

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- ROBERTS THEATRE. INNOCENT, at 8 P. M. Mr. Donnell Murray. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. CRABBED AGE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. BOOTH'S THEATRE. KING LEAR, at 8 P. M. Lawrence Barrett. GERMANIA THEATRE. DAN URBILD DES TARTUFFE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. MERCHANT OF VENICE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1.30 P. M. EDWIN BOOTH. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 8 P. M. WALLACK'S THEATRE. THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M. PARK THEATRE. MUSSETTE, at 8 P. M. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. MISS MILDON, at 8 P. M. NEW YORK AQUARIUM. Open daily. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. SAX, at 8 P. M. HELLER'S THEATRE. FRESHWATER, at 8 P. M. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. THEATRE COMIQUE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. MASONIC TEMPLE. CROWWELL'S ILLUSTRATIONS, at 8 P. M. OLYMPIA THEATRE. FARIETY AND DRAMA, at 8 P. M. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE. FARIETY, at 8 P. M. PARISIAN VARIETIES. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. TIVOLI THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. EAGLE THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. PHILADELPHIA THEATRES. KIRKLAND'S ALHAMBRA PALACE. 'AZURINE; OR, A VOYAGE TO THE EAST.' NEW NATIONAL THEATRE. L'ESPIONNE FRANCAISE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the action of a portion of the carriers, newsmen and news companies, who are determined that the public shall not have the HERALD at three cents per copy if it can prevent it, we have made arrangements to place the HERALD in the hands of all our readers at the reduced price. Newsboys and dealers can purchase any quantity they may desire at No. 1,365 Broadway and No. 2 Ann street, and also from our wagons on the principal avenues. All dealers who have been threatened by the news companies are requested to send in their orders direct to us, at No. 2 Ann street.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy or partly cloudy, with light snow or rain, probably.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was without other feature than dullness. The fluctuations were insignificant. Less than 67,000 shares changed hands. Money on call was supplied at 5 and 4 per cent. Gold rose from 107 1-8 to 107 1-2 and closed strong. Governments were a shade firmer, in sympathy with gold, and railway bonds were steady.

THE REFUSAL OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD to obey the subpoena of the committee of Congress sent to investigate their proceedings does not look well.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT sends us a letter which, among other interesting matter, refers to the speculations arising from the visit of ex-Empress Eugénie to Italy and the result of a study of ceramics by President MacMahon and Gambetta.

JUDGE BOND'S REASONS are recapitulated in our despatch from Columbia. It is needless to examine them, as they are to be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal. His action will probably be condemned by that tribunal, but has nevertheless accomplished its political purpose.

FROM OUR REPORT on the requirements of the Brooklyn Bridge Company for steel wire it would seem that many would-be bidders are excluded. As strength is the essential requisite why not examine some of the "wires" which were pulled during the late election? Some of them stood an enormous strain and many of them are said to be "steel" wires only.

DON BOUCICAULT'S memory was put to a severe test yesterday. George Roberts sued him for damages for an alleged breach of contract in regard to a license for the production of "The Octoroon" seventeen years ago. So many people have a lively recollection of the many merits of this distinguished actor and playwright that it will be difficult to convince them that he would wrong any man. The details of the preliminary examination into this remarkable suit will be found in another column.

A COMBINATION has been formed by the Manhattan, the Metropolitan, the Mutual and the New York gas companies, for flooding the city treasury in a fashion that shows untiring audacity, and demonstrates anew the insolence of monopoly. These conspirators ask an advance from twenty-three dollars to thirty-six dollars a lamp for lighting the city. To make such a demand when business is so depressed shows they feel their power and indicates a determination to defy public opinion.

The Partisans and the People.

It is clear that if the settlement of our Presidential muddle were left entirely to President Grant and the extreme republicans who have captured and are using him on the one hand or to a faction of democratic hotheads on the other, they would presently settle it, Donnybrook Fair fashion, with clubs. Each of these factions is getting wilder and hotter day by day. When we read the President's extra official, and as we venture to hope after-dinner utterances to the reporters, we see clearly that he, who ought proudly to regard himself as the President of the whole people, has got himself into a humor of narrow and purlined partisanship which is nothing less than disgraceful in a citizen holding his exalted position, and it is even more shameful to see that men like Secretaries Cameron and Chandler, Senator Logan and others having access to His Excellency, so far from feeling humiliated at his attitude, boastfully make it public, and endeavor even to exaggerate the reports both of his partisan language and the unruly temper which produces it. These men appear to have lost all sense of decency and propriety. They conduct their side of a most grave and dangerous controversy as though it was a potherhouse brawl, in which they must triumph by force of bellowing out epithets and threats.

On the other, the democratic side, there is also a faction which goes about uttering silly and unpatriotic threats, and we regret to see that some of the more respectable democratic organs are taking an offensive tone, and indulging in "charges" and "counter charges" and nonsensical threats and forebodings of what will happen in certain contingencies. These organs are becoming the mouthpieces of men whose folly makes itself more distinctly heard in private, where one may hear discussed schemes of taking possession of the ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia; of raising regiments and grabbing custom houses in case Mr. Tilden is not inaugurated. Such nonsense as this is gravely discussed among a few democrats not without influence; and while we resent it we cease to wonder at it when we see to what depths of partisan folly the President of the United States condescends. Each side urges the other on, and, as we said before, these people, if they had the settlement of the question, would decide it with clubs.

Cannot the President of the United States see that he is degrading himself when he talks such stuff as was reported of him in Monday's papers? Cannot the democratic factionists see that they put themselves fatally in the wrong with the country when they talk of the seizure of custom houses and ports, and take for granted in their organs that they are to be "cheated" out of the election? Committees of both houses of Congress have gone down into the disputed States to investigate the elections. Suppose these committees, which are composed of honorable and responsible men of both parties, should report on their return, for instance, that the count in Louisiana was not fair or honest; that the Returning Board did throw out parishes on evidence which was incompetent according to the law which defined its duties. Would not President Grant feel very much humiliated and chagrined at the miserable exhibition of partisan feeling which he is making in these days? Yet such a report is by no means improbable. There is good reason to believe that the Returning Board did accept evidence which the very law by which it exists forbids it to accept or consider. Or, take the other side, suppose the different committees should return from Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and declare that those States did really and fairly cast their votes for Mr. Hayes, would not those democrats who are now vaporing in so silly and un-American a way become objects of contempt and public odium, and justly so? What is the use or the sense of this hectoring on both sides? The whole matter in dispute is in process of settlement; it is in the hands of Senate and House committees, carefully chosen, composed of the most part of honorable and patriotic men, not rigid partisans, and having a membership of both parties, in which respect, by the way, they are conspicuously unlike the President's partisan "visiting statesmen." These committees are at their work. Now, then, let the whole army of partisans and political camp followers of both sides hold their tongues until the committees report.

That is what the American people require, and that is what they will presently, if this nonsense goes on, demand in thunder tones. This Presidential squabble is going to be settled peaceably, honorably and satisfactorily to the country. The American people are going to see to that. The sensible and patriotic men on both sides in Congress will take care of it. The factionists of both sides are now indulging in reckless and foolish bragging; and we grieve to see that the President of the United States has no more sense of propriety and decency than to make himself one of these factionists. But when the time for action comes we warn these vapors that there is going to be no nonsense, no revolution on either side. If they carry matters too far they will suddenly find themselves left in the lurch by the people, and will have to retreat in disgrace and contempt.

Pray, who is going to fight? Suppose Mr. Hayes is declared properly elected by the Congressional committees, are the Northern democratic leaders going to shoulder their muskets and go to war? If they do they will do much more than they did in 1861, when they left the South in the lurch to fight out a battle to which they had urged and persuaded them. Do these Northern democratic leaders imagine Southern men have forgotten that turn? Let them ask any Southern man who fought against the Union in the late war and they will get a very disagreeable answer. The Southern men are not going to fight. They have been through all that, and have learned that war is not a pleasant or useful way to settle political disappointments or wrongs. Or suppose Mr. Tilden is declared elected by the committees, who is going to fight? Shall we hear of Major General Chandler and Major General Cameron and Major General Tynor should-

dering their swords to resist? Not they. They are great at blustering and manipulating. They know how, most adroitly and shamefully, to impose upon the ignorance and inflame the prejudices of the poor soldier in the White House. They will brag, probably, to the end; but they know perfectly well that if Mr. Tilden is elected they will have to submit, because the American people of both parties will make them submit.

Who will fight? We can tell the politicians of both parties whom both can equally count on. Not the decent, industrious men who earn their bread and support their families. No; their army will consist of the Five Points thieves, the burglars, the robbers, the noble corps of tramps, the assemblage of the undetected of the rag-tag and bobtail who happen to be out of jail. These would answer to their summons, and marching at the head of such a Falstaff's brigade, what reception do these vapors imagine they would get from the respectable part of the community? An army whose business will be to rob, to steal, to set on fire private dwellings, to empty shops, which will see an enemy in every bale of dry goods, and whose greatest triumph would be an act of arson which would send it, rank and file, to State Prison—that is the kind of army on which General Chandler and General Cameron and General Morton, on the one side, and a set of unpledged democratic generals, equally innocent of war, on the other, may count; and we wish them joy in advance of their impudent recruits.

We advise the factionists and partisans, including the President, to keep their tempers. Their innings are nearly over. They have come nearly to the end of their rope. They have gambled with the country's interests long enough. We counsel them, on both sides, not to go too far. This country does not belong to the political gamblers of either party; it is the property of the people. They were dragged into a needless war in 1861 by a set of reckless politicians and they are not going to suffer a similar calamity now to please either side. They care little who is to be President, but they mean to tolerate no violence, and they are right. Whichever party is disappointed in the eventual result can appeal to the country two years hence. If it has grievances they will be settled then, but only on the condition that now, whatever happens, there shall be quiet and orderly submission. That is what the people require and what they will insist on.

Firemen at the Theatres.

The orders which Mr. Eli Bates, Chief of the Fire Department, has issued, and which will be found elsewhere, will be read with interest by the public. We congratulate the Fire Department upon the promptness with which it has acted upon the advice of the HERALD. It has, in the first instance, ordered a thorough investigation of all the theatres in the city, and the experienced firemen who are intrusted with the inspection are directed to report as soon as their important labors are finished. In the second place the Fire Department has detailed some of its men for duty at the Union Square Theatre, and they are instructed to remain on duty from the time the doors open till they shut. All the appliances for the extinguishing of a spark are to be supervised and every precaution taken. We are glad to learn that the Union Square Theatre and the Fire Department have adopted this prudent measure, which will go far to restore the confidence of the public. All the other managers should follow so excellent an example. Theatres are really not as dangerous as is supposed, but when a fire does occur it is likely to be disastrous. Churches frequently are quite as unsafe, but a church is generally open but one day in a week, while a theatre is open six nights. Yet the accidents to audiences in American theatres are not as numerous as many persons believe. The burning of the Richmond Theatre and the Brooklyn Theatre is without any parallel. Still the absolute importance of better protection is comprehended by the people who trust their lives to the guarantee of a manager, and the measures taken by the Fire Department will meet the hearty approval of the community.

The Latest Incendiary Canard.

Some of the democratic journals have been asserting that President Grant is about to transfer General Sheridan to this city to "bull-doze" its "banditti" and intimidate the democratic party, and that ironclads have been ordered to our harbor to be in readiness to bombard the city. This extravagant story bore the impress of reckless invention on its face, but we have nevertheless caused inquiries to be made of the proper authorities at Washington to find if there were any facts which might have served as a hint to the fabricators. The result is an absolute denial of the story as a whole and of all its parts. General Sherman declares that there is no thought of sending General Sheridan to this city, and denials equally positive are given at the Navy Department to the marine part of the story which is a veritable "story for the marines."

Next to the wickedness of sending General Sheridan here as a menace to the present excited state of the public mind is the wickedness of inventing such lies and disseminating them through the community; for President Grant to do what he is charged with the intention of doing would have an inflammatory effect on public feeling at a time when every true patriot should aim to calm and quiet it. The fabrication of the story has precisely the same effect so far as the story is believed, and is as wanton a trifling with the public tranquility as the fact would be if it were true. There could not be a more incendiary species of lying than this when the public mind is so excited and inflammable.

WELL MAY BRITISH ARCHEOLOGISTS bite their lips with disappointment over the success of our Metropolitan Museum in securing the antiquities found by General Cosmola at Curium. The particulars of the Curium collection, with some account of the enterprising finder, all an interesting letter, which we publish elsewhere.

Our Roll of Honor.

The reader who with equal appetite for news and breakfast takes up the HERALD in the morning, and by his comfortable fire-side feeds at once both mind and body, takes as little thought of the manner in which his information is obtained as of the pedigree of his bacon or eggs. He reads a cable despatch from Africa or Asia, attractive stories from all parts of the globe, "strange ventures happened by land or sea," and accepts them as mere matters of course. Yet how few know by what toil, through what energy and experience, at what personal risks, these facts are collected! The correspondents of a great paper are like the best soldiers of an army—they are ordered to the front. They lead the "forlorn hope" of journalism; and, as Thackeray said, the couriers of the press march with every army, and its ambassadors are in every Cabinet. They anticipate the action of governments, as has been a thousand times shown, and even Disraeli waits upon the London newspapers for facts about the Turkish complications. Diplomacy, which once ran in advance of the knowledge of mankind, now follows it, and governments now simply register what the newspapers have announced. Once the government instructed the press, as in the time of George III., but now the press instructs the government.

Examples of this kind are frequent in the record of the HERALD. Our roll of honor is too long to repeat, but among the men who have braved danger and some of whom have suffered death for the sake of duty a few may be mentioned. No soldier of the Legion ever dared more than some of them, who, like Marco Polo or Sir John Franklin, went forward as the pioneers of discovery and civilization. The other day we published a letter from Mr. J. J. Roche, descriptive of the battle of General MacKenzie with the Indians, obtained only at personal risk and by surprising industry. Dr. Hayes in the service of the HERALD studied the glaciers and volcanoes of Iceland and graphically told the story of her celebration of a thousand years of self-government. From Central Africa, Dr. Livingston, an apostle of religion and enlightenment, sent us letters rich in interest and value, and Stanley, following in his steps and penetrating further into the mysteries of the continent, has solved the problems of the Nyanza. In this expedition Mr. Stanley gives all his energy and ability to the service of the public and journalism. Then there was Mr. MacGahan, who marched with the Russian army to Khiva, who was with the Carlists during the civil war in Spain, and who went in search of the passage to the Pole with Captain Allen Young in the Pandora, in each event as the correspondent of the HERALD. Mr. Edwin Fox, in the famous Modoc war, traversed the Indian country alone, and bravely interviewed Captain Jack in his rocky fastnesses. Mr. James J. O'Kelly, as the representative of this newspaper, visited Cuba in the most stormy period of the war, was arrested, condemned to be shot, transported to Spain, and only was saved with difficulty. He, too, served the HERALD in the Indian war. Another of our correspondents, Mark Kellogg, was killed with Custer, and did his duty to journalism exactly as the soldiers did to the government. Mr. Reuben H. Davenport, who went to the frontier with our troops, after Custer's death, endured hardships not imagined by those who calmly read his letters to this journal. Then there was Mr. George Alfred Townsend, who placed his life in danger to find the truth of the Swamp Angel troubles in South Carolina, and Gerald McKenny, who penetrated the frozen Northern Ocean when the Junata sailed for the relief of the Tigris. Many others might be included in our roll of honor, yet we need not prolong the list. It is enough to give these illustrations of the great responsibilities of our modern journalism, which "point the moral and adorn the tale."

The South Carolina Senatorship.

The republican or Mackey Legislature went through the form of electing a United States Senator yesterday, the choice falling on D. T. Corbin, United States District Attorney. It is not probable that he will ever take his seat as a Senator. There are too many sound republican lawyers in the federal Senate to admit a member whose claim has so little foundation. The Mackey House has never had a quorum and therefore no right to participate in the election of a Senator. To be sure it does not depend on the courts of South Carolina, but on the Senate of the United States, to determine whether Corbin's election is valid; but the Senate must decide with reference to the State constitution. The point of law involved is so clear that the ablest republican Senators can have but one opinion upon it. We assume that the Senate will reject the claim of Corbin on the ground that he was not elected by a valid Legislature; but this decision cannot be reached until some time in March, during the extra session of the Senate. But the Mackey Legislature meanwhile exists by a frail tenure. It is already on the point of tumbling to pieces. The democratic Senators will probably secede to-morrow, and it is expected that some desertions from the other side will give them a quorum, when the regular Legislature will be fully organized, Wade Hampton inaugurated and a democratic Senator chosen. This result may be facilitated by the fact that the democratic members are getting their pay, while their rivals are never likely to receive a cent until after they shall have taken seats in the Wallace House.

The Weather—A Rapid Succession of Storm Centres.

A remarkable feature of the present meteorological conditions in the United States is the rapidity with which distinctly marked storm centres are traversing the region of the lakes and Middle States from the Northwest toward the Atlantic. Since Saturday last not less than four of these depressions have moved over this course with their attendant areas of rain and snow and high winds. That which produced the snowfall of yesterday morning at New York is now moving off the coast of

Maine and Nova Scotia, while another, with a central pressure of only 29.28 inches, is rapidly advancing over the lakes. The winter storm belt is thus agitated by frequent storms which cause extraordinary alternations of temperature throughout its length. For instance, at North Platte the temperature has ranged within a few days between zero and sixty-two degrees above, while at other points the changes have been still greater. Yesterday morning snow was falling along the storm track from Pembina to Halifax, and in the evening in two areas—one in the Northwest and the other in the Northeast. The wind at New York varied between five and twenty miles an hour as the depression moved eastward, while the temperature sensibly rose toward night. To-day the weather will be cloudy or partly cloudy and warmer, probably with light snow toward evening.

Mr. Hewitt's Statement.

Mr. Hewitt gives his version of the interview between himself and the President. There are some discrepancies between his statement and the President's, but they are not greater than often happens when different persons repeat a long conversation from memory. The conversation related to two subjects, Louisiana and South Carolina. Mr. Hewitt admits that the Louisiana part of it was confidential, but asserts that there was no such understanding about the South Carolina part, and that he had, in fact, the President's permission to make it public. Both accounts agree that the President did say that it required sixty-three members to form a quorum of the South Carolina House of Representatives; and if it be true that the President consented that this statement might be given to the public he is hardly entitled to call it a merely private opinion. Be that as it may, it is difficult to see what right a responsible officer acting on an important matter has to discriminate between his private and his official opinions. He was bound to act on his real views.

As a proof of his own accuracy Mr. Hewitt refers to notes of the first conversation, which he took down immediately after leaving the President and sent to him for correction, if they were in any respect inaccurate, and that the President made no suggestions that they were incorrect. Those notes were given to the President for his own protection if his conduct on the occasion should ever be called in question. We think it clear enough that the President expressed himself in the first interview with great and unexpected liberality, and in the warmth of conversation went further than his judgment approved on cool reflection. Mr. Hewitt, on the other hand, caught eagerly at these expressions and founded hopes on them which he was unable to conceal. His want of reticence put the President in an annoying position, and he ought to have foreseen the effect of his indiscreet disclosures and his attempts to force the President to go further than he wished. If Mr. Hewitt had been wise he would have guarded the President against any suspicion by his own party friends of acting in secret collusion with their adversaries and giving them aid and comfort. He weakly subjected the President to this kind of imputations and put him on the defensive before his own party. Aside from its self-defeating folly the disclosure was personally unfair to a gentleman who had talked to him with singular frankness, relying on his confidence and discretion. We suspect that political opponents will hereafter be in no great haste to make a confidant of Mr. Hewitt.

Facilities of Divorce Cases.

The strange aspect which divorce cases frequently present affords features of interest to a better class of people than usually interest themselves in legal contests between husbands and wives. In a case which was concluded yesterday in Judge Brady's Court a husband sued for divorce on the only ground recognized by the statutes of New York, and a referee was ordered to take the testimony and report thereon. Meanwhile a counter suit was begun by the wife, and the cross-examination of the witnesses for the husband resulted in the burden of proof being against the husband, and the Judge consequently visited upon the man the disgrace which he had sought to inflict upon his wife. In another suit, upon argument as to alimony and counsel fees, the husband, who was the defendant, declared that his income was not half as large as was alleged, an enormous overdraft of salary having been necessary to liquidate expenses incurred by the wife. It also transpired that the defendant's business prospects were endangered by the publicity which had been given to the suit, he being an attaché of a house whose business consisted principally of the sale of Sunday school books and Bibles. The moralist will find in both these cases considerable food for thought. That a man may prefer trumped-up charges against his wife's honor without subjecting himself to any penalty that is of the nature of punishment shows that the divorce laws of New York are not as faultless as they are pure, while the spectacle of the religious public being served with its special mental food by a man charged with the most dangerous crime that can be committed against society is anything but a pleasing one. Both cases are eloquent sermons against marrying in haste, with the attendant repentance at leisure in a court room.

Help the Poor.

We again call earnest attention to the necessity of immediate action on the part of the benevolent for the relief of the poor of the city. We quote from the interviews of our reporters with several workmen to show how patiently they are struggling against their miseries. A painter says:—"I don't believe that even with good food every day I should be able to work steady for a week." A baker says:—"During five months I worked about seventeen days," and after stating that for seven weeks he and his family had lived on a few loaves of bread, adds, with a simplicity and plaintive humility that touches the heart, "I don't expect that my wife will be able to do as much scrubbing as she thinks she will, as she is well

nigh broken down." A tailor states that in three weeks he did not average a meal a day and knew a man who had not eaten a mouthful for three days and had slept in the parks. These are but single instances, but they represent thousands of honest, good citizens, who are starving because there is a want of systematic effort to save them. The Board of Apportionment yesterday appropriated thirty-five thousand dollars to several societies for distribution among the needy. This will afford relief to some of these societies are prompt in using it. In addition to the work of such organizations if every family that has the means will seek out those that are in poverty the benefit that will follow will be incalculable. We wish it understood that we are calling upon the readers of the HERALD for spontaneous charity. Let them stretch out the helping hand before those who need help are beyond help. There is a dignity in poverty that wealth should respect, and there is no generosity that adorns the character like that which is unsolicited. Leaving the question of moral duty aside, an intelligent selfishness suggests that it is well for the rich to protect themselves and society from deeds that the desperation of want frequently creates. While many a thief strives to cloak his sin with the mantle of necessity and many a worthless woman excuses the wearing of the salmon shawl of Pelagia because she wanted food, there are undoubtedly many cases of crime and degradation which are the offspring of starvation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Jim Macs is in Nevada. Hayes has got Watts on the mind. Washington Nathan is in San Francisco. Senator Gordon has returned to Washington. Mrs. Justice Miller makes exquisite orange pies. John Ambler Smith is practicing law in Washington. Governor Hayes looks careworn and wears pea green kids. Italy and England always enjoy scandal about royalty. San Francisco hoodlums enter houses at night to steal wine. General Hutchinson advises every sportsman to trail his own dogs. Commodore Garrison is said to be the largest owner of gas stock in the world. The Grand Duchesse of Saxe-Weimar has the richest collection of rubies in the world. Mrs. Ralston lives in a pretty cottage on the hillside opposite her old home at Belmont, Cal. Ex-Chancellor Henry W. Green is trying dangerously ill at his residence in Trenton, N. J. Ben Hill says that if Hayes is elected he will have one of the grandest opportunities a ruler ever had. Ex-Governor Bigelow says that the President of the Senate may open, but not pass upon, the electoral votes. The people who suggest that Hayes should give up to Tilden scorn the idea that Tilden might give up to Hayes. Mr. James Watson, author of "Watson's Turf Guide," called for Liverpool yesterday in the steamship Nevada. The rector of Lincoln says the public is as far as ever from appreciating the beauty of a Greek water pitcher. From Fun:—"Mistress—Well, Bridget, is there a fire in my room?" Bridget (a new importation)—"Sure, m'm, yis, there's a fire—but it's out." Mr. Cornelius A. Logan, United States Minister to Chili, arrived from Aspinwall in the steamship Crescent City yesterday and is at the Metropolitan Hotel. M. Capot the senator, after the rub, in Paris, of "Paul et Virginie" will retire, as he is affianced to a daughter of M. Grévy, President of the Legislative Assembly. Great scarcity of water prevails at St. Etienne (Loire), and the Mayor has therefore suspended the supply to private houses in order that the public fountains may, or rather play. Douglas Jerrold, hearing it asserted that there was a lot of fire in Swinburn's verse, said he didn't think there could be much or his muse would be more suggestive of Burns and Browning. The fashion of wearing bracelets is rapidly making its way in London. The Duke of Edinburgh's own bracelet is a chain cable of gold tightly riveted round the wrist, but in some cases these manacles are looser like a lady's. Prince Bismarck has established it as a principle that no official of the Foreign Office can marry a foreigner. The Prince reasons thus—a husband is sure to tell his wife and the wife to tell some one of her country women. Curran met Sydney Smith the day after Lord Mayo White's procession. "What did you think of it, Smith?" asked the former. "Thought it was extremely meeting," answered the captious Dean, "three elephants and hired flys." Three children at Marjrip, in Prussian Rhineland, have conceived setting on foot, last summer, a stop of having seen the Holy Virgin in a wood near the village, and thus attracted many "pilgrims" to the sacred spot. The three juveniles have been placed in a reformatory. Sir John Bennett was one day taking riding lessons of Duroow, who congratulated the curly headed knight on his youthful appearance. "You appear a defy time," he exclaimed, and Sir John took the last paper hoop with agility. "Yes, Duroow," was his ready answer, "I shall be, that's all." Too frequently the woman whose nature has adorned quite mars the effect by presenting an outré appearance in matters of dress, while the woman of but modest personal attractions, who possesses a knowledge of its principles which govern the embellishment of its human figure, is frequently the most interesting and pleasing to the eye. It is well known that the spot at which the shipwrecked Arctic expedition wintered was so far north that they lost all advantage during their long night of 30 days of the aurora borealis. Apparently they got behind the north wind, but the polar light. This, however, was not altogether unexpected, but what was a surprise to most on the expedition was that by way of compensation they got nothing but full moons. Captain John Gordon, a young field in West Aberdeenshire, who found attracting influences behind the footlights, and ultimately adopted the stage as a profession, seems to be making his way as an actor of comedy parts. The captain is in the meantime a member of the company organized by Charles Sullivan for the production of the "Shaughraun," and the Irish papers speak highly of his Captain Molyneux. Kansas City Times:—"A young man of extremely jealous disposition recently visited one of the most famous clairvoyants in the city. Being far from home he wanted to know what his wife was doing. 'She is looking out of the window, evidently expecting some one.' 'That is strange,' said Benedict, 'who can expect?' 'Some one enters the door, and she caresses him fondly,' went on the clairvoyant. 'It can't be! cried the excited husband. 'My wife is true to me.' 'Now he lays his head in her lap and looks tenderly in her eyes.' 'Ten times! I'll make you pay forty for this,' yelled the jealous husband. 'Now he has his tail,' said the medium. The green-eyed monster subsided, and the young husband cheerfully paid his \$5." Evening Telegram bill of fare for dramatists:—"Wild Oats" meal porridge, cooked over a "Spiritus." Result of a "Case" in any "School." "Dead Heart," "Blue Devils," and kidneys. Beef from a "Blue Bull" in a China Shop. A "Cool Cucumber"—"A Leek." "White Pawn"—"Two Buzzards." "Forsaken Fruit." "Still Waters" picked up during "Ten Nights in a Barroom." This dinner can be performed at all "Ours."