

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. For three months, or as a rate of one dollar per month for three months, or as a rate of one dollar per month for three months, or as a rate of one dollar per month for three months...

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HOPE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE FRENCH REVUE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—MY FAITHFUL. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE NIGHT DOLLAR. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—CHRISTED TRAGEDIAN. STANDARD THEATRE—HARLE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1879.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm. To-morrow it will be warm, with increasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money was loaned on call at 7 per cent and a commission. After a brief period of hesitation stocks continued to rise, notwithstanding the activity of money.

YESTERDAY'S CHECKING was all against American players, as usual.

DEPENDANTS OF VIVISECTION reply to Mr. Bergh with great promptness and vigor.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPT AT SLAUGHTER have suddenly become the leading features of reports upon crime.

INTERESTING REPORTS upon the attendance at Southern schools may be found under "Education in the South."

NEW EVIDENCE is again reported in the Greenfield murder case, which promises to hang on for quite a while longer.

STATEN ISLAND enjoys the distinction of having turned out another official defaulter. Did the New York Ring emigrate to Staten Island?

ANOTHER SITE for our proposed world's fair has been selected, and it has the special advantage of accessibility, thanks to elevated railroads.

PITTSBURG has suddenly become a strike factory. Some of the cases would seem funny if a man could forget that women and children are compelled to pay for them.

BILL POSTERS need not be troubled by the late proposition to establish a monopoly of their business in New York. The money was offered to the city, not the Aldermen.

THE DELICATE OFFICIAL METHOD of getting rid of religious Indian agents is explained by our special despatch from Richmond, Ind., where a very large body of Quakers is in session.

A SCHOOL BOOK FIGHT has assumed threatening proportions at the capital of New Jersey. Against what odds such fights are sometimes made may be inferred from our report of the case.

ANOTHER BANK is in trouble—this time in Pennsylvania. Perhaps the directors will be honest enough to explain in plain English what their peculiar proceedings have to do with banking.

PRISON LABOR and its relations to other labor is soon to be discussed at a general gathering of committees appointed by State legislatures. Unless they call in politicians and prison contractors their talk will amount to little.

THE SUBJECT OF VENTILATION for churches and schools received considerable attention at the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society yesterday, and the HERALD'S efforts to procure good air for school children to breathe were handsomely recognized.

YOU MAY HAVE THOUGHT the weather delightful yesterday, and so it was, but if to-day you eat as much as usual, wear your heavy clothes, walk as fast and work as hard as you did during the colder weather, to-morrow you will have no spirit to enjoy the weather or anything else.

MR. KIDDLE'S SUCCESSOR was elected by the Board of Education yesterday, so the ex-Superintendent may devote himself to uninterrupted intercourse with his spiritual visitors. While the public doubts that the ghostly beings alluded to can do Mr. Kiddle any good it will cheerfully be admitted that such confirmed idiots and feeble minded persons as made the book "Spiritual Communications" cannot possibly do him any harm.

THE WEATHER.—A disturbance of great energy has rapidly developed itself in Minnesota and Dakota, and high winds and rain prevail in these districts. The area of high pressure still rests over the Middle and South Atlantic States, and steep barometric gradients are likely to be developed within a day or two.

The weather is cloudy and threatening in the Northwestern States, and the lake regions will probably experience some heavy gales to-morrow. Cloudy and rainy weather also predominates in the Southern States; in the Middle Atlantic and New England States it was clear. Hot weather is general throughout the country, except in the extreme Northwest, where the temperature has fallen somewhat. The winds were high in the Northwest, but moderate elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm. To-morrow it will be warm, with increasing cloudiness.

The New Political Firm—Kelly, Cornell & Co.

The pending struggle in the Police Board over the appointment of inspectors of election continues to be the chief political topic, although inspectors enough have been appointed legally to conduct the registration and election, and save the voters of the city from disfranchisement. The struggle no longer involves a question of any very great magnitude, since we are certain to have an election in the city, three inspectors in each district being legally competent to discharge all the duties required by the statute. The Election law provides that "no vote shall be received from any person whose name shall not be found by at least three of the inspectors" to be upon the registers as a qualified voter. The law further provides that "no ballots shall be received by either of the inspectors or deposited in any of the ballot boxes until at least three of the said inspectors shall have examined and found the name of and residence of such person entered as a qualified voter, when, if the vote is received, at least three of the inspectors shall, &c. These quotations from the law make it clear that the presence and action of three inspectors suffice to make election proceedings legal. There is no act prescribed by the Election law which requires the concurrence of four inspectors to make it valid. The law contemplates the occasional absence of one of the four inspectors. It provides, for example, that "the chairman of said inspectors in each election district shall, if present, and if absent, then one of the other inspectors shall, upon any person offering to vote, announce," &c. This clearly implies that the absence of one member of the Board of Inspectors, though it be the chairman, is no impediment to the regular progress of the election. We are therefore warranted in saying that three inspectors in each district are competent to perform the duties required by the statute, and that the election will not break down if the fourth inspector should not be appointed.

The election being saved, in spite of a continuance of the wrangle in the Police Board over the fourth inspector in each district, the public will perhaps be willing to accompany us in looking at some of the side shows which surround the main exhibition, and especially the political side shows encamped near the main tent. There is a Kelly camp and an Arthur camp and a Cooper camp outside of and in close proximity to the Board of Police, and in close communication with the Commissioners. Only the verdant political greenhorns can suppose that Messrs. MacLean and Morrison on one side, and Messrs. Wheeler and French on the other side, have been acting upon their own views in this protracted struggle. None but simpletons will believe that the action of the two democratic Commissioners is not inspired by Mayor Cooper, who is, in turn, inspired by Mr. Tilden. On the other hand, it requires equal credulity to believe that the two republican Commissioners have been acting on their independent sense of official responsibility. They are in confidential communication with the local republican leaders and obey their behests. The Police Commissioners on both sides are puppets who dance to any tune which their respective wirepullers behind the scenes choose to have played.

It has escaped the attention of no intelligent observer that the republican puppets in the Police Board have kept step to the Tammany music. Messrs. Wheeler and French have been fighting for Tammany throughout this turmoil. Why are the republican Commissioners so solicitous for the success of Tammany? "What is Hecuba to me or I to Hecuba?" How are we to explain the extraordinary spectacle of the republican party and Tammany "pigging together in the same truckle-bed?" Why should not the supporters of Mr. Cornell in this city be content with the one-half of the inspectors of election which the law gives them? Why do they enlist in the Tammany ranks and do battle for the Tammany side, when their own half of the inspectors is conceded to them? What interest have they in the democratic family squabble? Two republican inspectors suffice to see that the Cornell ballots are duly received and fairly counted, and this advantage being conceded to the republican side, why should the republican Commissioners intermeddle with the selection of the democratic inspectors?

The truth is that Mr. Kelly is an avowed ally of the republicans and that the declared purpose of his canvass is to elect Cornell by withdrawing democratic votes from Robinson. The friends of Cornell fight the local battle of Kelly because Tammany is an outlying wing of the republican army in this campaign. In the common effort against Robinson, in the joint fight to defeat Robinson, the republican party and Tammany are arrayed on the same side, the Kelly faction having the election of Cornell quite as much at heart as Mr. Arthur himself or any of the republican leaders. It is notorious, it is confessed by himself, that Mr. Kelly is not running in the democratic interest, but in the republican interest, the sole aim of his candidacy being to elect the republican candidate for Governor. The republican alliance with Tammany, which protrudes itself as a fact, is therefore easily explained. The adherents of Kelly and the supporters of Cornell having the same object it is not surprising that they act together and verify the adage that "politics make strange bedfellows." But what a satire it is on the sincerity of politicians that Tammany and the republicans, after all their reciprocal abuse, cuddle cozily together like puppies of the same litter! How can honest citizens fail to draw the conclusion that the trade of politics is degrading and contemptible?

The undoubted alliance which exists between Tammany and the republicans has a pertinent bearing on the tussle in the Police Board over the appointment of Tammany inspectors. The plain purpose of the law is to give the two leading parties in

the State equal advantages in the election. But if Tammany should have one-fourth of the inspectors there would virtually be three Cornell inspectors in each district against one Robinson inspector, since the sole and avowed purpose of the Kelly vote is to elect Cornell.

The order of Judge Barrett requiring the Police Commissioners to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued requiring them to elect the fourth inspector in each district, will bring before the Court some important questions respecting the form of the mandamus. Will it require the appointment of Tammany inspectors in defiance of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals that while a mandamus may require the performance of the act it cannot prescribe the selection of the appointees? We suggest to Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, that he telegraph to Albany for a transcript of this important opinion, since any action by a subordinate court in contravention of a judgment of the Court of Appeals would be null.

The Utes Indian Outbreak.

Another Indian revolt; another surprise of our soldiers; an officer and thirteen men killed, two officers and twenty-five men wounded and the remainder of the command retreating themselves that they may hold out until reinforcements arrive. So runs the latest Indian news. This time it is the Utes, long celebrated in Indian Bureau reports as peaceable; the wild north-western corner of Colorado is the scene. It is the old story. Parties of miners invaded the country last June, prospecting for the precious metals; then some of the Indians sallied out from the reservation, committing incendiary acts. Troops were called for and the trouble subsided for a while. Finally, seeing Agent Meeker ploughing new ground around the agency buildings at White River, the chiefs became obstreperous. Another call was made for troops on the 8th of last month, and last week three companies of cavalry started, with a supply train from Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, for the White River Agency, over a hundred miles to the south. Within twenty-five miles of their destination the troops were met in a difficult canyon on Milk Creek by the hostile bands. By a cleverly combined attack a large body of Indians got in the rear of the troops, who were advancing to charge their first assailants. Major Thornburg, who was in command, ordered a charge upon the party in his rear, and during this charge fell while leading his men. Under a heavy fire they gained the shelter of the wagon train and were there entrenched and waiting. A terrible cloud of anxiety will hang over the country until the reinforcements now being hurried forward with commendable speed are heard from at Milk River. The fate of the agent, Mr. N. C. Meeker, formerly of the New York Tribune, and later editor of the Tribune at Greeley, Col., is left in most painful doubt. His family was with him. They were safe on the 29th ult., though he had been driven from his house by one of the chiefs. The hostiles, flushed with victory and maddened with the sight of blood, are between the agent and human help.

The agency to which these Utes belong is the most northern of three for the same tribe on their reservation in Western Colorado. They number nine hundred and have some two hundred warriors. It appears that they have had no difficulty in supplying themselves with arms. The report for 1877 says on this point that the sale of arms and ammunition was forbidden on the reserve, but "they had only to go off the reserve to obtain all the arms and ammunition, both loose and fixed, which they desired," from white traders. In the same report, in reference to mining "prospectors," is found these significant words:—"I have thus far been successful in sending them away. Their number, however, will increase, I am afraid, another season, and cannot be prevented in the future without the presence of a military force, devoted as much to the interests of the Indians as to those of the whites." Here, then, are the old irritating causes—the white man seeking for gold, the soldiers necessary to keep off the whites. To the Indians the cure seems as bad as the disease. It can thus be seen how these suspicious creatures would regard even an extension of the agency farm as a fresh invasion upon their domain, although the reservation for the tribe, of less than four thousand souls, covers over eighteen thousand square miles. They objected to the troops as much as to the miners, and hence the advance of the former was met with the cunning and ferocity of the savage who believes he is defending the last stronghold of his doomed race. The advance of civilization is a tragedy.

That Peripatetic Belt.

Another man has been tramping for the much travelled Astley belt. He walked into the Madison Square Garden for it and also into Tiffany's, having first walked into the Sheriff's office to get his authority—to make his entry, so to speak. Whether he really expected to get the gorgeous cincture, "so heavy to get and so light to hold," is quite doubtful, but as he not only professed but proved to have an attachment for it, his intentions can hardly be doubted. Like many another fellow, however, who has started for the same glittering prize, he found the truck not so easy as it might have been; a strong crowd were opposed to him, the spectators did not cheer him a particle, there was not even a band to play "Pinafore" at him, and plenty of good men shouted "Foul!" So his aspirations finally fell to the low plane of gate money. There is not the slightest likelihood that he will get even this to keep, for the belt belonged no more to the man from whom he strove to take it than it does to the slowest bootblack who takes part in the nightly go-as-you-please tramps around the City Hall Park fountain, and as both the walker and his backer either knew this or were disgracefully ignorant, his prospective defeat will be noted with delight by every lover of fair play. Sheriff's office entries have not been popular since the late investigation of the office accounts began.

Mayor Cooper's Coup d'Etat.

"It is the unexpected that happens," says a French proverb; but among the least expected and most surprising things that could have happened is Mayor Cooper's attempt to remove from the Police Board his own appointees, two of whom, Messrs. MacLean and Morrison, have been his servile tools and his most obedient, humble servants in every vote they have given and every act they have performed. How utterly false, hollow, and deceitful are the acts and pretences of politicians! Mayor Cooper notifies the Police Commissioners that he would remove them en masse if the action of a court did not protect Commissioner Wheeler, and the other three are summoned before him to-day at three o'clock to make answer to charges. This is an evident, a barefaced attempt to steal a march on the Supreme Court and circumvent its expected action. Mayor Cooper and his crafty backer, Mr. Tilden, fear the issue of a mandamus requiring the appointment of Tammany inspectors, and it is their evident intention to get beforehand with the Court. No honest citizen can hesitate to denounce it as a disgraceful race.

Could there be a more flagrant or a more self-stultifying absurdity than an attempt by the Mayor to remove Commissioners MacLean and Morrison on the ground of a failure to appoint inspectors of election, when these Commissioners have voted, from first to last, in accordance with the Mayor's own wishes? As these two Commissioners have been his tools throughout they will be his tools now. If he wants them to resign in the face of his absurd charges they will resign. If they should resign to-day, in advance of the issue of a mandamus, there would be no Police Board to obey the mandamus. By this trick time would be gained for future manoeuvres. The two democratic Commissioners being mere puppets of the Mayor there was no necessity for resorting to any formal process of removal in order to get rid of them, since their resignation could be had at any moment by merely asking for it. The pretence of removal is intended to mask the removal of Commissioner French for merely political reasons. There will be inevitable legal delays in removing Mr. French, but as the two democratic Commissioners will "come down" like Captain Scott's coon, their resignation will prevent obedience to a mandamus, if one should be issued, commanding the appointment of Tammany inspectors. The Police Department will be disorganized and the city will suffer merely to enable the supporters of Robinson to gain time to concert a new plan of operations. The Robinson faction thus shows itself even more unscrupulous than the Tammany faction, and the honest part of the public will feel an equal loathing for both.

Custom House Espionage.

While the collection of the customs revenue should be faithfully performed, it is simply disgraceful that a system of spying which does not discriminate between the respectable citizen and the vulgar smuggler should be applied to it. We refer now to the inquisitorial searching at this port of passengers arriving from Europe for what is conveniently termed "reasonable cause of suspicion." Where the law gives the authority to search without actually ordering it an exercise of discretion is implied. It is not the discretion of a dog to worry or not to worry, as pleases him, a whole flock of sheep because one wolf may be concealed in a fleece, but the discretion of a keen yet courteous official who has to deal with people whose honesty is to be taken for granted unless they furnish unmistakable signs of intentional dishonesty. With the trained official these signs are seldom overlooked, though they may not be obvious to an outsider. In England, France and Russia similar discretion is vested in the customs officials, but nowhere is the right of search exercised in so harsh and fitful a manner as with us. The case of Mr. de Graffia, his wife and family recently put to the indignity of having their persons searched illustrates the point forcibly. These people, it is evident, would not have been searched if the matter had been left to the discretion of the immediate examining officials. Owing, however, to a system which puts a premium upon underhanded enmity and keyhole spying, they were searched, we are given to understand, on "information received." It is plain, then, that the system pursued invites the despicable offices of the mean fellow with a grudge, the irresponsible mischief maker, the malicious snob who may have been snubbed on the voyage—anybody, in fact, with sufficient paltriness to shander another in secret. Nay, more, while it insults and worries the innocent victim it protects the malignant sneak. This calls for reform. A respectable man treated like Mr. de Graffia has a right to an ample apology and to the name of the concealed person who pointed him out as suspicious. Trunks and packages are already searched with no little roughness, but the persons of people whose surroundings and belonging proclaim them respectable and responsible should be exempted from this extreme resort.

Hursted Booms.

What has become of all the Presidential booms? Three or four months ago, when the first warm days of the late summer set in, the country was full of them. Every State in the Union and almost every county in every State had one or more favorite sons and one or more "booms," some of them, to be sure, very faint and weak, but still booms. Mr. Key had a boom in one or two Southern post offices; Mr. War Secretary McCrary possessed one at a few of the frontier trading posts; all the custom houses and internal revenue offices were booming for Mr. Sherman; a set of ex-office-holders and present office-seekers, who have been living for a couple of years upon the unsubstantial fare of the recollection of former banquets, were unashably managing a boom for General Grant, while Mr. Tilden was booming all alone by him-

self and for himself in a barrel all around the circle. The HERALD at the time warned the proprietors and supporters of all these booms that they were simply making themselves ridiculous and that each and every one of them was marked for an early grave. The first frost has scarcely come and our prediction has been fulfilled. The political katydid who have been making the political thickets resound all through the summer have in some way been mysteriously killed off during the past few weeks. Not a sound of a boom is heard from one end of the country to the other. The barrel and its occupant have ceased to give forth the faintest rumble; there is a silence as of death in the custom houses and the camp followers of the Grant administrations have been unable to make themselves even heard in the magnificent ovations that have greeted the ex-President on the Pacific slope. The fate of this last boom is the most singular of all. The reception in San Francisco, which, it was expected, would send the boom all over the country, has really been the means of killing it. While in point of splendor and spontaneity it was all that the most enthusiastic friend of General Grant could have desired, the very magnitude of it has convinced the country and the coterie of camp followers who were attempting to set themselves up in business at the expense of General Grant that it is impossible to again make the ex-President a party man. Henceforth he belongs to the whole people, not to a faction, and especially to a faction in so small a minority. Now that all the minor booms are dead and gone and forgotten it will be soon in order for the people to organize the boom that will sweep the country in 1880.

Vivisection.

In a recent communication published in the HERALD Mr. Henry Bergh touched happily upon the indulgence of personal abuse in controversy; and he complimented a writer who treated his adversary "with that courtesy which gentlemen appreciate and pride themselves on." We rejoiced to see this spirit of chivalric courtesy in the great friend of all dumb creatures, as it seemed to imply a growth on his part toward a conviction that man, even though wrong, had his place in nature. Yet a few lines lower Mr. Bergh says, "the wretch Magendie was undoubtedly the most abandoned criminal that ever lived." Now, we submit that for a man who appreciates the principle of treating those on the other side of the case with courtesy and good manners this is rather stiff. This "wretch" Magendie was the great physiologist—the man who was, in fact, the leader in the modern practice of experimental investigation and who, therefore, might fairly be regarded as one of the really great men in the history of modern medicine. For it is indisputable that the truths which have been made clear by the methods which Magendie introduced have revolutionized the world's knowledge of physiology and with it the practice of medicine. Mr. Bergh's doctors never succeed in relieving his terrible dyspepsia even for a moment without being indebted for their success to a knowledge of principles first made clear by this "abandoned criminal" Magendie. They never relieve the twinges of his neuralgia, they never soothe the irritation that keeps him awake, they never stay the progress of an incipient hyperemia which might deprive the horse, the rat and the chimpanzee of their great gifts, philosopher and friend—they never do one of these excellent things—never, never, or hardly ever—without involving in their practice the reasonings that Magendie and his followers founded upon observations made over the extended bodies of tortured pups. Magendie's puppies prey for all. Their little tortures spare the great agonies of the advocate of their race. Can it be safely said, even by Mr. Bergh, that they suffered in vain? An indignant world will repudiate such a thought; and the dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, horses, cows, monkeys and rats which have passed away under the investigator's knife, if they can know in some happier region that they have even thus indirectly assisted toward the happiness and health of the great benefactor, will find in the fact not only a compensation for their miseries, but a glorification of their pang. There ought to be civil words for Magendie. He did more for humanity than all the lovers of animals together have done even for their pets.

The Philharmonic Society.

Those musical pessimists who pointed to the departure of Theodore Thomas from New York, some time since, as a fulfillment of their prophecy that classical music would never find a home in this city, will have food for thought in the official announcement that Mr. Thomas will inaugurate shortly in Steinway Hall a series of orchestral concerts, and also will conduct this winter the public rehearsals and concerts of the philharmonic societies of New York and Brooklyn. The return of this gentleman to undertake these duties is not a capricious or unimportant movement, but significant of the fact that classical music, of which he has been a pioneer in this generation, and the study of which he has promoted greatly, has secured a foothold here which is not to be easily disturbed. In his announced programmes the first includes a Beethoven symphony and a Schumann concerto, which gives an essentially classical coloring to the whole, and the second, while not so strong for a symphony concert, offers music tending to lead the popular taste in the same direction. The Philharmonic concert will be preceded by rehearsals in which Wagner, Berlioz and Beethoven will be heard, and novelty will be added to familiar scores in the production of Tschalkowsky's concerto, which will be played here for the first time. This programme has been decided on, not as a matter of personal taste expressed by members of the society, but because it is believed, and rightly, that the New York musical public have acquired an appreciation of and developed a strong desire for pure classical music. This desire—an evidence of a healthy, natural, musical in-

stinct—has been the outgrowth of opportunities afforded the public by Mr. Thomas and his collaborators in this field of music during the past twenty years. Our German residents—largely musical—have fostered and kept alive in their homes the love of the old masters, and they formed a strong clientele that ably seconded the first efforts to establish public rehearsals of chamber music, and, later, of orchestral concerts of a classical type. So thoroughly did the effort thrive, though checked at times, that to-day the public rehearsals are thronged by all the better classes of society, and attendance has become so fashionable that it draws to the concerts those who would not otherwise be present. They become educated unconsciously and thus develop a taste and judgment that otherwise would have lain dormant.

London has been supposed to be the centre of classical concerts, and the opportunities offered for hearing chamber music at the Monday Popular concerts and of orchestral music at the concerts of the London Society, similar to our Philharmonic, were certainly rare advantages ten years ago to the student and the general musical public. But London no longer has a musical monopoly. Great as are still some of London's advantages in certain directions, New York concert rooms offer equal attractions in the season to the classical student, and the future promises even greater advantages in our favor, as there is an innate natural appreciation of the higher school of music in America that does not exist in England. In America that appreciation is but partially developed, but it is fast ripening under such influences as that of the Philharmonic Society.

Fine Sport at Jerome Park.

The fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, beginning to-day at Jerome Park, promises to be one of the most enjoyable sporting events of the year. From the great number of horses in the fields it is evident that there will be some fine racing and numerous surprises. The attendance, as is usual at these meetings, will be large and select, and the delicious weather will doubtless increase it by many thousands. Jerome Park, alone among famous American race courses, may be easily and quickly reached from New York, and year by year additional thousands of our citizens are learning to avail themselves of their rare opportunities for enjoying a noble sport.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bismarck is beginning to look old. He is sixty-five. Boston has the largest Swedenborgian church in the world. Baron Meyer, Austrian Minister at Washington, is at the Hoffman House. The Southern outrage crop is a little late, but it will be in time for the elections. Shorukin Yoshida Djiro, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Gilsey House. It is estimated that there are about thirty thousand convicts in the various State prisons. Mr. Charles Keefe is a bachelor. He has a spacious, pleasant house in the suburbs of London. In the opinion of the Memphis developer Jefferson Davis is the ablest man in the United States. An agricultural journal thinks that what the country needs is fewer politicians and more mules. Boston Post.—"The season approaches when the cook whose lover is a plumber can leave the water in the pipes to freeze." Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday morning, and left by the evening train for Washington. Secretary McCrary has gone to Iowa, where he will remain until the end of the present month. He has broken up housekeeping in Washington. A London correspondent writes that some of the newer portions of the Metropolitan Tramway Company's lines are laid with glass longitudinal sleepers in lieu of wood. Mr. E. K. Canby, of the editorial corps of the Baltimore Daily News, and Miss Marion Blackman, were married in Baltimore last evening. The lady is well known as a popular eclectician, and is the daughter of the late Captain Blackman, of the United States Army. The new library hall of the New York Academy of Medicine, in West Thirty-first street, will be formally dedicated this evening with appropriate ceremonies. The exercises will include an address by the president of the College of Dr. Forvye Barker, and remarks by Drs. Henry W. Ackland, J. S. Billings, Willard Parker and Austin Flint. San Francisco Chronicle.—"A customs officer engaged in discharging the City of Tokio received in the acquisition of Grant's autograph on a wine card presented to him by one of the officers of the steamer. This card he proposes to treasure up and hand down as an heirloom to his posterity. It reads as follows, and definitely settles the question what kind of wine General Grant drinks:— Steamship City of Tokio. Person—Grant. Restaurant—No. Kind of Wine—Congress water."

OBITUARY.

JOHANN KRACKEL, GERMAN ENGRAVER. The death is announced by mail from Munich of Herr Johann Krackel, engraver on copper, who died near that city recently at his fifty-sixth year. He executed the plate of "Wallenstein at Pilsen," after J. Scholtz's picture. REV. PAUL B. BROWN. Rev. Paul B. Brown died at his residence in Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of New York. His funeral services will be held at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church at Tarrytown, on Friday. JAMES GOULD. Mr. James Gould, one of the oldest carriage makers in the country, died at his residence in Albany yesterday morning in the ninetyeth year of his age. Mr. Gould made the first passenger cars used in this country, for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company. He also manufactured coaches, cars, carriages, sleighs, &c., that have been used in all parts of the civilized globe. His cars, many years ago, were used in New York and other cities, and many were manufactured for Europe and South America, while a large portion of his prior manufactured sleighs were for the Russian trade. BENJAMIN B. TILDEN. At Passaic City, N. J., on Tuesday night, Benjamin B. Tilden, one of the leading silk manufacturers and prominent men of Passaic, died at the age of seventy-two years. Three years ago the deceased suffered from a paralytic stroke, and death when it came was not unexpected. Mr. Tild was born in Coventry, England, and came to America in 1834, with nothing but an aid, but the reputation of being the best cricketer in England. After working in this city for some time he went to Boston and entered the employ of a manufacturer of silk with Mr. Dowell, upon whose death, in 1843, he established the firm of B. B. Tild & Co. The good will and business of this firm were subsequently sold to Dexter, Lambert & Co., and Mr. Tild next formed a connection with ex-Mayor Prall, General Joxney and ex-Mayor Hyde, of Passaic, in the silk business, but soon bought out their interest and established the firm of B. B. Tild & Son. For a number of years this was the largest in Passaic, operating three large looms. Mr. Tild secured a controlling interest in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, becoming its president, a position he held until within a few years of his death, when he was succeeded by his only child, Mr. Albert Tild. The funeral will take place at Passaic to-morrow, after which the remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.