TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

BEFORE THE PASSES

The British Troops Waiting for an Order to Advance.

RUSSIA EXPLAINS TO ENGLAND.

A Bomb Is Exploded at a Meeting in Pesth.

FRANCE WOOES AMERICA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1878.

The *Observer's* despatch from Lahore, dated Saturday, says:—"Major Cavagnari officially reports that all is quiet in the upper part of the Khyber Pass, and he hopes to soon disperse the band collected in the lower part. Many members of the band have already left." Another telegram from Lahore reports that another strongly escorted convoy had been attacked. Its assailants were, however, driven back, and it is believed the convoy has arrived at Ali-Musjid. It was reported that the Ameer had considerably reinforced the troops at Jelalabad. The Viceroy, however, telegraphs a report that the treasure and ammunition have been withdrawn from that city. Intelligence has been received at Orenburg, from Cabul that the Ameer has demanded a special credit to defray the expense of the honors done the Russian Embassy, and has held a durbar, at which he explained the cordial reception of the Embassy on the ground of gratitude for Russia's hospitality to Afghan traders. A declaration was read on the occasion, showing forth the power and fame of Russia, and the chiefs present at the durbar applauded it. The Ameer closed the proceedings by telling the chiefs to return to their posts and sharpen their swords to meet the enemy of their country.

SEVERE FIGHTING AHEAD.

The *Standard's* despatch from Thull says the Afghans have got their guns up the Peiwar Pass and have established a battery on the summit. The Afghan troops swarm on the ridges and crags. Three regiments failed to turn the enemy's position on Saturday and retired on discovering his strength. One man was killed and twelve wounded. The withdrawal of a battery and of the camp of the remainder of the force was rendered necessary by the accuracy of the Afghan artillery fire. The British will attack the pass on Monday, after the troops have had a day's rest. They are confident of a good result, although the pass is 7,000 feet high. The fighting will certainly be severe. A despatch to the *Standard* from Sukhar says:—"The news from the Quettah column is discouraging. In consequence of the loss of camels it is universally believed that the advance on Candahar will be delayed until spring." A despatch to the *Daily News* from Peshawur, Saturday night, says:—"General Appleyard, who was sent to clear the Khyber Pass, has been heavily engaged. Reinforcements have been sent from Jumrood. It seems imperatively necessary to order up the reserve division to maintain communications, as Peshawur is almost denuded of garrison."

The *Times* has a despatch from Lahore, dated Sunday, stating that the band which obstructed the Khyber Pass was easily dispersed, and it is reported its leader has fled. General Brown reports that Jellalabad is being strengthened and a strong defensive force concentrated at Cabul.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The official correspondence between England and Russia relative to Central Asia is published:—

M. von Giers, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, on July 3, 1878, informed Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that neither the Russian government nor General Kaufmann had ever sent or intended to send a representative to Cabul. He subsequently said it was possible General Kaufmann might have sent a letter, and he gave assurance of the stoppage of all the military and political precautions which were taken against England when her relations with Russia were strained.

On August 19, Lord Salisbury being informed of the approach of Russian forces to the frontier of Afghanistan, and of the reception of a Russian mission by the Ameer, expressed the hope that the mission would be immediately recalled. Russia, in the course of the communications in St. Petersburg, declared that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was ignorant of the mission, which had been sent by General Kaufmann on his own responsibility. England replied, that even if so the Minister of Foreign Affairs was responsible.

M. Von Giers writes, under date of September 9, that the Russian dispositions in Central Asia had been affected by the relations between England and Russia during the late Eastern crisis, but that those dispositions are now the same as formerly, and not of a nature to excite the suspicions of England. The mission to Cabul was merely a provisional one of courtesy.

The Russian representative at London explained that there had never been any question of the Czar sending a letter to the Ameer.

Lord Salisbury writes to Lord Cranbrook on September 20 that he infers that M. Von Giers acknowledges that all the former Russian assurances in regard to Afghanistan have recovered their validity.

The correspondence also contains a despatch from Lord Derby, dated June 13, 1877, warning Russia that an advance to Merv would entail a corresponding advance on the part of Great Britain.

"THE REVOLT" IN AUSTRIA.

While Premier Tisza, of Hungary, was speaking at a club of the liberal party in Pesth, last night, a bomb was exploded on the staircase. No one was injured. Count Andrassy, in his speech before the Budget Committee on Saturday, explained that the continuance of anarchy in Bosnia and Herzegovina would have entailed the interference of Servia and Montenegro and the ultimate loss of Dalmatia to Austria. The Berlin Congress, by entrusting the occupation of the Provinces to Austria, had proclaimed that a powerful Austria was a European necessity. In the Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation yesterday Count Andrassy, replying to questions, said the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would cease when its object was accomplished and when Turkey had reimbursed the outlay which was incurred and guaranteed the future orderly government of the provinces. Austria's mission could only be altered by the unanimous decision of the Powers. The committee thereupon adopted the estimates of the Foreign Office, thus closing the conflict between the government and the delegation.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Prince Lobanoff has reassured Safvet Pacha concerning the execution of the Treaty of Berlin by Russia, and stated that he had arranged with General Todleben in regard to a settlement of pending difficulties. He particularly referred to the restoration of Mussulman refugees to their homes. Prince Lobanoff also informed Safvet Pacha that the Russians will evacuate Bulgaria and Roumelia conformably with the treaty of Berlin, but that they will continue to hold Adrianople and Thrace pending the Porte's acceptance of a definitive treaty. The Czar has left Lovadia for Moscow, where he will remain two days. A despatch to the *Observer* from Vienna says that General Kaufmann has been recalled to St. Petersburg.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A Franco-American meeting was held in Paris yesterday in the Circus of the Champs Elysées. Professor Laboulaye, M. Oscar de Lafayette, M. Wilson, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Governor Fenton, M. Brulatour, Minister Noyes and the Secretaries of the American Legation were present. M. Count Foucher de Careil, Senator of France, presided and read a letter from M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, regretting that he was unable to occupy the chair and declaring that present or absent he would always sympathize with efforts to draw closer the bonds of friendship between the two great republics of the world. The Chairman in the course of his remarks said:—"Americans are our seniors in the practice of liberties, but they lack one of the most precious—namely, liberty of commerce." Governor Fenton, Professor Laboulaye and M. Léon Chotteau also spoke. M. Chotteau remarked how different was the reception Frenchmen now visiting America met with from what was given them at the time of the Franco-Mexican war. A despatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Franco-American Commercial Treaty Committee is about to send M. Chotteau again to the United States to advocate a reduction of tariffs.

CABLE NOTES.

The Spanish Council of Ministers has decided to expel all foreigners belonging to the International Society from Spain.

A *Daily News* despatch from Madrid reports that the Spanish government has decided to expel from Spain all political refugees. Frequent communications pass with Berlin, Rome and St. Petersburg with a view to legislation against the International Society.

At a meeting of operatives in Oldham on Saturday, over three thousand being present, it was unanimously resolved not to submit to the reduction. A meeting of masters on Friday was equally determined. There are now 15,000 persons idle.

GOVERNOR GENERAL LORNE.

HOW HIS EXCELLENCY AND HIS PRINCESS SPENT THEIR SECOND SUNDAY IN CANADA—AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS INTERVIEW—TO START FOR OTTAWA TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Dec. 1, 1878.

The Sabbath day has been inexpressibly grateful to all concerned in the progress of the new Governor General of Canada and his royal wife through the Dominion. For one space of twenty-four hours there have been no formal addresses, no receptions, no hurrahs. Yet even Sunday did not rebuke away the crowds of sightseers bent on obtaining a glimpse of Lord Lorne and the young daughter of the Queen. On every possible route which they could have taken on their way to church the sidewalks were lined for hours, and the halls of the Windsor Hotel from the foot of the elevator to the ladies' exit were packed with a lot of well dressed and elegant lion worshippers until past dusk in the afternoon. In the course of the day the following cable telegram came to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise from Her Majesty the Queen:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 1, 1878.

Delighted at reception. Say so.

THE QUEEN.

Both the Governor General and the Princess Louise, attended by Lady Sophia McNamara, Mrs. De Winton and Mrs. Moreton, Dr. Clark, Colonel McNeil, V. C., Equerry to the Queen, in attendance on the Princess; Hon. Mr. Moreton, Comptroller of the Household; Major De Winton, Colonel Littleton, Captain Chater, A. D. C.; the Hon. Mr. Harbourd, Major General Smyth and Captain Smyth attended service at the English Cathedral in the morning. Admission to the church was by ticket, an arrangement which prevented overcrowding and confusion.

ATTENDING SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

At five minutes to eleven o'clock His Excellency and the Princess with their attendants entered, the congregation rising and remaining standing until they were seated. Then the choir sang the national anthem. The Rev. Canon Anderson read the morning service up to the first lesson, which was read by the Rev. Cannon Ellegood, the Rev. W. Bayles reading the second lesson. After the choir had sang a very beautiful arrangement of the "Benedicite Omnia Opera," the Rev. Canon Henderson, principal of the Theological School, read the service up to the anthem, "Thy Marvellous Works Behold Amazed," from the "Creation," the solo being sung by Mrs. Barnes. Rev. Canon Baldwin read the prayers ordered to be used when the litany is omitted. The Dean of Montreal read the ante communion service, the epistle being read by the Venerable Arch Deacon Leach. The hymns sang were the fine "Lo, He comes with clouds descending," and the 387th old version of the Hundreth psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell." The Very Reverend the Dean of Montreal, bishop elect, preached the sermon, taking his text from the I. James, i., 17—"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." There was nothing in the sermon which was especially adapted to the visit of the Governor General.

THE MARQUIS INCOG.

In the afternoon the Marquis disappointed hundreds who were waiting in the hotel and on the streets, by walking to St. Andrew's Church incognito and unaccompanied by the Princess, instead of taking a carriage which was supposed to be waiting at the hotel door. Rev. Gavin Lang preached the sermon, which, although eloquent, had no significance in connection with His Excellency's presence in the church.

ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

At half-past one P. M. the Governor General had an interview with M. Lefebvre, the French Consul General. It was at the special request of his Excellency that the French Consul attended at that hour, and the subject of the discussion was weighty, if the length of time it occupied means anything. One of the items before them was the question of admitting French wines into Canada, and the proposition of the Marquis was that the French government, in exchange for a remission or paring of the present heavy duty upon French imported wines, should reciprocate in the matter of admitting Canadian ships bottoms to French ports. At present these are practically excluded by the very heavy duty upon them. It is understood that M. Lefebvre is here at the request of Sir John Macdonald, and the incident is characteristic of that astute statesman; wining and dining and dancing is his first business and diplomacy afterward.

OFF FOR OTTAWA.

At ten o'clock to-morrow morning the viceregal train will leave for Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, over the Grand Trunk Railway. A special order guarantees it the right of track over all trains of every class, and every other train going in either direction must keep out of its way and report to the despatcher's office for orders. Agents, operators, switchmen, trainmen and trackmen are expected to have the line clear fully fifteen minutes before the train is due, and are ordered to see that everything is safe and secure. The distance from Montreal to Ottawa is 164 miles, and the time assigned for the journey is five hours and fifteen minutes, which will bring the party to Ottawa at fifteen minutes past three P. M. There a fine reception is also preparing for them.

RAIDS BY INDIANS.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Dec. 1, 1878.

Mr. Stearns, of the firm of Patterson & Stearns, came in from the Niobrara River to-day. The Indians ran off thirty-three of their horses on the 28th ult. A second raid was made on Major North's place. The Indians took all he had left. On Wednesday the Indians raided Bratt's ranch, on the Birdwood. The cowboys gave them fight and the Indians only got four horses.

THE NEW BARGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1878.

District Attorney Woodford, of New York, has notified the Supervising Architect of the Treasury that the examination of the title to the property upon which the new barge office is to be located in New York city is nearly finished, and the papers in regard thereto will be forwarded to this city in the course of two weeks.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1878.

Henry C. Dayton, travelling salesman for John T. Dizer, produce dealer, has been arrested on charges of forgery. The amount of the forgeries, as far as ascertained, is about $7,000, but the officers believe it will reach $20,000.

KENTUCKY'S REBELLION.

Governor McCreary Has No Official Information of It.

ALLEGED SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

A Circuit Court Judge Ordered to Investigate the Matter.

TWO POLITICIANS AT WAR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your despatch inquiring about the Breathitt county disturbance received this moment. I have received no official information concerning the disturbance. The locality where it occurred is in the mountains and more than fifty miles from a telegraph station. I have sent a letter to the Circuit Judge, who was holding his court at Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt, where the difficulty occurred, asking for full information. A special term of the Circuit Court will be held, if necessary, in that county, and as many soldiers of the State guard as are needed will be sent to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and in arresting, trying and punishing all violations of law.

JAMES B. MCCREARY, Governor of Kentucky.

BELIEF THAT THE TROUBLE AT BREATHITT COUNTY HAS BEEN EXAGGERATED—A PERSONAL FIGHT BETWEEN TWO POLITICIANS—WAITING FOR DETAILS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1, 1878.

The only account received here of any disturbance in Breathitt county comes through the correspondent of a Mount Sterling paper. It is regarded in the main as sensational, though its statement that two men were killed is generally credited. A personal difficulty existed between the newly elected County Judge, named Burnett, and a man named Strong, who was his opponent in the race. Burnett is reported killed. I called upon Governor McCreary this evening, and he tells me that no official information of the disturbance had reached him, but on the basis of the letter in the Mount Sterling paper he has addressed a letter to William L. Randall, the Circuit Judge of that district, whose court closes according to law at Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt, this week, and who is probably now at Manchester, Clay county, where his term begins to-morrow.

THE GOVERNOR INVESTIGATES.

In his letter he asked for a statement of the facts concerning the difficulty in Breathitt county, and directing him if the trouble was such as indicated to hold a special term of his court in Breathitt as soon as possible, in order that all persons who unlawfully participated in the difficulty be arrested, tried and punished, and assuring him that he would be furnished all the militia aid necessary to enable him to enforce the law and maintain the peace. The county seat of Breathitt is in the mountains, fifty-two miles from any railroad station or telegraph office, and at this season the roads are in bad condition. These troubles are not common in this section of the State, and when they do occur grow out of personal, and not political feuds.

The statement that Judge Randall had fled the fury of the mob is not credited. His court had probably closed its business when he left Jackson, otherwise he would have communicated with the Governor ere this, as he has had ample time to do since Wednesday, the date of the Mount Sterling letter.

FATAL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

TWENTY LIVES LOST—THE BOAT AND A VALUABLE CARGO SUNK.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1878.

The officers of the steamer Charles Morgan, from Cincinnati, report that at four o'clock this morning a collision occurred at Bringier's Point, La., opposite Donaldsonville, between the Morgan and the steamer Cotton Valley, of the Red River Transportation Company's line. The Cotton Valley sank, and together with her cargo is a total loss. Twenty lives were lost. The ill-fated vessel left here yesterday for Red River with a full assorted cargo and a number of passengers. The following named persons are known to have been lost:—

SOL. MYER, of Alexandria, La., merchant.

HENRY LEVY, of Alexandria, La.

Miss SANFORD, aged sixteen years, of Lowndes county, Va.

DANIEL GEHR, of Alexandria, La.

RESULT OF THE GALE.

When the collision occurred the wind was blowing a gale and rain was falling in torrents. The boats were rounding the point in opposite directions, and the officers of each, seeing the danger of collision, stopped their engines, but the force of the wind and the headway of the Morgan was so great that her guards struck the Cotton Valley with the utmost violence, and the latter sank in fifteen minutes. The Cotton Valley was valued at $18,000 and insured for $10,000 in New Orleans offices. Her cargo was valued at $75,000; insurance unknown. The officers think that twelve or fifteen roustabouts, mostly colored, were drowned.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, cloudy and rainy weather, warmer easterly winds and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, warm easterly winds and falling barometer, generally followed by rising barometer and colder westerly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to colder westerly followed by rising barometer.

For the East Gulf States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, wind mostly northwesterly, and stationary or higher barometer.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

The Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi rivers will rise.

Frosts will generally occur to-night in the Gulf States.

Cautionary signals continue at Jacksonville, Savannah, Tybee Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Section No. Eight, Portland, Section No. Seven, Eastport, Oswego, Section No. Six, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section No. Five, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section No. Four, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section No. Three, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section No. One, Escanaba, Marquette and Duluth.

On and after December 15 the display of cautionary signals will be suspended on the lakes.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	24	38	3:30 P. M.	37	44
6 A. M.	26	37	6 P. M.	35	43
9 A. M.	28	38	9 P. M.	32	42
12 M.	36	43	12 P. M.	30	43

Average temperature yesterday 41
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 31

OBITUARY.

GEORGE HENRY LEWES.

A cable despatch from London this morning announces the death of George Henry Lewes, the distinguished English philosophical and scientific writer. Mr. Lewes was born in London on the 18th of April, 1817, and he was, therefore, in his sixty-first year. To the American public he has been probably best known as the husband of "George Eliot," and as the biographer of Goethe. But his high reputation in his own country rests on a broader and surer basis. He was intended by his father for commercial pursuits, but finding his occupation distasteful he devoted himself to medicine. This also was abandoned for metaphysics, the study of which he pursued with great ardor in Germany. Having decided to devote his life to literature, he returned in 1840 to England and began writing reviews, criticisms and essays for newspapers and magazines. This habit he kept up through all his career. Many of his uncollected writings are to be found in the reviews—the *British Quarterly*, the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster*, the *British and Foreign* and *Foreign Quarterly*. He wrote a great deal also for *Blackwood* and for *Fraser*, for the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Atlas* newspapers. In 1845 he published his "Biographical History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte." It is a review of the different philosophical systems which have attained acceptance in the world. The book reached a second edition in 1852, and in 1857 a third, revised by the author. A fourth edition, again partly rewritten, appeared in 1871. In 1847 Mr. Lewes wrote "Ranthorpe," a novel, followed by "Rose, Blanche and Violet," also a novel. In the same year he published "The Spanish Drama," an account of Lope de Vega and Calderon. In 1849 the *Leader* newspaper was started, and he became its literary editor, remaining until July, 1854. In 1850 appeared his "Life of Robespierre, with Extracts from His Unpublished Correspondence," a work which leaves little or nothing to be added to the history of that dark chapter of the French Revolution. In the same year Mr. Lewes issued "The Noble Heart: a Tragedy," which did not meet with success. He prepared in 1853 for Bohn's Scientific Library a volume on "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences." In 1855 he gave to the world the "Life and Works of Goethe," the work by which he is best known to the reading public. In 1873 he issued a new edition, partly rewritten. This book was received with enthusiasm in Germany. In 1858 Mr. Lewes issued "Seaside Studies at Ilfracombe," and in the same year prepared for a meeting of the British Association a paper on "The Spinal Cord as a Centre of Sensation and Volition." In 1859 he published three papers on "The Nervous System;" in 1860, "The Physiology of Common Life," and in 1861, "Studies in Animal Life;" his object in these researches being to obtain the clew through the labyrinth of mental phenomena. His next volume (1864) was entitled "Aristotle: a Chapter from the History of Science," and is devoted to careful and searching analysis of the scientific writings of the Stagirite philosopher. In 1865 he established the *Fortnightly Review*, but soon after he resigned its editorship, on account of ill health, into the hands of Mr. John Morley. In 1874 he published "The Foundations of a Creed." In common with all his works it bears the marks of indefatigable industry, of keen insight, of persistent and earnest study. It is written, of course, from a positivist point of view. Mr. Lewes having always been an adherent of that system of philosophy. The year 1878, brought a new proof of his wide culture, cultivated tastes, his versatile and brilliant powers, in a volume of totally different character; one "On Actors and the Art of Acting." In the same year he became a contributor to "Macmillan's Quarterly," "Brain, a Journal of Neurology." Whether from his lifelong student habits, unrelieved to any great extent by the ordinary English love and practice of outdoor pursuits, or from original defect of constitution, he was during all his life a sufferer from infirm health; and his work was a continual proof of the power of the mind to dominate the body. In manner he retained little of the proverbial English reserve, his German education and early residence having cultivated in him more cosmopolitan and genial tendencies of manner and social habit.

CORNELIA WALDRON.

On Saturday night an old lady, prostrated by an apoplectic fit, breathed her last in the streets, before an ambulance could be summoned. She was a personage historical in the city's records, Miss Cornelia Waldron, the eldest of the present generation of that family, being eighty-seven years of age and the part owner of their immense estate. The Waldrons are among the oldest of the Knickerbocker families, and in addition to the dignity their large possessions invested them with they have not a little ancestral pride, coming as they do from an authentic nobleman of the pre-Revolutionary date. In 1654 or thereabouts Baron Waldron came to Manhattan Island from beyond the sea, and through the favor of Peter Stuyvesant, and subsequently by the royal munificence of George III., who was parcelling out real estate quite liberally just then, the new comer secured a grant of the land lying between Seventy-fourth street and Fordham. The old Waldron homestead is still standing at Eighty-sixth street and Second aveune, and there the family resided during the early days of the deceased lady's life. Her father, William, however, found the old house distasteful to him after the death of his wife, and Miss Cornelia took up her abode at No. 10 Lafayette place, which also belongs to the estate. Here she had resided for a long time with her sister, Mrs. Higgins, a lady five years her junior. The estate of the Waldrons was estimated some years ago at fabulous figures, but owing to the recent depreciation in property its valuation can now be fixed with more accuracy. Four millions, however, is the very respectable sum which it is still said to represent. Like most big estates it has got into the courts and has at several times been a fruitful cause of litigation. During the Ring days a tract of marshy lands covered by the grant was disposed of by the city and the Waldrons at once resented this invasion of their rights. The suit growing out of it has excited no little interest, and it had the effect of multiplying alleged scions of the family in various parts of the world, and would-be claimants have been expected to come to the surface at any moment. Miss Cornelia Waldron had always taken an active personal interest in the business of the estate, and being a woman of good business qualities she had herself assumed the burden of its management. Last week she was called by the death of her cousin to the house of Mr. McCready, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. She seemed as strong and active as ever and attended the funeral with the other relatives of the family. Since that she had been out of doors even during the trying weather of last week, and on Saturday night she was out making some purchases when the apoplectic fit prostrated her. Miss Waldron's funeral has been set down for next Wednesday, from No. 8 Lafayette place, and by her own request it will be one of the old fashioned kind. Instead of hearses, carriages and the like, only the coffin and the mourning train will go to the place of the dead's repose. The former will be carried through the streets to St. Mark's churchyard, where the old family vault of the Waldrons is located, and it will be followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased.

FATHER DOMENICO CHELINI, ITALIAN MATHEMATICIAN.

Father Chelini, one of the most celebrated of modern Italian mathematicians, died at Rome on November 16. He was born at Florence in 1811, was educated at the University of Bologna, and, after becoming a monk of the Scolopian Order, he accepted the post of Professor of Mathematics successively at the Colleges Niazareno and at Bologna. He withdrew from the latter post in 1859 owing to his refusal to take an oath to support the House of Savoy, and went to Rome, where he filled a professorship in the University. His treatises on mechanics and on mathematical astronomy gave him a wide renown. He was a friend of Father Secchi and of Professors Donati and Mussotti, and was an indefatigable pioneer in difficult branches of his chosen science.

LADY CHARLOTTE MOOR HATHERLEY.

Lady Charlotte Hatherley, wife of Lord Hatherley, formerly Chancellor of England, died November 19 at Red House Park, near Ipswich, England. She was the only daughter of Major Edward Moor, of Great Bealings, Suffolk; born about 1819, and married in 1830 Mr. William Page Wood, who in 1868 was made Baron Hatherley. She left no children, and the title of Hatherley will become extinct on the death of the Chancellor, who is now seventy-seven years of age.

ALFRED WIGAN, ENGLISH ACTOR.

The cable brings the announcement of the death in London yesterday of Alfred Wigan, the well known English actor. He was born at Blackheath, Kent, March 24, 1818; made his début on the stage at the Queen's Theatre, London, 1836; played at St. James, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Lyceum, the Haymarket, the Princess' and the Olympic; was the successful manager of the Olympic 1853-57, of the St. James 1860-63, and of the new Queen's Theatre from 1867 until 1871, when he retired from the stage. He occasionally gave readings from Tennyson and other poets.

MR. TREMAIN'S FUNERAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1878.

The funeral services of the late Lyman Tremain will take place at St. Peter's Church, in this city, on Tuesday next at two o'clock.

SNOW STORM.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1, 1878.

Despatches from the West say a tremendous snow and sleet storm prevailed last night along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, west of Otterville, and extended into Kansas. The telegraph line was torn down on the Pacific road, Kansas City was entirely isolated telegraphically, and the whole surrounding country is buried in snow.

SOCIALISM.

Germany's Bitter War Upon Its Advocates.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

Why Socialistic Doctrines Cannot Succeed in this Country.

The meeting of French socialists in West Houston street last evening was largely attended by ladies, gentlemen and even children, who accompanied their parents. M. Boisset occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings called attention to the fact that the very presence of such a large audience showed the growing interest taken in the social questions of the day. He trusted that the French section of the socialistic party, at least, would show by the conferences that all were disposed to be instructed in the great questions affecting mankind all the world over. After the singing of several French and German airs by Mme. Lutz, M. Leopold Finiel ascended the platform and explained that socialism was really nothing else than the practice of principles of justice, honesty and rectitude. Nevertheless it was a vast study how to ameliorate the social position of mankind. One great idea must be continually borne in mind. Man had the right to exist and to eat. Whatever theorists might argue, the truism that man had the right to eat always came to the front, and whenever society refused to acknowledge this truism society should be reminded that each man had a right to his place in that society, and, again, that he had a right to eat. It would then be asked how much does a man require to subsist. That was a question of figures. In fact, material economy was based entirely on figures.

WAGES IN FRANCE.

Take the average wages of a workingman in France, for instance. He is put down by statisticians as gaining forty sous—five centimes each sou—per day. But he does not work 365, only 210, days per year. Again, an average workingman does not represent himself alone, he represents at least four persons, constituting his family, for whom the law of nature compels him to provide. When the proper calculation is made, then, this same workingman instead of earning forty sous, only earns 28½ centimes per day. Now, then, to take another method of proving this by calculating the actual products of a country, say of France again, and dividing that amount by a certain number of consumers which it contains—the same result of 28½ centimes per day would be reached. The workingman, then—it was the same for one country as for the other—has not enough to live upon. He therefore asks more to-day, because he begins to understand that he fulfils his duty in society, while those who control society do not. Take, for instance, in this country the provision merchant. In arranging the prices of his wares, which workingmen must purchase, the merchant calculates first the cost of the articles, then he adds on duties, taxes, transportation and his own profits. He then sells to the wholesale merchant. The latter puts on his expenses, his profits and sells to the retailer. The retailer then puts on his expenses and his profits, and the poor devil of a workingman pays the whole of it, whether it be for sugar, coffee, tea, hams or any other necessaries of life. Sometimes they were told that they exaggerated the state of affairs, but the speaker cared not to lift the veil which covered that society of Cabinet Ministers and kings which exclaimed continually that workingmen demanded too much. Not only the aged father, but the child in the cradle suffered at the hands of society, the manner in which it was constituted to-day. Fortunately, the day of relief was dawning. Only a little while ago the defenders of the old system declared that the small band of socialists were making a great deal of noise in the world; to-day, at least, these people were obliged to listen to that noise. In Germany, for instance, they were compelled to take ferocious measures to oppose the onslaught of socialists. Despots now passed their days in terror. So much at least had been gained. All socialists should march on to the day of deliverance with confidence. The day was not far off, and men, women and children, one and all, should press forward to become martyrs, if necessary, in the great cause.

EFFECTS OF SOCIALISM UPON OUR INSTITUTIONS DISCUSSED BY REV. DRS. HITCHCOCK AND STORRS.

"For years I anticipated socialistic trouble," said Dr. Hitchcock, in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, last night, "and now it has come. I see serious trouble ahead, but naught to indicate ruin. I am convinced that any organized attack upon property here is sure to be drenched in blood. According to the last census there are nearly three million farms in this country, and, allowing five persons to each farm, we have 15,000,000 sturdy hearts that will resist to the death any invasion of their individual rights. An attack on them by Communistic fanatics is sure to meet with swift defeat. In fact, the wiser portion of the socialists no longer threaten every one indiscriminately. They except three countries from the universal ruin that is impending over the heads of the nations. France is one, Great Britain another and the American Republic the third. France, because she settled forever the question of Communism on the streets of Paris seven years ago; Great Britain, because her trades unions and labor organizations remove the necessity of resorting to extreme measures in the struggle between capital and labor, and the United States, on account of the entire freedom accorded to every one. Germany, Austria and Italy, say the socialists, are destined for a terrible baptism of blood, but we are to be spared. The only apprehension we may have is that socialism, radiating toward communism, may penetrate our political life, and its heresies find expression in our national and State legislation. This is the evil that we must look squarely in the face and resist.

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM.

Socialism and communism are often used as synonymous terms, but incorrectly. One is generic; the other specific. Communism is the annihilation of the individual, his entire absorption into the State. According to it the individual as such has no rights or property. It assumes control of all private industries and dictates what kind of work and how much of it a man must do. It withers all energy and destroys even the natural ambition of getting along well in the world. Property, family and religion perish beneath its baleful influence. Some may hold Communistic ideas toward property alone, but your true, philosophic, thorough going Communist attacks all three of the dearest ties of the individual. Now a socialist is not necessarily a Communist. Socialism is that which takes cognizance of any inequality of social condition with a view to correct it. These inequalities it seeks to remove despite natural differences. It assumes that the social condition may be equalized and human characteristics afterward benefited. Now, for the social problem there is no socialistic solution. No cunning legislation, no co-operative schemes, nothing with socialistic elements and types can prove a sufficient remedy for the evils of social life. Christianity is the only efficient worker in the solution of this problem. It places individual character first and the condition second. The battle with socialism will be brief, but will be very hot. No quarter will be given until it is ended. It is astonishing sometimes to hear Christian men talk of adopting some co-operative plan by which the struggle may be averted. Professor Price, of Oxford, in an admirable treatise on political economy, says that it is an art and not a science and can be easily learned. The average mind can understand the rules for the production and distribution of wealth. He says we must depend on the clergy to bring these principles to the mind of every one. A preacher should throw all his influence on the side of labor, not in a socialistic, but in a humanistic sense. The minister ought to be the poor man's friend and go to him with kindly feelings.

VARIOUS INEQUALITIES.

Respecting social inequalities we have, first, inequalities of endowment of body and mind. In the second place there are inequalities of Providence or chances, such as sickness and other afflictions. Then we have commercial fluctuation, and the more advanced and complicated society becomes the greater these fluctuations. The last inequality may be called immorality of conduct, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors, to which source may be ascribed a very large proportion of crime and poverty. Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Maine, said that the liquor law there has well nigh annihilated pauperism. Many of the social inequalities may be traced to human weakness and indulgence. Suppose socialism gives the laborer more wages, what is the use if he still goes to the rumshop and spends it all. First teach a man abstinence and apply the Christian remedy to individuals. Aristotle long ago said that inequalities of social condition came from bad morals. The lecturer then paid a glowing tribute to France for her thrift and industry, which made her rich and prosperous, when Germany, who exacted an exorbitant ransom from her, is now crippled. "I am ashamed," said he, "to see my countrymen take up old and discarded heresies of Europe, the cast-off clothes of ancient civilizations." Nowhere are wages so low but with thoughtful economy the laborer may be able to save something. Wages saved become capital. He denounced the clamor for eight hours work a day, as every one has a right to work as much as he pleases. England, that for seventy-five years had a monopoly of the markets of the world, has found a formidable rival in our country. We have shut her out in South America, and meet her on equal terms in India and China. He mentioned as instances of overproduction cotton cloth and railroads, and recommended our merchants to seek after new markets.

Rev. Dr. Storrs followed in the same strain, and remarked that the distribution of property among three million farms and savings banks forms an insurmountable barrier to the spread of Communism in this country. He said that, like yellow fever and other diseases, Communism might be brought here, but it is easily checked. An imported heresy can never take root in this country. Our perfect freedom renders all such poisons innocuous. All that is needed is still greater freedom of gospel that it may be brought to the heart of every one.

DR. RYLANCE'S (OF ST. MARK'S) VIEW OF COMMUNISM AND THE EVILS IT ENCOURAGES.

St. Mark's Church was well filled last evening with a congregation attracted by the announcement that Dr. Rylance, the rector, would preach on the subject of Communism. That there was no expectation of any upholding of Communism in its present popular form was shown by the conspicuous absence of prominent Communists. The Communism of the Scriptures, while it was acceptable to the congregation as the subject of the sermon, could hardly be expected to prove attractive to the modern exponents of the doctrine. He took for his text Acts, iv., 32—"And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught which he possessed was his own; but they had all things in common."

He said it was not fair to judge a system by its abuses, otherwise Christianity would have a very bad name. From the outrages in France under the name of the Commune, Communism has a bad name. The gentle Ebenezer Elliot says the idler is very willing to forfeit his penny and pocket your shilling. Another writer says that envy is the ground of Communism. Yet wise men have deemed the subject worthy of careful study, and many of the best men of the world have been Communists in theory at least. Plato and Sir Thomas More, Harrington and Campanelli are among them. No one will calumniate the late Robert Owen, who spent a fortune honestly earned in trying to alleviate human suffering. Such men are neither knaves nor charlatans. They are supported by too many social wrongs to be met with the vituperation of preachers. Communism, as a system, is not to be crushed by abuse. Communists insist that our present form of society is unjust in theory and cruel in practice. Its wrongs are to be met, according to the socialists, by an abolition of private property. There are to be no idlers or men of leisure, but all are to be employed. The proceeds are to be equitably distributed. The diseased and other incapables are to be provided for by the well.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Talk as we will of the evils of capital, he said, the weak will probably have to suffer in the race of life. The employer will get all he can for his money. The laborer is a part of the machinery. He is a hand, not a man. Humane impulses often lead capitalists to sacrifices for the benefit of the laborer. If I were preaching to a company of workingmen I would try to enforce a consideration of these things—of the burdens borne by employers. God help masters as well as men in such times as these. A lady once proposed to send deputations to the masters to ask them to give higher wages. There is a great deal of that kind of thinking among the people. Competition is not taken into consideration. But just here communists say the advantages of their system will come. I wish I could believe it, but I cannot. It is too beautiful to be realized. Communism demands too great and high characteristics. They do not rule men. A little company might possibly succeed for a time, but it would not answer for the world at large. Dr. Rylance then cited the instance of Robert Owen's settlement of New Harmony, quoting Mr. Greeley's review of the work.

RELYING ON THE STATE.

When Communism, he continued, undertakes to regulate the world it tries to do something which will result in failure. There is a cowardly and idiotic reliance on the State in Communism. Experience teaches us that the people are the best off when the powers of the State are curtailed the most. Yet these men who cry out against despotism propose a despotism more