

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

San Francisco Minstrels.—Negro Minstrelsy, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Globe Theatre.—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Lycium Theatre.—Fourth street and sixth avenue.—The Grand Duress, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Germania Theatre.—Fourth street.—Ultimeo, at 8 P. M.

Woods Museum.—Broadway, corner of Third street.—Macbeth, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Metropolitan Theatre.—No. 53 Broadway.—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Olympic Theatre.—No. 53 Broadway.—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Grand Opera House.—Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.—The Black Crook, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

Park Theatre.—Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—The Age, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Theatre Comique.—No. 84 Broadway.—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Booth's Theatre.—Corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—The Widow Hunt, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Roman Hippodrome.—Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Fete at Parkin, afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

Wallack's Theatre.—Broadway.—The Haubraun, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Terrace Garden Theatre.—Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue.—Variety, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

New York Stadt Theatre.—Bowery.—Der Oelbaum, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.—Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.—Yorick, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Bryant's Opera House.—West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—Negro Minstrelsy, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

Mrs. F. B. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.—The Little Theatre, and Camille, or the Cracked Heart, Mr. Stuart Robson, Matinee at 2 P. M.

Steinway Hall.—Fourteenth street.—Miss Fiedler's Rokohl's Concert, at 8 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear and colder.

Wall Street Yesterday.—Stocks were steady, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which declined in price sharply. Gold receded to 111½. Money was firm at 8½ and 4 per cent.

The News from the Argentine Republic indicates that the insurrectionists have met with reverses, but the surrender of General Mitre appears to lack confirmation.

The Calcutta Government is satisfied that Nana Sahib has not been taken. Thus another "claimant" is disposed of, and, in this case, much to the disappointment of the English.

The Police Commissioners yesterday decided that the cleaning of the streets and the removal of ashes and garbage should be done in the day time. If the streets are cleaned at any time the people will be delighted and surprised.

A Description of the Spanish prison in which Mr. Dockray is confined is given in our Madrid correspondence to-day. By the influence of Mr. Cushing he has been treated with much leniency of late, with more kindness, perhaps, than he will receive from some of the Washington officials.

The Sunday Law.—The petition recently addressed to the Police Commissioners by a large body of our most eminent and influential citizens touching the violations of the so-called Sunday law has been answered in the instructions issued by Superintendent Walling yesterday to the Police Captains to enforce the law prohibiting theatrical and musical exhibitions on Sunday. In respecting the law, therefore, which has ceased to be a dead letter, all parties interested in the interdicted Sunday amusements will avoid the hazards of an enforcement of the law.

The Report of the Secretary of War.—The annual report of the Secretary of War will show that the expenditures of his department, including rivers and harbors, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were \$46,325,808 21, and that for the year ending June 30, 1874, they were \$42,926,941 71, showing a reduction in round numbers of \$4,000,000. A larger general reduction was made in the army appropriation bill of the last session for the fiscal year ending 30th June next. The bill, however, pared down the various items for the service so closely, in the way of retrenchments, that we apprehend the necessity of some additional appropriations to meet deficiencies.

The Speakership of the Next House.

In the interviews with democratic members elected to the next Congress, which we print this morning, they express their preferences among candidates for the Speakership, and it appears from these interviews that the Speaker will probably be either Walker, of Virginia; Kerr, of Indiana, or Cox or Wood, of New York. In attempting to estimate their respective chances the only safe way is to put ourselves in a democratic point of view, since the choice will necessarily be determined by democratic public sentiment and democratic votes. The reasoning must not be regarded as our own, but as that of various sections of the democratic majority in the next House. If we had the selection of the Speaker a different order of considerations would be offered in support of our choice. We do not undertake to express our own wishes, but the probable motives which will govern the action of the democratic members on this subject. We will take up the four leading candidates in the order in which we have mentioned their names.

Beginning, then, with Gilbert C. Walker, it must be conceded that he is a man of energy and abilities, who is likely to make his mark in Congress, and that the election of a Southern member to the Speakership would be a proof of the disposition of the democratic party to treat the South precisely as if all unpleasant memories were effaced and the people of that section were entitled to their full share of public honors. If Mr. Walker's personal qualifications for the Speakership were high it would be politic as well as magnanimous to bestow upon him the most conspicuous national position in the immediate gift of the democratic party. But as Mr. Walker has never served in Congress it would be a hazardous experiment to put him in a place which requires not only tact, readiness and self-possession, but a familiar acquaintance with parliamentary proceedings and the rules of the House. There are few men who could acquit themselves with credit in the Speaker's chair at the beginning of their first term of service. The only new member we can think of in our time who could have stood such a test was the late Henry J. Raymond; but he would have succeeded in consequence of his previous training as the presiding officer of both branches of the New York Legislature. Mr. Walker has no such training, having never been a member of a legislative body. We have no doubt that Mr. Walker's inexperience will be regarded by a majority of the democratic members as an insuperable bar to his election. Nor would it have as conciliating effect on the South as might be inferred from the fact that he is sent to Congress from Virginia. He is a man of Northern birth and education who went to Virginia after the war. Though not a carpet-bagger in the offensive sense, he is too recent a resident of the South for his election to the Speakership to be regarded by that section as much of a compliment.

Michael C. Kerr is one of the purest, ablest and soundest men in the democratic party, and his election as Speaker would have the advantage of silencing all adverse criticism by the republican press. He is a man against whom there is nothing to be said, except by the inflationists of his own party, to whose views he has never truckled, even when his own election seemed to depend on subservience. He scorned and repudiated the financial heresies of the Indiana democratic platform, and was elected on his personal character. But his steady opposition to every species of financial quackery will weaken him with the democratic inflationists from the West and Southwest. Mr. Kerr ought to be a very acceptable candidate to the Eastern hard money democrats, whose views he has courageously maintained in the face of a strong local opposition in his own State. The election of so pronounced an anti-inflationist as Kerr to the Speakership would be equivalent to a party declaration in favor of a prompt return to specie payments; but the democratic members are so divided on this question that there would be some danger of a split if Mr. Kerr's claims were vigorously pushed. The one thing for which he is most conspicuous is the soundness of his fiscal views and the unfinching boldness with which he declares them; but, as the Western and Southwestern members will have a majority in the democratic caucus, his nomination is improbable unless they experience a change of heart within the ensuing year. Nor is it probable that the Eastern democrats will press him, as they do not wish to disclose the strength of the inflationists in their own party nor to run the risk of disturbing its harmony before the National Convention of 1876 declares the party creed on this subject. They will invent specious reasons for not making Mr. Kerr their candidate. They will say that the Speakership is not the only important position in the House; that the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means is, in a financial view, of more consequence; that Mr. Kerr is, of all the members elected to the next House, the one who is the most admirably qualified to be the head of that committee, and that, while it would not be difficult to find as good a presiding officer, it is impossible to select so trustworthy a financial guide among the members of the new House. Mr. Kerr himself will easily be persuaded to acquiesce in this view. It has been the practice of recent Speakers to give large entertainments and to make more social display than Mr. Kerr can afford. His honorable poverty, after long service in Congress, is one of his best titles to public respect, but it disqualifies him for meeting the social requirements of the Speakership on the scale that has for some time been established. His hands are clean not only of all participation in the salary grab but from every kind of illicit gains. But he has pride enough to wish to maintain the social dignity of the position if he should be elected Speaker, and might prefer the Chairmanship of Ways and Means even if it were the unanimous wish of the democratic members to make him their presiding officer.

Samuel S. Cox has some useful qualifications for the Speakership, and is personally very popular. He is an old member; is perfectly familiar with the rules of the House; he could not be obfuscated for a moment by any sharp parliamentary dodge, and he would be certain to treat the republican members with unexceptionable courtesy. He refused his share of the salary grab and his personal integrity has never been impeached. But the Southern members will probably prefer a

different candidate, because there has never been any tincture of Bourbonism in Mr. Cox's democracy and he was one of the earliest members of the party to accept the political results of the war. The Southern democrats would prefer a candidate who has made a more aggressive defence of their section, and the members from the South will have great influence in the democratic caucus. No man can be elected Speaker against their united opposition, and they are more likely to unite on some other member than on Mr. Cox.

Fernando Wood is the last name on the list, and he is likely to excite more positive feelings both of favor and repugnance than any of the others. There are grave objections to him in his own party, and they will be urged with heat and acrimony in the earlier stages of the canvass. He was a salary-grabber in 1873, and has a political record as Mayor of New York which is pretty certain to be dug up against him. But if these things could be obliterated Mr. Wood would be admitted to have as high qualifications for the Speakership as any democratic member of the new House. He has dignity of deportment, thorough acquaintance with parliamentary rules, great firmness, imperturbable self-possession and the wealth and manners for supporting the social requirements of the place. If he can get the vote of the Southern members it will be difficult for his Northern opponents to beat him, objectionable as they deem him in many respects. His position in 1861 will not hurt but strengthen him with the Southern democrats, and the back-pay argument is a sword with a double edge.

Mr. Carpenter, the republican presiding officer of the Senate, not only voted for and pocketed the back pay, but publicly defended it in elaborate speeches on the stump. This would estop the republicans from making any party capital out of Mr. Wood's election to a similar position in the other House, and it will be alleged by his supporters that the complimentary vote given him for the Speakership of the present Congress did not damage the party at all, as is proved by its great victories this year. His supporters will contend that there is less hazard in making him the Speaker of the next House than there was in making him the democratic candidate for that office in the last. The main argument urged in his behalf by his Northern supporters will be founded on an idea that has already been prominently put forth by the democratic organs—namely, that the chief business of the next House will be to probe and investigate the public departments and drag forth hidden abuses. It will be said by Mr. Wood's advocates that he is peculiarly fitted for presiding over a House of which this is to be the main business. He is so thoroughly familiar with the public men of the country and the methods of public business that he would seem to be especially fitted to appoint important committees, and raise the investigation from a partisan level to the dignity of an impartial reform of the government.

The Religious Question in Germany and England.

We print elsewhere this morning a most interesting conversation between our correspondent in Munich and the celebrated Dr. Dollinger. The name of this famous theologian has received a new prominence from recent events. As the friend and correspondent of Count Arnim there has been the theory that in some way he was connected with the fallen Minister. As the friend and correspondent of Mr. Gladstone, it has been thought that he in his day inspired the recent manifesto of the ex-Premier. These circumstances give special interest to his communications. Beyond this his opinions as the leader of the old Catholic Church, now a growing and already an important theological party, are always entitled to respect. The Doctor gives a radical construction to the views of Archbishop Manning in regard to the Vatican decrees. "An order from Rome," he says, "may decide the most important vote in Parliament." "The civil election in every Catholic country is now a thing quite uncertain, because it depends entirely upon the will of a foreign potentate." "This is the side of the question which ought to be studied in the United States."

We are not disposed to underrate the importance given to the will of the Pope by the Vatican decrees. We can understand how devout churchmen of the Catholic faith would, like the abolitionists in this country before the war, recognize a "higher law" in dealing with political affairs than the Statutes at Large. We could understand, for instance, how a Catholic clergyman would disobey the Falk laws if we were to pass them here, on the ground that there was a "higher law" from inflexible Rome that commanded him to disobey unjust laws, even at the risk of martyrdom. But there is nothing in this which other churchmen who do not serve Rome would not also do under similar circumstances. There is no law that could make a member of the Society of Friends or a Mennonite engage in war, no matter how grave the danger to the State. They recognize a "higher law" than the command of the country. Consequently Papal infallibility is practically only a form of that infallibility which is inseparable from the religious office, and the belief of every minister of every evangelical creed, that he is the Ambassador of Christ, who is the Lord and ruler of heaven and the earth. As a theological speculation this is undoubtedly correct. But practically it has no force. It is impossible that free citizens in any country, in England or in America, would await orders from Rome before voting, or that the members of Congress or the House of Commons, no matter how devout their religious faith, would be governed in their duties by the wishes of a foreign priest, who knew nothing of the internal economy of politics, whose time was absorbed in masses and religious offices, and who, with all his infallible wisdom, probably did not know whether the Mississippi or the Rio Grande was the boundary of Mexico, or whether Chicago was an island or a seaport town. To state this case as even a possibility is to show at once its absurdity. Dr. Dollinger seems to us to present an extravagant case when he assumes that the effect of the Vatican decrees will be to impose the will of the Pope upon the civil conscience of any intelligent American or Englishman.

Diphtheria and the Board of Health.

Somewhere in this town, it is believed, there is a Board of Health. Regularly, at least, there are published some well poised paragraphs of vital statistics, which are given as emanating from an officer of the Board of Health, and if there is an officer of the Board of Health, "argal," as the Gravedigger would put it, there is a Board of Health, unless, instead, the Registrar is a "survival," a mere relic and evidence of an extinct existence. There is a tradition that once upon a time, on one of the occasions when this city was visited by the cholera, an upper section was divided from the lower section by a board fence, and that in the familiar and irreverent style of the people that fence was called the Board of Health. Perhaps that Board of Health was of very great service in its time, especially as it is now recognized that prevention of the spread of cholera has pretty definite relation to the prevention of intercourse with the infected. It is to be presumed that that conservative Board of Health kept quiet and remained in absolute ignorance of the nature of the disease that it was keeping down—keeping down town, at all events. It prevented the spread of cholera without any consciousness of the way in which it did it. On the part of our present Board of Health we could be satisfied with a similar efficiency against the existing epidemic of diphtheria. Our Board of Health is like the other board in nearly every respect except the important one—it does not control the disease. It is very quiet, which is commendable and easy. We trust it knows there is an epidemic of diphtheria, and knows at least the etymology of the name. But on this point there is no evidence. Winter is coming, however, and is the season when the conditions of life in the city are such as to afford the fullest way to the ravages of a malady that a deficient sanitary administration has permitted to linger through the summer with sufficient force to give it a dreadfully effective start when the time for its greatest activity comes; and there is reason to believe as things go that the Board of Health will know what diphtheria is before the winter is over.

The Excise Monkeys.—An attempt is said to have been made to induce the Commissioners of Excise to retain the license money in their possession until after January 1 in the belief that if paid into the Sinking Fund and not be distributed among the charitable institutions already selected to receive it. The Excise Commissioners are said to be anxious to secure the benefit of the money to the charitable institutions, and hence refuse to accept Comptroller Green's suggestion that it be withheld. The attempt to divert the amount from the purposes of charity would not succeed, as the constitutional amendments clearly authorize such a use of the excise moneys as is already provided for by law.

The Workingmen.—A number of property holders have requested Commissioner Van Nort to employ upon uptown improvements more men and to pay less wages.

Rapid Transit and "Regenerated New York." The new Mayor has a pleasant duty to perform in clearing the way for the Mayor who is to come with New Year's. Mr. Vance will make a pleasant interval between the animosities inspired by the much abused but now lamented Havemeyer and the new Wickham, who comes crowned with hopes and opportunities, and has before him the sunniest path ever opened to a high ambition. Whatever the other duties of these administrations there are two that are immediate. These we expect from Mr. Vance and Mr. Wickham. By this we mean that Mr. Vance can begin the work—for a good work cannot begin too soon—and Mr. Wickham can take hold and finish it.

The first is the paving of Fifth avenue. Here is the finest street in the Union, and the principal thoroughfare in New York. Its condition is a disgrace and a danger. Fifth avenue is the spinal column of Manhattan Island. It is the main entrance to the Park, the poor man's promenade, the rich man's pleasure drive. The metropolis must grow along Fifth avenue, every year adding to its usefulness and its necessity. Now why not make such a street of it as the avenue of the Champs Elysees or Fall Mall? We do not wish any more experiments in paving—any coal or tar or wood, or asphalt mixtures, which will not stand the first spring rains—but a well laid Macadam pavement of honest, genuine stone, sincerely laid, not by the Garveys and Ingersolls, of Tammany Hall, but by good pavers and masons. A pavement could be made that would last for a generation. It might cost a little more, but its economy would be manifest to our children.

What May Happen in France.

President MacMahon declares very plainly his intention to occupy his position "up to the last day with unshaken firmness and scrupulous respect for law." He has been appointed for seven years, and, no matter what laws may be made to the contrary, he will hold his place for that time, with military force if necessary. He thus presents to the country one fixed point, around which it may construct a government, and gives the guarantee of his word that that point shall not be disturbed meantime if he can help it; and with this assurance he urges the Assembly to mature the constitutional bill so long under consideration. It is evident, therefore, that the conflict is to turn at an early hour upon the passage or defeat of the schemes for organized government thus referred to, and that the trial of the strength of respective parties is to be made in support of favorite constitutional projects on the liberal side and against all such projects on the side of the monarchists and the radicals; and equally evident that the important alternative of dissolution is in the balance.

It is alleged that seventy Deputies of the Extreme Right are committed against the constitutional bills, and, further, that Chambord's recent intimation as to the proper conduct of a "true royalist" may determine a number of adherents of the Right Centre to a similar opposition. No doubt the first statement is true, and the truth of the other is, at least, highly probable. In addition to these elements of opposition the measure has also to encounter the hostility of the whole of the Extreme Left and of a large section of republicans nearer the Centre, who, though not red as the radicals, are of a sufficiently positive hue. With these accumulated difficulties in the way the constitutional bills cannot pass, and the likelihood is imminent that obstacles enough will be found to insure their defeat at least in any form in which they have yet appeared.

The constitutional projects are propositions for the organization of the existing government in a more or less positive constitutional form; and at the same time that they give to the government that organization and authority which it demands they define its powers, and the most favored of them also extends the vitality of the present Chamber to the year 1880, and assumes, as part of the scheme, an electoral law by whose provisions a new Chamber will be chosen. On the one hand the elements of the Right oppose this because it definitely accepts the Republic—in name at least—and ends the "provisional" by a solution not to their taste; while the radicals oppose it because they allege that the Assembly has not constituent powers and cannot justly constitute even the Republic; the more moderate of the Left are against it because it continues the Assembly, and they favor dissolution; and other republicans, not far from M. Thiers in the political distribution, make an opposition to the project, which is a mere cover for personal opposition.

And if a constitutional project of some character is not carried what then? Then the Centre Gauche or conservative republicans will apparently give up the hope they have hitherto indulged of organizing the Republic under the Septennate. Filled with apprehension over the possibilities of a personal government not restrained by system and not accepted by law as an expression of the national will, they will vote for a dissolution with the whole Left to the furthest extreme. Dissolution can be carried with the vote it will thus receive, as can also whatever enactment may be necessary for proceeding to the choice of a national Assembly with constituent powers. With the board cleared and the country called to elect an Assembly of that nature it will be like the recurrence of '89. Instead of resulting from calm discussion of political principles the next Chamber would be the issue of an enthusiastic delirium of republicanism.

Any new Assembly, so created, would be at direct issue with the present government, and President MacMahon might be called upon to give practical effect to the declaration that he will hold office for the seven years for which he was chosen by force if necessary. Without regard, however, to what might be the conduct of a new Chamber, we must at present recognize the fact that dissolution is no unlikely result of the present situation. Timidity, however, is now an important element in French politics, and at the last moment whole factions seem suddenly to abandon, from mere want of resolution, a definitely formed purpose; and, unless calculations come to naught through the operation of that influence, we may safely declare that the conflict in France has reached a stage where either a definite constitutional scheme will be accepted or dissolution will be voted.

Louisiana in Congress.

It has been trumpeted far and wide that the Louisiana question is one of the first that will be taken up by Congress, and that Morton has been telegraphed to and is hastening from California to Washington to defend the sinking cause of Kellogg against the expected onsets of Senator Carpenter. But Morton ought to have learned something from the result of the recent elections. He, the champion of Kellogg, lost his State, while Carpenter, who exposed the usurpation with mastery force and eloquence, handsomely redeemed Wisconsin, which the democrats carried last year. Wisconsin, instead of being swept along with the tide of democratic victories, is the one conspicuous exception to the general advance of the democratic hosts. But the only thing that is pleaded in Carpenter's favor is his vigorous opposition to the Louisiana usurpation and his manly exposure of the frauds by which it was accomplished. He has saved his State, whereas Morton, who took the other side, lost Indiana, and returns to Washington this winter a mortified and crestfallen man. The contrast between the popular verdict in Wisconsin and in Indiana foreshadows the result of Kellogg's vain appeal to Congress.

The popular decision against the Louisiana usurpation has been pronounced with such vehement emphasis, that even Durell, its chief tool, has felt constrained to resign and flee from the wrath to come. Durell has imitated the prudence of the snakes in Ireland after the arrival of St. Patrick:—

And the snakes committed suicide To save themselves from slaughter. If the republicans in Congress are in a

A Scene in the Reichstag.

With steadily increasing swiftness Germany is approaching a period of internal conflict—the logical result of Bismarck's policy. The bitter feeling which exists in Alsace and Lorraine and in Bavaria was expressed yesterday in the Reichstag, and culminated in a debate which reminds us of the most exciting scenes in the American Congress. So many startling events have not often been crowded into a single session of the Reichstag. The announcement of Prince Bismarck that the legation to the Vatican would be withdrawn, the declaration of the Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine that they could no longer serve on the committee on the budget for those conquered provinces, the denunciation of Bismarck by Herr Joerg, and the remarkable speech the Prince made in reply, show how deeply the lines of division are to be drawn. It is a struggle for supremacy, and Bismarck finds the opposition stronger and more united than he expected. He defended himself yesterday with an energy and boldness remarkable even in him. While he did not say that the Church party approved of Kullmann's attempt to assassinate him he declared that Kullmann was inspired by his devotion to that party. He put the Church under the patronage of a murderer. "He hangs on tightly to your coat-tails," he said to Herr Joerg. It is no wonder that such taunts were followed by tumult in the Assembly, and it is certain that the proceedings yesterday will increase the hostility to Bismarck throughout the Empire.

Hiram Smith was hung at Watertown, N. Y., yesterday for complicity in a murder. It was the first execution in Jefferson county for fifty years. The unhappy man asserted his innocence to the last.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is stopping at the Glisley House. Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman C. W. Willard, of Vermont, is residing at the Grand Central Hotel. Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Commander Henry F. Picking, United States Navy, has quarters at the Albemarle Hotel. Baron Von Schliezer, the German Minister, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Brevoort House. Mr. G. Yano, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is among the latest arrivals at the Astor House. Lieutenant Colonel Barton S. Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the New York Hotel.

The President has appointed M. V. B. Edgerly Centennial Commissioner from the State of New Hampshire. Mr. Edmund Yates' novel, "One of Eve's Family," is announced for speedy publication by W. F. Gill & Co., of Boston. In New Zealand they want a man to fill a public office, the salary of which is \$1,600 gold, and they have to advertise for him.

Lieutenant Colonel A. McD. McCook and Major Alexander Chambers, United States Army, are quartered at the Sturtevant House. Professor F. L. Ritter's "History of Music" will treat of music in America in its third volume. The second is devoted to Catholic church music. Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, gave a dinner on the 3d inst. in Paris to a number of Americans, including Mr. Sixties, late Minister to Spain. Henry Wanner, a soldier of the First Empire, now aged one hundred years and five months, and his wife, aged eighty-seven years, both enjoy good health in Paris.

In 1851, Paris had one policeman for every 1,151 persons; now there is a policeman for every 239 persons. Increase due to Second Empire, but could not save it. James L. Gardner, chief geographer of the Department of the Interior, will, with a staff of scientists, make his headquarters at Washington for the next six months.

The Northern Magazine for November carries this Baltimore monthly into its fifteenth volume. It announces itself as the organ of the Southern Historical Society, whose proceedings it prints. Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Representatives J. H. Burleigh, of Maine, George F. Hoar and John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the way to Washington. In the Café Mulhouse, Paris, on the 19th of November, a gentleman played a game of billiards with his nose. He bet that he would not miss more than 25 points in a count of 300; but he ran 330 without a miss.

At the explosion in Paris a priest showed great heroism going into the fire to help wounded persons out. He was badly burned, and when the surgeons were attending to his hurts a reporter asked for his name. He said, "Write only—no priest." The Prussian Academy of Sciences has taken charge of the completion of the great "Monumenta Germanica" or original documents on the laws and history of the Germanic nations. The German government gives 5,000 thalers and the Austrian government 2,000 thalers the present year toward bringing out this work.

It having been intimated to the President that discontented republican members of Congress were disposed to make him a pack mule for the recent political reverses, the President is reported as having said:—"I do not think it is worth while to insist upon a verdict as to whose fault the recent reverses are attributable. Would it not be the better policy to harmonize differences and agree upon the best method of regaining lost ground?" Here is an argument. In a railway station a gentleman dropped a neat little pocket comb, which a boy not notably clean picked up. Some one mentioned the circumstance to the gentleman and he claimed his comb; but the boy said it was his, and wanted to know how the man could prove the contrary. "By the mere fact," was the answer, "that I claim it; for no rational creature could believe that I should want a comb that had ever been in your hair." The proof was satisfactory, even to the boy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ten Days in Spain. By Kate Field. Illustrated. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. The Little Lane Prince. By the author of John Bull and Goliath. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. Child-Life in Italy: a Story of Six Years Abroad. By the author of Child-Life in Europe. Boston: W. F. Gill & Co. Child-Life in Europe: Historical, Mythological, Fairy and other stories, and the sequel to Child-Life in Italy. By the same author. Boston: B. F. Gill & Co. Nursery Nookings. By Gail Hamilton. New York: Harper & Bros. Echoes of the Foot-hills. By Bret Harte. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. The Life and Habits of Wild Animals. Illustrated from designs by Joseph Wolf, and engraved by J. W. and Edward Wimper, with descriptive letter-press by Daniel Giraud Elliot. New York: Harper & Bros.

mood to follow Durell's example of suicide there is no way in which they can do it so effectively as by trying to uphold Kellogg after the public opinion of the country has been so emphatically declared in support of Senator Carpenter's view.

With steadily increasing swiftness Germany is approaching a period of internal conflict—the logical result of Bismarck's policy. The bitter feeling which exists in Alsace and Lorraine and in Bavaria was expressed yesterday in the Reichstag, and culminated in a debate which reminds us of the most exciting scenes in the American Congress. So many startling events have not often been crowded into a single session of the Reichstag. The announcement of Prince Bismarck that the legation to the Vatican would be withdrawn, the declaration of the Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine that they could no longer serve on the committee on the budget for those conquered provinces, the denunciation of Bismarck by Herr Joerg, and the remarkable speech the Prince made in reply, show how deeply the lines of division are to be drawn. It is a struggle for supremacy, and Bismarck finds the opposition stronger and more united than he expected. He defended himself yesterday with an energy and boldness remarkable even in him. While he did not say that the Church party approved of Kullmann's attempt to assassinate him he declared that Kullmann was inspired by his devotion to that party. He put the Church under the patronage of a murderer. "He hangs on tightly to your coat-tails," he said to Herr Joerg. It is no wonder that such taunts were followed by tumult in the Assembly, and it is certain that the proceedings yesterday will increase the hostility to Bismarck throughout the Empire.

Hiram Smith was hung at Watertown, N. Y., yesterday for complicity in a murder. It was the first execution in Jefferson county for fifty years. The unhappy man asserted his innocence to the last.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is stopping at the Glisley House. Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman C. W. Willard, of Vermont, is residing at the Grand Central Hotel. Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Commander Henry F. Picking, United States Navy, has quarters at the Albemarle Hotel. Baron Von Schliezer, the German Minister, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Brevoort House. Mr. G. Yano, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is among the latest arrivals at the Astor House. Lieutenant Colonel Barton S. Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the New York Hotel.

The President has appointed M. V. B. Edgerly Centennial Commissioner from the State of New Hampshire. Mr. Edmund Yates' novel, "One of Eve's Family," is announced for speedy publication by W. F. Gill & Co., of Boston. In New Zealand they want a man to fill a public office, the salary of which is \$1,600 gold, and they have to advertise for him.

Lieutenant Colonel A. McD. McCook and Major Alexander Chambers, United States Army, are quartered at the Sturtevant House. Professor F. L. Ritter's "History of Music" will treat of music in America in its third volume. The second is devoted to Catholic church music. Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, gave a dinner on the 3d inst. in Paris to a number of Americans, including Mr. Sixties, late Minister to Spain. Henry Wanner, a soldier of the First Empire, now aged one hundred years and five months, and his wife, aged eighty-seven years, both enjoy good health in Paris.

In 1851, Paris had one policeman for every 1,151 persons; now there is a policeman for every 239 persons. Increase due to Second Empire, but could not save it. James L. Gardner, chief geographer of the Department of the Interior, will, with a staff of scientists, make his headquarters at Washington for the next six months.

The Northern Magazine for November carries this Baltimore monthly into its fifteenth volume. It announces itself as the organ of the Southern Historical Society, whose proceedings it prints. Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Representatives J. H. Burleigh, of Maine, George F. Hoar and John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the way to Washington. In the Café Mulhouse, Paris, on the 19th of November, a gentleman played a game of billiards with his nose. He bet that he would not miss more than 25 points in a count of 300; but he ran 330 without a miss.

At the explosion in Paris a priest showed great heroism going into the fire to help wounded persons out. He was badly burned, and when the surgeons were attending to his hurts a reporter asked for his name. He said, "Write only—no priest." The Prussian Academy of Sciences has taken charge of the completion of the great "Monumenta Germanica" or original documents on the laws and history of the Germanic nations. The German government gives 5,000 thalers and the Austrian government 2,000 thalers the present year toward bringing out this work.

It having been intimated to the President that discontented republican members of Congress were disposed to make him a pack mule for the recent political reverses, the President is reported as having said:—"I do not think it is worth while to insist upon a verdict as to whose fault the recent reverses are attributable. Would it not be the better policy to harmonize differences and agree upon the best method of regaining lost ground?" Here is an argument. In a railway station a gentleman dropped a neat little pocket comb, which a boy not notably clean picked up. Some one mentioned the circumstance to the gentleman and he claimed his comb; but the boy said it was his, and wanted to know how the man could prove the contrary. "By the mere fact," was the answer, "that I claim it; for no rational creature could believe that I should want a comb that had ever been in your hair." The proof was satisfactory, even to the boy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ten Days in Spain. By Kate Field. Illustrated. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. The Little Lane Prince. By the author of John