

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 343

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street—DIE BEGRIFFTE WIDERSPAEN. 8.10, 10.15 P.M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street—THE TICKET OFF-LAYE MAN, at 12 P.M.; THE OCEAN MAN, at 3 P.M.; closes at 10.45 P.M. Mr. Dominick Murray.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 50 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 64 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.45 P.M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—THE BLACK CROOK, at 8 P.M.; closes at 11 P.M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets—THE WIDOW, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M. Mr. John T. Raymond.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—RID FISH, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M. Mr. John S. Clarke.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue—FETS AT FETS, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway—THE HAUGHBAUN, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M. Mr. Boucicault.

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—DURCHGANGS WISER, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M. Miss Lina Mayr.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—YORICK, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M. Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. Louis James.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M. Dan Bryant.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. JANE EYRE, at 8 P.M. Miss Charlotte Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-fifth street—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M.

NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. THE BOODLE, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street—SEGONE DULL CARE, Mr. Macca.

GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.30 P.M. Miss Jennie Hubert.

LYCÉE THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—THE GRAND DEUTSCH, at 8 P.M.; closes at 10.45 P.M. Miss Emily Seldene.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The recommendations of the President's Message exercised a feverish effect on the stock market, and prices were unsettled. They closed, however, with considerable firmness. Gold was quoted at 111 and 111 1/2. Currency loaned on call at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S intention to form a new Ministry at the end of January is reported from Paris.

IT IS REPORTED that Spain will send additional troops to Cuba. Probably the President's Message has been heard of in Madrid.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS in New Orleans is not promising. According to our despatches it would require but a breath of encouragement to have the September tragedies all enacted over again.

THE DEFECTION of Don Carlos by the Bishop of Urgel is one of the severest blows his cause has received, as it would seem to be inspired only by the conviction that defeat is inevitable. It is reported also that Serrano will order a general attack on the Carlists in Navarre.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN for women in Philadelphia is an institution which began humbly but of late years has made rapid progress. The nature of its industrial art training, its results and aims, are explained in our Philadelphia letter to-day.

THE REV. MR. TALMAGE, who preached under "the protection of the police" over in Brooklyn, informed his hearers on Sunday that New York had a Sabbath, which France had not, and he was "resolved we should keep it." Mr. Talmage could make an interesting sermon next Sunday if he would tell us how many things France has which New York has not.

MISS SUSAN E. DICKINSON has sent to us an open letter to Carl Schurz, replying to some opinions advanced in his lecture upon "Educational Problems." Miss Dickinson is in favor of training women to support themselves in life, opposed to the education of children at a very early age, and presents her views in a lively and forcible manner.

RAPID TRANSIT.—The opportunity of the Mayor elect is one which both a sense of public duty and personal ambition forbid him to neglect. Mr. Wickham can use the influence of his office to procure rapid transit for New York, and thus serve its imperative wants and win for himself greater fame than any previous Mayor has enjoyed. But if the people are not to go fast Mr. Wickham may be sure he will go slow, and we trust he appreciates the fact that his own progress is dependent on that of the city.

The President's Message.

The sixth annual Message of President Grant is a more creditable document, both in point of reasoning and literary execution, than its predecessors from the same source. It is, indeed, open to criticism in point of language, but mere style is so trivial a matter, provided the ideas are intelligibly conveyed, that fastidious criticism would be puerile. The President is to be judged by the sagacity of his recommendations. The Message is respectable in point of composition, and quite free from the verbiage which is the besetting fault of the literary tribe. Dismissing such trivialities as unworthy of serious attention we proceed to consider the Message on the higher and broader grounds which alone make it deserving of comment.

The first point which will naturally enlist curiosity is the attitude of the President as the head of a defeated political party. Of course the dignity of his position precludes any direct reference to the late elections, and we must collect his sentiments from scattered indications in various parts of the document. But these indications, though not obtruded, are unmistakable. The President makes it clear enough that, in his view, the three principal causes which have led to the disastrous defeat of his party are the prostration of business, the condition of the Southern States and the unsuccessful experiment of reforming the civil service. This is not directly stated, but it is necessarily implied in the texture of his views on those subjects. President Grant puts the financial question in the foreground, and gives it more space than any other topic. But he assigns such reasons for the stagnation of business as would exempt his administration from blame. He represents it as the consequence of the bloated, irredeemable currency forced on the country by the war, which matured its evil fruits in the panic of last year. There is an implication that the responsibility does not rest with him, but with the national necessities that caused the debasement of our currency. He, therefore, recommends that Congress, "ignoring the past," legislate for speedily discarding the irredeemable currency forced on us by the war, and for returning, as rapidly as possible, to a specie basis. From this line of reasoning President Grant wishes it to be inferred that our financial disasters are not chargeable to his administration, but to the fiscal legislation under President Lincoln, of which the consequences did not fully ripen until last year. He also makes an indirect attempt to clear himself from responsibility for the unfortunate condition of the South. He professes to deplore the obligation which has been forced upon him of interfering with the Southern State governments. He justifies his interference in a tone of apology, and professes to regret its necessity. He confesses that Southern citizens have suffered grievous wrongs, and admits that "the better part of them" have "a disposition to be law-abiding and to do no violence either to individuals or to the laws existing," and says that he "sympathizes with their prostrate condition, and would do all in his power to relieve them, acknowledging that they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation." This line of remark attests his wish to conciliate the people of the South, and is an implied recognition of the effect of their wrongs on public opinion as declared in the recent elections. He feels the necessity of pacifying the South, and among his minor recommendations he asks Congress to restore to the pension list the pensioners of the war of 1812 who were cut off by their participation in the rebellion. This defensive, apologetic tone in reference to the South evinces the President's sense that the condition of that section is one of the main causes of the recent political revolution. He feels also that the pretended civil service reform, which has so disappointed public expectation, is one of the causes of defeat, and he threatens to abandon it unless Congress enacts the civil service rules into a law. He tries to make it appear that he has failed in that reform because he was not properly supported. "If Congress adjourns," he says, "without positive legislation on the subject, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system and will abandon it. Competitive examinations will be abandoned." As it is quite certain that Congress regards civil service reform as a specious humbug, and will pass no such law, this is a convenient ruse for getting quit of it and recovering the unrestrained power of appointment and removal for political purposes. The sum of the Message, so far as it has a party bearing, is a committal of the President to the restoration of a sound currency, an implied promise to treat the South with lenity and justice, and to abandon the civil service reform unless Congress supports it by legislation. This is the programme of President Grant for reinstating the republican party.

In trying to estimate some of the prominent views of the Message we will take up Cuba and the Spanish question first, because it is really connected with the topics we have just been considering and is a part of General Grant's party policy. It is a trump card held in reserve. If Congress does not accept his domestic recommendations, or if the laws it passes do not answer his expectations, the President looks to the redeeming influence of a popular foreign war. He has got things in such a train that he can precipitate a war with Spain whenever he chooses. The currency, the South, and the civil service are subjects within the control of Congress. But the foreign relations of the government are exempt from such control except in the last resort, and may be so managed by the Executive as to leave Congress no choice as to whether it shall defend the national honor. The President has got the Spanish question into such a state that it can be fanned into a flame whenever he thinks it expedient, and he relies on the country to support him in a war in which the abolition of slavery in Cuba and breaking the yoke of colonial servitude will be the leading ideas. But General Grant makes a stupendous mistake if he thinks he can play this desperate game with success. It has happened in the corrupt administration of justice in this misgoverned city that indictments have been "pigeon-holed," to sleep until some party exigency can be served by their prosecution, when they are pushed to trial, not in the interest of justice, but of party views. If President Grant has "pigeon-holed" our just complaints against Spain with such a purpose he will have cause

to rue the day when he meditated such a trick. England has got her claims for the Virginian outrage settled, because her government had no selfish ulterior objects. Our superior claims for reparation have been suffered to linger, and if it shall appear in the sequel that the President has nursed them in order to keep alive a pretext for war to serve party ends he will be borne down by a storm of public indignation. As Webster once said, "Our party differences should cease at the water's edge," and if President Grant has been prolonging a quarrel with Spain to be kindled into war for party purposes he will be the most disgraced President that ever held that office.

The financial recommendations of the Message are sound in principle but defective in details. The President's views and those of the Secretary of the Treasury are substantially identical, but Secretary Bristow is fuller and more specific in pointing out the executive methods for restoring a sound currency. The grand specific of both the President and the Secretary is the passage of a law fixing a day for the repeal of the Legal Tender act. With all due deference we think this an unwise recommendation, not indeed, as unfit in itself, but as misplaced in the proper order of proceedings. A near day for the repeal would convulse and ruin the business of the country, as both the President and the Secretary are aware, and they would, therefore, have the date fixed three years hence. But so distant a day would only increase the uncertainties of commercial calculations. Congress meets every year, and during the three years the chance would three times recur of a repeal of the repealing act. No business man could count on the future, because he could have no assurance as to what Congress might do meanwhile in obedience to public clamor. The repeal of the Legal Tender act, instead of being the first, should be the last act in the programme for specie payments. The object of present legislation should be to gradually bring the greenbacks to par, which may easily be done without stripping them of their legal tender feature. The government has only to diminish their amount by cautious funding to make them equal to gold, and a death of currency can at the same time be avoided by safe changes in the national banking law, authorizing the banks to increase their issues to meet the wants of business. When the greenbacks are securely brought to par by this method the Legal Tender act can be at once repealed without injustice to the debtor class. But its repeal now, to take effect three years hence, besides throwing everything into uncertainty by the possible intervening action of Congress, would have no perceptible effect. Supposing the average of bank credits to be three months, the banks might loan and recover their money twelve times during the remaining life of the legal tender, and in all the earlier part of the period they would conduct their business precisely as if no such law had been passed. The law would affect no contracts except those for the payment of money at a distant period. Contracts maturing after the expiration of the three years would be made on a gold basis, but the mass of business engagements of short dates would not be influenced, at all until near the termination of the period. But a cautious reduction of the greenbacks would bring them gradually to par; authority for the banks to expand, subject to redemption, would prevent a dearth of currency; and when the business of the country had reached the stage at which the bank notes were kept at the same value as greenbacks, at par with gold, it would be as cheap for the banks to keep gold reserves as greenback reserves, and the remaining steps to specie payments would be easy. A repeal of the Legal Tender act at that stage would create no anxiety, cause no shock, and lead to no disturbance of any business relation.

The Treasury Report. The recommendations of Secretary Bristow in respect to resumption of specie payments are elsewhere fully considered in connection with the opinions advanced by the President in his Message, and we would here briefly call attention to other important subjects included in the Treasury report. The exhibition of receipts and expenditures shows that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the net revenues of the government were \$289,478,756 and the ordinary expenses \$287,133,873, leaving a surplus revenue of \$2,344,882. In the first quarter of the present fiscal year the net ordinary receipts were \$80,884,285, and the total ordinary expenditures \$85,313,489. The receipts for the whole year are estimated at \$284,318,285, and the expenditures at \$275,315,489, which leaves a surplus of \$9,002,796 to be applied to the sinking fund. As the law requires that the sum of \$31,096,545 shall be set apart for this purpose there will be a deficiency in the sinking fund account on June 30, 1875, of \$22,093,748. The progress made in refunding the national debt is exhibited. The reports of the national bank system prove, in Mr. Bristow's opinion, that there is a large amount of currency in excess of the legitimate needs of business, and that the argument is fallacious that expansion is the proper remedy for the general depression. The present tendency to decline in revenue from customs is then considered, and it is intimated that the legislation of Congress at its late session has encouraged smuggling. The exhibit of the internal revenue receipts is regarded as satisfactory. There is little improvement in the foreign carrying trade. Over seventy-two per cent of our imports and exports were during the last fiscal year carried in foreign vessels. The life-saving service is examined, and its benefits are thought to fully justify its expense. The lighthouse service, coast survey, marine hospitals, steamboat inspection and other departments are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. One point upon which Secretary Bristow dwells with much earnestness is the importance of rigid economy in the public expenditures. He says, with force, that "government cannot long exist in a prosperous condition without the confidence of the people, and that confidence will be given or withheld accordingly as the government is faithfully, honestly and economically administered or otherwise." This is a truism, but it is easily lost sight of and can hardly be urged too often. The report is better written than is generally the case with official documents; but it is, with the exception of a

few leading arguments, merely a summary of the reports of the various bureaus, and is thus additional demonstration that the Treasury Department is now too large for any one man to comprehend and personally direct. Several of the bureaus which the Secretary is theoretically supposed to manage are practically beyond his control.

The Transit of Venus.

The multitudes that crowd our thoroughfares, the mechanics, speculators and merchant princes who meet in the arena of commercial conflict are not more absorbed to-day in schemes by which to climb to extended influence and wealth than are the apostles of astronomical science in the study and solution of a problem momentous in its importance to the entire civilized world. If we cast forward a prophetic glance of the mind's eye to the fourth day of July, 1876, we can realize how the booming of a thousand cannon and the mellow chimes of a thousand bells, intermingled with cries of gladness from every town and hilltop and homestead in the giant Republic of the West, will usher in a day of festival and joy commemorative of eventful battles fought and won and of one of the most glorious triumphs of modern times in the cause of human freedom. What that centennial celebration will be to us this eighth day of December is to the astronomical and the whole scientific world. Its dawn has not been heralded with the same pomp or regalia of war, for it is a centennial of one of science's peaceful struggles, and an epoch in the era of increased enlightenment and happiness for men. Nevertheless, the busy throngs of men upon the highways seem to be little mindful of it, for the scenes of its practical celebration are laid in other climes than ours. Before another sun shall rise from the Atlantic waves the planet Venus, in its journey round the grand luminary, will have passed between it and the earth—an event which has not occurred for the past hundred years. This long looked for phenomenon will be scanned and scrutinized to-day by detachments of scientific observers in every portion of the illuminated hemisphere of the earth. No region has been left unexplored wherein it was thought that positions favorable for successful observations could be obtained. Accordingly the footsteps of the scientific army may be traced in every quarter of the globe save our own. Far in the heart of the Asiatic Continent, on the desert plains of Africa, among the isles of the Southern seas, on the burning sands of Hindostan and from the frozen cliffs of Siberia, astronomers of every country and race are at this moment manipulating their scientific apparatus and pointing their telescopes at the sun in anxious expectation of the wonderful event. United in spirit, in purpose and in heart as they are, the more material bond of the electric telegraph chains them together, and interchanges their thoughts and sympathies with lightning speed from end to end of the earth. It is needless to recapitulate here the nature of the observations and their importance to navigation, commerce and science, as well as their influence on the speculations regarding the myriads of celestial worlds that wander through the vault of heaven; those have already been fully set forth in the HERALD. In the universities, colleges and schools of the nations, in the scientific institutions and homes of learned men, many a mind is this day rejoiced, and awaits with quickening pulse the momentous intelligence which will soon be flashing over the seas and continents the results of the labors of the scientists in observing the transit of the morning star. While we mentally contemplate this glorious spectacle of learned men, in the interest of science and humanity cleaving their way to the limits of the world and battering down with colossal force the barriers which hitherto half concealed the wondrous works of the universe, it is impossible not to admire the majestic stride that science has made within recent centuries, and the admirable part it plays in binding more closely together the nations of the earth. The conquests of old were mainly those of arms and physical force; but, like every material work, they perished and crumbled beneath the wand of Time; whereas triumphs like those which it is hoped to achieve to-day will endure to the latest ages, and the names connected therewith will be linked with the Keplers and the Newtons, to share their fame and immortality, evoking the gratitude and admiration of posterity forever.

International Copyright.

We publish this morning an interesting and valuable communication from James Appleton Morgan discussing the whole question of international copyright. Mr. Morgan presents the case with clearness and learning. The conclusion of his argument is:—"The fact that a work can be furnished to the public more cheaply by appropriating the property of its author therein than by paying for it is surely very little credit to anybody. Nor is the spectacle of two mighty nations stealing each other's books and squabbling for the difference of three dollars and a half in their price either exemplary or edifying." The question of international copyright has been a favorite topic of discussion for many years in England and America. When Dickens came to this country, more than thirty years ago, it was for the purpose of inducing Americans to accept a copyright treaty with England, and those who read his "American Notes" cannot fail to see that much of the acrimony he showed toward the United States arose from his want of success in securing this treaty. Mr. Dickens' interest in this matter was necessarily very great, as he was then the most popular writer in the English language, and continued so during his life. A copyright treaty would have added very largely to his income, and, no doubt, the same would be true in reference to the majority of English writers, especially of fiction, whose works are more generally read in America, perhaps, than in England. The injury, if we may so use the word, to authors like Tennyson, Thackeray, George Eliot, Macaulay and others, arising from the absence of copyright, is counterbalanced by the injury to American authors like Longfellow, Poe, Fenimore Cooper and Bret Harte, whose books are published by the thousand in England without any copyright. We suppose, however, that the balance has been in favor of the United States, as there is a larger proportion of books which come to America from England than go from America to England.

The Five Hundred Mile Walk.

He who in fair condition can walk fifty miles over country roads in a day may set himself down as a person of good physical endurance, but to hold the pace for ten whole days together, and cover in that period five hundred miles, would stamp him a man of remarkable stamina and grit—one almost of a hundred thousand. It would be equivalent to walking in that time from New York to Albany, back out again and nearly back again. And yet there is now in this city a man gamely essaying to do not simply five hundred miles in ten days, but in six and a half. He has, to be sure, a track to his liking, no uphill work, is well sheltered from the weather, can rely on the best of fare for his purpose and can dress as lightly as he pleases, while he claims to be in excellent order for his task. He has the advantage—no mean one—of having seen a famous rival twice try the same, or a somewhat harder feat and fail, and he claims to understand where to place the causes of those failures and to have removed them in his case. He goes back of the mere development of muscle and lung power and the most effective stride, and thinks he has found that subtle thing how to have the mind and spirits in the best order throughout this enormous test, for long before ten o'clock next Monday night he at least will be convinced that it is enormous. Weston's Boston-to-Washington tramp, his famous one to Chicago and his two already mentioned proved him a very tough man, but not up to what we believe man never did yet—five hundred miles in six days, or what Judd now attempts, six and a half. Walking on a narrow sawdust track around a great, bare hall, must, even in one day, get intensely monotonous, however sharp the spur, but to keep it up incessantly for a whole week, day and almost night, too, would long before their muscles refused to work well nigh craze many men. Still Mr. Judd has strong nerves, and certainly in one thing shows excellent judgment. Instead of breaking out into occasional show dashes, pretty to the eye, but terribly wearing on the man, he has struck into about a four-and-a-half mile pace, and seems determined not to change it. If he will live up to this resolution he will be more likely to cover his seventy-seven miles a day than by any other course he can adopt, of which fact, as he announces himself as a "professor" in these things, he is doubtless well aware. As he swung along yesterday afternoon round after round he showed many points in his favor—some not so much so. A trifle above the medium height, built in many ways much like the fastest single-sculler America ever knew, Walter Brown, the muscles of his calves are noticeably large, while, with strong thighs and good loins, and a roomy, though not remarkable chest, he has broad, heavy shoulders. The impression he at once gives is that of a strong, bony man, with certainly a deal of stay in him. But he does not walk easily but with head extended, swinging his arms low and far forward and back, and throwing his right foot rather higher than his left. Even at his present pace he seems to labor and to go strongly, but not lightly, or with the agile movement we look for in one fleet of foot. Still, his style may not tell on him as it looks to, and maybe it is the fastest he could adopt, though we would like to see him thoroughly test the higher carriage of the arms and the better bracing up of the chest.

But suppose he accomplishes this purpose, on which his heart is set, what good will it have done? Satisfied curiosity, his own and the public's—little more. Men who, like him, are devoting themselves to athletics, if they will but turn their work to its best uses there is in this country vast need. There are gymnasia scattered here and there where there are all the appliances one wants for the increase of health and vigor. But how many begin to get the good out of them they, even with a tolerably good instructor, might? If at a college gymnasium, for instance, it was known that there was a man presiding who could take one's physical measure and single out his strong and weak spots almost in a moment's look, and who, by study and experiment, knew just what sort of work would lead to the weak spots and bring the man symmetry and vigor and staying power, and whose instructions the students would be compelled to attend as strictly as at any other, would he not soon make his influence felt wherever a graduate of that college went, and do a good deal to measure? Oxford University has such a one in Professor MacLaren, and we would be glad to see his like in every college in the land and in every city and town beside. Then we would hear less and less about the physical degeneracy of our people, and we would had men like Professor Judd as real benefactors.

The Vicksburg Riot.

The arrest of the negro Sheriff, Crosby, in Vicksburg, yesterday, resulted in another of those petty wars which humiliate the South. Bodies of negroes, numbering in all about seven hundred, attacked the city from different roads, but were repulsed with considerable losses of killed and wounded. Some of the leaders were arrested, and one of them, Owens, implicated the Sheriff in this barbarous affair. The startling point is, however, that Governor Ames is accused of instigating the negro invasion; but it is impossible to believe, except upon convincing evidence, that he could have inspired a movement which might have ended in massacres and in the plunder of an American city.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada has gone on a visit to Quebec.

Governor Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, has apartments at the Giltsey House.

Mr. Henry Farnam, of New Haven, is among the latest arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is residing at the Metropolitan Hotel.

As France and Germany are now officially declared to be on friendly terms, look out for trouble.

Lieutenant Abner H. Merrill, military instructor at Amherst College, is registered at the Starvante House.

Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Mr. John E. Barry, Vice Consul for Norway and Sweden at Quebec, has been appointed French Consul for the District of Saguenay.

M. Bernard de Westenberg, Minister Resident of the Netherlands at Washington, has been transferred to the Dutch Legation at Rome.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of the Chicago Board of Public Works, and his lady are at the Union Square Hotel; and the moon is made of honey.

Bishop Jones, Rev. Dr. Curry, Rev. Dr. Woodruff and Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, of New York, were at the Council of Ministers in Boston yesterday.

Courts. Fowler, of Brasilia, arrested from Europe in the steamship Oceanic yesterday, and took up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Bianton Duncan, of Kentucky, who was one of the leading spirits in the "Straight Out" Convention of 1872, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

General Sherman had a long conference with Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Pope at St. Louis yesterday on Indian and other matters connected with the army.

Rev. Mr. Machonochie, the well known ritualistic clergyman, has been suspended for six weeks from the exercise of his clerical functions, according to cable report from London.

An infantry soldier in the Russian army carries 62 pounds, the English soldier 62 and the French 62; the Prussian 61, the Swiss 59, the American 53, the Italian 53 and the Austrian 47.

Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, has presented the Canadian Minister of Marine with 20,000 eggs of California salmon. The Minister says they are "doing splendidly."

Lieutenant Colonel Sprague, Major in the Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion of Canada, and Major Irwin Assistant Inspector.

November 15, day of Sainte Eugénie, there was a "fete at the Court of Chislehurst." The event of the day was a visit from Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, and son of Isabella—no longer of Spain.

"Practical instruction in beggary" is given in London by Professor Rosny. He furnishes dogs taught to lead the blind—twin children of unhealthy appearance and other accessories of the sort.

France is no longer governed by the septennat. It is the sextennat now. Frenchmen must find it a great point in favor of the present arrangement that the government will have a new name every year.

While the Rev. W. H. Keneison was preaching in Knox church, in Hamilton, Ont., on Sunday evening, burglars entered his residence and stole several hundred dollars' worth of silver and plateware.

It is rumored that Mr. G. W. Smalley, for some years the correspondent of the New York Tribune in London, will shortly be withdrawn from his present post and be put in charge of the Tribune interests in Washington.

Important correspondence touching an arbitrary arrest—Bismarck to Disraeli—"As to 'arbitrary arrests' do you bite your thumb at me?" Disraeli to Bismarck—"I bite my thumb; but as you do not make arbitrary arrests, of course not at you, not in the least—oh, no!"

There is a private war in Pennsylvania over the right to put an oil pipe under a railway line and if private war is thus to crop out in the dispute of our big monopolies, how long will it be before it will be necessary for the people to keep on foot a regularly equipped military force for the preservation of the peace?

right is the trouble inseparable from all questions of this character. The large moneyed interests who profit by the sale of books do not care to surrender their profit to gratify a sentiment in favor of foreign authors. This interest is large enough in America and England to prevent any serious consideration of international copyright; for the moment the question assumes force the whole trade interest will be thrown against it, both in Congress and in Parliament. The general sentiment of the English people and the American people would certainly be in favor of the treaty. If any American reads a novel by George Eliot, or Dickens, or the poems of Tennyson, he certainly feels that it would be more satisfaction to him to know that a part of the money he paid for the book went into the possession of the author. The argument that international copyright need necessarily increase the price of books is unsound, as a provision could be made limiting the operation of the copyright law.

Mr. Morgan has done a public service by calling attention to the legal aspects of the question, and his letter to us will be read with great interest and pleasure.

The Five Hundred Mile Walk.

He who in fair condition can walk fifty miles over country roads in a day may set himself down as a person of good physical endurance, but to hold the pace for ten whole days together, and cover in that period five hundred miles, would stamp him a man of remarkable stamina and grit—one almost of a hundred thousand. It would be equivalent to walking in that time from New York to Albany, back out again and nearly back again. And yet there is now in this city a man gamely essaying to do not simply five hundred miles in ten days, but in six and a half. He has, to be sure, a track to his liking, no uphill work, is well sheltered from the weather, can rely on the best of fare for his purpose and can dress as lightly as he pleases, while he claims to be in excellent order for his task. He has the advantage—no mean one—of having seen a famous rival twice try the same, or a somewhat harder feat and fail, and he claims to understand where to place the causes of those failures and to have removed them in his case. He goes back of the mere development of muscle and lung power and the most effective stride, and thinks he has found that subtle thing how to have the mind and spirits in the best order throughout this enormous test, for long before ten o'clock next Monday night he at least will be convinced that it is enormous. Weston's Boston-to-Washington tramp, his famous one to Chicago and his two already mentioned proved him a very tough man, but not up to what we believe man never did yet—five hundred miles in six days, or what Judd now attempts, six and a half. Walking on a narrow sawdust track around a great, bare hall, must, even in one day, get intensely monotonous, however sharp the spur, but to keep it up incessantly for a whole week, day and almost night, too, would long before their muscles refused to work well nigh craze many men. Still Mr. Judd has strong nerves, and certainly in one thing shows excellent judgment. Instead of breaking out into occasional show dashes, pretty to the eye, but terribly wearing on the man, he has struck into about a four-and-a-half mile pace, and seems determined not to change it. If he will live up to this resolution he will be more likely to cover his seventy-seven miles a day than by any other course he can adopt, of which fact, as he announces himself as a "professor" in these things, he is doubtless well aware. As he swung along yesterday afternoon round after round he showed many points in his favor—some not so much so. A trifle above the medium height, built in many ways much like the fastest single-sculler America ever knew, Walter Brown, the muscles of his calves are noticeably large, while, with strong thighs and good loins, and a roomy, though not remarkable chest, he has broad, heavy shoulders. The impression he at once gives is that of a strong, bony man, with certainly a deal of stay in him. But he does not walk easily but with head extended, swinging his arms low and far forward and back, and throwing his right foot rather higher than his left. Even at his present pace he seems to labor and to go strongly, but not lightly, or with the agile movement we look for in one fleet of foot. Still, his style may not tell on him as it looks to, and maybe it is the fastest he could adopt, though we would like to see him thoroughly test the higher carriage of the arms and the better bracing up of the chest.

International Copyright.

We publish this morning an interesting and valuable communication from James Appleton Morgan discussing the whole question of international copyright. Mr. Morgan presents the case with clearness and learning. The conclusion of his argument is:—"The fact that a work can be furnished to the public more cheaply by appropriating the property of its author therein than by paying for it is surely very little credit to anybody. Nor is the spectacle of two mighty nations stealing each other's books and squabbling for the difference of three dollars and a half in their price either exemplary or edifying." The question of international copyright has been a favorite topic of discussion for many years in England and America. When Dickens came to this country, more than thirty years ago, it was for the purpose of inducing Americans to accept a copyright treaty with England, and those who read his "American Notes" cannot fail to see that much of the acrimony he showed toward the United States arose from his want of success in securing this treaty. Mr. Dickens' interest in this matter was necessarily very great, as he was then the most popular writer in the English language, and continued so during his life. A copyright treaty would have added very largely to his income, and, no doubt, the same would be true in reference to the majority of English writers, especially of fiction, whose works are more generally read in America, perhaps, than in England. The injury, if we may so use the word, to authors like Tennyson, Thackeray, George Eliot, Macaulay and others, arising from the absence of copyright, is counterbalanced by the injury to American authors like Longfellow, Poe, Fenimore Cooper and Bret Harte, whose books are published by the thousand in England without any copyright. We suppose, however, that the balance has been in favor of the United States, as there is a larger proportion of books which come to America from England than go from America to England.

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