

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXVII. No. 303

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street—PYGALION AND GALATRA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue—JESSIE BROWN—KERRY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—AURAMANTIA; OR, GOLD MAD—TURTLE DOVE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—BOI CAROLITE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets—AGNES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ANGEL OF MIDWINTER, Afternoon and Evening.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—BIN HELD DER FEDER.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—LEON; OR, THE WIFE OF THE WARRIOR.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NARGO MINSTRELLS, ECCECENSTRICHES.

730 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND EUROPEAN ECCECENSTRICHES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ARRAS NA POGUE.

WHITE'S ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—Negro Minstrel, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 231 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre, corner of 23rd st. and Broadway.—EXTENSIVE MINSTRELS.

BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of Houston street, East River.

DEN STONE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of Thirty-fourth street and East River.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d and 64th streets.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st. and 4th av.—Lecture on "JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE."

IRVING HALL, corner of Irving place and 15th st.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway.—ART AND SCIENCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE CLOSING WEEK OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN: THE STRENGTH OF GENERAL GRANT AND THE WEAK POINTS OF THE OPPOSITION ALLIANCE.—EDITORIAL LEADER.—SIXTH PAGE.

THE EQUINE MALADY! NEW MYSTERIES! EPIZOOTIC BECOMING EPIDEMIC! OVERTAKING THE POOR BEASTS: PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.—THIRD PAGE.

BLEEDING ARKANSAS! HISTORY OF THE SHEET LEAGUE: AN INVESTIGATION: THE FATE OF TWO NEGROES.—FIFTH PAGE.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE INDIAN POLICY.—THE MEMPHIS BANK SUSPENSION.—SEVENTH PAGE.

INTERESTING CABLE TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE.—SEVENTH PAGE.

PERSONAL NEWS.—THE FEATURES IN AMUSEMENTS.—SIXTH PAGE.

A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.—FORNEY'S RETURN TO THE REPUBLICAN FOLD: OTHER NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—SEVENTH PAGE.

FUTURE HOMES FOR THE TASTEFUL! WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND ITS LOVELY VICINAGE: EXTENSIVE SALE AND ENORMOUS INCREASE IN VALUE OF REAL ESTATE: NEW COLUMBIA COLLEGE SITE.—EIGHTH PAGE.

MORE LIGHT ON THE JERSEY BANK ROBBERY! McWILLIAMS' OWN STORY; PRESS WARNING: THAT "SMART" WITNESS: TAMPERING WITH JURORS.—THIRD PAGE.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB MEETING: ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN: DETAILS OF THE EVENTS.—SEVENTH PAGE.

LEGAL! GARVEY'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED: INDICTING EX-ALDERMAN VANDERBILT'S DEPUTY: SISTER MARY'S SANITY: REGISTRATION TROUBLES: UPTOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—FOURTH PAGE.

OPERATIONS ON CHANGE! LAPSE OF NEARLY NINE PER CENT IN PACIFIC MAIL: MONEY RATE ADVANCE: ERIE AGAIN A FEATURE.—FIFTH PAGE.

JERSEY RAILROAD MONOPOLIES! ANSWER OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.—TENTH PAGE.

SPEECH OF THE DEMOCRATIC MAYORAL NOMINEE.—THE HEADQUARTERS.—KINGS COUNTY POLITICAL NEWS.—TENTH PAGE.

STOLEN DIAMONDS! OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE JOHN STREET ROBBERY: WHAT WAS STOLEN.—HEAVY BURGLARY UPTOWN.—FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEW ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE: ARRIVAL OF THE GLAMORGAN.—FIFTH PAGE.

OSBEQUES OF FATHER MCGUIRE.—SUICIDE.—EIGHTH PAGE.

PACIFIC MAIL SHARES declined about nine per cent yesterday, offering strong confirmation of the HERALD'S recent views of the volatile character of speculation in them.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POSITION TOWARDS PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENTARY ARISTOCRACY.—The chambers of the Prussian Legislative Diet, the Lower House and members of the House of Lords, have just been in Parliamentary "deadlock," and this to such a point of unyielding conflict as to cause an interruption of the proceedings of the joint representation. The Deputies having passed a bill which secures to the people a larger share of power in the management of local affairs in the rural districts, the aristocrats, or Lords, have determinedly refused to sanction it. The Deputies threaten to resign their seats. Emperor William approves of the democratic reform measure. His Majesty gave audience to the President of the House of Lords on Sunday, and in the course of his remarks "insisted" that the Upper Chamber should adopt the project of the Lower House, endorse the act and thus bring the "deadlock" crisis to an end. Emperor William is as prudent as he is far-seeing. Federated obstinacy against the progress of events and the logic of facts are misplaced in Europe just at present. Prussian attempts to revive or exercise it may prove exceedingly dangerous not only to the present privileges, but to the very existence of the class. The Emperor estimates the situation

The Closing Week of the Presidential Campaign—The Strength of General Grant and the Weak Points of the Opposition Alliance.

We congratulate our readers, of all parties, creeds, races and colors, on the consoling fact that we have entered the closing week of this most exciting, embittered, tedious and exhausting Presidential campaign, and that with the setting sun on Tuesday next the demoralizing contest will be ended. The State elections of October have so broadly foreshadowed the re-election of General Grant that the issue of the great national field day of November is hardly questioned in any quarter. Indeed, not only are the financiers and stock jobbers of Wall street discounting on another term to the present national administration, but the public mind is adapting itself to this expected contingency. That which seemed to be against the party in power, the rising of an overwhelming "tidal wave" in July, was reduced to an ordinary groundswell in the North Carolina election of August, the force of which was exhausted in the September elections of Vermont and Maine, and the last ripples of which were overwhelmed in the heavy reactionary breakers from the October cyclons of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

And now, with the result of this Presidential engagement as distinctly indicated by the test elections of October as was that of 1868 or 1874, we may, without prejudice to either of the belligerents, briefly inquire into the mysteries of the undiminished popular strength of General Grant and the unexpected deficiencies of the new opposition coalition. The general plan of operations adopted by the opposition managers, democrats and anti-Grant republicans, was singularly bold, ingenious, aggressive and comprehensive. It comprehended an active offensive system of warfare upon the incompetency of General Grant in the Presidential office, and upon the despotic acts and designs and the abuses and corruptions of his administration, with the acceptance by the opposition alliance of the new amendments to the constitution, and a demand for a universal amnesty and the moral restoration of the South through a general policy of fraternal good will and reconciliation. By this new departure it was supposed that upon the issues of the war the most effective guns of the administration would be spiked, and that in being reduced to the defensive, with those powerful leaders from his own camp who had revolted leading the columns of attack, General Grant might be dislodged from his intrenchments and dispossessed of his citadel.

In pursuance of this well-considered and formidable opposition plan of the campaign, Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton and Tipton, as republicans in the Senate, opened their fire, and developed their line of attack in their resolutions for the investigation of the alleged violations of international faith committed in those sales of arms and ammunition to France; of the alleged abuses and corruptions, encouraged for party purposes, in the New York and other Custom Houses, and in the administration of the Treasury, the Navy and the other executive departments. But as the tremendous Senatorial broadsides of Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull, delivered against these declared usurpations and abuses, in being brought to bear upon the spring elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut, resulted in no perceptible damage to the administration lines; and as, in the next place, those Senatorial investigating committees brought to light no very extraordinary official crimes or misdemeanors on the part of the administration, this line of attack, by which the main fortress was to be carried by storm, was reduced to a fitful and straggling bombardment.

But the leading idea of the new opposition alliance was that by which Missouri had been wrested from the administration by forty thousand majority—the idea of the fusion of the democratic party with the anti-Grant or liberal republicans upon a liberal and offensive platform, sinking all these old, offensive democratic war and reconstruction issues in this new movement and flanking the administration on the vital issue of the reconciliation of the South. This bold and splendid idea was inaugurated at Cincinnati and ratified at Baltimore in the nomination of the common opposition ticket of Greeley and Brown. Under this arrangement the anti-Grant republicans, with their candidates and these principles, were brought to the front, and the rank and file of the democratic party were placed in the rear, in recognition of their fusion in this new organization. This fusion had, in stealing the thunder of the administration, succeeded in revolutionizing not only Missouri, but Tennessee and Virginia; and why should it not succeed in the country at large? The logic of the proposition was irresistible in favor of the experiment, and with the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention in July there did appear to be a general reaction in the public sentiment throughout the Union, which promised a political revolution in November.

But this promise was like those clouds which sweep down from the Abyssinian mountains upon the neighboring desert, only to vanish in the burning air. The calculations of this apparently resistless opposition alliance fell short upon several essential points. First, it was shown in North Carolina that Mr. Greeley, in opposition to General Grant, could draw no reinforcements from the black vote of the country; next, it was disclosed in Vermont and Maine that the anti-Grant republican white element, as a balance of power, gave no perceptible strength to the democrats; and next, the unexpected and astounding collapse of the coalition in Pennsylvania involves something more than election frauds or miscalculations of the strength of the liberal republicans. There must have been some scattered democratic Bourbons whose objections against Mr. Greeley or the Cincinnati platform were stronger than their sympathies for Mr. Buckalew. Considering the heavy vote—a vote without a precedent on either side—cast in this Pennsylvania election, the anti-Grant republicans voting for Buckalew, unless very few indeed, must have been counterbalanced by anti-Greeley democrats who voted for Hartranft.

The miscalculations, then, of the coalition managers in regard to the black vote, the anti-Grant republican strength, and in regard to the solid fusion of the democrats in this new departure, will, perhaps, account among the politicians concerned for the fading away of the luminous rainbow which, as a low of promise, hung over the dispersing Baltimore

Convention. But there are broader and deeper reasons than those for this substantially unbroken popular strength of General Grant. He has made some bad appointments; he has permitted too much trifling and temporizing on the part of Mr. Secretary Fish in reference to Spain and Cuba; he has apparently too much neglected the claims for protection and security of our plundered citizens along the Rio Grande; he has dealt too leniently with those Mexican moss troopers; he has carried his Quaker policy somewhat too far with our refractory Western Indians, and we fear that he has depended too much upon the bayonet and too little upon the olive branch in his policy of Southern reconciliation. He has certainly alienated many old republican leaders who were among his strongest supporters in 1868. But all these objections and impediments are overbalanced in the public mind by this paramount consideration, that whereas all the financial and business affairs of the country will at least be safe with the continuance for another term of this administration, they may all be imperilled with the sudden advancement to power of a new party, full of revolutionary reformers and dangerous financial schemes.

The fixed financial and business interests of the country, then, hold the controlling power in this canvass, and dissatisfied politicians, however noisy or numerous, are powerless against the conservative judgment of the people. As for the scandalous personalities of the party press against Grant and against Greeley they have reacted against the offenders. Certainly while a grateful people remember the inestimable public services of General Grant they will turn a deaf ear to those who recklessly arraign him as an imbecile, or speculator, or despot, in his great office. In the antediluvian epoch—from Jackson to Buchanan—when the expenditures of the government were from forty to sixty millions a year, and the financial and business interests of the country were regulated in each State by its local banks, it was a comparatively easy task for a combination of active politicians to change the administration at Washington. But now, with a universal national currency quadrupled in the amount as compared with our general circulation before the war, and with this universal currency depending with our national securities upon the national government, the people must be satisfied, not upon political abstractions, but upon dollars and cents, that a change in the administration is demanded, before they decree it. The inevitable negro, sometimes called King Cotton, was the dominating power in our political affairs down to the war and thence to the Fifteenth amendment; but now and henceforward the king in regulating the Presidential succession is the "almighty dollar," in reference to the general financial interests of the country. In this campaign this potential king is on the side of the administration, and hence the strength of General Grant; but in the next contest for the government of the national Treasury he may be with the opposition. We can only await and watch the course of events.

The Pioneer of a New Steamship Line.

Each year adds to the commercial ties which connect our interests with those of the several European States. We now greet the arrival of the Glamorgan, the pioneer of a new line between New York and South Wales. This line is established by a wealthy company, its prominent member being the Marquis of Bute, one of the largest of British landowners, and is designed to build up the trade of the port of Cardiff and develop the resources of Wales by a direct trade in its products with the unlimited market of the United States. They will bring us Welsh iron and other metals, and what is of more value to us, a class of hardy and industrious immigrants, and carry back our grain and provisions. Every enterprise which brings us direct trade with the ports of the Old World helps to swell the trade and increase the prosperity of our metropolis; but how much more advantage should we reap from them if a good portion of the ocean steamers carried the Stars and Stripes instead of the flags of our transatlantic neighbors? After the depredations of the Confederate cruisers had swept our shipping from the ocean unwise legislation has persistently perpetuated the evil. We estop our citizens from buying ships in the cheapest markets and thus voluntarily offer the foreign capitalists a premium for doing the business which should be in the hands of our own people. Were our shipping merchants allowed to buy the low-priced Clyde steamers and give them American registers we should soon see America taking a leading part in the vast ocean carrying trade, with its rich profits, and giving employment to a large number of American seamen. To amend this is one of the most positive duties of Congress, and should be among the first subjects to claim its attention.

The Arkansas Trouble. It would appear from the accounts that reach us that the contending factions in Osceola have abandoned their warlike demonstrations and returned to a state of peace. We hope that their common sense will prevent any future outbreak on the part of either the blacks or the whites. Both parties had better learn as quickly as possible to live together quietly, as they must do, whether they like it or not. The whites may regard the existence of the colored race as an unmixed evil, but they cannot be permitted to exterminate their former slaves, and so they accept the situation. Of course we do not wish the government of the South to fall into the hands of ignorant blacks and low, thieving whites; but the men who are guilty of acts of violence are the persons most responsible for the continuance of carpet-bag rule. If the people of the South would only frankly accept the situation, and prove by their conduct that they do so, in a short time no government would dare to continue in power the class of men who have been plundering the South for the last few years. There is a feeling in the North in favor of conciliation too strong for any government to resist, if it were not neutralized by hostile demonstrations which occur from time to time in the South. As the administration of General Grant during his next term will have no object in continuing the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the South, we look forward to the inauguration of a more liberal policy in our domestic relations, which will secure to the nation peace and prosperity. It is the duty of the South to

meet the North half way in every effort at conciliation, and, for this reason, we hope that such scenes as were lately enacted at Osceola will not occur again, no matter what provocation may be offered. The reign of law must be enforced and the rights of all citizens protected.

President Grant's Congratulations to Republicanism in France. The President of the French Republic, as will be seen from our telegraphic columns this morning, has just received from President Grant a despatch congratulating him on the progress of republicanism in France, as shown by the recent elections for vacancies in the National Assembly. Simultaneously with this announcement we have this other that M. Lamoreaux, a well known republican, has been elected Municipal Councillor of Paris.

It is undeniable that the elections for the vacancies in the Assembly have strengthened the position of the President. Each fresh election for a vacant seat has, with but one or two exceptions, given the Assembly a conservative republican. The Left has gained but little strength, the pronounced monarchists and Bonapartists have been equally unsuccessful at the ballot box; but the conservative majority, which trusts President Thiers, has maintained its numbers and its power. In the HERALD of yesterday, commenting on the latest news, we justified the proposed reforms because they seemed to us to be in favor of the continuance of the Republic. An Upper Chamber is wanted in France, whether France remains a Republic or settles down into a Monarchy or finds it necessary to restore the Empire and recall the Bonapartes. If President Thiers wishes to give the Republic a fair chance he must check the power of the Assembly by the creation of a second Chamber; and if he would not have the country which he has so marvellously saved fall into the hands of revolutionists, he must provide for the possibility of his own sudden demise. An Upper Chamber and a Vice President meet the wants of the situation. President Thiers can do but little more with the present Assembly. There are those who think that the President, before he attempts radical constitutional changes, should by a general election consult the wishes of the French people. There are others who think that a general election would prove fatal to President Thiers and to the Republic. We cannot blame Gambetta and others who insist that the present Assembly is not a representative Assembly. It is elected in peculiar circumstances and for a special purpose. The Bordeaux compact provided only for the restoration of peace, which has long since been established. We cannot blame President Thiers and the Assembly for holding on to the power with which they were entrusted, because fresh and repeated elections might have been fatal to France, and because the President and the Assembly have made good use of their power for the general welfare of the people. The question of the hour is, whether the French people will submit to radical and revolutionary changes made by an Assembly which is no longer fairly representative.

So much for the situation in France. As to the despatch sent to President Thiers by President Grant, expressive of joy at the growing success of the Republic in his hands, we have nothing to say which is not in the way of approval. In the hour of our difficulty with the Mother Country France was our friend, and the aid as well as the sympathy of France materially contributed to our achievement of independence. Since then we have never forgotten the French people. We rejoiced in the grand uprising of 1789, and we praised God for the first French Republic. After the failures and sorrows of many years we rejoiced again when in 1848 the Republic took the place of the Kingdom. It is a proud thought to us that, during the late Franco-German war and during the terrible reign of the Communal, the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, was the only foreign Minister who could protect the stranger within the gates of Paris. It is the earnest desire of the American people that the Republic should be a success in France. It is, therefore, right and proper—nay, it is highly becoming—that the President of the United States should congratulate President Thiers on what seems the growing success of republicanism in that long-distracted country. Young America rejoices that old France seems at last to have a fair chance of achieving genuine and enduring liberty.

The Glories and Chastisements of the Italian People.—While His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel is engaged in the pleasing monarchical duty of reviewing the Italian fleet in the Bay of Naples and showing forth to the eyes of astonished and admiring thousands the force and power of his iron-clads for war, the simple river waters of the historic Po have swollen to such an extent as to inundate large portions of the national territory, and thus produce most severe and widespread suffering among his subjects. The visitation comes, as it were, to remind him that the control of man stops with the shore, and that mighty ocean goes forth "dread, fathomless, alone; the mirror in which the Almighty's form glazes itself in tempests." The suffering of the Italians, in town and country, in consequence of the inundations, is intense. But this is not the full measure of their present misfortune. A province of Sicily has just been swept by a fearful hurricane. Houses were blown down, and it is reported that thirty-two persons have been buried in the ruins of their dwellings. Such are a few of the symptoms which show forth the majesty of the unseen power which rules the checks and balances of our earthly sovereignties.

STUCK DOWN. In the height of his fame and glory, though not without warning, strangely enough, five years before his death, on the same day—the 9th of June—on which he died, he was in a railroad accident at Staplehurst. Dickens then died, and from the effects of which he never thoroughly recovered. Mr. Yates went on to allude to Dickens' political opinions and his intense contempt for the aristocracy. All the noblemen in his novels were either foolish or absurd, and he had once told Mr. Yates that the idea of an hereditary peerage was preposterous. He was a very happy and charming letter writer—a faculty which Mr. Yates proceeded to illustrate by reading several humorous and pointed epistles to himself, which he himself had written to Dickens.

DEAR DEAD FRIENDS. He aimed merely for the nonce to be the Boswell of the great novelist. When he had first known Dickens that great man had already changed very noticeably in personal appearance from the young man who, as some one had said, "came and calmly took his place at the head of English literature," and whose features had been preserved for us by the pencil of Maclise. His hair was already streaked with grey; time had carved thoughtful lines about his face, and his complexion had a peculiarly weather-beaten, red-brown tinge, which made him look somewhat like some sailor, who had been subjected to every vicissitude of climate and weather. Mr. Yates proceeded to minutely describe Mr. Dickens' residence at Gadshill—its garden, his furniture and pictures, its apartments and garden, and more particularly and minutely than all, Dickens' study.

He was very regular. He breakfasted at nine, and from ten to two invariably secluded himself in his study or in the little Summer chalet given him by his father for the purpose of writing. Dickens believed that literary work should be done at stated hours, the same as any other business. Dickens, it might be stated also, worked very slowly. Even when young this was the case, as he confessed himself, when he wrote to Lucy Bessington, "that he had just finished a book and had come out of it looking like a mummy." Mr. Dickens was the editor of *All the Year Round*, did an immense amount of work, the real labor of that journal being in truth done by him. Dickens, as was well known, was a great walker, and he (Yates) had been greatly surprised, since he had been in this country, to hear it stated that this was mainly to get rid of the effects of the

PREVIOUS NIGHT'S POTATIONS. No calamity could be more unfounded. But Dickens' walks were no mere pleasure strolls. He was ever, on those occasions, busy collecting new scenes and characters for his novels. Dickens was a great actor. His power of impersonation was something wonderful, though he only played at private theatricals. Dickens was a very happy and charming letter writer—a faculty which Mr. Yates proceeded to illustrate by reading several humorous and pointed epistles to himself, which he himself had written to Dickens.

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FRONDS AT ITHACA. ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1872. Mr. Froude delivered the first of his course of lectures, at the Library Hall to-night, before a large audience.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Jefferson Davis has just his youngest son, Willie, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Autumn crop of windfalls has just appeared in the West.

Ex-Congressman James M. Thayer is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, is at the Gilsey House.

General Franklin, of Hartford, is in quarters at the New York Hotel.

Colonel T. S. Paddock, of Cleveland, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain H. P. Connors, of the steamship Rising Star, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Boston, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Cooke, of Bermuda, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

New England papers encourage Mr. Froude to continue his lectures in that section.

Colonel A. R. Lamar has assumed the editorial management of the Savannah Advertiser.

General Sherman was taken quite sick on Saturday in Washington, but is now convalescent.

Koopmanschap, the importer of other china from China, has arrived at the Hoffman House.

Wendell Phillips has pronounced for General Banks in the Massachusetts Fifth Congressional district.

It has been decided that a man becomes of age on the day preceding the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.

General Benjamin F. Butler was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a short time yesterday, while on his way to Southampton.

A Des Moines lawyer, a clergyman advocates theatrical and other amusements, and his congregation is not shocked thereat either.

Secretary Delano left Washington yesterday for Missouri, and will speak during the week at St. Louis, Sedalia and Kansas City.

John B. Gough subscribed \$500 for a suitable testimonial to George Cruikshank, the artist, for his services in behalf of the temperance cause.

Byron wrote "The Bride of Abydos" in four days and "The Corsair" in ten. This is hardly up to the standard of Walt Whitman for the speed of his Pegasus.

Fred Busch, lately a woodchopper in La Crosse, Wis., has fallen here to \$200,000, and Robert Roberville, of Wyandotte, Kansas, to a similar amount.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (freely) having announced that "the tidal wave is coming again," the Chicago Inter-Ocean admonishes those "who cannot swim to mount the best benches."

The Boston Globe favors the election of Secretary Boutwell to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Wilson, and urges republicans to think of that matter when voting for members of the Legislature.

The Louisville Courier-Journal terms Vinnie Ream "one of the best-paid stonecutters in the country." The lady in question has certainly been subjected to many hard knocks from the mallets of ungalant members of the American press.

Miss Marian Emers, of Hamtramck, Mich., aged eighty-six, was the other day united in the holy bonds of wedlock to John G. Hinster, of Van Buren county, aged eighty-seven. Neither one had ever been married before, and had known each other for more than forty years.

An old citizen of Kansas eloped last Thursday with his niece. He has been married fourteen years, and leaves a wife who, instead of mourning his absence, has sold out her household furniture and proposes to follow him as long as she proceeds of the cooking stove and bedstead last.

John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, declines the nomination of the Woman's Homestead League for Vice President of the National Convention, to succeed the "Independence party" ticket made up in Boston on the 17th inst. He advises the Homestead Leaguers to stick to the old republican party.

MRS. GREELY'S CONDITION. Mrs. Greeley remained in a very critical condition all day yesterday. A dropsical affection has made its appearance about her right side and shoulder, and her strength has failed so much that her voice is hardly audible. She is closely attended by her daughter Ida and Mrs. Lamson, an old friend of the family. Mr. Greeley himself is constantly near her, and has given up his daily duties, letting correspondence and political work go unattended in the sad sorrow that broods about his home.

PRINCES OF THE PEN.

Mr. Edmund Yates on Charles Dickens.—His Residence, Habits and Virtues.—Personal Reminiscences. Mr. Edmund Yates delivered last evening a lecture, the subject of which was advertised as "Princes of the Pen," but which turned out in fact to simply refer to Mr. Charles Dickens. Mr. Yates having found it too much for him to speak of Thackeray and Tennyson as well on the same evening. The audience was very thin, but a fair degree of interest was manifested.

Mr. Yates began by saying that he should not give them a criticism of Mr. Dickens as a novelist; he would simply speak of him as a man. DEAR DEAD FRIENDS. He aimed merely for the nonce to be the Boswell of the great novelist. When he had first known Dickens that great man had already changed very noticeably in personal appearance from the young man who, as some one had said, "came and calmly took his place at the head of English literature," and whose features had been preserved for us by the pencil of Maclise. His hair was already streaked with grey; time had carved thoughtful lines about his face, and his complexion had a peculiarly weather-beaten, red-brown tinge, which made him look somewhat like some sailor, who had been subjected to every vicissitude of climate and weather. Mr. Yates proceeded to minutely describe Mr. Dickens' residence at Gadshill—its garden, his furniture and pictures, its apartments and garden, and more particularly and minutely than all, Dickens' study.

He was very regular. He breakfasted at nine, and from ten to two invariably secluded himself in his study or in the little Summer chalet given him by his father for the purpose of writing. Dickens believed that literary work should be done at stated hours, the same as any other business. Dickens, it might be stated also, worked very slowly. Even when young this was the case, as he confessed himself, when he wrote to Lucy Bessington, "that he had just finished a book and had come out of it looking like a mummy." Mr. Dickens was the editor of *All the Year Round*, did an immense amount of work, the real labor of that journal being in truth done by him. Dickens, as was well known, was a great walker, and he (Yates) had been greatly surprised, since he had been in this country, to hear it stated that this was mainly to get rid of the effects of the

PREVIOUS NIGHT'S POTATIONS. No calamity could be more unfounded. But Dickens' walks were no mere pleasure strolls. He was ever, on those occasions, busy collecting new scenes and characters for his novels. Dickens was a great actor. His power of impersonation was something wonderful, though he only played at private theatricals. Dickens was a very happy and charming letter writer—a faculty which Mr. Yates proceeded to illustrate by reading several humorous and pointed epistles to himself, which he himself had written to Dickens.

STUCK DOWN. In the height of his fame and glory, though not without warning, strangely enough, five years before his death, on the same day—the 9th of June—on which he died, he was in a railroad accident at Staplehurst. Dickens then died, and from the effects of which he never thoroughly recovered. Mr. Yates went on to allude to Dickens' political opinions and his intense contempt for the aristocracy. All the noblemen in his novels were either foolish or absurd, and he had once told Mr. Yates that the idea of an hereditary peerage was preposterous. He was a very happy and charming letter writer—a faculty which Mr. Yates proceeded to illustrate by reading several humorous and pointed epistles to himself, which he himself had written to Dickens.

FRONDS AT ITHACA. ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1872. Mr. Froude delivered the first of his course of lectures, at the Library Hall to-night, before a large audience.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg as Leonora in "El Trovatore."

Verdi's great work, despite the wrongs it has endured at the hands of irresponsible singers, amateur impresarios, boarding school misses and organ grinders, has steadily maintained its popularity with the mass of opera goers. Those to whom it is distasteful judge of it from a wrong standpoint. When soloists, chorus and orchestra unite in producing a fitting *ensemble*, its opera cannot fail to excite enthusiasm. Miss Kellogg's voice has increased in volume of tone within the past couple of years and has also acquired a certain dramatic quality, which united to its original limpidity of tone, fits her lyrically as a worthy representative of the heroine of Verdi's opera. She sang "Tacea la Nocte," an antique aria which she treated with vocal calmness and repose with a deal of expression in the first part and a rapturous, passionate spirit in the second. In this Miss Kellogg displayed the new qualities she has gained for her style of singing. The cabaretta that follows was delivered with due brilliancy, the execution of the sparkling forturi showing large resources of pure vocalization. Probably the greatest test of the dramatic power of a prima donna in this work is the meeting between Leonora and Manrico, when she addresses him with "E deggio e posso crederlo." The agitation of the meeting and the joy at her rescue from the Count is beautifully expressed in the broken phrases of the music. Immediately after the scene the interchange of dialogue between the rivals comes an *ensemble* similar in character to what we have mentioned. "E questo o sagnu."

Miss Kellogg has not yet acquired the dramatic intensity necessary to rise to the grandeur of this scene. She invested the well known scene, "D'amor s'innamora," with a deal of expression, her pure, intelligent phrasing, judicious management of the voice throughout the trying measures and large compass of the aria, and the entire performance of singular beauty and adaptability. In the succeeding "Miserere" she performed her share of the music commendably. "Te vado a morire," a scene which she gave with the death scene made large demands on the reserve power of the prima donna, coming as it did at the close of the opera, and so many exhausting scenes. Here, we opine, Miss Kellogg made the strongest points, and created a favorable impression even on those to whom this opera is distasteful. Her rendering of the "Miserere" music all through with care and intelligence, and if in some of the scenes she does not realize the full force of the music, she compensates for it to some extent by her knowledge of the music, trying as it is, of this opera. Miss Kellogg's rendering of the "Miserere" was a venefol gipsy, and, luckily, was in good voice. Of course, the first scene of the second act depended more on the vocal power of the prima donna. The scene of the "Miserere" was a pictureque portrayal of the wrongs and miseries of the victims of the sanguinary Court. Signor Abruzzo was not in good voice, and it is unnecessary to say that the acting was not of the highest quality, when such a blatant character as Manrico is considered. In one place he partly forgot his part, and the audience gave him a "bis" which he sang with much feeling.