

him. Rayoff said he wanted to show that they intended to make a reckless and wanton use of the pistol. The Judge ruled that as none of the burglars were there to show that they did use unlawful violence or make a reckless use of the pistol the question could not be insisted upon. The idea of a murdered man being accused of having made a "reckless use of a pistol" when attacked by a desperate gang of burglars is one of the coolest pieces of effrontery that we remember to have seen introduced lately in a court of justice by way of a plea for the defence. It is a pity there is not a little more of this "recklessness" exhibited on the part of the victims of the hands of desperadoes and assassins who are continually preying upon every community. It would have a wholesome effect upon the scoundrels.

The Italian Unity Meeting at the Academy.
To-morrow night the meeting of our citizens to express their approbation of Italian unity and freedom will be held at the Academy of Music, and will probably be one of the largest assemblages of cultured and refined people that our city has seen for many a long day. General Dix will preside, and speeches will be made by Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bellows, William C. Bryant and others. We hope there will be among the audience many liberal Catholic Churchmen, who, remembering that St. Peter, the original Pontiff, had no temporal powers whatever, and was rebuked by his Lord on the only occasion when he ever took up the sword, will recognize the fact that Pope Pius is better without his temporalities, and that the Church is greater without the State. Except for the implied detronement of the Pope the Catholics of our country and all over the world favor the recognition of Italian unity, and when they take into consideration the fact that the men who entered Rome under the banner of united Italy are as firm Catholics as any of them, and doubtless have more thoroughly considered this very question, they will see that the trouble is not so much a religious one as it is a political one—one of the numerous offshoots of that innate love of political liberty which, after many long years of stifling oppression, has burst forth like hot lava upon every volcanic acre of Europe.

Charity in New York and the Lack of True Charity.

Mayor Hall aptly termed New York the City of Charities, for in truth we have a great number of noble charitable institutions, and our citizens are in the habit of subscribing most liberally to charitable objects. Having said this, however, we are bound to say also that there is a great deal of mere ostentatious charity, and not so much of that which Christ described when he said, "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth." Our rich people never fail to give largely when they can glorify themselves by so doing or as a testimonial to some prominent man who can benefit them, but they are not so ready to give when their gifts are not likely to be known. Take, for example, the results of the fair that has been held in this city for the orphans of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war. After all the urgent appeals that were made through the press and otherwise for these motherless and fatherless children—for the children of those who died for their country—only a few thousand dollars, not ten thousand, probably, was realized. The fair was kept open for weeks and many donations were made, yet such was the poor return. No commentary is needed. This fact speaks for itself.

The St. Domingo Question.—The Detroit Post, administration organ, thinks Horace Greeley (pale white), Frederick Douglass (colored) and Caleb Cushing (very white) would make an able commission for the President to appoint on the St. Domingo investigation. In regard to Judge Cushing the Post remarks:—
Mr. Cushing possesses cyclopedic knowledge. He is a shrewd, keen man; is master of the Spanish tongue, has diplomatic and legal experience and will be a valuable member of the commission. Ten years ago, however, he would have resented being sent on an errand with a "wigger." He is said to be committed to the scheme of annexation; it so his view of the subject will naturally be somewhat colored by his prejudice.
The idea that Caleb Cushing should have his views "colored" on this or any other national subject is immaterial at this day. The colored question being settled by the fifteenth amendment, Judge Cushing has a perfect right to go to St. Domingo with the colored Fred Douglass or any other man if he chooses, and has not the fear of another St. Domingo massacre before his eyes.

Governor RANDOLPH'S MESSAGE TO THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE presents a very fair exhibit for our cozy little neighbor in all respects. Much as we have been in the habit of decrying the railroad corporations within her limits, it seems they pay into her treasury several very nice little totals, and with her other sources of revenue the State seems to have carried on a very secure and unpretending business of government, by which she has netted during the year about seventy thousand dollars. As to other matters, schools, militia, prisons, &c., New Jersey stands well up in the class of seaboard States. On the subject of negro suffrage Governor Randolph acknowledges the expediency of making the best of a bad democratic situation, and turning the colored vote to democratic uses.

ANOTHER BLAST EXPLOSION.

Miraculous Escape of an Infant—No Lives Lost and Little Damage to Property.
One more of the new Regent premature blast explosions occurred late last evening on Third avenue, between 103d and 104th streets. For some time past men have been engaged at this point blasting rocks on several vacant lots. At a quarter past five last evening a heavy blast was put in, which, exploding, threw the fragments of rock in every direction. For a time the people in the vicinity became almost frantic, rushing about and dinging the air with their cries. The horrors of the recent explosion at Curranville seemed to have impressed them with the idea, and death certainly be the result of all such accidents, and the severity of the shock and the scene presented by the falling fragments and the debris scattered around served to heighten the excitement and the uncertainty of those who already feared that their relatives were dead.
GOING INTO THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.
A piece of rock weighing about eighteen pounds passed through the roof of a room in the rear of a liquor store and dwelling occupied by Patrick Barrett, in Third avenue, between 103d and 104th streets, and fell on a bed where a little child was at the time sleeping. Fortunately the little one was unharmed, the stone passing over her. Another large rock passed through the roof of that part of the building used as a liquor store, and falling through the chimney, it burst into the cellar, bursting the head and letting its contents out upon the floor. It also broke a mirror, several bottles of wine and a quantity of glassware. A rock of considerable size broke through the roof and the ceiling of a chamber, without doing further damage. In a brief building on Third avenue, directly opposite the last mentioned, one which was occupied by John Cheery, a broker of the front door and the staircase were broken. Five large pipes of glass and eight chimneys were also destroyed. A new four story brick building on the northwest corner of Third avenue and 103d street was damaged.
THE FOREMAN OF THE BLASTING PARTY ARRESTED.
Robert Cronin, the foreman of the party engaged in blasting, was arrested and is now held at the county jail, precinct station house on a charge of reckless blasting.
The damage to property is estimated by the police to be no more than three hundred dollars.

THE SAN JOSE (California) Patriot takes umbrage at the idea that California needs reconstruction because of a recent lynching affair. We are glad to notice that our sprightly little contemporary is so sensitive on the point. It shows that its heart is in the right place, and that mob law in California or elsewhere receives no encouragement at its hands.

NO STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON exists in the democratic city of New York. Suppose that in recognition of Jackson's great *fito* day, the next anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1872, a bronze statue of the "old hero" be erected, with suitable honors, in our new Jackson square?

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.
ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1870.
The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Wednesday—7, 23, 24, 31, 64, 76, 82, 84, 84, 1, 13, 5, 57 and 60.

Central and South America.
Our despatches from the Spanish American republics on the Pacific coast of Central and South America indicate a remarkable state of peace and prosperity. In Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica the crops of sugar, coffee and indigo, the three great staples of those countries, have been remarkably large. Three steamers a month run from Panama to their ports, and a fourth will soon be added to the line, giving evidence that the commerce and wealth of the republics are increasing. The republic of Colombia is quiet, and so are Ecuador, Peru and Chile. In Bolivia there is a revolution going on, but this is its chronic state; were its people at peace with each other we would have the right to be astonished. Take it altogether, the condition of the west coast shows a decided improvement—vastly better than it has for a long time, and if it only continues for a while we shall entertain the hope that they are all advancing in civilization and will be in time entitled to be termed our sister republics.
Our correspondent at Panama sends information that General Thomas C. Mosquera is on his way back to Colombia after a number of years of exile in Peru. This is certainly bad for Colombia, for Mosquera is sure to disturb the peace and create revolution within a very short period after his return. He cannot keep quiet even at his advanced age; he must be at war with some one; if not with foreigners he must stir up strife among his own people, and his aim now doubtless is to obtain once more supreme power in Colombia, no matter how much the country and its inhabitants may suffer by his doing so. The President of Ecuador notified him that if while en route from Peru to Panama he ventured to land on the shores of the country he governed he would be arrested and shot. That the notice reached him in time to prevent his doing so is probably very unfortunate for the Colombians, for the authorities of Ecuador would possibly have done that which they will have to do sooner or later, unless the old warhorse is carried off by disease. He cannot longer be permitted to keep his country in a state of anarchy and revolution.

Personal Intelligence.
Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, is sojourning for a few days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General F. W. Lockwood has returned to the city after a long tour in Europe, and has engaged apartments for the winter at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Colonel John C. Bennett, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.
Mrs. Horatia Seymour, of Utica, has alighted at the Everett House.
Ex-State Senator Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y., is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Judge A. Bookner, of Saratoga, is among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Ex-Senator A. H. Lowry, from Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.
Captain C. Norton, of the United States Navy, is at present stationed at the Metropolitan Hotel.
General L. R. Page, of Richmond, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.
Edward Taylor is temporarily at the Astor House.
General W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, has taken quarters at the New York Hotel.
Mr. Robert H. Berdell, ex-president of the Erie Railroad, is staying for a few days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Colonel Charles E. Morse, of the United States Army, is among the latest arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.
Mr. George H. Cramer, President of the New Jersey Railroad, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
The following is the list of cabin passengers who sailed yesterday by the steamer City of Limerick for Liverpool via Halifax:—Miss Alice Calkin, Mrs. Patrick, Lieutenant Fanshawe, E. S. Cramer, Captain N. Mosher, Alfred Lewis, Mr. George Sanderson, Mr. James Simmons, wife and two children.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Postmaster James Kelly.
James Kelly, who for five years under the Lincoln administration held the office of Postmaster in this city, died at six o'clock last evening at his residence, in Irving place. Since Mr. Kelly's retirement from public life, which dated from the time of his leaving the Post Office, his health was gradually failing. On Thursday evening last he was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, which was the immediate cause of his death. Deceased was son of an old merchant of this city, and at an early age entered into the political arena, specially becoming a prominent figure in the Republican ranks. He was elected a member of the Common Council, and, after serving a long time in both houses, was in 1847, elected President of the Board of Aldermen. In politics Mr. Kelly had been an old line Henry Clay whig, and subsequently became a republican of the Seward school. He was appointed Postmaster on Lincoln's election to the Presidency, and was reappointed on his re-election in 1864. During the five years deceased held the office of Postmaster he gained the respect of the mercantile community by the fairness and courteous attention to the public which characterized his administration. Besides the political positions held by deceased he also filled several important trusts in the interest of the people, such as the presidency of the Syracuse Insurance Company, the membership in the Savings Bank and a place at the Board of Emigration Commissioners. His death was without pain, occurring as it was while he was sleeping. Deceased was fifty-nine years of age. The day has not yet been fixed for the funeral, which will take place from one of the Catholic churches in the city.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Montrouge on Fire—Progress of the Bombardment.
VERSAILLES, Jan. 9—Night.
Last night the fire from our batteries south of Paris was increased. The buildings inside Fort Montrouge were burning all night. To-day there is a dense fog, and the bombardment is not so heavy. The return fire from the French guns is weak. The Germans lost on Sunday twenty-five men.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' ADVANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Prince Frederick Charles Advancing Steadily—French Account of the Fighting Near Vendome.
LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.
A despatch from Versailles dated to-night states that the column advancing on Le Mans reached St. Cyprien yesterday, meeting with slight resistance. A despatch from Bordeaux dated to-day (January 9) reports that details of the fighting on Friday near Vendome have been received. It appears that at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day the Germans attacked the French under General Curten, occupying the district of St. Cyr, Ville Porcher and Ville Thauve. The enemy were at first successful, and drove the French back to Neuville. General Curten then brought up his supporters, and after sharp fighting, recaptured all the positions previously taken by the Germans and repulsed the enemy beyond St. Roumale, which place the French re-entered at nightfall. The German loss was considerable, while that of the French was trifling.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH-EAST.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
The Siege of Langres Raised—Prussians Concentrating at Joigny—Von Werder Reinforced—Desperate Fighting Near Belfort.
LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.
The Prussians have raised the siege of Langres. Prussians concentrating at Joigny.
A Berlin despatch of the 9th states that the Prussians in the Department of Yonne are concentrating at Joigny, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, and reinforcements have arrived there from Germany.
VON WERDER REINFORCED.
A telegram from Berlin, dated January 9, states that General Von Werder has been heavily reinforced.
DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR BELFORT.
The fighting when Danjouville was carried by storm is described as desperate on both sides, and the German loss was heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
French Finances—Operations in the North—Exchanging Wounded.
LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.
La Patrie says the financial is worse than the military situation, and proposes a return to assignats.
OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.
A despatch from Lille says the Germans are massing their forces south of Duapaume.
The French sharpshooters successfully engaged a body of Uhlans near Lille to-day and captured 43 prisoners.
EXCHANGING WOUNDED.
Colonel Pratt, director of the Anglo-American ambulance at Orleans, has gone to Bordeaux to negotiate the exchange of wounded prisoners, of whom there are now large numbers on both sides.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Why the English Ships Were Sunk—Bismarck's Explanation—Military Necessity—What Prussia Will Do.
LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.
Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, has received the following telegram from Count Bismarck:—
VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, 1871.
The report of the German commander at Rouch respecting the sinking of the English colliers has not arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, to avert imminent danger, were obliged to seize the British ships. We admit the claim for indemnity. If unjustifiable excesses were also committed we regret them, and will call the guilty to account.
BISMARCK.
ADDITIONAL EXPLANATIONS.
Further explanations represent that the vessels were seized for fear the French would use them to land troops.
LAST MOMENTS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.
One who was with Admiral Farragut for months prior to his death, noticing the story of his being visited by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and his saying "Go away from me, sir; you are not my pilot," states that it is entirely incorrect, "nothing of the kind having occurred." As this statement is from a person entirely reliable we are disposed to believe his version of the story.

FRANCE.

The Buildings in Fort Montrouge Destroyed.

Weak Return Fire from the French.

Prince Frederick Charles Nearing Le Mans.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING AT JOIGNY.

Desperate Fighting Near Belfort.

The Sinking of English Ships in the Seine.

Bismarck Regrets the Military Necessity which Prompted It.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE KING OF SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS' RECEPTION IN MADRID.

Sworn In as King of the Spaniards—A Heavy Snow Storm and Dull City—Military Parade and a National Guard—Scenes at the Cortes Hall, Inside and Out—Isabella's Throne Too Big for the Savoyard—Dresses of the "Blue Blooded" Senoritas—How the Ceremonies were conducted—A New Ruler and the Ancient "Good Speed."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

I have just received a special telegram letter, addressed to the HERALD, from Madrid, which reports the installation of King Amadeus as Sovereign of Spain. The communication is important and of very considerable interest in its contents. I proceed to transmit it to New York in extenso, by special cable telegram, as follows:—
SWEARING THE KING.
The HERALD special writer, dating in Madrid on the 3d of January, says:—The work of the September revolution has been at length crowned. Whether it has been accomplished fittingly, justly, and for the ultimate benefit of the country and its people, time and time alone will show.
ISABELLA'S THRONE NOT FILLED CORONALLY.
His Majesty King Amadeus the First of Spain took the solemn oath of fidelity to the constitution on assuming completely the royal power and functions to-day. He was sworn in in the presence of the sovereign Parliamentary representatives of the nation, and, speaking metaphorically, falls thus into the throne seat of the uncoronated and deposed Queen Isabella, of "blessed memory," as it appears on the record of her house. Practically the seat, as it was gauged for her Majesty can accommodate three or four hundred weight of our poor humanity in the flesh, so that Amadeus enjoyed that grand desideratum which is so much needed by travellers in the New York street railroad cars—"plenty of room." Isabella's throne would hold indeed three such personages as the slim action of Savoy without crowding it in the least, at one and the same moment.

THE DAY OF CEREMONIAL.

Yesterday was ushered in with a dull morning and heavy weather. The Madrid sky was fringed with leaden colored clouds. Snow commenced to fall thickly about midnight, and continued to come down heavily as the day opened and advanced. The condition of the weather was almost providential for the government, as it had two very critical events to deal with—the search for Prim's assassins and the reception of a king.
His Majesty entered the Cortes hall during the pelting of the snow storm and from streets covered ankle deep with a mixture of snow and mud.
The street display was consequently limited. Here and there, at ten-minute intervals apart, I could see draperies of red and yellow colors mingled, suspended from the balconies of the houses and on the public office buildings.
MILITARY PARADE.
The troops of the garrison were turned out in force. Soldiers in double file lined the streets through which the royal cortege passed in the course of march. The different corps of the Volunteers of Liberty were marshalled close in their picturesque uniforms trimmed with green. This organization was in complete force, with the exception of the few battalions which had just been disbanded—as I have already reported—for displaying symptoms of political agitation after Prim's death and for the unqualified indisposition to parade in honor of the King.
POPULAR APATHY.
A few days since and there were very few people to be seen in the streets at any one particular hour. The majority of the inhabitants kept, indeed, under a sort of temporary cover in their dwellings even yet.
AT THE CORTES HALL.
There was no attempt to decorate the Palace building. The Cortes House or Legislative Hall was temporarily adorned. The portico was arched over with evergreens, and was also a portion of the way just in front of it, so as to show that the people were ready to receive and shelter the monarch. There was nothing else in the way of outside public display.
THE "INS" AND "OUTS."
Inside the Cortes hall, once within its ample door, there was a dense throng of Deputies and officers. The guests of the nation were trailed in line from the door and forced to wait for an hour or two past the appointed time, very uncomfortably. They employed themselves as best they could. Occasionally they were able to throw a glance into the grand salon and behold the members in conference, and also see the crowd of notables and the brilliant uniforms of the great officers of State and representatives of the foreign governments.
"HATS OFF" AND ON.
Madrid generally appeared uncovered, or with "hats off," out of respect to the coming King. A very sociable group of citizens, which I noticed particularly, kept their hats on, as did the greater number of the entire outside assemblage.
LEGISLATORS AND OFFICIALS.
The parliamentary Deputies in Cortes were dressed in suits of plain black clothing, swallow-tailed coats and black neckties.
There was only one single republican member present in the House when I arrived, Señor Garcia Ruiz, editor of the Madrid Puelbla.
AN AMERICAN SURVEY.
I took a stroll in the horse-shoe shaped hall of Cortes to see to enter the row of seats. Where railing would have been placed under the programme rules of some other European countries the horse-shoe like space was filled with ladies, Deputies and Ministers.
THE LADIES' DRESS STYLES.
The ladies were attired in plain walking costume, and all wore hats. (Perhaps the mantilla is too national to do honor to the new King.) The galleries in the upper part of the hall were crowded, except the diplomatic gallery, which was empty.
THE WIFE OF THE REGENT—SERRANO DIVESTED OF ROYAL POWER.
At a later hour, when the exercises were begun, the wife of the Regent, looking more beautiful than ever, came in, with two or three friends, and from her retired cry, she sees her husband put off the emblems of royalty which he has borne for eighteen months.
THE "PRESS" GALLERY.
The Press gallery, opposite, was densely packed, but half of those who crowded in had no right to be there. That made no matter, however.
Below, in the angle of the heel of the horseshoe

A TALE OF HORROR.

A Peruvian Coolie Ship Destroyed by Fire.

Four Hundred and Twenty-five Coolies Burned to Death with the Ship—Officers, Crew and One Hundred and Twelve Coolies Saved and Landed on the Island of Java.
Again are we called upon to chronicle another horror of the traffic in coolies. The Peruvian ship Uncouwa, from Macao, China, for Cebu, was set on fire by some of the coolies when near Neptune Island. They succeeded in accomplishing their heathen intention too well, for after the discovery of the fire all attempts to extinguish it were in vain. When it was found that there was no hope remaining of saving the ship the captain, officers and crew were compelled to take to the boats, and leave their living freight as food for the devouring element. They were picked up by a Saur Salvador ship, the Juanapora, together with 112 coolies, and were landed on the island of Java. Four hundred and twenty-five coolies perished in the flames. We have this information from a letter dated Batavia, November 18.
The Uncouwa was formerly an American ship and, although under the Peruvian flag, was probably still owned by Americans.

THE TABLE OF PROMISE.

The Speaker's table had been removed, and in its place was a smaller table, draped in purple and gold, and bearing the Presidential Inskand, a bell, an ebony cross, a copy of the Gospels, and a copy of the constitution of Spain by its side.
Another table was also on the dais, bearing the sceptre and crown.
Behind these are four gilt armchairs, upholstered in crimson.
At two o'clock the President of the Cortes, Ruiz Zortiza, entered with the usual formality, preceded by the mace bearers, robed in purple. As they took their seats the President declares the session opened, other Deputies struggled in and took their respective positions. After this the King elc advanced to the table, and, standing, in the presence of the august assemblage, pledged himself on the Holy Evangelists to be true and loyal to the Spanish nation, administer the law faithfully, and so forth.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Elections—Official Preparations.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1871.
A general election for members to serve in the Parliament of the North German Confederation will be held towards the close of the present month. Official preparations are being already made in this city for the issue of the writs authorizing the different candidates to present themselves to the electors, and the latter to make their choice. There will be exciting contests in some few of the districts, but there is little doubt that the war policy and financial measures of the government will be approved by the voice of the nation.
Financial Credit as Shown by the Loan.
BERLIN, Jan. 10, 1871.
The second instalment of the German loan has been taken up by contractors at an advance.
The Wurtemberg Cabinet.
STUTTGART, Jan. 9, 1871.
Count von Taube has resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is succeeded by Herr von Waechler.

ENGLAND.

Cabinet Change—The New Home Secretary.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1871.
Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department.

IRELAND.

Asylum and Shelter for the Pope.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1871.
The Right Honorable William Monsell, M. P. of Terrol, county Limerick, has just tendered to his Holiness Pope Pius IX. a residence on his estate in Ireland.

BRILLIANT GLOBULES.

The Charity Ball at the Academy of Music Last Evening.
The grand Charity ball in aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane came off last night at the Academy of Music—a place perhaps better adapted for these entertainments than any other in the city. There have been several splendid affairs of this kind in the Academy this year, but none deserve mention as being more brilliant or successful than this. The object for which the ball was gotten up was to assist in providing funds for the maintenance and comfort of those whose reasons have been dethroned by circumstances over which no human power has any control, and to insure due care and attention to many who leave their own cherished homes in consequence of that direful calamity, "insane disease." It was pleasant to contemplate that, while the "hop" last night afforded so much pleasure and almost enviable excitement to those present, it contributed, and that largely, to the funds of the asylum, reminding one of the charitable principle spoken of by an old and revered poet, "dancing his way to heaven in receipt." As in former times, so last evening the hearty patronage afforded by the ladies of this city was remarkable and encouraging. The company continued to gather and take their seats at eight o'clock, and as each couple came in special care was taken by the reception and door committees to see that these well-to-do gentlemen and ladies were properly accommodated, and they gave other facilities that tended greatly to the comfort of the dancers. A large and brilliant band of music was set down across the stage in front of which was an immense row of tiny gas jets blazing forth in aggregate the crest and radiance of the sun, while the remainder of the interior of the building was beautifully lighted up for the occasion. A few flags were hung around the hall, these with two or three music boxes completed the decorations. But the great attraction of course, was the select and brilliant company, who were together, it appeared, determined to make the most of the opportunity afforded them for enjoyment. At half-past ten o'clock the floor was taken by the reception and door committees as many as possible of the most distinguished and distinguished, and they gave other facilities that tended greatly to the comfort of the dancers. 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