

In all parts of the city. The Fire Department is not adequately furnished with machines and men, and it is in reality powerless to supply the deficiencies. The proper authorities should provide for the outfit of the moneys requisite to a thorough organization. Yet more than this remains to be done. The system of fire escapes should be widely and generally applied, and scuttles and other outlets from our private and public houses should be closely scrutinized, in order that they may always be accessible to those driven by smoke and flame.

Yesterday's Sermons.
Mr. Beecher yesterday instructed and edified his hearers with a discourse on the expediency of Christ's physical absence from the earth and the divisions of the Church which have resulted therefrom. He took up the logic of the men who reason that if they had lived in the days of Christ, or if He lived now, so that they could see Him and feel Him, their faith would be so much stronger and the unity of faith in the Church would be so much surer, and asked, "Is it desirable to have unity of belief in the Church? Mr. Beecher thinks it is not desirable in the sense in which men talk about this unity, though it is very desirable in the sense in which Christ speaks of it. He thinks it is not quite certain that men would believe in Jesus if they could see Him to-day any more than they do, or than men did when He lived among them. Mr. Beecher favors variety of belief, honestly entertained and taken in love, and believes that Jesus in heaven is near to every believer and ready to help all.

Dr. J. D. Fulton took the story of Ananias and Sapphira (Acts v.) from which to preach a sermon for money to his people, and one pertinent question which he asked is one that should be sounded from every pulpit in the land, "Is it perilous to be dishonest in dealing with God?" Ananias believed it was safe to tamper with God, and he acted under the belief that no one knew the secret of his theft and lying but himself and his wife. But Satan knew his man, and though he had tried the one hundred and twenty ministers with whom Ananias was associated there was only one fell. Instead of making such an ado over one that falls we should rejoice over the many who remain firm and true.

Mr. Frothingham thinks it is not fair to expect individuals to live up to their belief. We have to consult the drift of opinion of the people among whom we live. The best appointed train in the world will not run forty miles an hour over a stubble field. The Hebrews' belief that they are an elect people, Mr. Frothingham thinks, is what made them what they were, keeps them together as brothers to-day and which has given to us the Old Testament. The Christian's belief that Christ is the Redeemer of mankind makes him hold the salvation of his soul as of primal importance, and consider every other religion but Christianity a superstition. And yet there are good people, Mr. Frothingham thinks, who are not Christians, who believe this world is everything and who seek to make it as good as they can.

The Rev. Mr. Miller reviewed Father Lake's latest utterances on the common school system of education here, and has joined issue with him on that question, believing that "our national honor has been insulted." The discourse is, therefore, given in the spirit of a man who alone had to defend not only the national honor, but the entire system of secular and religious education throughout the land. It does not breathe any of the gentle, forbearing spirit of the Great Teacher, and is designed rather to provoke enmity and ill-will than peace and amity. Matters extraneous to the question in issue are introduced for the purpose of giving fresh broadsides to "the Papists" and "the Jesuits."

Dr. McGlynn opposed the union of Church and State, believing such union to be injurious to the best interests of religion. In his sermon yesterday he combated the notion that religion is and should be "as free as the air we breathe," and said very truly that it was simply absurd to expect it to be given anywhere free of expense to those who seek or benefit by its ministrations. And there is no more sacred duty, and no higher privilege, he thinks, than to contribute, at the expense of some self-sacrifice, to the building up of God's altar and the support of the charities that naturally cluster around it.

Father McNamee gave an exposition of the parable of the laborers hired to go into the vineyard, and commented upon the ingratitude and indifference of mankind toward God and His work. The remembrance of what Christ has done for us should compel us to be faithful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord.

The Rev. Father Meagher tried to dispel from the minds of his hearers the idea of the potency of "the almighty dollar" to do all things for them. The late panic was an illustration of the folly of trusting in money and at the same time a punishment of the sin of idolatry indicated by such trust.

Father Garech opened a mission in Brooklyn yesterday.

OUR CHARITIES are again described in the HERALD this morning, and especially with reference to the manner in which the moneys are disbursed. The entire community is interested in the operations of these societies, and will closely scrutinize any extravagance or unnecessary expenditure. Salaries, of course, must be paid, and \$4,500,000 can hardly be distributed without considerable expenses, yet they should not be excessive.

COLLISIONS AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—Mr. Houghton, of California, has very properly taken up the subject of collisions at sea, and has provided in his bill for the onco of prevention. The amazing and reckless indifference of the ocean steamship lines, their penchant for tawdry ornamentation and cheap glitter have been subjects of regret on the part of those who still attach importance to the security of human life. Legislation of the character demanded in this bill is what the country needs, not alone in this special instance, but in all cases where monopoly is arrogant and reckless.

ENGLAND.

Progress of the Election Polls—Conservative Gains—Cabinet Influence Defeated at Chatham—The Attorney General Returned—An Oppositionist Reinforcement of Eight Members.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Feb. 1, 1874.
The polls were opened yesterday in Guildford, Chatham, Kidderminster, Maidstone, Andover and North Lincolnshire.

The conservatives were victorious, holding their own in all the elections except that at Barnstable, and electing their candidates in eight boroughs represented by liberals in the last Parliament. The liberals show a gain of only one member, having defeated the conservatives at Barnstable.

CHATHAM CARRIED BY A CONSERVATIVE.
Rear Admiral George Elliot, conservative, was elected at Chatham by a majority of 669, although the dockyard and other government establishments there give the Ministry great influence. At the last election he was defeated by the liberal candidate, Mr. Otway, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had a majority of 184.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL UNOPPOSED.
Mr. Henry James, the Attorney General, and Mr. A. C. Barclay, the former liberal member, were both returned from Taunton without opposition.

RE-INDOEMENT OF A LIBERAL.
Mr. Onslow, liberal, was re-elected at Guildford by 243 majority against twenty-one at the last election.

RESULT OF A SEVEN DAYS' STRUGGLE.
During the week there were forty-eight elections, and the result is that twenty liberals and twenty-eight conservatives are returned to serve in the new Parliament.

The Latest Returns—A Home Rule Victory in Ireland.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—Midnight.
The liberals have carried Maidstone, electing both their candidates.

A conservative has been returned from Bewdley, in Worcestershire, and the Home Rule candidate from the borough of Carlou, Ireland.

GERMANY.

Bismarck Not in Episcopal Correspondence with Gladstone.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Feb. 1, 1874.
The report from Paris that Bismarck had written to the British government relative to the attitude of the ultramontane press and the Roman Catholic bishops is contradicted.

ASHANTEE.

A Royalist Embassy Suing for Peace—The British Will Negotiate in Coomassie.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Feb. 1, 1874.
A despatch from Cape Coast Castle states that twelve ambassadors from the Ashantees recently arrived in the British camp suing for peace.

Sir Garnet Waseley replied that he would only treat with the King himself at Coomassie.

DIPLOMATIC USAGE SAID TO HAVE BEEN VIOLATED BY THE ENGLISH.
It is reported that General Waseley has detained the Ashantee ambassadors as hostages for some British sailors taken prisoners by the enemy.

ACHEEN.

Cholera in the Hostile Camps—Rumor of the Death of the Sultan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
THE HAGUE, Feb. 1, 1874.
A despatch from Padang reports that the cholera has broken out in Acheen.

It is rumored that the Sultan of Acheen has died of the disease and that the war is virtually over.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Catherine Meagher, aged 103 years, died last Friday in Boston.

Captain Ward, of the British Army, is quartered at the Brevoort House.

General W. L. Burr, Postmaster of Boston, is staying at the Astor House.

John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public Schools of Boston, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.

Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson left one daughter, an interesting young lady, who is now at school in Charlotte, N. C.

Lieutenant General A. H. Sheridan and Colonel George A. Forsyth arrived from Washington yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The present is Mr. Fox's last week at the Grand Opera House. Max Bruch seems to be the coming man in musical circles in Europe.

The Strakos Italian Opera Company commence their Boston season this evening.

Amy Stone and "Clarette" may be seen at Wood's Museum next Monday evening.

Wendell Phillips lectures next Monday night at Association Hall on "Street Life in Europe."

Next Thursday evening is set apart at the Lyceum for the Young Ladies' Charitable Union entertainment.

A Mr. G. Bartlett is to be visible at Lyric Hall next Friday and Saturday evenings in statutory and tableaux.

The National Conservatory and the New York Conservatory of Music are now incorporated as one institution.

Mr. Rullmann will, probably, engage a company to support Mme. Lucca from the resident German artists in this city.

The fifteenth week of Mr. Wallace's season at his own theatre will be introduced this evening with a repetition of "Money."

Mrs. D. P. Bowser, one of the very best of our native actresses, appears to-night as Lady Audley at Mrs. Conway's theatre.

Mr. Thomas' third matinee will be held at Steiny Hall next Saturday. Mr. Myron W. Whitney and Mr. Bernhard Listemann will appear.

Miss Charlotte Lushman will this evening read scenes from "The Merchant of Venice" and some miscellaneous selections at Steiny Hall.

Next Saturday afternoon is to be devoted, at Bryan's Opera House, to the benefit of the Foundling Hospital. The entire minstrel troupe will appear.

The annual concert of St. Thomas' choir will be given on Thursday evening week at Association Hall, under the direction of Mr. George William Warren.

An English version of "La Grande Duchesse," to be given at the Olympic by the Holman troupe this evening, will begin at eight and end at a quarter past nine.

Rubinstein's tour of Italy has been a remarkable success. The great pianist is understood to have given up his intention to apply himself exclusively to composition.

The applause won and deserved by Mrs. J. B. Booth in "La Femme de Feu" is a reason for cherishing a reasonable expectation of her debut in Bellini's new play, "Elena."

Bristow's Arcadian symphony, descriptive of the journey of an emigrant train on the Plains to their destination, will be played at the Philharmonic rehearsal on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Rowe's success with "The Geneva Cross" prepares one to anticipate with kindness his dramatization of "The Last of the Mohicans," presently to be produced at Niblo's.

Miss Thursty, Miss Henne, Messrs. Sohst and Fatsch and the Seventh Regiment Band appear at Steiny Hall on Friday evening for the benefit of the chapel fund of the Madison Avenue Reformed church.

No doubt the forthcoming Sunday concerts at the Grand Opera House will be meritorious and attractive, but we question the good taste of announcing the Twenty-second regiment uniform as one of the chief charms.

On the evening of Saturday, February 23, the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association will, at the Academy of Music, play "Love's Sacrifice," for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Fund Association and the Hebrew Relief Fund.

A French performance will be given at the Lyceum next Saturday evening for the benefit of the family of the late M. Edgar. The programme will comprise "Quatre Femmes en un Va," "Esclave du Mari," and a miscellany to which M. G. Regamey and the Martens will contribute.

To-morrow evening an entertainment is to be given at the Union League Theatre for the benefit of the St. Barnabas Industrial Society, under the charge of the ladies connected with the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. An amateur club of local celebrity will assist.

An interesting and valuable discovery has just been made at Prague. Portions of the opera of "Don Giovanni," entirely in the handwriting of Mozart, have been found in the theatre where the first representation of the great work took place. The Museum at Vienna has purchased the treasure for \$280.

M. Petit recently represented Mephistopheles, in "Faust," in Milan, Italy, and in so novel a manner that he was coldly received. He differed from all other performers, the audience knew, by following the ideas of author and composer. Just as Goethe did M. Petit represented Mephistopheles as lame, and, having the sanction of M. Gounod, he sang some of the music faster than it is usually sung.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE BY INDIANS.

It Is Not Yet Confirmed.
YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 1, 1874.
The report of the massacre of woodchoppers, near Fort Rice, is not fully credited here. A despatch received from General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, to-day, says that the mail has arrived on time from Grand River with no report of any disturbance. A small marauding party of Sioux Indians recently made an attack on Poncas, but were easily repulsed and left. The open winter affords a good opportunity for Indians to get about, but all seems quiet as far as Fort Sully at least.

WORK ON FORT ADAMS STOPPED.

A Lack of Funds the Cause.
NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 1, 1874.
Work has been stopped from Washington to stop work upon the fortifications, &c., at Fort Adams, at this place. The workmen will be paid off to-morrow, and no further work will be performed until an indefinite time. The reason for this is the appropriation for the past year is used up, and that the one for 1874 is not yet available.

THE ROOF OF A MINE FALLS.

One Man Buried in Coal and Rock and Another Narrowly Escapes—The Remains Dug Out.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 1, 1874.
On last Thursday afternoon a portion of the roof of a coal mine, in Plains township, four miles from Wilkesbarre, belonging to the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, fell, crushing beneath it a laborer named Patrick McDonald. McDonald and the miner for whom he was working were engaged in robbing the pillars, when the roof commenced to crack. The miner heeded the warning and escaped unhurt, but McDonald tarried and a mass of 300 tons of rock and coal fell upon him.

The portion of the roof that fell was fully half an acre in extent and twelve feet in thickness. A large lot of workmen were at once engaged in removing the debris, and put forth the utmost exertions, hoping that McDonald might be alive. Work was carried on day and night, but not until to-day was his body reached and life found extinct.

His fingers were first seen sticking from under a huge boulder and the rocks had to be blasted before his body could be removed. His back, arms and legs were broken and he was otherwise crushed, and must have been killed instantly.

BOLD ROBBERY NEAR ALBANY.
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1874.
A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated during last night at the house of Andrew Murray, an aged farmer, living in the town of Guilfordland, about eight miles from this city, by four masked men, who bound Mr. Murray and his sister, the only occupants of the house, with cords, and then robbed the house. They stole a pair of valuable horses, which they harnessed to a sleigh, and made good their escape.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1874.
To-day Emiline Toet, aged thirty-eight, living at No. 1,344 Hancock street, was burned in a shocking manner by her clothes taking fire. During the excitement a watch and chain were stolen from a person in the house.

THE NASHUA CITY SAVINGS BANK.
NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 1, 1874.
The City Savings Bank will to-morrow commence paying depositors ten per cent without notice. This action is rendered necessary in account of the funds being invested largely in real estate, mortgages in this city and vicinity and in stocks, on which it is impossible to realize value at once. Notices for withdrawals have been issued since January 1st and in the opinion of the officers that the bank can pay all its liabilities if not compelled to sacrifice its securities.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Professor Proctor's Definition of His Theory of Evolution—Contrasted with That of Laplace—The Meteor System in Exhaustion when the Planetary Globes Were Fashioned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1874.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There are two or three points in your well written article on my theory of the solar system on which I should be glad, with your permission, to make a few remarks. My lecture is short, as I am lecturing every night and travelling, on the average, twelve hours a day; but, as I hope to have an opportunity to present my theory again to a New York audience, I shall only require to touch on the considerations suggested by your criticisms.

I would remark, first, that my theory is not wholly antagonistic to Laplace's. Both theories are based on evidence indicating, I think we may say demonstrating, the evolution of our solar system. And this, after all, is a point of greater popular interest than the indication of the manner of such evolution.

It is next to be noted that by the very requirements of my theory the meteor systems at present existing should be utterly insignificant compared with those existing millions of years ago. The process of evolution must have gone far towards completion when the planetary globes had been fashioned. Taking our earth, we know that millions of years have passed since she began to be peopled, and a much longer time since she existed as an intensely hot orb. During all these years she has been gathering up merely a few fragments left unburnt during the formation of the system—a few chips scattered about the mighty workshop in which the giant workmen, Attraction and Repulsion, had fashioned the solar system. Yet a goodly quantity of chips must have been collected by her in the process. The earth increases in mass each year by more than 2,000 tons. Since she was first formed, then, she must have increased by millions of millions of tons.

I have nothing to say about the mass of comets' tails. It may or may not be true that one horse could cart off their whole weight, but meteor trains attending on comets are no one-horse affairs. Taking even Professor Newton's estimate of one meteor to 900,000 cubic miles during the November shower of 1867, it is easily shown that during the continuance of that shower the earth gathered in at least a ton of matter; while, remembering the enormous extension indicated by the recurrence of the November shower in 1890, &c., we must ascribe to the November cluster of meteors a total mass of many millions of tons.

The fact is, the tail and the train of a comet are in no way to be confounded together. When a comet is in perihelion its tail lies at right angles to its train. If, by any chance, the Professor Asaph Hall calculates the mass of Encke's comet as exceeding that of many asteroids.

You speak of my theory as a "maneuver in favor of evolution, as opposed to and irreconcilable with the idea of a creation." This is not strictly correct. Evolution is irreconcilable with the idea of creation, as respects the evolved object, but not with the general idea of a creation. We know that a tree is developed from the seed, not specially created; but we do not consider the fact irreconcilable with the idea of a creation. I can see no reason why the evolution of a solar system, or even of a sidereal system, should be more so. It was to show this I viewed the matter that I introduced the illustration of the May flies, and compared our ideas of what we regard as the universe with the ideas—not more imperfect, in my opinion—which so ephemeral creatures might entertain.

Lastly, I must take exception to your remark that "the theory of evolution is a mere hypothesis." Rather, speculation in the field of science, it is a theory, which, duly nourished by observation and experiment, will bear as fruit discovered scientific facts. Destroy speculation, and science dies; for there never has been a single scientific discovery which had not its origin in speculation. Nevertheless, I can say nothing in favor of speculation, or, indeed, of theorizing, unless to be checked and guided by observation. But every useful observation I have ever heard of has been suggested by theory. The Baconian method, *par excellence*, has never yet to my knowledge achieved any noteworthy success, and it is one of the chief secrets of American success in science that the deductive rather than the inductive method has been favored by them; or rather that they have preferred a combination of the two methods to that reliance on the inductive method which has been favored in England by all save a few—among whom, however, are all the great leaders of scientific progress in Great Britain.

Pray excuse this hastily written note, as I have had but a few minutes in which to write, and believe me, faithfully yours,

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

Report of the Product of Corn and Hogs in the West.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1874.

The National Crop Reporter contains to-day estimates in relation to the percentage of the last crop of corn remaining in the hands of producers on January 1st, and estimates of the number of stock hogs in the hands of feeders at the same date; in comparison with the quantity and number on hand at the corresponding date of 1873.

In relation to corn, the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, which produced in 1873 upwards of 352,000,000 bushels, the average amount on hand at the date named is estimated at a fraction less than fifty per cent on an approximate quantity of 190,000,000 bushels. The average consumption was very uniform in all the States, being highest in Wisconsin, where it was sixty per cent. The unusually mild weather in the localities has aided largely in keeping down the home consumption, and the condition of the stock generally is better than was anticipated a month earlier.

The estimates upon stock hogs are for the same States named above, and indicate an average holding of over twenty-one per cent on the number on hand a year ago. The condition of the same is considerably better than the average. The high prices paid by packers and the scarcity of corn having caused an outflow of the marketable hogs and a stinting of the supply of root to those remaining.

The outlook is very poor for hogs for summer packing. A comparison of average prices in the States named on December 1st, 1873, and January 1st, 1874, shows a decided advance, although the indications are that the maximum has been about reached.

THE WAITE POLYGAMY TRIAL.

The Jury Disagree and Are Discharged.
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1, 1874.

After the counsel for the defence concluded, County Attorney Lobry summed up for the government, occupying two and a half hours. The judge was fifty-five minutes in delivering his charge.

The jury retired at half-past seven, and at half-past eleven o'clock came in for further instructions; not having reported at midnight, the Court was adjourned.

At half-past twelve the jurors sent word to the judge that they were unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood nine or ten minutes and three or four in conviction.

The court room remained crowded with men and women until the adjournment.

BESLEY ACQUITTED.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 1, 1874.
The jury in the case of Besley, on trial for the murder of Lloyd L. Cary, the late editor of the Cumberland Times, in October last, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" at precisely ten o'clock last night, amidst deafening cheers from the crowd in the court room, and the jury was then escorted home by the crowd, cheering all the way.

INJUNCTION ISSUED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1, 1874.
Yesterday, in the United States District Court, Judge Cadwalader issued an injunction against the Franklin Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, restraining its officers and employes from making any disposition or transfer of the property of the corporation.

VALUABLE MILL BURNED.
PRINCETON, Somerset county, Md., Feb. 1, 1874.
The sawmill of Cobb Brothers was burned here last night. The loss is about \$12,000.

GREAT FIRE IN SOUTH NORWALK.

Destruction of the Old Well Hotel and Livery Stables—Sixteen Horses Burned—Loss \$75,000—List of Insurances.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 1, 1874.
The most destructive fire which has visited this city since it had an organization took place early this morning, and resulted in a large amount of damage. It broke out at six o'clock in the harness room adjoining S. H. Hopkins' livery stable, communicated with it and the Old Well Hotel, close by, and in less than three hours had levelled them all to the ground. South Norwalk has no fire engine of any kind, and it being Sunday and very early in the morning, few persons were made aware of the progress of the flames until they had gained headway. An alarm was promptly given after the discovery of the fire, but the Norwalk fire engine, which had a distance of over two miles to travel to reach the scene, did not arrive till after eight o'clock, when it was too late to render any practical aid in saving property. A heavy wind was blowing from the west at the time, which caused the fire to spread with wonderful rapidity. Great effort was made to save the stables and hotel, but the former succumbed, with all its carriages, harness, hay, and other material, the saddest feature of it being the

BURNING TO DEATH OF SIXTEEN HORSES.
A crowd of horrified inhabitants looking on, powerless to render any assistance; while the latter, a frame building and very extensive, was as a vast tinder box bursting into flame, which all the engines in Fairfield county would have been unable to cope with. Colonel F. F. Steadman, the proprietor, was among the first to observe the fire, and only succeeded in rousing his wife, family and guests from their slumbers in time to make good their escape. The harness room, which was burned, the wind carried the flames across Washington street and upon S. F. Peck's drug store, but by bringing a small hand fire engine to bear upon them it was saved. At one time the new block was on fire, but by the aid of axes the wooden cornice was knocked off and the building saved.

CHECKING THE FLAMES.
The Norwalk Fire Department and Pioneer and Rescue Hook and Ladder companies now arrived, and rendered valuable assistance in keeping the fire from further spreading; but, without doubt, for Mr. Dexter Fairbank, formerly of Norwalk, iron works, who got up steam and put the company's great force pump in motion, and to the engine which was used to bring a small hand fire engine to bear upon them it was saved. At one time the new block was on fire, but by the aid of axes the wooden cornice was knocked off and the building saved.

LOSS OF THE HOTEL.
The loss of the hotel, owned by Dudley P. Ely, who owned the hotel and stable building, also the brick blocks on either side of the street, is estimated at \$75,000. He estimates his losses at \$30,000, insured in the following companies:—The hotel, in the Firemen's Fund, \$10,000; the blocks, in the Farmers' and Merchants' Association, \$10,000; Westchester, New York, \$1,000; Niagara, New York, \$2,000; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, \$1,000; New York, New York, \$1,000; New York, New York, \$1,000; Liverpool, \$1,000; Williamsburg City, New York, \$1,000; Connecticut, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, \$500; Black River, New York, \$500; Farragut, New York, \$1,000.

SMALLER LOSSES.
The loss of F. F. Steadman & Son, of the hotel, will reach \$20,000; insured for about \$5,000. The store on Washington street, occupied by Ekan & Co., dry goods, was insured in the Fairfield Fire Insurance Company for \$2,500, and in the New York Plate Glass Company for \$500. Ely's block, occupied by D. Dayton, books and shoes, was insured for \$5,000 in the Atlas and National of Hartford, and the Narragansett of Rhode Island.

The loss on stock belonging to the gentlemen may reach \$1,000 each. Mr. Dayton was insured for \$4,000, principally in New York companies. Ekan & Co. were insured in the Hartford County for \$5,000. The stable was the largest, and said to have been the best kept of any in this portion of the State.

THE PENALTY OF NON-INSURANCE.
Mr. Hopkins, his proprietor, had his all invested in the stable since his policy of insurance expired, but the high rates for renewal asked since the panic impelled him to delay attending to the matter. He has the sympathy of all.

The hotel was of recent construction, very commodious, filled with guests, and was well kept. It was an attractive place of resort for the gentlemen. In addition to the above, Ekan & Co. and Swartz & Co., cigars and tobacco, was insured for \$5,000 in the Atlas and National of Hartford, and the Narragansett of Rhode Island.

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LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS TO CLUBS.
Address NEW YORK HERALD, New York City.

Are You Disturbed at Night and broken rest by a child's snoring and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? Ho, ho! at once get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A Trial of Mrs. Porter's Cough Balsam for the past 35 years has given proof of its efficiency in curing pulmonary troubles. It has living evidence of its unrivalled usefulness. 25c and 50c.

Bachelor's Hair Dye is Splendid! Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATHGEL'S Wig Factory, 15 Bond St., N. Y.

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.

Havana Bankers—J. B. Martinez & Co., 10 Wall street, New York, will pay the highest rates for Spanish Doubloons and Havana Bank Bills, &c.

Novelty—Carrage Cradle and Carriage combined, with patent adjustable canopy. Send stamps for circular to LEWIS F. THURMAN, No. 312 Broadway, New York, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Old Effectual Cough Remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The Man is Cruel to Himself Who Attempts to rally his exhausted energies with the ordinary commercial stimulants. The reaction is fearful. Build on the strength and renew the vitality of the system with DOLPHIN WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCINAPHS, the tonic that never fails.

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