

assume its control. Such well known names as August Belmont, William Butler Duncan, A. T. Stewart, Franklin Osgood, John Jacob Astor, Levi P. Morton, Charles L. Tiffany, James F. Lanier, Joseph Seligman and John Taylor Johnston can well claim the confidence of the public and defy criticism.

Opera in America. For the first time in many years the American public have had an opportunity this season to mark their appreciation of good music, and notwithstanding the many shortcomings of the two companies who claimed public patronage, the reception accorded to them ought to encourage musical managers to make still further efforts to improve the quality of their entertainments.

But it is impossible to look simply at the ludicrous side of the picture called up before the mind by the life histories of these wronged and miserable women. No one can read the story of that poor maniac wife without feeling that the system is necessarily fruitful of the darkest of social crimes.

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discriminate the various excellences which would mark the rival performances. Opera would become a rage, and such an enthusiasm be kindled that all former successes, even those of Jenny Lind, would appear insignificant by contrast.

The joys and sorrows of a "Machly-Married" Man. We publish to-day the detailed sketches of the lives of the twenty-nine spouses of the great American Prophet.

It is interesting to see that the high spiritual dignity of the Mokkaans of the nineteenth century does not exempt him from the woes of Benedicts of simpler tastes. Petrucio succeeded in taming one shrew, but he would very likely have given up the task in despair if he had been called upon to tame a dozen.

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ENGLAND.

The Trade Treaty Negotiations with France Suspended.

Radical Democratic Agitation—Marine Collision and Fear of Fatal Results.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1871. The London Standard's report of the suspension of negotiations between England and France for the modification of the Commercial Treaty, known as the Cobden-Bonaparte Treaty, is fully confirmed by late intelligence on the subject.

A very large meeting of radical reformers was held in Bristol last evening. It was attended by 4,000 persons.

There was much uproar and fighting during the progress of the proceedings, and the band was prevented playing the national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

OTTEN COMPLEMENT TO AN EX-OFFICIAL.

Sir Thomas Dakin, late Lord Mayor of London has accepted the tender of a complimentary dinner in the city, and the 2d instant has been appointed as the day for the banquet.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE COLONEL SANDERSON WERE SENT TO AMERICA FOR INTERMENT.

The guests at his hotel have appointed a committee to accompany the remains on the steamer to New York.

SHIPS' COLLISION AND FEARS OF SAD CONSEQUENCES.

A report which was received in the city from Liverpool this morning brings intelligence of the occurrence of a terrible naval disaster in the Mersey.

Two ships ran into each other with such violence that both filled and sunk almost instantly.

As far as is at present known all hands are lost. The names of the vessels have not yet been ascertained.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

A Temperance Man's Charge as to the Cause of Her Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1871. John Gribble, secretary of the Total Abstinence Society of Brixham, publicly accuses the Queen of intoxication.

The charge causes a great uproar, and the local authorities have already commenced legal proceedings against the man who made it.

The inhabitants of the town of Brixham lay claim to the enjoyment of an extra amount of education and morality, as they support an extensive national school and twenty-two other seminaries.

They also cherish the historical association which comes from the fact that William the Third landed in England at Brixham on the 6th of November, in the year 1688.

IRELAND.

Abduction of Witnesses in a Criminal Trial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20, 1871. Two important witnesses summoned by the Crown to testify in the prosecution of the case of Kelly under the indictment charging him with having fired a pistol at Constable Mullins, of the police, in this city, have disappeared, and no clue can be had to their whereabouts.

Kelly is the person who has just been acquitted of the charge of having murdered head Constable Talbot.

FRANCE.

Bourbonism Looking to Past Royalities and Divine Right—Reorganization of the Army of the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1871. The Count of Chambord, chief of the elder branch of the Bourbons, in a letter just published, contradicts the report that he intends to surrender his hereditary right to the throne of France.

It is expected that before the end of January, 1872, France will have ten army corps, completely organized and fully supplied with improved arms, posted at the great military centres of the country.

SEVERE SENTENCES. The editor of the journal *Pere Duchesne* has been court martialled and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for life.

M. M. Vermech and Vulliamme have been sentenced to death for contumacy.

GERMANY.

Bavaria a War Power Unit of the Empire.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Berlin, Nov. 20, 1871. The Reichstag has sanctioned the extension of the North German law making military service compulsory on all male adults within the united limits of the empire to the territory of Bavaria.

SWITZERLAND.

The Fire in Geneva and Its Origin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Nov. 20, 1871. The subject of the cause of the origin of the recent disastrous conflagration in this city is to be made the subject of a strict investigation by the authorities. Suspicion is directed just now against the agents of the International Society.

TURKEY.

Cabinet Difficulties and an Outdoor Cry Against Official Corruption.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20, 1871. There is a great want of harmony in the Sultan's Cabinet and a ministerial crisis is expected. Grievous complaints are made of the state of disorganization which exists in the public departments under the government.

The orders of the Sultan in which he requires the observance of a due economy in the administration of public affairs are either misinterpreted by the officials, evaded purposely, or not carried out in a manner satisfactory to his subjects.

A NEWARK "HELL" HAULED.

Nineteen Gamblers Arrested Yesterday by the Police.

SPAIN.

Public Agitation in the Capital and Provinces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 20, 1871. The debates which took place in the Cortes during the past week, the unexpected results which ensued from the Parliamentary discussions, coupled with the fact of the resignation of the newly formed Cabinet of Malcampo, have produced a great amount of agitation in the capital and provinces.

The republican Deputies to the Cortes have issued a circular advising their supporters throughout the country to "keep quiet," and advocating the maintenance of public order.

TRADE'S STRIKE TROUBLES. The troubles incident to the labor and wages rates question continue in the meantime.

The bakers and dyers in Valencia obstinately maintain their strike, and make such threatening demonstrations that army reinforcements have been sent to the city garrison.

SOLDIERS AND SUPPLIES FOR CUBA. A steam transport will sail from Cadix on the 30th inst. with fresh troops and army and other supplies for Cuba.

ANOTHER PHILADELPHIA SENSATION.

A Man Found with His Throat Cut From Ear to Ear—Supposed to Be the Work of the Notorious "Cuthroat Gang."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1871. A respectable dressed man, about thirty years of age, was found dead in a vacant lot near the corner of Thirty-second and Walnut streets, West Philadelphia, early this morning, by officer McDonald.

His throat was cut from ear to ear; the body was lying in a pool of blood, and there was blood scattered around the ground, as if there had been a struggle between the murdered man and his assassin.

The finger of his left hand was horribly mangled, as if bitten by a dog or a wild animal.

A lady living in Mansard row, in Sanson street, heard a scream issuing from the locality about one o'clock this morning. It is believed that the murdered man was enticed or followed to the locality by the "Cuthroat Gang," a lot of villains who infest the neighborhood, and killed for his money.

The affair causes intense excitement in the city. Detectives Lakens and Carlin are working up the case.

HORION LASH.

The Salubrious Prisoners at Camp Douglas Having a Good Time—General Intelligence from Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 17, 1871. The Grand Jury, following the example of the Court, adjourned until Monday. There is nothing here in the shape of excitement. There is a dead calm in every way. The prisoners at Camp Douglas are having a good time, and the saints and sinners chat together upon the situation like old friends.

The Herald to-day attacks the ring, because in publishing the fact that there is other evidence against White and about the Doctor Bill Hickman, they are trying to prejudice public opinion.

Coaches from the mining districts come in crowded, and all who have not pressing business in the canyons are hurrying down to the city to escape the heavy snows and the unusual cold weather.

A movement is on foot to form a company to construct a street railroad from the Utah Central depot through the centre of the city.

WYOMING REPEALING THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE LAW.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 17, 1871. A final vote was reached in the House to-day on bill No. 4, entitled "An Act to Repeal the Woman Suffrage Law." The bill was introduced by Hon. C. S. Castle, of Antia county.

The vote stood—Ayes—Stair, Castle, Dayton, Friend, Kay, Kendall, Shuck, Pease and Wilson, all democrats.

Nays—Brown, Haley and Nickerson, republicans. Mr. White, in a voluble and somewhat rambling speech, the opposition faction were endeavoring to procure an abortion on the body points of the Territory, and he concluded by saying that he was sure that he was necessary to the fact.

The bill will come up in the Council in a day or two.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS—"FAUST."

Dark and rainy as was the thirteenth subscription night of the Strakovek Grand Italian Opera Company, the interior of the Academy of Music, well filled with a fashionable audience, contrasted brightly last evening with the outer gloom.

Donno's "Faust" was again produced, and with more brilliant success than it won on its first representation. It almost superfluous to repeat the eulogues with which New York then endorsed the verdict of Paris and London upon Mile. Nilsson's superior impersonation of Marguerite.

It is thought that Mile. Nilsson seems to require the strong dramatic situations of the later portions of the opera to evoke her highest histrionic talents and make her forget herself and the audience in complete identification with her role, it nevertheless cannot be denied that in the earlier portions she marvellously embodies the portrait of the rustic maiden, at times innocent and susceptible, which God the designer and Ary Scherer painted. More than once her voice revived the memory of the freshness and vibratory power of which she owed her operatic triumphs. In the bewilderment which she evinced upon the corpse of her slain brother she evinced one of her most characteristic faculties—that of sympathy and commiseration with the victims of phases of madness. She is surpassed in this respect by no artist on the operatic stage. In the love scenes and scenes of domestic life she evinced heartier responses to the advances of Mephisto's pupa than might have been anticipated from the external complexion of a Northern nature. In these scenes M. Caproni vindicated his claim as a distinguished artist, and his performance was highly actually recognized in Paris, to the title of the most seducing tenor alive. The lucidity of his artistic expression—by voice, eye, gesture and the whole body trained to the service of the drama, and his subtle, tender and fatal passion which all knew under the name of love, but which so few comprehend, and for which he has had so much experience, was admirable. Despite the intelligence, which offends the American ear, he sang the "Sally's" numbers more satisfactorily than on previous occasions. Mr. Janet deepened the favorable impression made by his vigorous rendering of Mephisto's "Sally's" numbers, and his performance of the "Sally's" numbers, and Miss Cary, as Sibel, sang the aria, "Parlato d'Amor," in the pleasing style which contributed so much to her success in the concert of the 10th.

On Wednesday evening, November 22, "Mignon" will be given for the first time, and the public will have an opportunity to decide whether the directors of the Academy and the management will have redeemed their promise to supply, at their own expense, the best of the operatic repertoire.

These promises have been renewed, and their fulfillment will dissipate all complaints on this score.

EFFORTS TO REPEAL THE COTTON TAX.

The Governor of Tennessee to Petition Congress on the Subject.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21, 1871. Governor Brown submitted to the Legislature to-day his message, transmitting petitions from the Board of Trade of New Orleans and Memphis relative to the tax on cotton, collected by the general government, and praying that the tax be repealed.

The action taken to bring the subject before Congress will be a view to getting the tax refunded.

The Northern Pacific Company has adopted the permanent policy of carrying over their road all settlers, colonists and their families, who purchase land of the company. The same corporation has been engaged in the purchase of timber trees through prairie regions traversed by their road.

LORD GORDON'S SCOTCH COLONIES.

Purchase of Two Townships from the Pacific Railroad Company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20, 1871. Lord Gordon, of Scotland, a gentleman of large wealth, has just completed an extensive tour throughout the Northwest in the interest of organized emigration from Scotland. He purchased two townships of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Western Minnesota for a large tract of land, and he is now in the city of St. Paul, Minn., where he has just arrived, with many fine thoroughbred cattle, designed to engage in stock raising.

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HEAVY SNOW STORM.

Stopping the Railroad Cars and Breaking Down the Telegraph Wires in the West.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Mr. Murphy Resigns as Collector of the Port of New York—General Chester Arthur Appointed to Succeed Him—The Correspondence Relative to the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1871.

The announcement of Collector Murphy's resignation and the appointment of General Arthur as his successor will not surprise any of the readers of the Herald, as both facts have already appeared in these columns and were as certain for weeks as they are to-day.

The resignation of Collector Murphy is a mere matter of form and occasion for little comment here. It was the President's intention in May last to nominate General Arthur. His name was actually sent to the Capitol to be presented to the Senate for confirmation, but was cut off from the list of nominations at the last moment.

Now General Arthur gets the place which it was intended should have been given to Murphy before he retired from the New York Custom House.

It is given out at the White House now as at the time the present action was agreed to, that the change is to secure harmony in the republican party and has nothing whatever to do with the fierce personal war which was made upon Murphy by some republican journals.

It follows in the correspondence between President Grant and Mr. Murphy on the resignation of the latter as Collector of the Port of New York—

THOMAS MURPHY, TO PRESIDENT

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1871. To Her Excellency—The resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of New York, to take effect on the appointment of my successor, you are aware that I have held the period of my term of office, and because I have held it, I have been subjected to a persecution which, for persistent misrepresentation and unrelenting vindictiveness, has unfortunately but few parallels in the history of political strife.

Throughout this somewhat long and painful period I have been subjected to the consciousness of my own rectitude, and by the fact that, during my official term, I have enjoyed unimpeded, and still remain, your confidence, and unimpaired respect from all my accusers.

For the manner in which the duties of the office have been performed I take pleasure in referring to the official report, and to the figures of record in the Treasury Department, which show that I have discharged my official duties with the most scrupulous care, and with the most diminished percentage of cost.

Unless your attention has been called to this record (I beg you will refer to it), grounds as the aspersions cast upon me are, and which, I am confident, before more than one tribunal, I am convinced that my continuance in office will be made to extend and occasion for such a course of injury to you and the republican party; and rather than incur such a hazard I would relinquish my position, even had it been coveted, which you know it was not.

When appointed I believed I could render a service by accepting the place; now, I believe, I can render a service by resigning it, and I gladly embrace the opportunity in severing my official relations with the government.

Under these circumstances I may be permitted to refer to the result of the recent election in this State, which leaves the control of its affairs substantially in the hands of that great party professedly republican, which you are the acknowledged head, and for the success of which it will ever be my pride and duty to labor. I am, dear sir, with highest respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS MURPHY.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THE RESIGNATION. EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1871. Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of the Port of New York:—

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 15th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of New York, with reasons therefor, is received. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the ability and honesty with which you have administered the office so long as it has been entrusted to your keeping.

Your own peace of mind, I doubt, will be enhanced by leaving the office, and I doubt whether such a course will in any sense be a benefit to the public service. Under your administration the revenues from the New York Custom House have been largely increased, and the cost of collection in proportion to the amount collected has been greatly diminished.

It is shown by the official report of the Treasury Department, that you have had my unqualified confidence ever since you entered the office of Collector. You have discharged your official duties with the most scrupulous care, and with the most diminished percentage of cost.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT. STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS AND PERCENTAGE. The following is a statement of amounts of customs collected at the port of New York for the periods designated and payments on account of expenses incurred by the collector:—

For the month of January, 1870, amount collected, \$184,701,468 54; expenses of collection, \$2,740,282; percentage of collection, 1.46 per cent.

GENERAL ARTHUR APPOINTED COLLECTOR. Shortly after the President's receipt of Mr. Murphy's resignation, he appointed General Arthur as his successor of Mr. Murphy. The commission of Mr. Arthur was, during the morning, prepared at the Treasury Department and will without delay be forwarded to New York.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, the newly appointed Collector of the port of New York, is a lawyer by profession, having his office at No. 82 Nassau street and his residence at No. 10 West 10th street. He served as Inspector General on the staff of Governor Morgan, and also, for about six months, on the staff of Governor Seymour. Mr. Arthur is in the prime of life. So far as is known as respects his political opinions, he is known as a man of high political feeling. His law firm is known as that of Arthur & Gardner.

What Collector Murphy Has to Say About His Resignation. Hearing the news of Mr. Murphy's resignation, a Herald reporter called yesterday evening at his house to ascertain the truth of the report and the cause of his retirement. The interview was short, but Mr. Murphy was very frank on the subject of his resignation. The following conversation took place:—

REPORTER—Your resignation, Mr. Collector, has taken many by surprise, because it was generally thought that after your successful re-election of all alumnies and the triumph of the administrative republicans over the Greeley faction your position was stronger than ever.

MURPHY—I have resigned because I have accumulated a great deal of money in the way which I accepted the Collectorship. I never sought it, for I knew that the position would be a great personal advantage to me, and I have been advised by me not to take it. Some one else said as far as I know it would ruin me financially, for the means required to keep up the republican organization in this city, which I have done, has cost me more than my income from the Custom House could meet.

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MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Capital.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH MATAMOROS CUT OFF.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the Mexican capital:—

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 1