FRANCE.

Parliamentist Endorsement of the Republic—American Fraternity and International Good Will.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 1873.

Thirty former Deputies of Alsace and Lorraine have signed an address to the Assembly in favor of the Republic.

LIBERTY AND FRATERNITY.

United States Minister Washburne, Consul General Reade, Mr. D. D. Field, of New York; Mr. Frederic Passy, Secretary of the French Peace Society, and others, met here to-day and discussed the propositions laid down at the Juridical Congress of Brussels.

The conference was followed by a dinner, at which a toast to the friendship of France and the United States was enthusiastically received.

SPAIN.

The Government Squadron Off Cartagena—Fire from the Forts—Battle with the Insurgent Fleet Expected.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 26, 1873.

The Spanish government fleet arrived off Cartagena on Thursday last and formed in line of battle.

The fort opened fire on it without effect.

The insurgent vessels remained inside the harbor. An engagement was expected on the following day.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE SPOILS.

The *Imparcial* says the insurgent junta at Cartagena demand a ransom of $10,000 each for four Spanish merchant vessels captured by their fleet.

ENGLAND.

Popular Petition for Amnesty to the Fenian Convicts.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 1873.

A meeting was held at Blackheath to-day, in favor of amnesty to the Fenian convicts.

Six thousand persons were present. The affair passed off quietly.

An Evangelical Alliance Delegate in the Home Pulpit.

LONDON, Oct. 27—6 A. M.

Rev. Dr. Parker, one of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance at New York, has returned home. He preached at Exeter Hall last night, and spoke in the highest terms of the institutions, resources and future of the United States.

SWITZERLAND.

The New Departure in Roman Catholic Church Discipline.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Oct. 26, 1873.

The threecurés, recently chosen by the Old Catholics of this city, were formally installed to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

An area of low barometer that was Saturday night in Missouri and Kansas has moved northeastward over Lake Huron and has very rapidly developed into an extended disturbance. The barometer has fallen throughout the country east of the Mississippi River, and the temperature has very generally risen. South and southwest winds, with threatening weather or rain, are reported from the Ohio Valley, the Middle and Eastern States, lower lake region and St. Lawrence Valley; northwesterly winds, with cloudy weather, prevail over the upper lakes and the Northwest; south and southwest winds are reported in the Southern and Gulf States.

Probabilities.

The storm centre move down the St. Lawrence Valley. On Monday, for the Gulf States, fresh and possibly brisk southwesterly winds, shifting to brisk northerly winds, with cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, with clouds and light rain.

FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, BRISK AND POSSIBLY HIGH SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST WINDS, CLOUDS AND RAIN.

For the lower lake region, brisk west and southwest winds, with falling temperature and rain. For the upper lake region, fresh to brisk northwest winds, with cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee, and are ordered for Alpena, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Eastport, Portland, Boston, Wood's Hole, New London, New Haven, New York and Cape May.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	51	44	3:30 P. M.	62	56
6 A. M.	51	43	6 P. M.	59	53
9 A. M.	56	45	9 P. M.	57	55
12 M.	63	52	12 P. M.	54	53

Average temperature yesterday 50½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 56⅝

YELLOW FEVER.

The Pestilence Abating in Memphis and Elsewhere.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26—10 P. M.

Only ten new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day. Dr. Blount died to-day, also policeman Franklin. The temperature is falling rapidly. The wind is changing to the north.

There was a heavy rain all day, closing at night with the heaviest rainfall of the season, with occasional thunder and lightning.

There have been no definite reports from the headquarters of the relief committees, the absence of which leaves a favorable impression.

One of the leading undertakers has no orders for to-morrow, which has not been the case since the first outbreak of the scourge.

There have been twenty-two deaths from yellow fever and six from other causes since yesterday, being a decrease of two deaths from yellow fever.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 26, 1873.

Reports from Bainbridge state that the excitement about the yellow fever there is dying out and the panic is over. There have been no fatal cases to-day.

NEW HAVEN NEWS.

A Steamer Burned—Capture of Burglars—Fatal Casualties.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26, 1873.

The excursion steamer Isaac P. Smith was burned to the water's edge on Saturday night while lying at her dock, near the mouth of West River. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

D. W. Beach, a boy living in East Haven, fell from a chestnut tree on Saturday afternoon and dashed out his brains.

Four professional burglars, who came to this city on Friday morning from New York, with full kits of tools, were captured on Saturday afternoon before they had accomplished anything.

Richard Flaherty died yesterday from injuries received on Friday, when he was run over by a heavy wagon.

THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1873.

Senators Windham, Sherman, Conklin, Norwood and Davis, the Senatorial Committee on Transportation, arrived here to-night from Huntington, West Virginia, and will go from here to Louisville and thence to St. Louis.

DISRAELI.

The Conservative Reaction in Europe.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE TORY LEADER.

Salient Features of His Public and Private Life.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1873.

Numerous electoral defeats which the English liberals have been suffering leave small doubt that the conservatives will shortly re-enter Downing street, and as this time they will take office with a majority Mr. Disraeli may, probably, count on those three years of power—not merely of place—which have been the steady object of his ambition. Hitherto, indeed, Mr. Disraeli has been three times Minister, but he has never held power. Since the tory party broke up in 1846, after Sir Robert Peel's free-trade secession, conservative statesmen have occupied the Treasury Bench only on sufferance, and their policy has been, perforce, that which their opponents dictated. Such a position leant little dignity to the party in general, and it exposed the leaders in particular to the obloquy, and even the ridicule, which must always assail men struggling to maintain a semblance of authority and yet too weak to carry out their wills. By the many-mouthed clamour of liberalism—a noisy thing in England as elsewhere—conservatism was pronounced effete and Mr. Disraeli, its most conspicuous advocate, an adventurer devoid of scruples and convictions. But just as the man who strives to keep his footing amid quickstands offers a different picture to the one who feels the ground firm under him, so it may prove that Mr. Disraeli holding office under the dominance of a turbulent opposition and Mr. Disraeli governing with a strong majority at his back are by no means the same men. He has himself said,

"GIVE ME THREE YEARS OF POWER

and England will not regret it." The elder Pitt held power four years, in his best known administration, and during that time he contrived to establish his reputation as the greatest of English statesmen and to earn those enthusiastic rhapsodies we have all read in Mr. Carlyle's works. Whether some future Carlyle will ever be justified in placing Benjamin Disraeli and Lord Chatham on a level is a point beyond present divination; but in speculating as to what a man may do it is fair to consider what he has already done, therefore this is the moment for recalling another of Mr. Disraeli's sayings, uttered now six and thirty years ago,

"I HAVE BEGUN MANY TIMES SEVERAL THINGS AND HAVE ALWAYS SUCCEEDED AT LAST."

The boast was true at the time it was spoken, and it would be equally so if repeated to-day, for Mr. Disraeli's ascent to eminence has been effected in spite of obstacles which nothing but the most stubborn patience and unswerving resolution could surmount—obstacles of birth, race, education and connections—obstacles of pride and prejudice, in short, such as, in an aristocratical state, look at first sight insuperable. Wolsey, the son of a butcher; Cromwell, the uncouth Puritan; Canning, who was born of poor parents in the middle-class, were not more remarkable in their rise than Disraeli, for Wolsey was sent to Oxford and then entered the Church, which leads to everything; Cromwell was favored by war and revolution; while Canning, thanks to an uncle's generosity, obtained through an Eton education the passport to all British honors. But Disraeli enjoyed none of these advantages. The son of Isaac Disraeli, who was descended from a family of Spanish Jews driven by persecution to Venice in the fifteenth century and settled in England since 1748, Benjamin Disraeli was born in 1805 in a small house to the east of London. His father was in every respect a book-worm—a man who had written the "Curiosities and Amenities of Literature," who had spent most of his days at the British Museum grubbing up facts for historical essays, and "in whom," says his son, "even marriage produced no change, for he rose to enter the chamber where he lived alone with his books and at night his lamp was ever lit within the same walls." Young Benjamin, whose mind took a precocious development, was early inoculated by the paternal example, and, both at school, where he worked little, and in the attorney's office, where, as an articled pupil, he worked still less, his chief predilection was authorship. Biographers have persistently declared that at the age of twenty-one he started, in conjunction with Mr. Murray, the publisher, a tory paper called the *Representative*, which ran five months, and some have gone the length of describing minutely the sumptuous furniture wherewith Mr. Murray stocked the editorial room, in order that lords and ladies who called on young Mr. Disraeli might feel at home. But Mr. Disraeli, not very long ago, disclaimed all connection with the *Representative*. And it seems that his first contributions to the press were scattered among a variety of newspapers, mostly obscure. However that may be, the contributions were certainly good, for, if Disraeli had at school left undone many things which he ought to have done, he had on the other hand done many things which his masters said he ought not to have done, such as read up books of poetry and romance, old world chronicles and lives of literary men. There was also in him plenty of health, physical and mental, a ready wit and an impulsive disposition rather Italian than English. He loved to talk of men who had leaped to fame at one bound and set the world on fire. He cared little for boy's sports; but he liked to see a comrade plant his fist flat on the nose of a dull bully, and this romantico-combative nature showed itself early in his writings, which were hot and impetuous as whiffs of steam. His father had the good sense to see that such a one was not fashioned for a lawyer's office. After all, the lad had printer's ink in his very blood, and for his father to have lectured him on the perils of literature would have been a strange thing indeed. So Benjaminwas allowed to follow his own inclination, and after scribbling, perhaps, a gross of essays and leaders—which obtained insertion primarily for his father's sake, but by and by for their own merits—he applied himself to write a novel, and in 1828 produced

"VIVIAN GREY."

It was a radical book of political adventure, painting the career of a young man who was ambitious of political celebrity and resolved to acquire it by any means—fair or the reverse. Mr. Disraeli's adversaries take a grim pleasure in asserting to this day that in "Vivian Grey" the author meant to foreshadow his own life; and the thing is not improbable, for a youth of warm fancies sets light store by those hedges and ditches called "expediency," "opinions," "traditions," &c., which check the steeplechase to renown. Seeing older men dodge at these obstacles but invariably end by scrambling through them at last, in despite of all their first jibbing and shying, he thinks it much simpler to clear them at once without any fuss; and if this mode of proceeding looks cynical when sketched on paper as a deliberate plan, what shall be said of those who practice it with a sanctimonious affectation of being earnest and disinterested all the while? The great difference between Disraeli and many of his liberal censors is that he wrote "Vivian Grey" while they enacted it; he showed how a man could rise by recanting all his original convictions, and they, after putting these moral lessons into practice have turned round in pious horror and exclaimed, "Only to think that a man could be so unscrupulous as to dream such things!" But let that pass. "Vivian Grey" was a great success, and the young author gained at one stroke the privilege of hearing press and public ask—

"WHO IS THIS BENJAMIN DISRAELI?"

The better to answer the question by proving that he was not a literary hack, whose views of life were derived wholly from London printing offices, Disraeli set off on a two years' foreign tour, during which he wrote a couple of new novels as good as the first and as radical—"Contarini Fleming" and the "Young Duke." Back to London (1831), at a time when the Reform bill agitation was at its height, he began by launching a little pamphlet entitled "What is He?"—(the words being those which Lord Grey had used on hearing that "Vivian Grey" wished to enter Parliament)—and in this effusion he showed what breadth of experience and what generous liberal ardor he had acquired during his travels. He had, in fact, seen France and Germany, Italy and the East; and as the revolutionary wind of 1830 was then everywhere raging he had grown enthusiastic—as young men will—in the cause of liberty, anti-Jesuitism and universal brotherhood. O'Connell was struck by his chalourous utterances and so was Hume. Between them they put him up as radical candidate for Wycombe, and though Disraeli was defeated here, as he was again in 1833 for Marylebone, yet there was that in his appearance, voice, gestures and manner which classed him as a being apart, and made people say that he was an extraordinary young man, who would certainly make his day. He was at that time a daintily-dressed, but decidedly Jewish young gentleman, with black corkscrew ringlets. His voice was well pitched, but his delivery was too pompous, and the philosophical notions he had picked up abroad and which time and reflection had not allowed him sufficiently to digest, made him talk clean over the heads of his hearers. English electors were accustomed to be addressed in language more familiar and in terms practical, not abstract. They would have liked him better had he been a bluffer man—one who was known to eat beef and who could roar chaff from the hustings as Cobbett did. It was a serious blemish upon a man in the year 1833 to be called un-English, and young Disraeli must have felt that the popular judgment passed on him—"That Jew boy is a rum 'un"—had more of tacit homage than of actual promise in it.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI'S CONVERSION.

Two years now elapsed, and when next the "Jew boy" solicited the public suffrage it was as the author of a laudatory pamphlet on the British constitution and as a tory upholder of Church and Queen principles. A great change, truly. But what had led to it? Well, simply meditation, said Mr. Disraeli; but O'Connell and the Jew boy's radical patrons of course protested that it was ambition of the most sordid kind, and that "Vivian Grey" was beginning to practice with unparalleled effrontery the Machiavellic maxims which he had preached. There is no reason why we should believe O'Connell more than the new convert, for if some budding conservative—say Mr. Gladstone, who was then sitting in Parliament for Newark, as the bluest of blue tories—had deserted his principles to embrace the Irish agitator's it may be doubted whether that consistent man would have taxed him with effrontery. Disraeli had much more to gain by remaining a radical than by turning conservative, and this he must have well known. A man who shouts untiringly in the popular cause may be screamed at and even pummelled at starting, but his yells bring him place and emoluments in the end; and if, therefore, Disraeli changed his opinions it probably was because a little thought had convinced him that English radicalism was a hollow thing, rather prejudicial to liberty than serviceable to it. This he declared to O'Connell, in the famous letter where he wrote, "We shall meet again at Philippi," and he explained to the electors of Taunton, where he was canvassing, that his conservatism had nothing in common with the autocratical theories of foreign conservatives; it was merely the desire to conserve English freedom and English Protestantism as opposed to Popish despotism on the one hand and democratical anarchy (which also means despotism) on the other. The radicals asked for the abolition of the House of Lords, the suppression of the Established Church, and manhood suffrage; but they forgot that if the House of Lords were done away with its own members, being great landowners, would flood the House of Commons and hold the suffrage of uneducated country electors absolutely in their hands, while the Established Church, being no longer present to keep back Romish encroachments, the Catholic priesthood would identify their cause with that of the tories, which would lead to a state of things identical to that in continental States where conservatism and Popery ride abreast over liberals, Protestants and free-thinkers promiscuously. English liberals derided these notions, because it is a common foible among Englishmen to look upon their country as specially dispensed by Providence from the evils which afflict other States. Just as certain progressive young Dutchmen might poke fun at the dykes which the prudence of their forefathers built to avert the floods, so go-ahead Englishmen think it knowing to knock down one by one all the barriers erected in times past to guarantee public freedom and order. Young Mr. Disraeli took the liberty to warn them that they would repent of this some day when it was too late, and he emphatically repeated that he had renounced the Chartist programme, not because he had ceased to be a liberal, but because he wished to remain one. The electors of Taunton refused to be convinced; but in 1837 those of Maidstone accepted Benjamin Disraeli at his own valuation, and he took his seat in the House as a conservative beside Lord George Bentinck and behind Sir Robert Peel, who had not yet surrendered protection. Soon after taking the oaths he delivered his maiden speech, which was too elaborately prepared to be a good one. His friends had cautioned him to wait, but, panting to distingcish himself, he sprung to his legs, and the liberals seized upon this occasion of paying off old scores by hooting him to the echo. Surprised at first he endeavored to surmount the tumult by speaking louder, but, perceiving that his opponents were resolved to laugh and shout him down, he paused and uttered his now well-realized prophecy—"I have begun many times several things and have always succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me."

MR. DISRAELI'S MARRIAGE.

Genius, eloquence, a firm will and much industry are fine elements of success, but to complete them all a politician should have a good wife, and this greatest of blessings Mr. Disraeli found in 1839 in the person of Mrs. Wyndham-Lewis, the widow of his parliamentary colleague for Maidstone. Mrs. Lewis was rich, and her fortune enabled her husband to contract those valuable social relations which are bred of pleasant dinners and frequent "at homes." But, in addition to her fortune, Mrs. Lewis brought her husband a dowry of love, worship and devotion such as it is given to few men to meet with. During three-and-thirty years she was his helpmate, watchful adviser, tender and indefatigable ally. She schemed for him, extolled him on all sides and passed her days and nights in planning how she might make him friends and advance his prospects. It is well known that driving down to the House of Commons with him one night when he was going to speak she jammed her finger in the door, but concealed the pain she felt, and forbore even to speak of the accident lest her husband should be unnerved by it. Her conduct towards him was ever of a piece with this one episode. She was not a favorite with people who were opposed to her husband or who ventured even in jest to question his merits; for she had a quick tongue and made no hesitation about using it. But to her husband's supporters she was grace itself, though there was always in her affability a certain tone of condescension which implied that, in following her husband's lead, conservatives were doing no more than was natural and clearly suited to their best interests. Mrs. Disraeli's belief in her husband was, in truth, the most touching of womanly idolatries, and it should not be forgotten that Mr. Disraeli requited her devotedness with an affection both chivalrous and sincere. When, on leaving office in 1868, he accepted for his wife the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield, he intended to mark how much the honors of his public life were due to her co-operation, and the liberal papers who spoke uncourteously of this act would have shown a better taste by generously acquiescing in it.

"DIZZY."

Of Mr. Disraeli's gradual improvement in parliamentary rhetoric, of his brilliant and cutting onslaught on the "renegade" Peel, of his promotion to the leadership of the conservatives in the Lower House after the death of Lord George Bentinck, in 1848, and of his consummate strategy during his three tenures of office in 1852, 1858-9 and 1866-8 it is almost needless to speak, for these matters are familiar to all students of contemporary history. But it is well worth noting that Mr. Disraeli has got a nickname, which is a seldom failing sign of popularity, and that people call him "Dizzy." The *Daily Telegraph* sought hard to put the name of "People's William" on Mr. Gladstone, but that label wouldn't stick. Nobody who is acquainted with Mr. Gladstone's solemn countenance and still more solemn ways would venture to call him "Bill" or "Gladdy;" but workingmen say "Ben" and "Dizzy" indiscriminately, and they have a rough sort of liking for the bearer of these soubriquets, as if he were one of their set who had scrambled his way up to high regions by dint of pluck, cheek and bunkum. For, as noticed already, the fact of Mr. Disraeli's having been forced into passing measures which he disliked in order to ward off others which he would have disliked yet more has impressed the popular mind with the conviction that he is a sort of "old hand"—one who knows how to catch all sorts of birds, young and old, with chaff. Other statesmen have passed through two-thirds of their career with this fallacious reputation and have been none the worse for it in the end, nor probably will Mr. Disraeli be. That he is a most accomplished and agreeable man in social intercourse and a very polished, humorous antagonist in debate not even his enemies care to deny, and the task of judging his reputation will more properly belong to posterity than to the present generation. It should be mentioned that Mr. Disraeli is the one member of the House of Commons who always sits bareheaded during the debates, and furthermore, that he is in favor of conferring the suffrage on widows and tax-paying spinsters, though he has not yet "educated" his party up to this idea. In religion he is, of course, an Anglican; but there has always been something very bold and generous in his advocacy of Jewish rights. He has never shown himself ashamed of the faith to which his fathers belonged. On the contrary, he has missed no occasion of extolling the glories and the constancy under persecution of the Israelitish race, exhibiting in this a happy contrast to certain ennobled but weak-kneed religionists who having obtained peerages, have lost no time in discarding the unfashionable faith of Mr. Spurgeon and taking up with aristocratical ritualism.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"THAT MEN AND WOMEN are mentally alike," says Herbert Spencer in a recent essay, "is as untrue as that they are alike bodily. Just as certainly as they have physical differences, which are related to the respective parts they play in the maintenance of the race, so certainly have they physical differences similarly related to their respectives shares in the rearing and protection of offspring. To suppose that along with the unlikeness between their parental activities there do not go unlikenesses of mental faculties is to suppose that here, alone in all nature, there is no adjustment of special powers to special functions."

MR. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, of this city, has a book in Harper & Brothers' press entitled "Memories of Many Men; being Personal Recollections of Emperors, Kings, Presidents, Statesmen, Authors and Artists, at Home and Abroad, During the Last Thirty Years."

THOMPSON COOPER'S new Biographical Dictionary is a great advance on any of the small, compact, one-volume dictionaries of biography yet published.

THE WIDOW of the French dramatist Eugene Scribe still lives at the age of seventy. Her husband left her a large fortune, for he was the happy author who has made more Frenchmen laugh in the last fifty years than Molière or Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, or Victor Hugo.

DR. EDWARD H. CLARKE has written, and Osgood & Co. will publish, "Sex in Education; or, a Fair Chance for the Girls." The fair sex seem, on the whole, likely to get a fair chance, if being continually written up will contribute to that end.

DON ANTONIO TRULBA has in the press a volume of verse, entitled "El Paraiso Moderno" ("The Modern Paradise"). The Madrid wits ask to be directed to this paradise, and suggest that it must be out of Spain.

PORTER & COATTS will publish "In the Days of My Youth," by Amelia B. Edwards, and "Lord Derby's Version of the Iliad, with a Biographical Sketch of Lordy Derby," by R. Chelton Mackenzie.

THE MESSRS. APPLETON will collect and publish in one volume the extremely interesting papers on "French Home Life," which have appeared in Blackwood.

AMONG FORTHCOMING BOOKS in local history is Mr. James E. Quinlan's "History of Sullivan County, New York."

A NEW WORK may soon be expected from the pen of Sir Henry Maine. It is called "The Early History of Institutions," more particularly as illustrated by the Irish Brehon law.

MR. E. B. DE FOUBLANQUE is preparing a memoir of Albany Foublanque. Along with it will be printed the contributions of the deceased to the *Examiner*, and other writings by him.

MR. MURRAY is preparing an addition to his well-known Handbook, in the shape of a "European Handbook for Travellers: a Condensed Guide to the Chief Routes and Most Important Places on the Continent." It will be in one volume.

BENTLEY promises a translation, by Mr. J. B. Brockley, of M. Villemain's "Life of Gregory the Seventh." This is the posthumous book the manuscript of which so remarkably twice escaped destruction at the hands of the Commune.

THE GLASGOW NEWS is the title of a new conservative daily paper which has been started under the editorship of R. H. Patterson, a gentleman formerly well known on the London press.

IT IS ASSERTED at Berlin that Field Marshal Count Wrangel—"Papa Wrangel," as he is popularly called—is engaged in the task of writing his autobiography. The book promises to be amusing. Unfortunately, however, it is not to be published, but will be reserved for private circulation only among the Field Marshal's friends.

THE PUBLICATION is expected shortly of M. Charles de Flandre's translation of Professor Petit's "History of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots." The work was begun some twelve years ago, under the auspices of the Empress Eugénie, and has been wrongly attributed to her.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia:—"A Great Novel," a romance, from the German of Van Duvall; "Honey and Gall," poems, by Francis S. Salters; Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic" (volume 3 of new edition).

From Harper & Brothers:—"Sub-Tropical Rambles, Personal Experiences and Adventures in the Mauritius," by Nicholas Pike.

From Lee, Shepard & Dillingham:—"His Marriage Vow," by Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin.

From E. J. Hale & Son:—"Sea Gift," a novel, by Edwin W. Fuller.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Condition of the St. Louis Mutual Company.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26, 1873.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company last night the report on the condition of the affairs of that company up to October 1, which has just been prepared by Edwin W. Bryant, Actuary of the Life Association of America; Emory McClintock, Actuary of the Northwestern Life, of Milwaukee, and J. H. Kellogg, Actuary of the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois, was presented and adopted.

This report gives the total assets of the company at $5,948,989; total liabilities and reserves, at four and a-half per cent, $6,360,279. Excess of liabilities on this basis, $411,289.

There is, however, an excess of assets over the liabilities, and a six per cent reserve of $741,753, and as the company is allowed to do business in some States on the six per cent reserve, it is claimed and asserted by the board that the company is perfectly solvent. An address by the board taking this ground has been issued and will be sent to all the policy holders. The suits against the company by E. A. Whitcomb and the suit against Whitcomb by the company have been mutually withdrawn, and the suits against the company by W. Selby, late State Superintendent of Insurance, have been laid over by Judge Modell, of the Circuit Court, till General Blair, successor to William Selby, has been qualified and installed in office, when the case can be taken up on motion.

OBITUARY.

John C. Heenan.

A telegram from Salt Lake City under date of yesterday, 26th inst., conveys the following information to the HERALD:—John C. Heenan, the prize fighter, died on Saturday morning near Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, while on the way to San Francisco. He was a victim of consumption. His body was brought to Ogden, where a casket has been sent from this city for the conveyance of it to New York. The name of the deceased will be long remembered by the American people on account of his prize ring battles with John Morrissey and the late Tom Sayers, the champion of England. Heenan was born in Troy, N. Y., where his father was employed in an iron foundry. The young man worked for a time in the same establishment, but ultimately threw up the sledge hammer of iron for the sledge hammer fistic practice of the "manly art." He obtained considerable notoriety in this line during a few years, and then engaged Morrissey on the Canadian border line, but was defeated by the latter before a dozen of rounds were fought. Heenan sustained an accident during the fight, to which his backers attributed his ill luck. The great pluck and endurance which he displayed during his encounter with Sayers—when a stranger in a foreign land—commended him to the generous sentiment of the British people, with whom he has since remained popular. Some years ago Heenan sustained a very serious injury, by reason of an accident which occurred when on one of the English railways, and for which the company compensated him by paying a heavy bill of damages without going into court. His physical system never completely recovered from the effects of the shock which it then received. So, after lingering with more or less hope since, John C. Heenan has just now passed away from life.

Cyrus Wakefield.

Cyrus Wakefield, a well known citizen of Eastern Massachusetts, dropped dead at his residence, in the town of Wakefield, yesterday, the 26th inst. He was a man of considerable prominence, and had served in both branches of the Legislature and other places of trust and honor. He was immensely wealthy, and a few years ago gave the town a costly public hall and library in recognition of the honor of having the place named after him. He was one of the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and was the only manufacturer of of rattan goods in New England, and also a heavy importer of East India goods. He was one of the founders and the principal stockholder of the Boston *Daily Globe*. There were rumors of his failure in business a few days ago; but we are assured that he always paid 100 cents on a dollar up to the moment of his decease. Mr. Wakefield returned home on Saturday night in his usual health and good spirits and slept undisturbed till morning. He took his usual bath and dressed for breakfast, descending to the sitting room, while his wife followed to the dining room adjoining. Returning immediately she found him sitting before the open fire, with a paper in his hand, dead. He was born in Roxbury, N. H., in 1811. He commenced life poor, but early in life became one of the largest importers in Boston. His manufactory at Wakefield gives steady employment to some 1,300 hands.

Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, D. D.

Rev. Samuel Braze Babcock, D. D., died at the Evars House, Boston, on Saturday afternoon, 25th inst. Dr. Babcock was born in Boston in 1808, and was a son of Samuel H. Babcock, a leading dry goods merchant. After receiving a thorough collegiate education at Harvard he graduated in 1830 in the class of Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. G. Washington Warren, Jonathan Wheeler Beemis, Nathaniel Austin and Isaac Appleton Jewett. Having elected to follow the ministry, he studied with Bishop Hopkins, of New Hampshire, and in 1832 went to Dedham, where he became rector of the St. Paul's Society, and for forty-one years labored faithfully. About a week ago, while attending a meeting at the rooms of the Episcopal Association, he was stricken with paralysis, and although the physicians gave hopes of his rallying, the shock was too severe for his enfeebled condition, and about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon he quietly passed away. One of his last ministerial acts was in taking part at the burial of Bishop Randall.

W. G. Lapham.

A telegram from Syracuse, N. Y., under date of 26th inst., reports to the HERALD as follows:—William G. Lapham, Superintendent of the Middle Division of the New York Central Railroad, died yesterday, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The deceased was the civil engineer in the construction of the old Auburn and Rochester Railroad; also built the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad, and was for several years its Superintendent. Twelve years ago he was appointed Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Central, continuing so, under the administrations of Dean Richmond, Henry Keep and Mr. Vanderbilt, until his death.

General C. Craufurd Hay.

The death is announced, from London, of Lieutenant General C. Craufurd Hay, Colonel of the Ninety-third (Sutherland Highlanders) regiment of British infantry, which took place at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, where he had gone with a view of benefiting his health, having returned recently from the Cape of Good Hope an invalid, aged sixty-one years. He entered the army as ensign in the Nineteenth regiment of foot in June, 1824. He was appointed Commandant and Inspector General of Instruction of the School of Musketry, at Hythe, in April, 1854, which post he held till October, 1867. In February, 1868, he was appointed Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces and Lieutenant Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Lieutenant General Wynyard, C. B. He obtained his commissions as lieutenant, captain and major in succession by purchase; became lieutenant colonel, August 30, 1842; colonel, June 20, 1854; major general, October 26, 1858, and lieutenant general, January 20, 1867. He was appointed colonel of the Ninety-third Sutherland Highlanders in August, 1868.

Count de Strzelecki.

Paul Edmund Count de Strzelecki, or, as he lately desired to be called, Sir Edmund Strzelecki, has died at his residence in Saville row, London, at the age of seventy-seven years. Count de Strzelecki came from an old Polish family; but, like many others of his countrymen, owing to political circumstances, he sought an asylum in England. Early in life he was a great traveller, and on his way from China he happened to land at Sydney, and there met Sir George Gipps, the Governor, at whose suggestion Count de Strzelecki explored a great portion of Australia, traversing districts which were then unknown to previous explorers. In his explorations he discovered specimens of gold. On his arrival in England, after his travels in New South Wales, he received a welcome from the Colonial Secretary, and many who had learned of his eminent scientific knowledge and of his extensive travels became his warmest friends. He was selected as one of the commissioners for the relief of the Irish famine in 1847-8, and it was during the last-mentioned year that, while discharging his duties as one of the commissioners, he was stricken by fever at Mayo. He recovered after a short but sharp attack, and assisted to promote the emigration of many impoverished families to Australia. The government, in consideration of his valuable services during the famine, nominated him in 1848 a Companion (Civil) of the Order of the Bath, and further rewarded him in 1869 by creating him a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, an honor which he highly prized. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in June, 1853; was a D. C. L., and a member of several of our learned societies.

POISONING A WIFE.

A Pennsylvania Physician Suspected of Murder.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1873.

Dr. Jeremiah Hess, of Quincy, Franklin county, Pa., was arrested on Friday on the charge of poisoning his wife. He is fifty-three years of age, and had been married over twenty years. Recently he and his wife had been living unhappily, on account of his ill-treatment of her. He was reported to have formed illicit connections with other women, and would boast of them to her face. Six weeks ago he said to acquaintances that she would die suddenly, and a week previous to her death he left her and went to board at another house in the village. On Monday he returned to her, and on Tuesday, as she was preparing breakfast, she fell to the floor and almost immediately expired.

On account of his bad character there were strong suspicions that he had caused her death. She was to have been buried on Thursday, but on the morning of that day her sister made the usual affidavit before a justice of the peace, and the burial was forbidden.

The acting Coroner summoned a jury and had a post-mortem examination made, when the contents of the stomach were taken and given in charge of physicians to look for evidences of poison. The post-mortem revealed the fact that her other organs were sound, and there were no indications of natural death. Hess was bailed to await the result of further examination. He had been expelled from the Dunker Church as an unworthy member.

AN ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1873.

Daniel R. Watson, formerly secretary of several building associations of this city, was arrested at Erie, Pennsylvania, and brought here on Friday last on a requisition, three indictments for forgery having been found against him. The forgeries are on city banks and said to amount to about $4,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Patrick Bergan, aged fifty-eight, missing from Lowell, Mass., since the 20th inst., was yesterday found dead in the canal at the Merrimack street depot.

George C. Megathlin, mate of the schooner H. Adelbert, from Alexandria for Boston, died at Lewes, Del., Saturday.

There was a light fall of snow at Omaha, Neb., yesterday morning.

The Modocs passed Ogden yesterday in a special train for Wyoming.

Baldwin's expedition has discovered a large and valuable deposit of cinnabar in Northern Arizona.

Died.

LAYTON.—On Sunday, October 26, at his residence, No. 10 Bergen street, Brooklyn, MENRY S. LAYTON.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[*For other Deaths see Eighth Page.*]

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A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

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Ask for Madame Porter's Cough Balsam. Its virtues have been tested by thousands for many years in the treatment of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, diseases only for which it is designed.

A.—A.—Send Your Cleaning and Dyeing to LORD'S offices, 630 and 934 Broadway and 118 Eighth avenue, and secure elegance and beauty of workmanship.

Beauty Bewitches the Soul of Man; to win her smile he will fling treasures at her feet, will surrender his life, nay, the immortality of his soul. Ladies, beauty is a talisman that draws the most flinty hearted man to your embrace. Secure beauty by using DR. GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER, a well known, efficacious and innocent preparation for the skin. Found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S depot, 48 Bond street, and druggists.

"Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Winds."—This Shakespearian edict is likely to be obeyed speedily. So is the suggestion that gentlemen of taste should buy their HATS at KNOX'S. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach.—Pain in the stomach, bowels or side cured by the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. Purely vegetable and all healing. The great internal and external remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Democrats, Arouse.—Ninth Assembly District.—Grand Ratification Meeting, at Columbia Garden, 97 and 99 Greenwich avenue, on October 27, 1873, at 8 o'clock P. M., to ratify the State, City and County Nominations. Come one, come all. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:—Hons. S. S. Cox, J. W. Chandler, F. B. Spinola, A. S. Sullivan, J. S. Thayer, H. Schroeder, J. J. GORMAN, Chairman. Wm. H. Doass, Secretary.

Don't Buy an Elastic Truss Till You have seen POMEROY'S, price $3, at 744 Broadway.

Exercise.—Wood's Gymnasium, Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.—Classes now forming. Turkish Bath, Boxing and Fencing departments, day and evening. Special