delaware.

Schr R P Conner, Clark, Delaware.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr A W Haines, Swain, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Schr A Hammond, Haines, Philadelphia for Rockport.

Schr R & E Steelman, Ingersoll, Egg Harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Rhone (Br), McDougall, Lingan, CB, for New York, with coal, to G H Brewer—vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

Schr A G Baxter (Br), Baxter, Campbellville, NS, for New York, with potatoes, to Cranstall, Bertenx & Co.

Schr Capella (Br), Newcomb, Dorchester, NB, for New York, with building stone, to G P Sherwood—vessel to P I Nevins & Son.