on the third floor under the main shafting, by the ignition of some oil used for lubricating the machinery. The cause of the ignition is in doubt, but the inflammable material of the elevator, combined with the draught in such structures, caused a speedy destruction.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND HIS ADVISERS.—There are unmistakable indications that the Mayor elect and the new republican Ring will not be entirely harmonious in their views as to the best method of securing a solid and lasting reform in our municipal government. The republican politicians desire to claim exclusive interest in the Mayor, and demand, by his aid and the co-operation of the State Legislature, complete control of the city departments. Mr. Havemeyer is, however, very independent, a trifle obstinate and fundamentally democratic, and he is said to regard the election as having been decided independent of political parties in the cause of reform alone. Hence he will probably oppose a mere partisan distribution of the "spoils" such as the Ring desires. The republicans will, in that event, carry their case to the Legislature. The members elect hope for such a complication, as holding out the prospect of a good lobby season next Winter.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William Cassidy, of the Albany *Argus*, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

E. Gutierrez, of Costa Rica, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian, is at the Grand Central Hotel, with his family.

Ex-Congressman J. B. Dutcher, of Pawling, N. Y., is stopping at the Gilsey House.

Captain Maury, of the steamship Ocean Queen, is sojourning at the Sturtevant House.

M. Guizot has been awarded the biennial prize of 20,000 francs by the French Academy.

Theophile Gautier is to have a monument erected to his memory at Tarbes, his birthplace.

General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, has arrived once more at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, is trying to establish a commercial tribunal of commerce in that city.

Mr. Proudfoot, an American, has bought the Shield Hall estate, four miles from Glasgow, Scotland, for £112,000.

The majority of the members of the new government of Fiji, it is said, would find Australia a Fiji-ty place for them.

The Princes Augustus and Philip, of Saxe-Coburg, who were lately in this country, have arrived at Sydney, Australia.

The Rev. Dr. Saunders, Dean of Peterborough, who was Mr. Gladstone's tutor in the study of Hebrew, has refused the proffered Deanery of Winchester, England.

A Western paper states that an attempt was lately made by burglars to enter the residence of Andy Johnson, when the ex-President hurled a copy of the constitution at their heads and they fled.

The Duchess de Persigny, wife of the deceased favorite of Napoleon III. and daughter of the equally famous Prince de Moskowa, is going to be married again to a French advocate, who is only a commoner.

While it is said Miss Susan B. Anthony and other ladies are being prosecuted for voting in Rochester, a lady named Miner, out West, has sued a Judge of Election for refusing to accept her vote. "Tit for tat."

General Edward M. Lee, formerly of Sheridan's cavalry corps, will start to-day on a lecturing tour in the West. The General is reputed an orator of some ability. His story is "Four Years in the Saddle."

The richest man in Melbourne, with a yearly income of a million, lunches daily off the cheapest dishes at the cheapest restaurants. He was never troubled with the gout, and has thus saved himself from a world of misery.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde's apartments, on the Villa Reale, Milan, are said to be very economically furnished. The Prince intends, during his residence in Milan, to compile a history of the occurrances of the past ten years in France.

A paragraph in yesterday's HERALD stated that Mr. Thurlow Weed has been confined to his house by illness for several days. As Mr. Weed has not, for several years, been healthier than at present, it was annoying to him to have his friends made to believe him on the verge of death.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in announcing that a certain marriage notice published in its columns was false, says it is presumed to be the work of a rejected suitor, and the fact that he could adopt this course toward the lady, it justly adds, "shows how fortunate she was in declining to become the wife of a coward and a scoundrel."

Mr. Brassey, Member of Parliament for Hastings, England, yesterday arrived from Washington at the Brevoort House. Accompanying him are Mrs. Brassey and Lieutenant Paul, of the British Navy, who were passengers on his steam yacht Eothen across the Atlantic. They came on from the capital by rail, leaving the rest of their party to come around on the beautiful pleasure vessel.

Count Alberta Della Gherardesca has been banished from Italy for a year for engaging in a duel with Signor Giulio Valensin, who was sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for three months. The lighter punishment of the Count proceeded from the fact that he had received a wound in the fight. The Italian government seems determined to suppress the practice of duelling, and subsequent offenders, it is said, will be still more severely dealt with.

THE STORM IN EUROPE.

A Wail from the Ocean and Woe Among the Wind-Stricken Villages—Pomeranian Report of Provincial Losses.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18, 1872.

Official statements and personal reports of the destruction of property and life which was caused by the terrible gales of wind which prevailed in the more northern districts of the kingdom of Denmark and of Europe generally during the past week, continue to be received in the Danish capital.

They come from the open sea and from different points on land, and each one brings doleful tidings.

HURRICANE IN RIOT IN SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.

It is known that several villages of Schleswig, with many others in Holstein, were destroyed by the sweep of the violent hurricane which has been already referred to in the HERALD despatches.

Pomeranian Municipalities Almost Pauperized.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, 1872.

Prussian official statements, dated in the provincial territory of Pomerania, report that quite a number of towns were seriously damaged by the storm which prevailed in the Baltic and throughout the more northern territory of the country during the later days of the past week.

Wreck and Ruin on the Danish Coast—The "Orchard of Denmark" Almost Desolated.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18, 1872.

Advices from the provinces show that the wreck and ruin caused by the hurricane are enormous.

At many ports the sea embankments and draining works have been demolished.

The loss of life is very great.

THE ORCHARD OF DENMARK SADLY DAMAGED.

The damage done in the island of Falster, known for its fertility as the "Orchard of Denmark," will exceed a million rix dollars.

ROYAL EFFORT FOR RELIEF.

The King has sent relief to the inhabitants and the Queen heads subscription lists and presides over an aid association.

The Minister of Marine has ordered the commandants of Danish vessels and naval stations to give every succor to the shipwrecked crews along the coast.

ENGLAND.

Magisterial and Ministerial Prosecution for Free Speech Proclamation.

Policemen Persecuted and at Small Rate of Pay—John Bright's Condition of Health—American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1872.

Mr. Bailey, one of the speakers at the Fenian amnesty demonstration at Hyde Park on Sunday, the 3d inst., was fined last week for infringing the regulations for the protection of the public parks.

His counsel contended that the regulations were not valid, because Parliament has not sanctioned them, and an appeal was taken to a higher Court.

PROTEST BY THE PEOPLE.

At meetings held in Greenwich and Clerkenwell yesterday resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the government in prosecuting the Hyde Park speakers.

PERSECUTED POLICEMEN.

Eighty members of the London police force have been discharged from the service for insubordination. The trouble grew out of the dismissal of a constable who acted as secretary during an effort of the force to secure an increase of pay.

JOHN BRIGHT'S CONDITION OF HEALTH.

The Right Honorable John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament at the coming session.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Five thousand one hundred and eighty-eight bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers' Contribution for Sufferers by the Boston Conflagration—Prince Napoleon's Legal Pursuit of the Commissary of Police—Citizen Protest Served on the President—Exciting Debate in the Assembly.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1872.

His Excellency President Thiers has contributed, as a personal donation, the sum of 1,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire calamity in Boston.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S PURSUIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF POLICE.

His Highness Prince Napoleon Bonaparte has come to the determination to commence legal proceedings for the recovery of damages to the amount of $40,000 against the Prefect and Commissary of Police who served him with the order for his expulsion at the residence of M. Richard, where he was on a visit at the time of his banishment from France.

M. RICHARD'S PROTEST AGAINST VIOLATION OF PRIVATE DOMICILE.

Among the papers which are being used in making up Prince Napoleon's case is the subjoined protest, drafted in his behalf by his law advisers, a copy of which has been placed in the hands of President Thiers:—

MILLEMONT, Oct. 15, 1872.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT—I have just arrived from Switzerland, whither I have had the honor of accompanying, to Prangins, their Imperial Highnesses Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde, whom you were pleased to take from my house and send into exile. I will say nothing about the illegality of this act, which interdicts a Frenchman from French soil—a Councillor General of one of our departments, too—when no law, no penalty warrants such an act; the laws of the country have, however, been appealed to. But I have to complain of the violation of my house and premises. There was no crime nor offence to be investigated or proved at my house, and you know this better than any one else. The police agents who presented themselves at Millemont had neither right, nor quality, nor competence to do so. Had I been actuated by my feelings of indignation and pushed matters to extremes I should have opposed force to conduct so violent and arbitrary; but I yielded to my sentiments of moderation—not, however, without a profound feeling of pain. I remembered, M. le President, that for several years, in the same political assembly, I had listened to you with the utmost confidence, professing at the same time liberal principles and respect for the laws of the country. My convictions were fortified on listening to such declarations as these; and it is not without a certain bitter sense of disappointment that I now see you throwing these doctrines to the winds, violating the rights of citizens, and creating, for future passions and their consequences, the most compromising precedents. Receive, &c.,

MAURICE RICHARD.

Exciting Scene in the Assembly—Personalities, Government Defence and a Speech by the President.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18, 1872.

During the session of the National Legislative Assembly to-day there was an exciting debate over the motion of Deputy Changarnier censuring M. Gambetta for his inflammatory speeches in the provinces.

On making his motion M. Changarnier complained of "the increasing audacity of the radicals and the laxity of the government in dealing with them." He accused Gambetta of "entertaining and seeking to spread socialistic ideas."

This charge created much excitement in the Chamber, and the speaker was called to order.

The deputies on the right tried to provoke Gambetta to reply, but he declined, and only shrugged his shoulders.

President Thiers mounted the tribune in defence of the government. He protested against being placed at the bar as a criminal, and threw out the intimation that he might appeal to the country. He admitted that the speech made by M. Gambetta, at Grenoble, was offensive, but claimed that the government was not responsible.

The President concluded by demanding a vote of confidence from the House.

Deputy Mettetal moved that the vote of confidence be immediately taken.

The Assembly stubbornly refused to give priority to M. Mettetal's motion, but after four divisions of the Chamber on other motions

THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

came up, and was adopted by 267 yeas against 117 nays.

Half of the deputies abstained from voting.

BISMARCK.

The Prince Premier Restored to Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, 1872.

Despatches from Varzin announce that Prince Bismarck has fully recovered from his recent indisposition.

ROME AND RUSSIA.

Pontifical Audience to a Nephew of the Czar.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Nov. 18, 1872.

His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth gave an audience at the Vatican to-day to His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, nephew of the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

The Grand Duke was accompanied by two Generals, and was presented to His Holiness by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires.

MEXICAN INVESTIGATION.

Arrival at Matamoros of the Mexican Commission for the Settlement of Frontier Difficulties.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Nov. 18, 1872.

Señores Velasco and Carillo, members of the Mexican Commission to investigate frontier outrages, have arrived, accompanied by Señor Silices, Attorney of the Commission. They invite the fullest investigation of the frontier difficulties from Americans as well as Mexicans, and express their determination to sift the whole question and make a full and impartial report to the Mexican government.

Señor Salindo, the other Commissioner, is temporarily detained at Monterey.

BOSTON AGAIN SCARED.

Another Threatening Conflagration on State Street Last Night.

Valuable and Extensive Block of Granite Buildings Partly Destroyed.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Books, Papers and Goods Hurriedly Removed.

THE LOSSES ESTIMATED.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1872.

Another night of terror from fire has dawned upon the ill-fated city of Boston. At about a quarter past ten to-night, when everybody was indulging in a sense of relief from the conquering of the conflagration of last week, there came an alarm which indicated a fire at the lower end of State street. The flames at this moment had gained a fearful headway and the skies in the vicinity were most brilliantly illuminated, and the fear and apprehension that State street block was in flames were realized upon reaching the spot, and its safety from complete destruction seemed impossible. Thousands and thousands of people flocked to the vicinity, and the whole Fire Department was summoned. Several streams were soon brought to bear upon the devouring element, but for a long time they seemed futile in either subduing or checking the progress of the flames. A mild breeze wafted the sparks in all directions, and the destruction of an untold number of mercantile buildings, and even the solid structure of the Custom House, was threatened. All the government books, deposits and other valuables were got in readiness for removal, and the merchants, with the aid of the army of job wagons early on hand, immediately went to work conveying their goods to distant points of safety. The steamers lying at the wharves pulled out into the stream, and tugboats did a lively business in hauling out

THE LARGE FLEET OF SAILING VESSELS

which lined the docks all along Atlantic avenue. The flames meanwhile swept along the roof of the huge structure, bursting out at intervals from the windows of the warehouses, forming what may well be called a scene of sickening grandeur, and inspiring firemen and citizens alike with the belief that the terrible events of a week ago were to be repeated. Oils, drugs, liquors and other goods equally combustible and inflammable were contained in the huge building in quantities, which it is impossible to estimate, and as the flames marched in the direction of these dangerous compounds fresh fears were created for the safety of this section of the city. At times the firemen seemed to gain temporary mastery of the situation, but it was more than an hour before there was any substantial advantage gained, and then only with the assistance of the firemen from neighboring cities, who were sent for at the moment the magnitude of the conflagration was realized. The wind, too, went down very suddenly, and it was at once apparent that the Custom House and surrounding buildings were out of danger, and the articles and goods which had been removed were soon after returned.

The exact loss occasioned by the fire cannot be definitely ascertained to-night, but with the damage to the building and the loss of stock in the warehouses consumed it will probably figure up among the millions. There is probably not in the whole country a structure so extensive and substantial as the State street block. The damage which it has sustained will be keenly felt not only by the owners and occupants, but by the whole mercantile community. The central portion of it will probably have to be rebuilt, but the ends are uninjured. It is owned by the heirs of the late David Sears, who lost heavily by the great fire of last week.

THE FIRE ORIGINATED

on the third floor, occupied by Gould, Hitchcock & Co., for the storage of crockery. This same firm lost everything by last week's fire, and had just re-established themselves in new quarters. Carter, Mann & Co., wholesale grocers and manufacturers of spices, occupied the fourth and fifth and lower floors, and their stock is nearly a total loss. Nickerson & Co., commission merchants, also lose heavily, and among the other sufferers whose names are reported to-night are Walter Baker & Co., chocolate manufacturers; William B. Reynolds & Co., commission merchants; S. S. Pearce, grocer and importer of teas, &c., and Danforth, Scudder & Co., wholesale grocers. The latter named firms had their stocks damaged more by water than by fire.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated from some sparks which might have been contained in some of the crockery crates of Gould, Hitchcock & Co., and which were removed from their burning store last week to the apartments where the fire originated to-night.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE LOSSES

as near as can be ascertained:—Carter, Mann & Co., Nos. 205 and 207, wholesale teas, coffees and spices, stock valued at about thirty-five thousand dollars; partial loss; fully insured. The two upper stories were occupied for storage purposes, where the fire is supposed to have originated from crates of crockery stored there from the burned district.

J. & W. Bird occupied the three lower floors of 209 and 211; paints and oils; loss not ascertained.

D. Webster, King & Co., manufacturers, had just moved into the fourth story, having been burned out at the great fire; loss $1,400; no insurance.

The Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company, also burned out by the big fire, occupied the fifth floor, with a new stock, which was badly damaged by water; no insurance.

Danford, Scudder & Co., wholesale grocers, occupying four floors of Nos. 201 and 203; stock badly damaged by water; fully insured.

S. S. Pierce used the fifth floor for the storage of teas and coffees, which was badly damaged by smoke and water; insured.

The firemen and engines were promptly on hand, and soon had everything their own way. Lines of military and police were thrown across the streets to keep back the crowd.

EARTHQUAKE.

Severe Shocks of Ten Seconds' Duration in Concord and Contoocook.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18, 1872.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred here this afternoon, about two o'clock. It began with a sort of explosion, followed by trembling and shaking, which lasted about ten seconds. Buildings rocked violently and the shock was plainly perceptible to people walking in the streets. The shock was distinctly heard, and its apparent course was from the west to east.

The telegraph operators at Contoocook and Warner report the same shock there.

The Shock Felt at Laconia.

LACONIA, N. H., Nov. 18, 1872.

This place was visited by an earthquake at about two o'clock this afternoon. The shock lasted about five seconds.

THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

Philadelphians Raising $100,000 for the Family of General Meade—A Memorial Meeting at the Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1872.

A memorial meeting in respect to the memory of the late General Meade was held this afternoon in the Academy of Music. It was a very impressive affair. The members of the Union League attended in a body. Bishop Stevens opened the proceedings with prayer. General Humphreys pronounced an oration. A series of resolutions were adopted, and closing remarks were made by Charles Gibbons. Choice selections of music interspersed added to the interest of the proceedings, which were witnessed by an immense audience.

The business men of this city have nearly completed a fund of $100,000 for the family of General Meade.

THE RED MEN AND THE DIAMOND EXPEDITIONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 18, 1872.

A private letter from New Mexico, from the Salt Lake Diamond Expedition, reports that the party had been driven from the diamond grounds by the Ute Indians and a fight was imminent. The party claim to have made valuable locations and they call for machinery to work the grounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Neilson's First Appearance—Her Juliet at Booth's.

Miss Neilson, the distinguished English actress, made her first appearance in this country at Booth's Theatre last night in her principal impersonation of Juliet, in Shakspeare's love tragedy. Her reception was an extremely cordial one, and her success may be considered as assured. Whether she fulfilled the expectations which had been formed of her is an entirely different matter. The difficult task she attempted, whether she willed it or not, was to show that the stage had found not only a new but a great Juliet. In this ambitious effort her success, though marked by many excellent characteristics, was not sufficient to stamp her conception of the part with the impress of genius. She is singularly lacking in tragic force, and her Juliet is a ranting rather than a love-sick maiden; but even these qualities must not be overlooked in an actress who would represent the daughter of the Capulets; for "Romeo and Juliet," though it is called a love tragedy, is not a really pathetic piece of dramatic writing. It appeals to the imagination rather than to the heart, and there is something exquisitely absurd in the passion as well as in the misfortunes of the lovers. Miss Neilson's want of very strong feeling enables her to portray this ideal to perfection, and her Juliet is, in consequence, not a woman who sincerely loves, but a woman who thinks that she is in love. Even in the comedy parts of the play, where she is much more admirable than in the tragic scenes, this want of the representation of genuine passion was everywhere apparent, notably so in the first act, where Romeo appears at the ball of the Capulets, as a Southern poet has it, "without an invitation." There is no sufficient reason for the young people falling in love at all, and the failure to display real emotion at the departure of Romeo from the masquerade which she utters,

"Go ask his name! If he be married
My grave is like to be my wedding bed,"

would have been a delightful bit of acting if the piece had been a burlesque instead of a love drama. In all this we would not be understood as denying that Miss Neilson is possessed of much genuine power. In the balcony scene especially she approved herself an actress of unusual merit. Every word, every look, every movement was a picture. Her great personal beauty, so wonderfully suited to the moon light which falls upon her face, and contrasting vividly with the surroundings with which Mr. Booth's taste, dressed the garden of the Capulets for his own woolings, adds much to the effectiveness of the parleyings of the lovers. Mr. Wheelock, as Romeo, did nothing in the way of aiding her to show her power, but she lifted herself up and beyond a drawback so great and shone with a splendor entirely her own. It was the gem of the performance, and is in itself sufficient to fill the house till the end of Miss Neilson's engagement. The interview with the nurse in the fourth act was, on the whole, a disappointment, the want of purpose and earnestness being only too apparent, but in the earlier scenes, where she coaxes her old companion to assist in her intrigue with the young Montague, and asks for news of Romeo she was so far superior as to add proof to proof of what we have already said of her—namely, that she is a much better comedy than tragic actress. Of Mr. Wheelock's Romeo very little need be said. He was unequal to the part, but not unconscious of his want of experience. This is much to his credit, for it showed that he undertook the part which Mr. Booth had made a retrospection at this theatre without any spirit of boastfulness, and he improved as the play progressed. After a few more representations he will play it passably well, and with study and care he may even attain the distinction of filling it acceptably. Mr. James W. Wallack, as Mercutio, was admirable. Though lacking somewhat in the elegance we expect to see in this refined gentleman, his mirthfulness was excellent and the death scene was a piece of acting which commends itself as great. Miss Mary Wells' Nurse was characterized by the care of an excellent and conscientious actress, and Mr. Waller's Friar and Mr. Sol. Smith's Apothecary were not unworthy of each other, which is saying a great deal for the drug business. Aside from these, we found nothing worthy of analysis in the cast, but on the whole the performance was easy and even, though oftener below than above mediocrity, except in the instances to which we have called particular attention. "Romeo and Juliet" will be repeated during the week, and at the matinée on Saturday Miss Neilson will play Rosalind in "As You Like It."

The Italian Opera.

"Don Giovanni" was given last night at the Academy. It is needless to say that Madame Lucca as Zerlina was the chief attraction, and that we were puzzled whether to praise most the excellence of her acting or the sweetness of her singing. The way in which she sang the "Batti Batti" was simply exquisite. Ronconi, as Massetto, supported Madame Lucca as few artists could. The Leporello of Jamet is a first rate piece of acting. This artist always sings conscientiously, and, though he is not so much praised as he deserves to be, he is a well recognized favorite with the audience. We have already expressed our opinion that Donna Anna is too heavy a *rôle* for Miss Kellogg. She, however, acquitted herself with credit. Her singing last night was finished, and earned for her more than one recall. Signor Moriami was in good voice and sung the *rôle* of Don Giovanni with intelligence and dramatic power. Signor Vizzani appeared as Don Octavio and Mlle. Clara Doria as Elvira.

Opening of the Terrace Garden Theatre.

There was quite an excitement in German circles last evening on occasion of the opening of Mr. John Koch's new theatre, which occupies the greater part of the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, Third and Lexington avenues. The theatre looked fresh, radiant and pretty; was lighted in a manner that made it more cheerful and more of the ballroom than what one is accustomed to see in a theatre, and showed the hand of an artist in all its details. The initial performance showed a notable lack of musical judgment in the selection of a purely Italian opera, which sung in any other language cannot achieve a success. In German, particularly, "Il Trovotore" sounds anything but in accordance with the spirit of the composer. The cast was the following:—Leonora, Mme. Lichtmay; Azucena, Miss Clara Perl; Manrico, Mr. Horn; Count di Luna, Mr. De la Fontaine. The ladies made a genuine hit and repeated the success which crowned their efforts for a season at the Stadt Theatre. Miss Perl is one of the best representatives of the gypsy mother we have on the boards at present, and her pure contralto voice will always be heard with pleasure. Mme. Lichtmay's abilities as a dramatic singer have been spoken of at length before in these columns. The new tenor cannot be considered as a success, as his method leads him to shouting, a very dangerous style of singing when the voice is naturally coarse. The representative of Di Luna is a basso, and therefore it was necessary to transpose much of his music. The "Il Balen" was set down a minor third from the original key. In other respects Mr. De la Fontaine gave considerable satisfaction, as his voice is of good *timbre* and is well cultivated. The chorus is small in number, to suit the stage, but is well selected. The orchestra had the valuable services of Mr. Carl Bergmann as conductor and many threatened mishaps on the part of some of the performers were averted in time by the firmness and decision of this admirable *chef d'orchestre*. Mr. Bergmann might tell his company that quality as well as quantity in tone is a very desirable thing in singing. Light and shade seem to be foreign to the school of most German singers. The Terrace Garden Theatre is not like the Boston Coliseum and is more easily filled by a voice. On Wednesday the opera of "Martha" will be given and on Friday "The Jewess" of Halévy.

A DIVIDED LEGISLATURE.

A Strange State of Affairs in Alabama—The Legislature Convened, but no Quorum to be Had—Conservatives Meeting in the Capitol and Republicans in the United States Court Rooms.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18, 1872.

The Alabama Legislature convened by law to-day at twelve o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Moren, who holds over by the constitution until his successor is qualified, called the Senate to order in the Senate chamber. Eighteen Senators were sworn in and the Senate adjourned.

In the hall of the house Mr. Hubbard, the Speaker of the last House, and who holds over by the constitution until his successor is elected and qualified, called the members to order and the roll of counties. Forty-five representatives presented themselves and were sworn in. There not being a quorum the House adjourned until twelve M. to-morrow.

Every member in each House at the Capitol appearing to-day was a conservative. The republicans met at the United States Court room and organized, with a member of each branch in the chair. This makes two Legislatures in Alabama. Five conservatives are absent, but will arrive to-night. The three at Marengo who were arrested yesterday hold certificates of election, but they have been carried to Mobile. This would make fifty-three conservative members. In the conservative branch fifty-one is a quorum.

The republicans are said to have sworn in fifty-two in their branch, claiming and seating three from Marengo and three from Barbour counties, but who do not hold certificates of election from the Secretary of State. The conservatives from Barbour county, who hold certificates, were arrested this afternoon, but they promptly gave bonds to appear at the next term of the United States Court and were discharged. There is considerable excitement, but no disturbance yet. To-morrow will probably make new developments.

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

The Washington Treaty and the Dominion's Wrongs.

THROWING OFF THE COLONY.

"Take Up Your Freedom, Your Days of Apprenticeship Are Over."

[From the London Times, Oct. 30.]

A writer in a German newspaper must have the credit of suggesting an explanation of the decision in the San Juan case. The words of the Treaty of Washington, according to this authority—the *Cologne Gazette*—"the canal separating Vancouver's Island from the Continent" seem to point to the western strait rather than to the eastern, as, in accordance with the recognized principles of geography, the various isles in the passages must be regarded as belonging to the Continent, and not to another, though larger, island. It is something to have any explanation of the process, and we are obliged to the *Cologne Gazette* for furnishing it. We have been discomfited, it would seem, through the force of an appeal to "recognized principles of geography." The judgment did not come entirely out of the depths of the arbitrator's own conciousness. It is based on reasoning which is at least highly ingenious, if somewhat absurd. Let us see to what results it might lead. A Fishing Convention between England and France refers to the middle line of the Channel dividing the island of Great Britain from the Continent as the line of demarcation of the fishing grounds of the two nations. How is this line to be traced out? It must clearly run up Southampton Water, for all the various isles in the Channel must be regarded, "in accordance with the recognized principles of geography," as belonging to the Continent, and the Isle of Wight is one of them.

We have no wish to recur to the process of arbitration at Berlin and to the award which has concluded it. A decision has been given to which we yield entire obedience, and there is an end of the dispute. We may continue to be puzzled to know how the result was reached; we may even think that, when the Emperor of Germany was asked whether the Haro Channel or the Rosario Channel best corresponded with words which clearly referred to neither, he might have replied that the question was unanswerable, and might have used the weight of his great influence to recommend a new settlement of the dispute to the litigants. But in doing this he would undoubtedly have gone beyond his office. He would have snatched a grace beyond the reach of conventional usage; and we cannot complain that, declining to run the risk of being misunderstood, the Emperor William should have resolved somehow or other to answer a question which the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom assumed to admit of an answer when they agreed to put it before him. But, as we have said, we have done with the circumstances of the award. The San Juan difficulty is settled. There are, however, certain considerations connected with the question which merit attention. It must always be remembered that this a Canadian matter. British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island, is a province of the Dominion of Canada, and the reference to arbitration was made for the purpose of determining the boundary between the Dominion and the territory of the United States. The real practical importance of the award arises out of the bearing it may have on the line of intercommunication between Vancouver's Island, Manitoba and the Eastern provinces. A correspondent from British Columbia told us last week that the effect of the award could and would be obviated by carrying the line of railway connecting Victoria with the East further North than had been originally intended, but at least the railway will be deflected from what would have been the direct and simple route in consequence of the decision. When we bear these facts in mind, and ask ourselves what they will say in Canada about the San Juan award, we see we must consider another question, and that is what will they say in Canada of the way in which the Commissioners at Washington agreed to refer their interests to arbitration? Not that the Commissioners acted upon their own responsibility in any particular. In everything they did, in the matter of San Juan as much as in the question of the Fenian raids and the fishing banks of the Dominion, they acted under the direction and control of the government of London, who were consulted at every step of the negotiations. The spirit of inquiry in Canada may, therefore, extend so far as to prompt men to ask what they owe the Cabinet of London for their assistance. And what answer could we possibly give to the question if it were passed on to us? All we could say must be that we had acted with the best intentions and on the best information at our command. We know that this is not enough—strange as it may seem—to satisfy Canada. The men of the Dominion say that they were sacrificed at every stage by agents who were as ignorant as they were incompetent to defend their interests. The British Columbia boundary is gone. The claims for compensation for the Fenian raids—claims which, according to the principles laid down by the arbitrators at Geneva, could not be disputed—were given up on the least show of resistance. Their fisheries have been sold for a sum of money which remains to be fixed by a cumbrous machinery, very slow to be set in motion, and to be paid at some distant day, when the House of Representatives may vote the sum which may be awarded. We know that the indignation of the inhabitants of Canada last Summer was such that we had to bribe the Legislature of the Dominion with a guarantee of £2,500,000 before its assent to the Treaty of Washington could be procured. What has happened since? There has been a general election which showed, in the most unpleasant manner, that the people were not appeased by a bill which was sufficient to secure the vote of Parliament. Leading Ministers have been defeated and have lost their seats; the Premier had to fight hard for his own and the Ministerial majority had become so uncertain that no one can tell how long Sir John Alexander Macdonald, meeting the House without the assistance of his ablest colleagues, will be able to retain his power. The San Juan award comes upon all this. The negotiations which bargained away the fisheries were chiefly distasteful to the maritime provinces and the other parts of the Dominion were affected by sympathy only. The San Juan award will be chiefly obnoxious to Canada West. The adventurous farmers of Ontario have been looking with longing eyes on the valleys of the Red River and the Fraser River, and it is they who have called for means of communication to those tempting settlements. They will now resent the award which has interfered with their plans of the future, and they will join their brethren on the coast in execrating the Treaty of Washington.

When the Canadians turn round upon us and say, "You have muddled away our interests without obtaining for us aught that we desired. You have abandoned our fisheries; you have sacrificed our frontier; you have not given us open trade with the States; you have not secured any satisfaction of our claims for wanton injuries," what answer shall we give? We must begin by confessing our faults. It is true we have failed. We did our best, but we had to keep one eye on ourselves and another eye on you, and all the time to watch the temper and meaning of the American Commissioners with very little intelligence to guide our interpretation of their words; and if the result is not satisfactory to you, neither is it to ourselves. This we must say if we would be frank; but we go on to add something more. It is this:—From this time forth look after your own business yourselves. You are big enough, you are strong enough, you are intelligent enough, and if there were any deficiency in any of these points it would be supplied by the education of self-reliance. We are both now in a false position, and the time has arrived when we should be relieved from it. Take up your freedom; your days of apprenticeship are over.

LOUISIANA'S POLITICAL EMEUTE.

Governor Warmoth Seconds Kellogg in the Injunction Restraining the Election Board—Lively Times Promised in the United States Courts.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1872.

Upon application of Governor Warmoth Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, to-day granted an injunctionres training James Longstreet, John Lynch, F. J. Herron and Jacob Hawkins from acting as members of the Election Returning Board.

Governor Warmoth to-day made affidavit against James Longstreet, John Lynch, F. J. Herron et al., charging them with violating the election laws of the State. They each gave $10,000 bail.

The case of Herron vs. Wharton, for Secretary of State, has been postponed until to-morrow.

The case of Kellogg vs. the State Returning Board, of which Governor Warmoth is President, comes up to-morrow in the United States Court.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1872.

A special term of the United States District Court commenced here to-day, Judge Lowell presiding, for the trial of the case of the United States against William F. Weld & Co., in which the defendants are charged with defrauding the government of a large amount of revenue. The amount claimed by the government is $1,430,000, and the alleged frauds cover a period of upwards of five years. District Attorney Mason, Assistant District Attorney F. W. Hurd and General B. F. Butler appeared for the government, and Hon. E. R. Hoar and Messrs. E. D. Sohier and Richard Olney for the defendants. The case will occupy several days.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1872.

Senator Trumbull in the Mumps.

The indifference of Senator Trumbull to further Senatorial honors is indicated in a letter received here, in which he says he shall decline to serve as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the only committee of which he is chairman. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, named next on the committee, will hereafter be chairman. It is doubtful whether Senator Trumbull returns to Washington at all this Winter.

A Disallowed British Claim.

Mr. Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, of Dublin, before the British-American Claims Commission, for tobacco captured and destroyed during the rebellion, has been dismissed.

The President's Reply to the Outgoing Solicitor General.

The following is the President's letter accepting the resignation of Solicitor General Bristow:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation of the office of Solicitor General, this day tendered, permit me to express the regret I feel at severing official relations with one who has filled his trust with so much zeal and ability. Being the first Solicitor General under the government of the United States, it has been your privilege, though accompanied with arduous labor, to organize that department. All who have come in official contact with you bear witness to the efficiency with which the service of organizing and managing the affairs of the office has been conducted. In the new field of labor laid out for yourself you take with you assurances of my best wishes for your future success and confidence that you cannot fail.

I thank you heartily for the kind words contained in your letter of resignation towards me personally and my administration of the office entrusted to me by the people, to whom I shall ever feel grateful. With high regard, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. B. H. BRISTOW, Solicitor General United States, present.

Tearing Up a Railroad Track.

The Board of Public Works of the district having notified the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company that the track at the Capitol gate must be laid in conformity with the established grade, the Board, after waiting for the company to take action, tore up the track to-night, and will proceed to grade the avenues and streets according to their comprehensive system of improvements.

Families of Naval Officers Not Allowed on Shipboard.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular to officers commanding stations and vessels of war calling special attention to the paragraphs of the Navy regulations which prohibit the families of officers from living on shipboard. He says the presence of the families of officers leads to great official embarrassment and personal perplexity, and should be discouraged by all officers who expect to maintain their commands in a state of efficiency.

From the Revenue to the Railroad Service.

William Pitt Shearman, who for seventeen years past has rendered the government good service as a clerk in the Treasury Department, surprised his associates and superiors in the Internal Revenue Bureau this morning by tendering his resignation of a twenty-five hundred dollar clerkship. When asked what his future business would be he replied Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railroad. The good luck which has befallen Mr. Shearman and the stand taken by the President on civil service reform have combined to make the Treasury clerks regard their positions as of importance.

Business in the Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims met to-day, but transacted very little business. The motion for a new trial in the case of Marshall O. Roberts, Horace F. Clark and E. N. Dickinson, for carrying the mails, will be argued on Friday next.

Our Good Indians.

The delegation of Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, who arrived here several days ago from Nebraska and Kansas, had a talk with Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker to-day, in which they expressed the desire of their people that one-half the proceeds of their present reservation, which is soon to be sold, may be invested and held by the government as a school fund for their children.

Barnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere.

A.—For a First Class Dress or Business HAT, go direct to the Manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.— JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS.

We offer to investors the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments and traffic. The Lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 97 per acre.

Attraction.—Knox's Splendid and Attractive stock of HATS of the latest style, for gentlemen, makes his store 212 Broadway, the great resort, just now. Ladies' Furs and gentlemen's Furs of the finest quality always at KNOX'S.

**A Universal