

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 330

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. No. 128 West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
STADT THEATRE. Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 9 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.—THE NEW LEAF, at 8 P. M.; classical at 10.30 P. M.
EAGLE THEATRE. Broadway and Thirty-third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE. Nos. 726 and 730 Broadway.—MINSTRELS and VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—O'NEIL, THE AVENGER, at 8 P. M.; classical at 10.45 P. M.
TONY PARTON'S NEW THEATRE. Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—LES DEUX ORPHELINS, at 8 P. M.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE. Third avenue, between Third and Third and a half streets.—MINSTRELS and VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Third street.—LEONS, at 8 P. M.
TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, near Third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—STREETS OF NEW YORK, at 8 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
COLOSSUM. Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.—PRUSSIAN SIEGE OF PARIS, Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.
CHICKERING HALL. Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth street.—CASTLE, at 8 P. M.; classical at 10.45 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES. Sixteenth street, near Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—SINGING AND RECITATIONS, at 8 P. M.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN. Late Hippodrome.—ATHLETIC SPECTACLES, at 8 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. New Opera House, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street, at 8 P. M.
THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Madison avenue.—PANTOMIME, at 8 P. M.
VOLKS' GARDEN. No. 109 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.—German Opera.—THE HUGENOTS, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE. Broadway and Twenty-second street.—THE NIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy with rain.

THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—News-dealers and the public throughout the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West, the Pacific Coast, the North, the South and Southwest, also along the lines of the East River, New York, Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads and their connections, will be supplied with THE HERALD, free of postage. Extraordinary inducements offered to news-dealers by sending their orders direct to this office.

SAVOY, according to a special cable despatch to the HERALD, is anxious for re-negotiation to Italy.

THE CARLISTS have met with another severe reverse. It is about time that the last of the Carlist wars was over.

REMEMBERING THE DEEP IMPRESSION made by Recorder Hackett's letter to an applicant for political preferment in his court it would be gratifying to discover some such letter in the record of Mr. Dana. This might serve him admirably in his coming canvass for Mayor.

THE EASTERN QUESTION seems to be growing into a greater job than ever, and the London money market is sadly disturbed by contradictory rumors in regard to it. All day yesterday, while the American people were quietly disposing of their turkey problem, poor Turkey was in the mouth of all the London speculators. There was a rumor that Parliament was to be summoned to consider the Eastern question and another that a fleet had been sent to the Mediterranean. These rumors are so vexatious and disreputable that people will begin to doubt after awhile whether there is an Eastern question.

MR. THOMAS W. FERRY, the President of the Senate, expresses his views on the inflation question with considerable directness and force in an interview with a correspondent of the HERALD, which we print this morning. Mr. Ferry's opinions on this subject became of the greatest importance upon the demise of Vice President Wilson, owing to the possibility of his succeeding to the Presidency. An inflationist in the Executive office could not fail to be detrimental to the true interests of the country, and we are glad that Mr. Ferry disavows the opinions attributed to him.

A New City Charter and Spring Elections.

The most important duty of the next Legislature is the enactment of a charter for this misgoverned city. Legislation was expected last winter, but Governor Tilden had other iron in the fire which absorbed his attention and chose to postpone charter reform. He was hoping that both branches of the Legislature of 1876 would be democratic, and preferred that the charter should not be touched until the changes could be radical and thorough, in accordance with democratic ideas. Governor Tilden has been disappointed in the political complexion of the Legislature. Instead of gaining the Senate he has lost the Assembly, and next winter both houses will be controlled by his opponents. This destroys his hope of reconstructing the city government in the interest of the democratic party, but we think it favorable to a reconstruction in the interest of the taxpayers and the whole people. With a democratic Governor and a republican Legislature—that is to say, with the power to pass bills on one side and the power to veto them on the other—the city has complete protection against the passage of another partisan charter, and the occasion is favorable for remodelling the city government on a permanent basis of justice, order, economy and municipal independence.

If the Legislature is wise it will forestall a veto by adopting such of the Governor's ideas as are sound and defensible. He has more than once made a declaration of fundamental principles on this subject, and the Legislature should not hesitate to take him at his word. He cannot veto a bill embodying his own published views, and a Legislature which honestly desires to give the city a good government can accomplish this object without crossing the known ideas of the Governor on any essential point. When the Tweed charter was pending Mr. Tilden went to Albany to make a speech before the Senate Committee on Cities in opposition to it, and so far as the public is aware, he has never changed the opinions which he then expressed.

One of the points on which Mr. Tilden insisted with great emphasis was the necessity of a complete separation between city and State politics by holding the municipal election, not only on a different day, but at a different season of the year. His remarks on that point are so pertinent to the present situation that we insert so much of them as remains on record in the condensed report of his speech sent by telegraph on the day it was delivered. "This charter," said Mr. Tilden, "is deficient in another respect, in that it makes the election of charter officers coincident with that of the State and federal officers. The municipal election of a million of people is of sufficient importance to be dealt with by itself, and by so doing you can avoid the mixing of municipal interests with State and national interests." We fear that this idea, sound and self-evident as it is, will never be acceptable to city politicians and the office-seeking brigade. But considering that the city is democratic, it is likely to remain democratic, and that most of our municipal officers are pretty certain to be taken from that party, it would be a good stroke of politics, as well as a wise thing in itself, for the republican Legislature to make this change, which the Governor has precluded himself from vetoing by the strength and decision of his past advocacy.

It may be worth while to explain to the republican Legislature how a spring election, to which Governor Tilden is so fully committed, would be for the advantage of the republican party. Everybody has noticed that the fallness of the vote in any election depends on the number and importance of the offices to be filled. We have had long experience of the fact that the largest aggregate vote is polled in the year of the Presidential election, when we choose not only a President, but a Governor, members of Congress and a multitude of local officers. In the years when we elect only a Governor, members of Congress and local officers the aggregate vote is smaller, but is still large. In the years when we choose neither President, Governor, nor Congressmen the popular vote falls to its lowest point. But these variations in the State at large are not accompanied with as great fluctuations in the vote of this city, because the local officers are prizes of sufficient value to call out a pretty full vote. The scramble for city offices always helps the democratic party of the State by adding the city patronage to the other incentives to electioneering activity. A democratic candidate for Governor or for Congress is powerfully reinforced by having the city offices put into the scale in the same election as a make-weight in his favor. The consolidation of democratic interests which takes place in every election binds the local candidates and the general candidates in a mutually supporting league, in which each is assisted by the strength of the others. If this powerful make-weight of lucrative local offices were struck out of the general elections the democratic State candidates and Congressional candidates would lose their most important auxiliaries. As there would be less activity and fewer influences to call out the full vote of the city in general elections the aggregate democratic vote of the State would be correspondingly diminished. It is for the manifest advantage of the republican party of the State to change our municipal election to the spring, because it would deprive the democratic State candidates of the assistance they derive from the zealous co-operation of the politicians running for city offices. If the municipal election were entirely separated from the State election the money spent by the local candidates for electioneering purposes would be reserved for their own uses and be no longer thrown into a common pool for increasing the general democratic vote. There would be smaller democratic majorities in the city for the State candidates of that party, and the republican majorities in the rural districts would be less exposed to be swamped by the democratic vote of the city. The republican Legislature will fall into a great blunder if it does not make the most of so favorable an opportunity. Governor Tilden has put it out of his power to veto a bill for separating the municipal from the State

election, and such a bill would so manifestly strengthen the republican party of the State, by taking the city patronage out of the democratic scale, that the republicans will be as blind as bats if they fail to make this salutary change.

We therefore expect the passage of a new city charter next winter, which, besides other improvements, will change the municipal election to the month of May and divorce it from State and national politics. This will also be an important step toward realizing the democratic doctrine of "home rule." It will relieve our municipal politics from the disturbing influences of outside politics. Small, scheming politicians will no longer be able to secure their election to city offices by the extraneous aid of State candidates or candidates for Congress. The municipal elections will turn on municipal questions, and crafty office-seekers will no longer receive a boost from their alliance with men who are running for positions which have no proper connection with municipal affairs. The mutual assistance rendered between State and city candidates when they share and lighten each other's election expenses will not be given when their interests are separated. Republicans and democrats will both profit by the change, though in a different manner; the republicans by having the local offices of the city taken out of the scale in the State elections, and the democrats by the removal of one of the worst obstacles to genuine "home rule." On the one side the patronage of a great democratic city will no longer be a make-weight in the State elections, and on the other side city affairs will be exempt from a demoralizing outside influence.

We expect a city election next May under a new and improved charter. The Mayor ought to have, and doubtless will have, more power and greater responsibility than belong to that office at present. In order to make the new charter a popular success the fittest and ablest man in the city ought to be elected as the first Mayor to put it in operation and bring out its good points. It would be easy to name half a dozen well known citizens, any one of whom would be equal to such a duty, as, for example, Mr. Dana, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Green or Mr. Hackett. Mr. Dana's success would be refulgent if he would consent to take the office. His administrative ability is of the highest order; his knowledge of city affairs is unsurpassed; his zeal for reform is conspicuous, and, however great might be the dignity and emoluments of the office under the new charter, it would be such a manifest sacrifice on the part of Mr. Dana to accept it that nobody could attribute to him any other motive than the honest desire of a good citizen to see the city well governed and a willingness to contribute his aid in the critical stage of an experiment whose success would be assured by an able and popular administration during the first term of a new Mayor.

The Liberty of the Press.

Our contemporary the Times calls attention to the effort to have its editor and publisher indicted for libel. It seems that one James T. King, dummy or a stool pigeon for John Kelly, has brought complaint before the Grand Jury against these gentlemen for a publication originally made in the news columns of that journal "over two years ago." "No apology," says the Times, "retraction or explanation was ever asked for." It seems very clear that the editor, as an honorable member of the profession, would be only too glad to make amends for any wrong that he might do a citizen. Certainly if Mr. King had been wronged his remedy was not with the Grand Jury, but with the journal itself. It is in the power of any well conducted and influential paper to do far more toward redeeming an injury than any judge or jury.

But the motive of this is political. It is like the prosecutions that were brought by the English government during the reign of Pitt against independent newspapers who criticized the acts of his government. It is like the prosecutions of the Emperor Napoleon, who would allow nothing to be printed in France that did not strengthen his throne. The first movement of the tyrant is against the press. Between the newspapers and any assumption of absolute or irresponsible power there is a natural antagonism. John Kelly in his war upon the Times is only repeating the follies he has committed since he came into power. It only shows that whatever Mr. Kelly may be personally, and however anxious he may be for the success of his party and the purification of Tammany Hall, and we give him all the credit he claims on both of these points, he lacks the essential elements of leadership—courage, prudence and patience. His attack upon the Times is a war upon the freedom of the press. As such every journalist who respects his calling, and every citizen who respects the press as a bulwark of our liberties, will resent it.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM PARIS inform us that our HERALD Reading Room has met with unusual success and acceptability. Already we have on file more than two hundred and twenty American journals from thirty-seven States, besides journals from England, Canada, France, Spain and the other continental countries. The Paris Reading Room of the HERALD is probably the best appointed place of the kind in the world. The American journeying in this beautiful metropolis will find, no matter from what section of the Union he hails, something to remind him of home. In this connection we have to say that, considering the success attending the publication of our special Paris letter which came by cable and appeared last Sunday, we shall have letters of the same kind every Sunday hereafter. This is a new feature in journalism, and worthy of note as marking a step in newspaper progress. A special cable letter from Paris is as a mosaic interpretation of the wit, the humor, the gaiety, the literature, the art and the fashions of the first city of the world, a city by which the world is largely governed in its pleasures and tastes.

OUR FIFTH AVENUE, which has long been the glory of New York, is rapidly falling into all sorts of troublesome ways. Unless it is reformed we shall have to call it Obstruction avenue. It would not surprise us to find in a few months that over it was written, "No thoroughfare." It is a mistake to

allow it to become uncomfortable and irritating. The good time will come when we shall have our spring elections and the people of New York will be permitted to manage their government in a business way. Then Fifth avenue will be the first to feel the benefit of wise and prudent government.

Thanksgiving Day.

Our columns this morning attest to a general observance of Thanksgiving Day, not only in this city, but all over the country. The custom is a beautiful one, and, like the mustard seed of the parable, from a small beginning it has spread its branches all over the land. The Pilgrim Fathers little thought when they set apart a day for thanksgiving for bountiful harvests and many mercies and blessings during a year of trial and suffering that the Thanksgiving Day which they instituted would continue to gain in favor with the lapse of time and be observed by every sect and creed throughout the country. Such, however, has been the result, even the religious features of its observance being strengthened as the custom grew in public favor and popular esteem. The turkey is only one of its secular aspects, but by common consent the turkey is as much a part of the day as divine worship in the morning and light and innocent amusement in the closing hours of the day. To all intents and purposes Thanksgiving is a Sabbath—a Sabbath without a creed and without severity. Sabbatarians might learn a lesson from it and so make our Sundays more joyous and yet less religious. But this national Sabbath has in it elements which belong not to the Christian Sunday. It is a day when every sect and every form of belief can throw wide its doors, and preachers of every creed speak more plainly than on other days. The public welfare is above all other subjects a proper theme for the pulpit and the platform, and our reports show that many of our clergy availed themselves of the privilege which the day afforded. Mr. Beecher spoke plainly and to the purpose on common school education, and even went so far as to be just to men of other creeds by the declaration that Protestant Christians had no right to impose their Bible upon Jewish or Roman Catholic children. Such liberality is worthy of all praise. But Thanksgiving Day has a still greater mission than the preaching of even such liberal and right-minded doctrines or the giving of thanks for which it was ordained—it is a day of enjoyment for those who know but little of happiness on other days. It is in this that the turkey plays such an important part. The little children in the foundling and orphan asylums, the decrepit denizens of the homes for the aged, the palsied inmates of the hospitals, the unfortunate prisoners in the Toms, all of the poor, the ill-favored and the ill-fed come in for their Thanksgiving dinner with the richest and the happiest, and feel in the bounties they receive that they are once more akin to humanity. Thanksgiving Day is a day of humanity, a day of brotherhood and bountiful repasts, and we can only trust that the manner of its observance yesterday, its sincere worship, wise words, good dinners and joyous sports and amusements, will lighten the burdens of life for another year and make us all the happier and brighter until the next November day brings us the Thanksgiving once more.

The Second Fox Hunt.

We like the indomitable energy and unquenchable spirit of the New Jersey fox hunters; for, while the second meet of the season, like the first, cannot be called a success, there was no lack of determination, and, in a way, plenty of fun. It is true poor Reynard, who had been carefully bagged for the occasion, proved only a wretched baggage of a fox and was killed before his time, and the wild foxes of the Jersey hills were keeping their Thanksgiving at home and so failed to accommodate the hounds and the hunters; but for all this the Jerseymen were highly pleased with the sport. We admire their spirit, and, in tendering our sympathy, we can only hope that they are yet to meet with their reward. Notwithstanding Donohue's wail, "Isn't this rough luck?" is to be deplored most of all because of its truth, we recognize the courage of the man in the strength of the vernacular, and we trust the sport will go on even if there is not a real native fox in all Jersey. Indeed, we begin to fear that Mr. Reynard has taken Mr. Greeley's advice and gone West. If he has it is not necessary for the Jersey hunters to follow him. When the proud spirit of the Jerseyman is willing to content itself with a drag hunt the exciting event may as well take place in Jersey as elsewhere. All that is necessary is a dead fox and a good start, and these a little foresight can always supply when the bagged fox comes to a premature end. But we would not discourage a manly and exhilarating sport, and there may be foxes in Jersey even after all other resources fail. The bad results of the previous meets may have been owing to the weather, and as

A southerly wind and a cloudy sky proclaim a hunting morning, we can only hope with the hunters for a more propitious atmosphere next Monday.

IT WOULD BE A SINGULAR ILLUSTRATION of the value of a consistent and courageous record if some letter could be found from the pen of our brilliant contemporary, Charles A. Dana, making his record clear and as good in his coming canvass for Mayor as that made by Recorder Hackett in his letter to the Tammany Hall organization declining to submit the independence of the Bench to the will of a political cabal.

ANOTHER BROKEN SAVINGS BANK WIN close its doors to-day. The reasons for the step will be found recited in another column. The institution to take this serious step is known as the Central Park Bank, situated in Third avenue, not many blocks from the broken Third Avenue Bank. The suspended institution may not cause much excitement, but there are probably many unfortunate people who will suffer by finding their hard earned savings gone at a time when the loss will be felt keenly in these days of general distrust. It appears that the Central Park Bank was, like the Third

Avenue, allowed to go on in business by Superintendent Ellis when it was notorious that its affairs were in a precarious and very unsatisfactory condition. As this is the second instance of Mr. Ellis' extraordinary neglect to do his manifest and bounden duty the question naturally rises, How many more rotten savings banks has he under his protection?

Tomfoolery in Politics.

The principal objection to Tammany Hall in the minds of sensible men is that it represents an idea long since abandoned, and that it carries into the management of a great party boyish pranks and foolish pageantry. When we hear of the meetings of the Tammany Society and read about the moons and hunting season, and Wiskinkies and Sagamores, and Sachems and other Indian epithets, and when we imagine sensitive and grave men like Augustus Schell and A. S. Hewitt and Fernando Wood dressed in Indian dress and smoking pipes and prancing around a lodge room in secret we are reminded of the old street corner ballad, which, if we remember, had these lines for the refrain:

Hokay-pokay, Wigly-wang, Flippity-dopperty, Bussy-bang, A thousand kings swore they would hang, The King of the Cannibal Islands.

We do not know that this is the exact refrain of the chorus which Mr. Schell and Mr. Wood and Mr. Hewitt and the rest sing when they assemble in their secret lodge room, but we have little doubt that the real proceedings, if they were known to us, would have as little sense. We can fancy cadets at West Point, or scholars at the university, or young ladies at a female academy forming themselves into secret societies and finding amusement in chants and dances and passwords and grips. But when we come to apply this to a great political party, and when this party is governed by councils inspired by these pranks and tomfoolery, our only feeling is that of contempt. But even contempt gives way to alarm when we note how even as absurd a society as Tammany Hall with its Indian fashions may in time gain the mastery over a great city. It is not a matter for amusement to see a man like Tweed, infamous and corrupt, rising into power on our day, and remember that a man like Burr rose to power in the same way more than seventy years ago. For three generations Tammany Hall has maintained its constant, arrogant dominion over the councils of the democratic party in New York. Public opinion has defeated that power, and it now remains for the people to make their defeat assured by compelling the incoming Legislature to pass an act violating the charter of this absurd organization and permitting the democratic party to reorganize upon the basis of popular sovereignty.

"Another County Heard From"—The Times Falls Gallantly Into Line.

We copy the following just and appreciative extract from the Times of yesterday:—To the HERALD belongs the credit of originating the only root-and-branch reform in the matter of Tammany, and that is to repeal the charter under which a secret society has been for years enabled to rule the democratic party of this city. This is another contest in which it will be a great gratification to us to be found working side by side with the Herald. Some of the methods by which Tammany has gained its evil power in the city are well known to our readers, but there are others—chiefly connected with the administration of justice—which would excite mingled indignation and alarm if they were fully revealed. Tammany, it is quite evident, cannot effectually be paralyzed as a source of corruption in politics and justice without its complete annihilation, and this can only be accomplished by the repeal of its charter. To this great end we hope the Legislature will devote itself at its forthcoming session, and in so doing it will have the support of the powerful friends of the press. The Herald has led the way, and we shall do our best to further its efforts.

Now, gentlemen of the Tribune and World, and those other independent journalists whose profession is their glory as well as their opportunity, this is the time to fall into line. This is the great opportunity for independent journalists. We can show now as never before the dignity and the power of the press, and its respect for the power and will of the people, against all and every other consideration. Let the Tribune recall those glorious days in its history when it warred upon slavery and the Know Nothing power in our politics. Let the World lay to heart the glorious principle of popular sovereignty which was made a part of the democratic policy by the illustrious Douglas, and in defence of which he gave up his political fortunes and we may say life itself. These are memories that we may well invoke at a time when the best interests of the people are in peril from a secret society which exists in violation of the sacred sentiments of freedom which came down to us from our fathers. We welcome the Times into this war, feeling that it will show the gallantry of the old fight against Tweed and his gang, and we trust soon to welcome the remainder of our contemporaries.

WE ARE SORRY to see the portrait of Comptroller Green adorning an illustrated newspaper as an election advertisement. Comptroller Green has made his mark too deeply upon the community to care about having himself in print. He should keep quiet. Let him remember the maxim, "Make haste slowly." He should not allow indiscreet friends to crowd him to the front too early. The history of political obstructions shows thousands of stillborn candidates who came to their untimely end through the officiousness of friends. Mr. Green should keep in the background and prevent his friends from overpraising him. Let his mayoralty canvass manage itself. It was this premature advertising of personal claims for advancement which destroyed Crawford when he ran against Adams for the Presidency, as well as Cass, Douglas, Seward, Colfax, Chase and other aspirants for power. Let our Comptroller spare enough time from his ponderous books of account and think of these facts, and when any politician asks him for his picture let him resent it as the suggestion of an enemy.

THE CUNNS OF THIS CITY, as will be seen in the communication printed in another column, have too much good sense and gratitude to indorse the rash words spoken by one of their number in a recent meeting. It is known to them all that the HERALD has been their truest and most zealous friend; that it has spent more money and effort than the whole press of all other countries in making the merits of their cause known to the world and enlisting public sympathy in their behalf; and they accordingly disavow all responsibility for the utterances of one

misguided speaker, whose zeal outran his discretion. We sincerely wish to see Cuba independent, but we believe that this object would not be aided but obstructed by a war with Spain, undertaken, not from sympathy with Cuba, but to influence the Presidential election in the United States.

The Gladiatorial Tournament.

A generous assembly, orderly and appreciative, watched the gladiatorial tournament last night at the Hippodrome. The light foils of the fencers hardly showed to advantage in so large an arena, but the sparring could easily be seen, and the usual care was taken not to hit too hard. Joe Cornum did not succeed so well in avoiding the rain of blows poured on by his antagonist as he seemed to when he met Mace or Allen without gloves, and in all the boxing it was noticeable that the left hands did most of the work. Mr. Ladin swung the clubs well, while Mr. Messinger's performances with the cannon ball were excellent. Only by letting his whole body yield exactly at the right moment could any one possibly stand having a fifty pound ball drop fifteen feet, and yet catch and retain it in the small of his back, without seeming to enjoy the process. The five mile velocipede race was sharp and exciting. But the event of the evening was the Greco-Roman wrestling, and any Greek or Roman present must admit that the men and work were of the very best sort. Handsome and stalwart, bared to the waist, with great layers of muscle swelling everywhere, they lifted and writhed and wrenched incessantly for a whole half hour in wrestling that was simply magnificent, while the good feeling evident between them—indeed, among all the performers—combined with the prompt carrying out of the programme, did much toward making this inaugural meeting in every way a success.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Mr. John Bright has gone to his watering place.
The visits to the sewers of Paris are suspended until the month of April next.
Fernando Wood is in Washington working up his chances for the Speakership.
M. Thiers is engaged in writing his philosophical work entitled, "Mon and Matter."
Boucault says that it takes at least six months for London to become "saturated with a fact."
In Glasgow, Scotland, 500 unemployed handloom weavers are engaged sweeping the streets.
In visiting the fort at Bombay, India, the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Tenth Hussars.
Minister Schenk is trying to break up the bogus institutions that pretend to grant college diplomas.
San Francisco people are enjoying a very heavy rain storm, the winter season, without snow, having begun.
The vacancies in the French Academy caused by the deaths of Guizot and Rousset, will be filled on the 15th of December.
The administration of the Beaux-Arts, Paris, has confided to M. Prévot, sculptor, of Bordeaux, the execution of a marble bust of Montesquieu.
A son of Joseph Arch, the arch-attendant of agricultural problems, has a son who has recently been convicted of robbery. The boy got six months.
An English clergyman who has recently visited Salt Lake has given currency to the idea that the Mormons are maturing a project to purchase the Holy Land, and set themselves up in Jerusalem.
People going to the Pacific should know that along in Wyoming and Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, the snow is very deep in some places, as at Evanston, where you get off to take a drink, it is as much as three feet.
On dit from Lima that the Peruvian Legation in Washington is shortly to be retired, and that Mr. Charles Tracy, Consul of the Republic, will be invested with the title of Consul General, and represent the interests of Peru in the United States.
Professor Proctor, that astronomer up in Boston who is talking about more worlds than one and all that sort of thing, is thirty-nine, and has eleven young ones to pull on his coat tails when he gets his right eye just fixed on a heavenly body.
Ernest Renan was received in Italy as an apostle of free thought and a bearer of good tidings. His recent tour was a triumphal progress. A few years ago he could have taken few steps of such a journey before he would have been clapped into prison.
Messrs. John P. Jones and William Sharon, Senators of the United States from what were in the left of Nevada, may have to remain in San Francisco, where they live, in order to attend to business matters, which are peculiar after the recent fire and failure.
A critic says to a lady correspondent that she may be dancing with her son or her lady friends, but that "in the middle of a crowd, with low dresses, up to late hours, involving a good deal of apparent embracing of the opposites sex, is thought to be objectionable in taste if not in principle."
M. Barbes de Jouy, conservator of the Paris Louvre Museum of Sculpture, has purchased, by order of the Minister of the Fine Arts, a magnificent Italian gateway in marble. This work, which belonged to the palace of Espagna, is ornamented with two large statues, both of members of the family of that name. The price paid for the work is \$0,000.
The Sea Coast (Miss) Republican says—Jeff Davis honored this city with his presence last Sunday. We did not see him, but learn from one who interviewed him that he is very conservative. He believes Governor Ames to be honest, and lays every mistake made by him to his surroundings. He reprehends any attempt to impeach Governor Ames.
The inhabitants of Vera Cruz, Mexico, were attacked a few days ago by a cyclone, which proved to be contagious, and even extended to animals. About the same time thousands of dead fish were thrown on the beach by the waves. The two facts are supposed to have some connection, as both have occurred together on several former occasions. No serious consequences have resulted.
Charles Mathews told his friends some amusing stories before starting for India. Said he—"I found myself once in the Sandwich Islands. I played by command and in the presence of His Majesty Kamehameha, the Fifth King of the Cannibal Islands, before an audience of Kanakas—black gentlemen, who, a few years ago, would have snuffed me with pleasure."
The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who are specially informed from Rio Janeiro, are not going to leave home until next March, when they will proceed to Europe, the Empress to remain at a German spa, while the Emperor will recross the Atlantic to be at the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and make the trip he proposes throughout the United States, and probably Canada.
The Prince Imperial of France had been solicited to express his opinion on the vote by collective list or by arrangement. His Highness replied that such a question ought to be solved by the political men living among their constituents, knowing their real interests and their aspirations, as the means of assuring success might vary in different departments. The Prince has therefore left to the group of the Appeal to the People full liberty of action.
An Italian woman, with a baby in her arms, sat on a Barclay street curbstone. A well dressed rich old, duffer was stopped by his little daughter, who said, "Give the dark lady a cent." But he had dropped the five cents into the Italian woman's hand he said, "Your baby is a blonde; how's that? An' you dark?" Then the Italian woman, with tears running down her bronzed cheeks, replied in broken English, "Moost the young us' father be a nigger!"
Ida Lewis, the marine heroine, is poor, and plays every Monday morning on a seven and a quarter octave washboard. With her bare elbows even with the keyboard and a red dunnel Beethoven before her, she reads that famous music with delicate expression and wondrous poetry. Yet people send her poems, silk hosiery, three-button gloves and fine jewelry. If any one wishes to send anything to Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock, let him send something substantial. She says so herself.