TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE AFGHANISTAN QUESTION

Shall the British Troops Advance to Candahar?

RUSSIA IN TURKESTAN.

Student Troubles at the City of Kief.

SPANISH AND GERMAN AFFAIRS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1878.

A despatch to the *Times* from Lahore says:—"There is risk of too great importance being attached in England to the Ameer's departure from Cabul, and of its being regarded as virtually terminating the campaign. Some persons here think that the Ameer's flight may have been greatly influenced by the fact that if he had remained during the winter in Cabul he might have found himself caught in a trap. The roads on this side of Cabul are usually passable earlier in the spring than those on the other side of the Afghan capital, and thus our army might have been able, in the event of the Ameer's staying in Cabul till spring, to advance on him before he could retire. From this point of view his flight may be only a retreat to a safer quarter, whence to prolong resistance without the same risk of capture in case of defeat. He has fourteen, or according to another calculation, seventeen regiments at Herat, and if he can retain his hold over them and thus maintain his supremacy in Afghan-Turkestan he may still offer a formidable opposition to Yakoob Khan, or whatever ruler we set up in Southern Afghanistan. He released Yakoob Khan only under pressure from the Ghilzai chiefs, who would not allow him to leave Cabul without appointing his successor. If Yakoob Khan becomes our ally we shall probably guarantee him against his father." The *Daily News* publishes a despatch from Lahore, dated at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, which says:—"The reported submission of Yakoob Khan is not confirmed to date." The Viceroy of India telegraphed yesterday that Major Cavignari reports that there was no further news of the Ameer or of Yakoob Khan. He also announces that the Kahn of Khelat desires to join the British in an advance on Candahar. A despatch to the *Standard* from Bombay says:—"The government of Candahar has ordered a levy of the whole male population to resist the British. The people have responded heartily." (This report conflicts with previous advices.)

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

When General Kaufmann, who is expected at St. Petersburg soon, arrives there, deliberations will begin on the gradual introduction of a system of public administration in the towns of Turkestan conformably with the ethnographical and numerical diversity of the population. The *Golos* says the Chinese frontier question will be fully discussed with the Chinese Ambassador, General Kaufmann taking part in the discussion. Russia has no intention of surrendering Kuldja to China. It is reported that the Veterinary Institute at Kharkoff, where the students' agitation originated, will be removed outside of the town. The Technical Institute, at Tschugujeff, will be closed altogether. The Medical Academy will issue instructions forbidding the deliberations of students without permission from the academical authorities.

MORE ABOUT THE KIEF RIOT.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, giving details of the riot of the students of the University of Kief, Russia, says:—"The students, in a meeting held outside the town, decided to protest against the closing of the university. A body of them, well armed, accordingly proceeded to the university and forced their way in, after disarming the town police. They then fixed on a blackboard an energetic protest against the arbitrary proceeding of the authorities. Two companies of local militia tried to disperse the students, who resisted, and thereupon a collision ensued, in which eighty persons were killed and wounded on both sides. At last a force of cavalry succeeded in clearing the square in front of the university. Many students were arrested. Similar riots, though on a smaller scale, are said to have broken out in other university towns of Russia. It is believed that there is an intention of proclaiming a state of siege in Kief and Kharkoff. Orders have been sent to the police at the frontier to redouble their vigilance in order to put a stop to revolutionary pamphlets being smuggled into the country, a practice which has been going on on a large scale, and to prevent the entrance of revolutionary emissaries from Germany." A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Berlin says many of the Russian students arrested for participation in the recent disturbances have been banished to Siberia.

PACIFICATION OF EUROPEAN TURKEY.

With the opening of the new year the provincial administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, constituted by Austria, will enter upon their functions. The *Official Journal*, of Belgrade, publishes an indictment for high treason against the pretender Karageorgewitch. The indictment alleges that he formed a plot to assassinate Prince Milan at Semendria last November. Prince Milan, however, being warned, disembarked at Dubrovitza. The Vienna *Presse* says:—"Prenk, the Miridite prince, and his family, being in favor of the annexation of Albania to Italy, the Porte has adopted measures of surveillance and ordered Manthorpe Bey to cruise on the Albanian coast." A despatch to *Standard*, from Berlin, states that it is reported the Sultan has written an autograph letter to the Czar, soliciting a reduction of the indemnity to Russia. A Philippopolis despatch to the *Standard* announces that the Director of Finance appointed by the Eastern Roumelian Commission has been threatened with assassination if he comes to Slivno.

A PONTIFICAL LETTER.

The Vatican organ of Rome, the *Osservatore Romano*, published a letter yesterday from the Pope to the Archbishop of Cologne. The Pope says from the commencement of his pontificate he has desired peace between princes, peoples and the Church. He has turned his thoughts in preference toward the noble German nation, but God alone knows whether the work is near success. He declares he will continue in the path hitherto pursued, appeals to the German bishops to obey all laws not contrary to their faith, and concludes:—"We must pray God to lead the noble and powerful Emperor of Germany and his advisers to show more disposition toward good will." The letter is dated December 24.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

La France, of Paris, announces that the ill feeling lately existing between France and Tunis has been increased by the peremptory refusal of the Bey of Tunis to permit the French Consul to land marines, and that France is determined to exact reparation. (This statement is probably exaggerated.) The *Standard's* Paris despatch says it has been decided to replace General Borel in the Ministry of War by General Farre, General Faidherbe's former chief of staff.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

The all absorbing topic with the Berlin newspapers is the financial situation. The result of to-day's sitting in the Bundesrath, when the Chancellor's letter on the customs tariff will be considered, is awaited with the greatest interest. The free traders intend calling a huge meeting in Berlin soon for the purpose of protesting against Prince Bismarck's policy. The *Post's* Berlin despatch says the Federal Council has referred Prince Bismark's letter to the Tariff Commission, with, however, a special proviso that the council does not thereby commit itself to approval of the proposals of the letter. The representatives in the council of some of the State governments even had this proviso formally recorded. The *Times'* Berlin despatch says the Minister of Commerce has been conferring with Prince Bismarck in regard to a railway project, which it is expected will soon be laid before the Reichstag. The socialist Deputy Haszelman, recently arrested at Hamburg, has been released. Deputy Most has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for insulting religion.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Mayor of Manchester writes that £11,500 have been received for the relief fund. About 6,500 persons are receiving relief.

Two thousand nailmakers in South Staffordshire have been discharged from their workshops and great destitution has resulted.

The Glasgow correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:—"The result of the call on the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank for an instalment in liquidation of the bank's indebtedness has not been so successful as was anticipated, but it is impossible to get exact figures yet." The *Times'* Glasgow correspondent telegraphs that the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators have only realized £800,000 as the first instalment of the call upon the shareholders due on the 30th inst., instead of £2,000,000, nominally due.

In consequence of angry words on Saturday between Baron Rognist, a diplomatic attaché, and Count Pairnett, a foreign officer, a duel with swords was fought by them near Paris on Sunday. Count Pairnett received two wounds. One wound in the shoulder is serious.

Señor Canovas del Castello read, yesterday, in the Spanish Senate at Madrid, the decree closing the session of Congress. The date of dissolution will be fixed after a decision has been reached upon Moncasi's sentence. The latter's brother and counsel are daily interceding for a reprieve, with but little hope of success. The new Congress will probably meet in June.

LONDON GOSSIP.

IRVING AT THE LYCEUM AS HAMLET—GENERAL GRANT HONORED BY IRELAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1878.

Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet" was produced at the Lyceum Theatre this evening with Henry Irving in the title *rôle*. The acting of Mr. Irving was received with great enthusiasm.

MORE HONORS FOR GENERAL GRANT.

Apropos of General Grant's projected visit to Ireland, the City Council of Dublin has voted to tender him the freedom of the city.

CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

HAVANA, Dec. 30, 1878.

Captain General Martinez-Campos returned from Santiago de Cuba yesterday. The interior of the island is reported to be quiet everywhere and the gathering of the crops is proceeding undisturbed.

A decree will shortly appear ordering an election for provincial deputies, to be held on February 1.

TOWN BONDS IN COURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1878.

The case of the town of Springport, N. Y., against the Teutonia Savings Bank, of New York city, regarding the disposal of town bonds belonging to said bank, came up to-day before Judge Rumsey in a special term of the Supreme Court in this city. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer was to have appeared for the defendant, but in his absence State Senator Raines conducted the argument on behalf of the bank. Mr. Wood, of Auburn, appeared for the plaintiff. After argument it was ordered that the injunction be continued, but that the defendant have leave to show cause at the next special term of the Supreme Court in Monroe county, on the last Monday of January next, why said injunction should not be made permanent.

FAILURE IN THE SHOE TRADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1878.

Price & Mays, of this city, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, failed to-day. Liabilities, $30,000; assets small, supposed to be about $6,000. Their liabilities are mostly due to Boston houses.

OUT OF THE SNOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1878.

The main line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road is now opened and all trains will be running to-morrow. The passengers who were snowbound at Sandy Creek one week ago reached here to-night. Among the passengers from New York were Dr. Eugene Pugnet, Alfred Pugnet, Mrs. Dufort and two daughters, Miss N. Howard, J. F. Brodie and E. G. Powell; also B. Blake and Frank Peck, West Point cadets who came to spend Christmas; J. A. Brigham, Chicago; C. A. Richmond, San Francisco, and C. E. Rasey, Garden City. There were about forty passengers.

ICE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30, 1878.

There is no material change in the condition of the river at this point. Ferry boats are running in the harbor, but the shore ice is very thick, excepting just at the ferry landings, where it has been broken to enable the boats to land. The channel, which had been opened through the gorge to open water at Carondelet, is closed again. The water is very low, and, even if the river was open to Cairo, navigation could be resumed by only steamers of the lightest draught.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—1 A. M.

Indications.

For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the East Gulf States, rising barometer, northeast winds, slightly cooler, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the West Gulf States, rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, stationary temperature, cloudy, rainy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, south and east winds, stationary pressure and temperature, increasing cloudiness.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather, possibly followed by light snow.

For the upper lake region, westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, falling barometer.

For the lower lake region rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, stationary and lower temperature, southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional snow.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New England, rising barometer, cooler northwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the California coast, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

The rivers will fall.

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.	34	25	3:30 P. M.	36	34
6 A. M.	33	27	6 P. M.	36	30
9 A. M.	36	27	9 P. M.	33	28
12 M.	37	32	12 P. M.	31	24

Average temperature yesterday 28¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 34½

NORDENSKJOLD'S FATE.

Alarm in Sweden and Germany for the Safety of the Swedish Arctic Expedition.

A HERALD TELEGRAM.

Preparing a Relief Expedition to Rescue the Vega's Party.

ABOVE THE EAST CAPE.

Action of the Swedish Consul in This City.

STORY OF THE NATIVES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Dec. 30, 1878.

The despatch to the HERALD, dated San Francisco, December 10, published on the 11th, and worded as follows:—"Whalers lately arrived from the Arctic Ocean report that a ship believed to be the larger of the vessels of the Swedish Polar Expedition is blocked in the ice above the East Cape," has caused great alarm among the German and Swedish friends of Professor Nordenskjöld, the distinguished leader of the expedition.

SO NEAR SUCCESS.

As the East Cape is at the northern entrance of the narrows of Behring Strait, on the Asiatic side, and so near the goal sought by the adventurous expeditionists, the feeling here is that if the HERALD'S despatch be true the fate of the party is deplorable and bitterly disappointing.

A RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The friends and countrymen of Professor Nordenskjöld intend fitting out, without delay, a relief expedition, which will proceed to the point where he is reported to be beset and afford him and his party all possible assistance. Little difficulty will be met in accomplishing this purpose, as the ocean currents setting toward Behring Strait from the Western Pacific favor an easy and very direct approach to the East Cape.

AN EARLY RELEASE HOPED FOR.

Those who are familiar with the movements of the ice in this portion of the Arctic Ocean hope that the Nordenskjöld or Swedish expedition will effect a release in the early part of the summer. Winds and currents at present tend to keep the ice against the northeast coast of Siberia, and therefore to lock the Vega in the floes northward of the East Cape.

EAGER FOR NEWS.

The friends of Professor Nordenskjöld are most anxiously waiting for a confirmation, or otherwise, of the HERALD'S telegram, and deep anxiety pervades scientific circles, as the winter advances, for the safety of the expedition.

ACTION OF THE SWEDISH CONSUL IN THIS CITY.

The deep interest felt by the government and people of Norway and Sweden in the Nordenskjöld expedition to discover the northeast passage between Western Europe and Japan was made manifest in this city yesterday at the office of the Swedish Consul General. The expedition, it may be remembered, left Gothenburg on the 4th of last July, under royal patronage, King Oscar of Sweden having taken much interest in the matter. The result of the expedition has already been recorded in the HERALD. To scientific men it afforded unspeakable gratification. In the successful voyage of the expedition around the North Cape of Asia to the Lena—an expanse hitherto unexplored—they rightly saw a new and highly important field in geographical knowledge opened up. On the 10th of the present month Mr. Christian Bors, the Swedish Consul General residing in New York, seeing in the HERALD the news about a vessel being seen by whalers near East Cape, supposed to be one of the Nordenskjöld expedition, forwarded the same to his government by the first steamer. Yesterday he received from the home government a cable despatch instructing him to procure immediately all information on the subject possible, and cable the same. Mr. Bors accordingly telegraphed to the Swedish Consul at San Francisco, and last evening received the following reply:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1878.

CHRISTIAN BORS, Swedish and Norwegian Consul, New York:—

Captain Campbell, of the steamship Norman, of New Bedford, left St. Lawrence Bay October 20. The natives from East Cape told him that they had seen a man-of-war forty miles north of East Cape. The natives are said to be reliable. Many of our whalers have wintered with them. CONSUL BREGGREN.

This despatch Mr. Bors immediately cabled to the Swedish government. He has not as yet been able to obtain more detailed or definite information. Speaking on the subject of the expedition yesterday Mr. Bors said that he was satisfied that the vessel mentioned by the natives was probably the Vega, and that if their information to Captain Campbell was correct, and he had no doubt it was, we must conclude that the ship is locked in the ice for the winter.

The Consul, however, did not express any fears for the safety of the vessel. He expects further orders from his government, and in the meantime will prosecute his inquiries on the Pacific coast.

AID FOR ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1878.

At a meeting of prominent Catholics to-night a committee was appointed to prepare a circular for distribution among the members of that Church soliciting subscriptions for the financial relief of Archbishop Purcell.

MILL OWNERS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30, 1878.

The Supreme Judicial Court has sent down a decision of more than ordinary interest to mill owners and their employés, in which it is held that it is not the duty of mill proprietors to their servants employed in a building which is properly constructed for ordinary business carried on within it, to provide means of escape, or to insure the safety of the servant from the consequences of fire not caused by his negligence. The issue was raised in the case of Ellen Jones against the Granite Mills Company, at Fall River, in whose mill a conflagration occurred September 19, 1874, with terrible loss of life. Plaintiff was an employé of this corporation, and brought action of tort to recover for injuries which she received at the time of the fire through her inability to escape from the sixth story of the burning mill except from the cable window.

IN THE PYRENEES.

Winter Life at Pau---Our American Colony in Southern France.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT.

Dinner In His Honor by Mr. W. P. Douglas, of New York.

AN "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

PAU, Dec. 10, 1878.

There are two associations connected with Pau that occur to you as you come up the beautiful valley of the Gave and see a shining welcome in the snowy summits of the Pyrenees. Bernadotte was born here and went out from this his village home to realize the aphorism of Napoleon that "every French soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack." Bernadotte found in his knapsack a baton and a crown, with crowns for his children—for you can see the swarthy Bearnaise type in his grandson, Oscar, King of Sweden. Here, also, was the birthplace and for a time the home of King Henry IV.—King Henry of Navarre—one of those good sovereigns whose praises poets and painters never cease to celebrate. He was a good king and he was murdered, and sympathy has thrown a halo over his name. As you ascend the winding way that leads up to the terrace you think of Henry, and perhaps Macaulay's ringing lines float through your mind:—

Out spoke our gentle Henry:—"No Frenchman is my foe:
Down down with every foreigner, but let your brethren go!"
Oh, was there ever such a knight, in friendship or in war,
As our Sovereign Lord, King Henry, the soldier of Navarre?

That castle on the hill, whose towers look down upon you, was the birthplace, home and palace of Henry of Navarre, and from the terrace, overhung with trees, he could look out and see a vast and fertile remnant of his dominions. The castle is now a museum, and a soldier walks up and down the courtyard. It was here also that Napoleon III. imprisoned Abd-el-Kadir, and you can see that it is a prison worthy of a king.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARRIVAL.

The quiet course of life in Pau has been interrupted by an event which especially interests Americans resident in the colony—the coming of General Grant. The General was expected last year when on his way to Italy, and his failure to come led to the impression that he had left the Pyrenees out of his tour. The other evening, quite unheralded, he dropped in on us, taking quarters at the Hotel de France. Mrs. Grant accompanied him. The General's first duty on arriving was to stroll over the town and study out its attributes. Most of his time here has been spent in sauntering about on foot, sometimes alone, sometimes with Mrs. Grant, looking at the odd types and strange Pyrenean costumes that strike one at Pau—a blending of French, Basque and Spanish. It was suggested that he might make a pilgrimage to Lourdes—only forty minutes by rail—and see the place where the Virgin came down to the maiden and where pious believers in that appearance have builded a church and where thousands of pilgrims come yearly. But the General found Pau too pleasant to leave, and preferred to take all that is told of Lourdes as a question of evidence, without personal investigation. A part of his time he gave to riding about the country. Pau was in grief, because the weather which welcomed the General was unusually severe. There were frost and snow, and what you see so rarely in this region, at least, a sharp wind. A fox hunt of special attractiveness had been arranged, but the frost was in the ground, and the best that could be done for the General was an imitation affair, where he witnessed the meet and the finish.

THE DINNER OF MR. DOUGLAS.

The most conspicuous social event during the season at Pau was the dinner given to General and Mrs. Grant on Monday evening by Mr. William P. Douglas, of New York. Mr. Douglas has been spending a few days here, taking part in hunting, lawn tennis and the other amusements of the town. The dinner of Mr. Douglas was especially pleasant to General Grant, as it enabled him to meet many old American friends among the Pau colony, and also to meet many English cousins. The dinner was given at the Hotel de France, and all the resources of that house were called upon to make the entertainment worthy alike of host and guests. The large dining room was turned into a flower garden, and the room in which Mr. Douglas received his guests bloomed with exotics. Among the guests were General Ulysses S. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Count Georges de Roquette Buisson, the Prefect; General Kampf, commanding the troops of the department; Mr. and Mrs. James Neilson Potter, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Peabody Wetmore, of Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Post, of New York; Dr. and Mrs. L. Parks, of Boston; Gardinar Sherman, Jr.; Mr. Thomas Burgess, Major Charles Hutton, Mr. Townsend, Captain Kirwan, Miss Kirwan, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Captain Fox, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Daniel Torrence, Miss Alleyne, Mr. Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent Humble, the Honorable Mrs. Greville Nugent, Colonel Luscombe, of the British Army, and his wife; Captain Annesley, of the British Army; Colonel Millot, of the Eighteenth French infantry; Mrs. H. Robbins, of New York; Mr. Ridley, Colonel Floyd-Jones, United States Army; Mr. Leslie, of Scotland; Mr. Bagnell, Dr. Bagnell, Miss Florence Leslie, Mrs. John Post, of New York, and others. The table was brilliantly arranged and the *menu*, on illuminated cards, was as follows:—

MENU.

Bisque d'ecrevisses. Consommé à la royale.
HORS D'ŒUVRES.
Turbot à la Joinville.
Filet de bœuf à la Bearnaise.
Pommes en puree.
Poularde a la Toulouse.
Marrons en puree.
Jambon d'York aux epinards.
Buisson de Crustaces.
Faisans truffes à la Perigueux.
Becasses flambees sur canape.
Salades russes montees.
Bombes à la Vicksburg.
Ris glace à l'Imperatrice.
Piece Mille-Feuilles.
Dessert monte.
Corbeilles de fruits, surmontees d'ananas frais.

The wines were Sherry Amontillado; Château Climens, 1864; Margaux, Château Dulac, Pommery and Roederer frappé, Grand Vin Château Lafitte, 1870, and Harvey's Bristol Milk.

The hour for the dinner having arrived, the band of the Eighteenth infantry, which was in attendance, played "Hail Columbia" and the guests marched in and took their places. During the dinner the band played the following airs:—

PROGRAMME DU 9 DECEMBRE, A SEPT HEURES.

1—Le Chalet, ouverture ..... Adam
2—Pia de Tolomier ..... Verroust
3—L'Esperance, valse ..... Metra
4—La Favorite ..... Donisetti
5—Le Carnaval de Venise ..... Masse
6—Le Colibri, polka ..... Lellenick

The band was placed at the disposal of Mr. Douglas by General Kampf, the commander of the forces. The General telegraphed to the Paris authorities for permission to do so, which was promptly granted. The band was in excellent practice, and its performance during the dinner was an agreeable feature. Mr. Douglas had a little difficulty in finding an American air in the *repertoire*; but this was solved by "Hail Columbia," which should be half French, considering it goes back to days when French and Americans were under the same flag.

THE SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Douglas arose and said that he had no desire to inflict any toasts or speeches upon the company which had done him the honor to be present. There was one toast, however, which he would not deny them the pleasure of drinking. This toast was in honor of the illustrious guest of the evening, General Grant, the ex-President of the United States. General Grant was not merely the ex-President of his country. That in itself would be an honor which all would be glad to recognize. He had the higher distinction—the most enviable that the citizen of any nation could win—that of having been the savior of his country. In that sense, as soldier and President, the speaker, as an American, was proud to meet General Grant in a foreign land, and proud of this opportunity of paying his respects and of testifying that gratitude to him which every American should feel. There was one epithet applied to General Grant during the war which always seemed to the speaker to be especially felicitous. That epithet he would now recall in asking his friends to drink to the health and prosperity of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant.

"AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

The company rose and received this toast with great cheering, the band playing "Hail Columbia." The General said in response that it was grateful to him to meet so many American faces, to be among friends and to be the recipient of so distinguished a compliment as had been paid him by his countryman, Mr. Douglas. It was well known that he had no gift for speaking. Speeches might perhaps be made as battles had sometimes been won, by persistence and energy. He, however, would not venture the experiment, but would justify as far as he could the epithet of Mr. Douglas and make an unconditional surrender. The General sat down amid the cheers and laughter of the table.

COMPLIMENTS TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Major Hutton, speaking in French, then proposed a toast to France, coupling with it the name of the Marshal. This was drunk with all the honors, and the prefect, Count de Roquette Buisson, responded, saying that he was glad to welcome in Pau so great a man as General Grant, and also glad to be among those whom Mr. Douglas had assembled to do the General honor. He spoke of the ancient friendship between France and America, which Frenchmen on every occasion were anxious to recognize and celebrate. In response to a compliment to the ladies the Count said he was extremely sorry that circumstances prevented the presence of the Countess. Mr. Douglas then alluded to the fact that many English friends in Pau had honored him with their presence, and he knew nothing would so much gratify not only them, but all present, as an opportunity of drinking the health of the Queen of England. This sentiment was drunk with cheers. The gentlemen then joined the ladies, and the dinner was over—one of the most pleasant the General had enjoyed in Europe. It was extremely well arranged and served.

THE VIEW FROM THE TERRACE.

After dinner came coffee, cigars, conversation and views from the terrace. The salons in which Mr. Douglas entertained his guests overlook one of the most beautiful scenes in France. Below his window was a wide and picturesque valley, through which the brawling waters of the Gave forced their way. The recent rains had swollen the volume of the stream, and instead of the modest little creek, along whose banks summer tourists find so much delight in strolling, it had rushed over the fields and seemed a little lake. The valley, cultivated, inhabited, dotted with pines, with pleasant cottages, with vineyards stripped of their harvest treasures, with imposing mansions gently ascended, and on the green summit were groves and church spires and quaint towers. Beautiful, even in the night, were the contrasts of wood, water, field and cliff, with patches of gleaming snow. Beyond the valley, their snow-white tops ranged in irregular masses against the skies, were the Pyrenees. Even at night, curtained by the sombre shadows, the glory of these Pyrenean ranges asserts itself. Far to the left you see the Bigorre hills, miles and miles away, the highest peak over nine thousand feet high—one of the highest in Europe. There you find a civilization going back as far the Romans, who came to drink the waters of Bigorre in the valley beneath, and where in later days Montaigne loved to dwell. Bigorre overlooks one of the most fertile plains in France. Towering 10,000 feet, you see the majestic Long peak, the centre of an Alpine scenery of snow and ice, of glaciers that have gathered for ages and now flash down upon us through the gray night. You see the bleak summits of the Cauterets 9,000 feet high, one of the most striking scenes in the Pyrenees. There is Vignemale, nearly eleven thousand feet, where Alpine adventurers climb and where sportsmen go for mountain trout. There is the gentle ascent of Gabisos, which overlooks one of Cæsar's camps, now no longer the seat of Roman military power, but the scene of summer picnics. Here was once a famous convent, which time and revolutions have destroyed. Almost in front of you, as you stand on the balcony and enjoy your cigar and hear the band discourse the measures of a Venetian carnival, is Balaitous, where the snows are eternal, and the rocks are whirled about in so appalling a manner that only nature in its maddest mood could have composed so vast and terrible a monument. The Pic du Midi de Pau looks as if it had shot up in some volcanic period it stands so lonely and desolate, towering nearly ten thousand feet, and looking over the historic plains of Aragon. Anie looks like a honeycomb, and closes our view of the Pyrenees, which are a line of snow-covered battlements separating France from Spain, and which although so calm and tranquil on this keen December night, the icy air brightened with the snowy ranges, have been for ages historic ground, and have been traversed by the armies of every European conqueror, from Hannibal to Napoleon.

Among other courtesies to General Grant, I will notice before closing this letter a dinner given to him by Dr. L. Parks, of Boston, one of the leading members of the American colony at Pau. Dr. Parks entertained his guests at his house on the Place Duplas, and the evening was exceedingly enjoyable to the General and Mrs. Grant.

ORIGIN OF YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 1878.

This evening Drs. Holliday and Holcomb, of this city, were examined before the Congressional Committee on Yellow Fever, and both agreed that the fever originates here every year from a germ which was originally imported and has become naturalized, and that the epidemic was undoubtedly incurred by neglect in removing garbage and offal from the streets of the city.

Their testimony closed at eleven o'clock, and the committee adjourned until Tuesday noon.

COAL PRODUCERS' MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1878.

The coal operators of the Schuylkill Valley met together informally to-day to discuss the outlook for the trade. Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, acted as chairman. He submitted several propositions for discussion. The first was in regard to the rate of tolls to be charged, and fixing the rate at forty per cent of the price on board at competitive points. This is considerably lower than present rates. Another topic referred to the amount of production. Reports of the meeting state that the operators were opposed to a cutthroat policy and low prices. No definite action was taken. This is said to be due to the fact that the Lehigh operators will hold a meeting to-morrow to see if the impending troubles cannot be averted. It is expected that a representative of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be present. After the action of this meeting is made known the Schuylkill men propose to reconvene and act accordingly.

THE MURDERED OFFICER.

The remains of Officer Asa H. Furniss were yesterday escorted by his associates on the force to the Erie depot and despatched to his home, at Ellicottville, in the western part of the State. At Hart's undertaking establishment in Prince street the body had been prepared for burial, and quite a number of sympathizers came to give expression to their regret. The murdered officer was attired in his uniform and lay in a handsome casket, which was covered with black cloth and heavily mounted. On the plate was the dead man's name and the date of his decease. At the head of the coffin stood an elegant floral offering from the officers of the Fourteenth precinct. On the cross which occupied the centre was the word "Regret." Another floral offering, consisting of a tall column of white roses supporting a dove, stood at the other end of the casket. On the pedestal was worked in purple flowers, "Tenth Precinct Police."

About half-past four P. M. a platoon of police appeared, with Captain Brogan, of the Fourteenth precinct, at their head. They formed on Crosby street and awaited the removal of the body to the hearse. Quite a crowd had gathered in the neighborhood, and when some of the dead officer's associates bore the casket to the street the walks on either side the way were lined with spectators. Then the line of march was taken up and the platoons moved in front of the hearse to the ferry.

Patrolman Furniss was to have been a witness in an examination at the Tombs Police Court yesterday; and Judge Kilbreth, referring to the unfortunate occurrence which caused his death, spoke of him as an intelligent and conscientious officer, whose good traits he believed were known to his associates on the Bench.

The trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have sent a communication to General W. F. Smith, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, enclosing a check for $500, which they desire shall be given to the widow of the dead officer. The communication is as follows:—

OFFICE BOARD RIOT RELIEF FUND,
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.

General W. F. SMITH, President Board of Police Commissioners:—

The trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have heard with profound regret of the death of Asa H. Furniss, a patrolman of the Fourteenth precinct, who was shot on Saturday, December 28, in the Metropolitan Hotel, by W. L. Palmer, of Stonington, Conn., and died on Sunday morning, December 29, in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Officer Furniss, in attempting to arrest the dangerous man, was courageously fulfilling a duty which he had undertaken to perform for the protection of life, and fell a sacrifice in the effort to honorably discharge his obligations to his fellow citizens. In thus falling at his post of duty he has merited the grateful recollection of all who love good order and who desire to see the police force of this city maintain a reputation for courage and devotion to the welfare of the community.

As a mark of their appreciation of the courageous conduct of Officer Furness the trustees have inclosed to you a check for $500 on the Union Trust Company, which they desire that you will transmit to his widow. The sacrifice cannot be recompensed by any gift of money, but it is fit that a cordial expression of admiration for Officer Furniss' bravery should be accompanied by this substantial token of the feeling with which his conduct is regarded. Respectfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
GEORGE JONES,
WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
} Trustees.

DINING THE ASSASSIN.

Dr. Wood, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday told Warden O'Rourke that Palmer, Furniss' assassin, confined in the cells at Bellevue Hospital, was becoming very weak from want of food, as he had not eaten anything since Saturday last. Warden O'Rourke accordingly wrote to District Attorney Phelps asking that some arrangements be made to give Palmer a meal at a hotel. The District Attorney sent the note to Coroner Woltman, who went to Police Headquarters and asked Superintendent Walling for police assistance. Word was then sent to Captain Clinchy, of the Eighteenth precinct, to assist the Coroner in taking Palmer to a restaurant. With a ward detective and his surgeon, Dr. Dixon, Palmer was taken in a carriage to a restaurant adjoining the Ashland House at nine o'clock last night, where he partook of but little food, saying he thought it was not good for him after starving for so long a time. He ate bread, cake and some fruit, and paid for it himself. He took some more food for consumption in the morning, and was brought back to the hospital.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman. Congressman Amasa Norcross, of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor. Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is at the Westminster. Congressmen William A. Phillips, of Kansas, and John K. Luttrell, of California, are at the St. Nicholas. Maurice Strakosch is at the Everett. General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, and General George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Gilsey. Milton Courtright, of Erie, Pa., is at the Rossmore.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Scythia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, will sail from this port on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eight o'clock A. M.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

COUGHS BECOME FRIGHTFUL from neglect. At the first warning note resort to HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. The cough is immediately softened and controlled and the cure is speedy.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—WARM OVERSHOES, largest stock in the city. SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, put on and off without using the hands. BROOKS, 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A.—SAVE THE PIECES.—
BROKEN TOYS. BROKEN TOYS.
BROKEN TOYS. BROKEN TOYS.
EASILY MENDED WITH
SPALDING'S GLUE,
only 25 cents per bottle.

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AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and cures wind colic and diarrhœa; 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

A.—NEW YEAR CALLS. SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, put on and off without using the hand or soiling the glove. BROOKS' 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A COUGH, A COLD OR HOARSENESS INSTANTLY relieved by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, 25c.

A.—HOLIDAY HATS, SEAL CAPS AND GLOVES for gentlemen, at popular prices. FINE SILK HAT, $5. BURKE, 214 Broadway.

"BLUEDINE" IS THE BEST BLUE FOR THE laundry, most economical and simple in use and of a superior sky blue color. A single trial will prove its value. Ask your grocer for it.

FINE SILK HATS, $3 20, WORTH $5; NOBBY Derbys, $1 90, worth $3. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

M'CUE BROTHERS, HATTERS, 92 BROADWAY, opposite Trinity Church, have the correct styles of Hats for gentlemen.

RELIABLE GOODS AT DOWNTOWN PRICES, as sold by us for the past 25 years. H. B. KIRK & CO., WINE MERCHANTS. 69 Fulton st. and 709 Broadway.

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A merchant in Hamburg, with good connections among the chief buyers of the above named articles, is anxious to represent respectable firms; good references can be given. Please apply F., No. 2,488 to JOHANNES NOOTBAAR'S Advertising Agency, Hamburg, Germany.

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If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
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And by its use what good effects
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GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE PRODUCES, by two or three applications, the beautiful golden color so much admired; it is perfectly harmless. To be had of all apothecaries and fancy goods dealers. Sole agents, R. HOVENDEN & SON, London, England.

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