MAYOR COOPER'S SURPRISE.

John R. Voorhis Confirmed as Police Commissioner by the Aldermen.

POLICE JUSTICE PATTERSON.

The Mayor Accused of Making a "Deal" with the Republicans.

The quarrels and bickerings that have characterized the official intercourse of Police Commissioners James E. Morrison and Charles F. MacLean were ended yesterday by the former resigning his position, which Mayor Cooper promptly filled by appointing Mr. John R. Voorhis in his place. His Honor also surprised the politicians by sending in to the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen the name of Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., as Police Justice in place of Mr. George E. Kasmire, deceased. Mr. Voorhis, the new Police Commissioner, is about fifty years of age and formerly held the position, having been appointed by Mayor Havemeyer in July, 1874. During 1873 he acted as Excise Commissioner. He is an anti-Tammany democrat and a resident of the Ninth ward. Not a single objection was made to Mr. Patterson when his name was sent in to the Aldermen yesterday. All the members present, Tammanyites, anti-Tammanyites and republicans voted in favor of his confirmation. Mr. Patterson is a native of this city, having been born in the Seventeenth ward in 1838. His family is an old one, its members having resided here for over one hundred years. During a few months of 1875-6 Mr. Patterson held the position of Pension Agent. During the latter year he was also Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of this county. The next position he held was that of Excise Commissioner, his colleagues being Messrs. Morton and Murphy. Shortly after Murphy became a defaulter and left the country Mr. Patterson resigned the Excise Commissionership. When the anti-Tammany and republican combination was cemented in the Board of Aldermen in January of the present year Mr. Patterson was made Chief Clerk. He now emerges from the City Hall as a Police Justice, the appointment to last for ten years at an annual salary of $8,000. Mr. F. J. Twomey, present Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Patterson.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Of course the action of Mayor Cooper, as well as the course pursued by the members of the Board of Aldermen was the one subject of discussion in political circles all yesterday afternoon and evening. Nobody appeared to know exactly what the new change of affairs portended and even the usually astute and well informed quidnuncs acknowledged that they were "all at sea." The fact that Mr. Morrison resigned was not considered as a sensation, because such action on his part has been contemplated for some days past. Rumors regarding his impending departure from official life at headquarters have been current ever since he was appointed to succeed General Smith, and these rumors assumed a somewhat definite shape on Saturday last. His friends assert that he could not, consistent with self-respect, continue as a member of the Police Board. His relations with his anti-Tammany colleague were, it is said, of the most unfriendly character. Mr. MacLean, it is rumored, was desirous of securing a large share of patronage for himself and did not take into consideration the fact that he was entitled to but one-fourth of all appointments that were to be made. Probably the first disagreement that occurred between the Commissioners took place some weeks since. There were, so the story goes, twelve vacancies to be filled in the department. Under the "customary unwritten patronage laws" each member of the Board was entitled to name candidates for three of the places. Mr. MacLean was appealed to, but he, it is said, wanted more than his share, in fact, it is said, he claimed the right to fill more than one-half of the vacant places. He based his claim upon the fact that before General Smith went out of office that gentleman was allowed to appoint a number of men. But his colleagues did not see the matter in that light. They consulted with Mr. Morrison, explained to him the condition of affairs, and asked him to go in with them and divide up the twelve places between himself, Mr. French and Mr. Wheeler, leaving Mr. MacLean out in the cold. Mr. Morrison being besieged by political friends for places yielded, after he saw that his colleague had refused the offer first made. When the Board met twelve men were added to the force against the protest of Mr. MacLean, who was allowed to have nothing to do with the appointments. This story is now "going the rounds" and is regarded by a number of politicians as being the basis of the mutual dislike shared by each of the gentlemen. From that time to the present the relations between the two have been anything but pleasant. Only a few days ago an open rupture occurred between the Commissioners, and Mr. MacLean, it is said, complained to Mayor Cooper that he was constantly being thwarted by his colleague in the discharge of his duty. The pressure brought to bear on His Honor was so great, including personal requests on the part of Mr. Morrison to be relieved from the duties of his position, that the Mayor yielded after he had decided upon the gentleman who was to be Mr. Morrison's successor.

HOW THE APPOINTMENTS ARE REGARDED.

There is considerable growling in the anti-Tammany camp over the selection of Mr. Voorhis as Police Commissioner. The prominent leaders in the organization would much rather have seen Mr. Morrison remain in the Board, or if he was to resign they would have preferred to see a gentleman who had been a worker in the party succeed him. Many of them ask, "Who is Voorhis, and what has he done to merit such a fine place?" Their mutterings, however, are not unmixed with something very much akin to pleasure, as they contemplate the breaking, at least for the present, of the combination between the Tammany and republican members of the Common Council. Mayor Cooper absolutely denies that the nomination of Mr. Patterson for Police Justice was the result of any deal on his part, and the justice-elect makes a similar statement. Notwithstanding these denials, however, the opinion is freely expressed that His Honor has some secret motive for selecting Mr. Patterson as the late Justice Kasmire's successor. It must be remembered in this connection that Mr. Patterson was selected Clerk of the Common Council on the first day of January last as the result of the deal between anti-Tammany and the republicans. Upon the breaking of that memorable combination and the formation of a new one between Tammany and the republicans Mr. Patterson was still continued in his position, and, indeed, it is said that he was one of the most pronounced advocates of the latest alliance. Taking this fact into consideration, many politicians express themselves as unable to understand the course pursued by Mayor Cooper. Those who profess to be in the secret, however, explain the matter in this way:—An attempt will be made in January or February next to have Mayor Cooper removed from office; charges will be made to Governor Cornell arraigning him for alleged illegal acts in regard to the performance of various official duties devolving upon him by law. Ever since the election he has been planning how to evolve the attempt of his political enemies, and some of his friends recently laid a scheme before him which, if carried out, they said they believed would result in retaining him in office until the close of his term. "Appoint Mr. Patterson," said these gentlemen, "Police Justice. He has long been looking eagerly for the place, and there is no better way to conciliate him than to satisfy his ambition. Mr. Patterson has powerful influence with Mr. Cornell—more, in fact, than all the other members of the republican party in the city combined. If you appoint Patterson Police Justice you will have a powerful ally in the republican camp, and one, too, who will and can look out for your interests at Albany in the Legislature as well as in the Executive headquarters." These points were so cogently and forcibly put, it is averred, that Mayor Cooper, after further consultation, agreed to nominate Patterson, with the result already known. A number of gentlemen, however, insist that His Honor must have had some understanding with the republican Aldermen on the subject, and last night it was generally thought that ex-Police Commissioner Morrison would soon be appointed Police Justice in place of Henry Murray, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Charles H. Truax's name is at present before the Aldermen for this position, but the Mayor can withdraw his nomination at any time and substitute Mr. Morrison or anybody else. Mr. Morrison, it is claimed, would be confirmed, but of this some doubt is expressed by many politicians.

TAMMANY ON THE "RAGGED EDGE."

The Tammany politicians were thunderstruck yesterday, or at least some of them affected to be very much surprised at Mayor Cooper's action. The Wigwam members of the Board of Aldermen were evidently somewhat taken aback by the nomination of Mr. Patterson. They all, however, professed to believe that the republicans would not again act with anti-Tammany.

"It is nothing very serious," said Alderman Keenan. "To my mind there is very little significance to be attached to the Mayor's action. He evidently has a plan of some kind or other which he expects to work out. We will have to wait and see what will come of it."

"Everything is in splendid working order," quoth Alderman Finck (republican). "The machinery is all right and is being greased up, that is all," and with this remark the reporter had to be contented from that quarter.

Alderman Morris was satisfied that there was no combination with anti-Tammany. The Board had merely voted to confirm a good republican for a republican place.

General F. B. Spinola was confident that everything was all right. "There is nothing in the Mayor's action that need alarm any one," said the General. "He evidently has set a bait to catch something, but I don't think he will get a big haul."

More than two dozen leaders in the various political organizations spoke in the same strain as the gentlemen quoted above. It was generally understood last year when the coalition between anti-Tammany and the republicans was first formed that a "machine" republican was to be sent in to the Board of Aldermen in place of the late Judge Kasmire. The Mayor, after his rupture with the republican leaders, sought to have members of the party put in office who were republicans, it is true, but who were disliked by the leaders. In consequence none of His Honor's nominees were confirmed up to yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, when Mr. Patterson's name was sent in.

At a private meeting of the Police Commissioners in the Board room yesterday Mr. Voorhis appeared in person and presented his credentials, which were placed on file. Later in the afternoon he took charge of the office vacated by his predecessor, Mr. Morrison.

FIRING A POLITICAL MINE.

CHARGES TO BE PREFERRED AGAINST MAYOR COOPER—TAMMANY'S EFFORT TO REGAIN LOST POWER—THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE MAYOR'S REMOVAL IS SOUGHT.

The rumors that have been current in political circles for the past few days, to the effect that Governor-elect Cornell would be asked to remove Mayor Cooper, were investigated yesterday by a HERALD reporter. The details of the movement that is to be made against the Mayor have not all been agreed upon, but the necessary affidavits and other papers will be laid before Mr. Cornell very soon after he assumes office. The grounds upon which Mr. Cooper's removal is to be demanded may be summarized as follows:—

First—His alleged illegal removal of General Smith and Mr. Nichols from the Police Board.

Second—The alleged unwarranted removal of County Clerk Gumbleton.

Third—The alleged failure of the Mayor to make nominations to the Board of Aldermen within the time provided in the charter.

Fourth—The alleged failure of the Mayor to secure a good government of the various city departments.

These are the grounds, or at least some of those that will, it is said, form the basis of the application when it is made. The matter has been placed in the hands of a legal gentleman whose services have just been secured, and the work will be pushed vigorously. The programme agreed upon, however, does not end with the plan to have the Mayor removed. Ex-Police Commissioner Nichols has been advised to bring an action against Mayor Cooper and Governor Robinson for damages sustained by his removal by these officials. Such an action, it is intended, will be commenced immediately the courts decide on the questions now pending before them in the case of Mr. Nichols.

Mr. John D. Townsend, who has been the adviser of Mr. Nichols, and who has so far been the confidant of those who will make the charges against Mayor Cooper, was waited upon last night by a reporter of the HERALD. Mr. Townsend expressed but little surprise when informed of the many rumors in circulation. He said he had heard many such rumors.

"Are the rumors of the Mayor's intended removal true?" asked the reporter.

"There have been no papers prepared in the matter so far," replied Mr. Townsend, "but I have advised and shall continue to advise that some steps looking to the Mayor's removal be taken."

"Have you been retained in the matter?" pursued the reporter.

"There is no retainer about it, I guess," was the reply.

"Well, have you been asked to take charge of the matter?"

"Now you are getting too near. You can say, however, that I would regard the Mayor's removal as a sort of retributive justice for his action in removing Mr. Nichols. I think the Mayor deserves much more to be removed than did my client."

"Will any further action be taken against the Mayor?"

"When the courts decide on Mr. Nichols' case I would advise him to bring a suit against Mayor Cooper and Governor Robinson for damages for his removal from office. So far, however, nothing has been done about the matter."

But Mr. Nichols will not, it seems from the flying rumors, be alone in his fight against the Mayor. Ex-Police Commissioner W. F. Smith and ex-County Clerk Gumbleton will also join in an application to Mr. Cornell to have the Mayor removed, but all applications will come through one channel. In case Mr. Cooper should be removed the President of the next Board of Aldermen would act as Mayor, so that if that officer is a Tammany man all the appointive patronage of the city government would be again under Wigwam control.

POLICE JUSTICES IN SESSION.

THE SERVICES OF PERSONAL CLERKS NOT TO BE DISPENSED WITH.

The Board of Police Justices met last night in the examination room of the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Murray presiding. After the appointment of Adolph Dengler to the clerkship made vacant by the resignation of Eugene Otterbourg, Justice Flammer moved that all authorization of police magistrates to employ personal clerks be stricken from the rules. He said that the system had already been productive of evil; that during his judicial term he had not made use of any such assistants and had found no occasion for their service. Justice Smith warmly opposed the motion, saying that if he were a linguist, like his friend Justice Flammer or Justice Duffy, and could understand German and broken English perhaps he would concede the advantages of the proposition; but as it was, he thought the attendance of a personal clerk whose writing was familiar, whose affidavits were drawn according to his wishes and whose conversance with the cases before him was as intimate as his own, helped a magistrate materially. Justice Wandell maintained that there was nothing in the rules touching the employment of personal clerks, and, for his part, he had found their services of great benefit. On the yeas and nays being called on the motion it was defeated, Justices Flammer, Kilbreth and Wheeler voting yea and the rest nay.

A communication from Clerk Long, of the Sixth District Police Court, was read, explaining his position with regard to the complaint of absenting himself without leave, made by Justice Wheeler, and asking the Board's support in securing the part of his salary which had been denied him. Justice Wheeler moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate his complaint. The motion was carried, and Justices Morgan, Kilbreth and Bixby were appointed to serve.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges brought against interpreter Lowery, of the Essex Market Police Court, was read, in which his action in the case in point was designated as reprehensible, but he was exonerated from any corrupt motive. His resignation was then tendered on his behalf by Justice Otterbourg. It was accepted and Charles Traitteur was appointed in his place. The meeting was marked by the introduction of the new Police Justice, Jacob Patterson, to his associates and his regular instalment in his magisterial position.

"GROUNDLESS FABRICATIONS."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 24, 1879.

It has been freely stated and generally believed that Alexander H. Stephens was in sympathy with Dr. Felton in his recent letter denouncing the national democracy, and also with the Grant movement in Georgia. This statement is effectually exploded by a letter from Mr. Stephens to the *Chronicle*, which will appear to-morrow. In this letter he emphatically denies that he is in accord with Dr. Felton, or that he contemplates publishing a similar manifesto. He also denies saying to a reporter of the Washington *Star* that "if democratic dissensions in New York continue our only hope of success is destroyed, and the South will look out for herself," or that "the South to-day prefers Grant as dictator to Sherman or Conkling as President," or that "among the Southern soldiery there is the greatest respect and reverence for Grant, and that the people of the South would suppor him in preference to any other man of the republican party." Mr. Stephens says that the telegrams and interviews ascribing these expressions to him are groundless fabrications from beginning to end, and he trusts "that the people of Georgia who have any regard for the truth will not be misled as to my sayings or doings by giving credence to any such anonymous representations of my utterances."

IS GENERAL GRANT A CANDIDATE?

WHAT GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS KNOWS ON THE SUBJECT—THE EX-PRESIDENT'S STRENGTH IN THE SOUTH—CONDITIONS UPON WHICH HE WILL ACCEPT A NOMINATION.

The Chicago *News* of the 22d prints an interview with General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, on the subject of the third term and kindred topics:—

"I think that General Grant is the man for the South," said General Ingalls, "by all odds. He is the best man that the South could choose for a President. From the time of General Lee's surrender to the present he has always been a friend of the South and he is to-day."

"I see Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, says Hayes, after all, only carried out what Grant inaugurated."

"Yes, that is true. Grant removed the soldiers from South Carolina and Louisiana before Hayes came into office. He kept the troops in the South, but he kept them there only as long as it was necessary—he removed them as soon as he was satisfied it could be done with justice. He was not the oppressor of the South; he was its defender in all that he thought was its right."

"Has he any friends in the South?"

"A great many. All or nearly all the Southern leaders are Grant's personal friends—Gordon, Lamar, Stephens and the rest. A seeming political necessity has kept them apart. There never was a real necessity, and the people of the South are beginning to see it."

"What is General Grant's attitude toward them?"

"General Grant is a man of too clear intelligence, too close observation, too much experience, to wish to see one portion of the country treated with harsh and proscriptive laws—to see injustice meted out to it. He is a man of common sense. He wants to see the bitterness and rancor of the war die out, as he said, you know, in that speech at Haverly's Theatre, and he is a man broad enough to be President of the whole country."

The reporter, suggestively—"That is what he would like to be?"

Answered General Ingalls quickly:—"If he was elected President he would like to see the South growing in material prosperity and wealth, as the North is; he would like to see the Southern States like the Northern States—flowing over with people and enterprise. He would like to see Louisiana and South Carolina, like Illinois and Ohio, with two political parties struggling for the supremacy with the people, busily engaged in the work of improving their material condition, instead of rankling over old sores, with the dead issues of the war buried forever. He has taken his stand that this is a nation, not a confederacy. He believes that the States rights theory—so far as secession was concerned, at least—was buried forever by the war, and he would like to see its people abandon a cause that is hopelessly lost and turn to new issues and work out a new prosperity."

"Is there a chance for such a contingency?"

"I don't know. I am not versed in politics. It may be that this better understanding will only come with a new generation."

"I havn't asked you the question whether General Grant would accept."

"I don't know. I don't think anybody knows. I don't believe his wife knows. It depends upon how it is presented to him. If it is offered, supposing that he wishes it, he will decline. If it is offered to him as by the voice of the great mass of the people of this country, if their wishes and interests demand it, he will accept."

THE SEVENTH'S FAIR.

ARMY AND NAVY DAY—THE CROWDS, THE BALLOTING AND NEW ATTRACTIONS—GOVERNOR ROBINSON TO ATTEND TO-MORROW.

The second week of the Seventh Regiment Fair opened with all the brilliancy that attended the ending of the first. It was then estimated that the receipts had reached $75,000, and the regiment's well-wishers are sanguine of their mounting up to $200,000. Yesterday was "Army and Navy Day," and brought some important additions to the visiting throng. Afternoon saw the great armory full, and evening saw it crowded. Such swarming doorways, flaring lights, inviting music, distinguished men and well dressed, pretty women are only met with on New York's most fashionable occasions. Every nook and corner of the huge edifice had its visitants by thousands. The art gallery was the least neglected spot of all. Then the rifle gallery, sleight-of-hand exhibition, Punch and Judy show and all the other side attractions met with their full measure of reward. At a little past eight o'clock, General Hancock and staff entered the fair, to meet with a gallant reception and then to almost lose themselves in the splendid throng. There is no such thing as the "observed of all" in a gathering like this. At nine o'clock the members of the Liederkrans Society sang some of their best selections from the south gallery. It was almost too long a distance above the crowd for even their powerful voices to reach, but they put forth all the lung force possible, and again and again their great audience sent back its approbation.

The voting places around the drillroom are never in want of suffragists, inspectors and spectators. Such freedom at the polls is seldom witnessed even in this great and glorious country. Nobody asks you what ticket you are voting nor challenges your right to cast it. The only thing is to vote—somehow and something—and whether Hancock beats Grant or Grant beats Hancock, every way makes the game of the fair Iagos who "run the machines."

THE LADIES' COMMITTEES.

The following were yesterday "chairmen" of the ladies' committees having charge of the different company booths:—First company, Mrs. Filson; Second company, Mrs. H. S. Steele; Third company, Mrs. Jameson; Fourth company, Mrs. Charles L. Stickney; Fifth company, Mrs. Wyman B. Hall; Sixth company, Mrs. E. P. Smith; Seventh company, Mrs. William Moore; Eighth company, Mrs. Ellwood E. Thorne; Ninth company, Mrs. M. A. Field; Tenth company, Mrs. H. H. Witherspoon.

The "chairmen" of the several other departments were:—Furnishing goods, Mrs. Allen; tobacco room, Mrs. C. Graham Bacon; newspaper booth, Mrs. H. W. Hovey; floral temple, Mrs. W. C. Tilden; Oriental tea store, Mrs. A. W. Beadleson; gypsy tent, Miss Josephine Pollard.

On Saturday evening a silver bowl was presented to Commissary Louis B. Rader, who has seen twenty-five years of service in the Seventh regiment. The donors were the members of the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and the members of C company, in which Commissary Rader entered. Colonel Clark made the presentation speech, to which the recipient responded briefly.

Adjutant General John B. Woodward yesterday telegraphed Colonel Clark that Governor Robinson would attend the fair Wednesday evening accompanied by his staff.

The Ninth company's yacht, which was won by Mrs. Sheldon, of Brooklyn, has been returned to the company and is now up for another competition. It is supposed that it will aid the regimental fund $4,000, as the tickets are in strong demand.

To-night the Seventh company's diamond raffle will come off. There were 5,000 tickets sold at $1 each, the first prize being a necklace valued at $3,300. To-morrow will be "National Guard Day" at the fair.

THE CLAGHORN ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.

One of the most attractive features of the art exhibition is the gallery of engravings and etchings, which contains those of the selection from his celebrated collection loaned by Mr. James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, which the Art Committee has seen fit to hang. It is a great pity, and shows small courtesy to the owner, that his entire selection has not been placed. The works displayed are all of the present and past century, and fine examples. The mastery vigor of Seymour Haden's line is seen in his "Sunset on the Tipperary and Cranbrook," "In the Woods" and "Fulham on the Thames." Near these examples of his brother-in-law and pet enemy are the eccentric and versatile Whistler's wonderfully clever "Nocturnes," "Putney" (2) and "The Little Limehouse." Charles Courtry shows his sympathy with Troyon in his etching after that master, and a much smaller degree of the same quality in plate of the Munkacsy now in the Lenox Library. The German master, Unger, is represented by a fine proof of his rendition of Mukart's large composition, "Catherine Cornaro Receiving the Homage of Venice," and of a Rubens. By these is Rajon's superb etching of a Tadema. Chauvel's wonderful reproduction after Corot is a fine proof and worthy of study. A rare artist's proof is Meissonier's "The Letter Writer." A masterly plate of an old English war hulk on the Thames is by S. Propert. The Englishman Lucas' interpretations of Constable may be compared with that of the Frenchman Brunet Desbaines. There is an original landscape etching by the elder Calame. A proof before letters is shown of Raphael Morgan's "Adoration of the Shepherds," after Mengs. Of Richomme there is an "Adam and Eve," after Raphael. A striking work is Mussard's plate after Bonnat's "Crucifixion." A couple of fine works are Richard Woodman's "Judgment of Paris, after Rubens, and Andran's "Triumph of Galatea," after Carlo Muratti. There is a fine impression of McArdell's plate of Murillo's "Assumption of the Virgin," and an artist's proof of Correggio's "Magdalene," by Planer. Flipart is seen in a powerful rendition of J. Vernet's "Storm at Sea." Among the remaining examples especially noted are Morgen's "Petrarch," after Tofanelli; C. C. Bervic's "Laocoon," Robert Strange's "Sleeping Cupid," after Guido; Francis Vivares' "Ancient Ruins," after Panini; Robert Reyher's "Countess Potocka;" Jean Blen's "A Nymph" after Lancrenon; Robert Lowry's "The Charlatan," after Dietrich; Claessen's "Christ Crowned," after Rembrandt; Edward Goodall's "Castle of Ischia," after Clarkson Stanfield; Willmore's plates after Turner, and William Ward's "Travellers," after George Morland. There are besides examples of the work of Forster, Mandel, Anderloni, Browne, Jesi, Knolle, Garnoaglia, Boydel, Drevet, Perfetti, Blanchard the elder, Walker, Sisenla, Canot, Fittler, Major, Smith, Stoddart, Porporati, Felsing, Louis, Lowry, Thereum, Sherwin, Doo, Carlom, Cook, Barlow, Heath, Toschi, Holl, Fox, Raimbach, Burnet and Stewart.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S FAIR.

The college hall of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth street, was ablaze with light and bright with the colors decorating the various tables, last evening, on the occasion of the opening of the fair. The first table on the right of the entrance is draped in the Papal colors—orange and scarlet, and is an adjunct of the refreshment table, which is presided over by Mrs. Olweil, Mrs. Sadlier and other members of the parish. Mrs. Ruxton has charge of the fancy table, which is laden with some of the choicest wares to be found in the fair. The refreshment table is rich in all delicacies of the season spread in most tempting array.

The Children of Mary's table is attended by a bevy of Cuban and South American ladies, who have draped their booth in crimson, and display a variety of beautiful fire-screens, one of which represents a fortune teller and group of fortune seekers embowered amid exquisitely arranged ferns. A sunflower chair, a handprinted fan and silver card receiver, with onyx vases, are among the chief attractions here. A prettily arranged grotto of Lourdes adjoins the Spanish table, next to which is the Sunday School table, laden with all sorts of pretty things, including dolls, pianos, bedsteads, cradles and cooking stoves, all of which have been collected by the boys and girls of the Sunday school. St. Cecilia's table and the tables of the Sacred Heart have some fine oil pictures of their patrons, a gold watch, a real Chantilly lace flounce, valued at $100; a camel's hair shawl, a sleeping doll with real flaxen hair, a pair of California rose blankets and a ten cent table full of kitchen ware.

MRS. MUNOZ RELEASED.

The following telegraphic despatch was received yesterday by Mr. Gergan Munoz, of Brooklyn, announcing the release of his wife, Mrs. Juana Munoz, and his brother, Ciprian Munoz, arrested by the Spanish authorities while on their way to Cienfuegos, Cuba:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1879.

To Mr. GERGAN MUNOZ, Brooklyn:—

Telegraphic information received from Consul General Hull at Havana announces the release of your wife and brother at Cienfuegos.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mrs. Munoz and her son were on their way to Cienfuegos, the native place of Mr. Gergan Munoz. They left New York on the 3d of November by the steamer Santiago, on her last trip to Cuba. At Santiago a party of five or six of the passengers went on shore to look at the place. The further facts of the case may be gathered from the words of Captain Phillips, of the Santiago, to a reporter of the *Evening Telegram*:—

THE STORY OF THE ARREST.

"In Santiago the entire party were arrested by some authorities, whether the regular municipal police or not I do not know, and were taken to some kind of headquarters. They were not locked up, but put into a large room and guarded. Very soon they were discharged and came on board again, with the exception of Mr. Ciprian Munoz and Mrs. Juana Munoz, his sister-in-law, who were detained on shore. The next day, Sunday, the American Consul sent for the baggage of this gentleman and lady, accompanied by a written order from them and a list specifying the various packages they claimed. It was understood that some communication had been received from Spanish authorities or from spies in the United States which had led to their arrest and detention. It is probable that the Munoz family, having been before, as it was understood, known as in some way formerly connected with the Cuban insurrection, or, at any rate, sympathizing therewith, were arrested on Cuban soil, so as to give the authorities of the island an opportunity of ascertaining whether they carried with them any despatches to the insurgents or any 'material aid and comfort.' It rained all day Sunday, and we got away late on that afternoon, leaving the gentleman and lady in port. On my return I called on the American Consul to ascertain what had become of my two passengers. He told me that the Spanish authorities had overhauled their baggage and had found nothing amiss except that pasted in a memorandum book belonging to the lady was a copy of a proclamation recently published, which was thought to be too slight a ground for further detention of the prisoners and they were discharged on Sunday afternoon. As I said before, the day was very rainy, and before they could collect their effects and get on board the steamer had sailed. The chief damage they sustained was the loss of their passage money and the necessity of taking the next coastwise vessel for Cienfuegos, their original destination. The rates of passage on these vessels are very high and the accommodations very inferior, so that they were really sufferers in a pecuniary point of view to a very considerable extent."

"Then no attempt was made to search their staterooms?" queried the reporter.

"No, indeed," said the captain, emphatically; "they wouldn't have dared to do that to any vessel under the American flag if I commanded her. I don't see any way how they could arrest them if they had, as they claimed to have, American passports."

THE "INCENDIARY DOCUMENT."

The *Evening Telegram* says:—"The proclamation found pasted in the lady's memorandum book was a clipping from the *Telegram* containing the original and translation of that issued by the Governor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and published in the *Boletin Oficial* of Santiago de Cuba, relating to the confinement of negroes arriving in that district from foreign ports, if found on shore, unless a bond of $1,000 was given by responsible parties for them and their conduct while in port. The fact of the unwarranted character of the arrest is shown from the discharge of the prisoners after due examination of their baggage, and the illegal detention, loss of time and pecuniary losses sustained by them are questions which will doubtless receive proper consideration at the hands of Secretary Evarts.

In response to a telegraphic order addressed by Secretary Evarts to the United States Consul General at Havana, directing him to make all necessary representations concerning the recent arrest, a telegram was received in Washington yesterday from the Consul General announcing that the captives have been released. The despatch gives no particulars, but refers to a general report by mail.

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

DEPORTATION OF CUBAN POLITICAL PRISONERS TO SPAIN—CONTINUED ACCESSIONS TO THE REVOLUTIONARY RANKS.

Private advices from Cuba announce that the deportations of suspected natives from the colony to Spain are very numerous. On the 15th inst. there arrived in Santiago de Cuba from several sections of the Eastern provinces a motley crowd of political prisoners to be imprisoned in Morro Castle until the arrival of the first mail steamer for Spain. The more prominent of the prisoners are:—Estevan Tamayo, El Guao, Colonel Juan Ramirez, Custom House collector at Manzanillo (a bosom friend of General Campos during the peace negotiations); Colonel Ricardo Cespedes, Ismael Cespedes, Enrique Cespedes, Colonel Antonio Bello (under sentence of death as a traitor by the finding of a Cuban court martial); Colonel Maso, Brigadier General Juan Ruiz, Colonel Rafael Cayman, J. Santisteban, Antonio Azucar and fifty others of lesser note, formerly belonging to the insurgent forces. Among them are many negroes and mulattoes. The only charge against them is that they were aware of the new conspiracy and did not give timely warning to the government. This reign of terror, thus created among the former revolutionists, is of the greatest aid to the present rebellion, since the natives residing in the country, whether innocent or guilty, have no guarantee of security, and if they are not able to emigrate to foreign parts they naturally seek safety in the ranks of the insurrectionists. In this is found some explanation as to how the number of those in rebellion is constantly and rapidly increasing, having reached between seven and eight thousand men, of both races, within three months after the outbreak, in August last. The official *Guaman de Alfaracche*, published in Sancti Spiritus, says that on the night of the 12th several individuals prominent in the former insurrection, left the city for good, but that their destination remains unknown. It is inferred that this stampede took place at the behest of the revolutionary leaders. Over three hundred negroes from the plantation Susana and others in Remedios have left for the woods, taking with them all their weapons and scanty personal goods. The peasantry in Santa Clara, noted for its rebel proclivities in the past war, are responding to the call to arms made to them by their brethren in the field.

EPISCOPAL RECEPTION.

At the Academy of Music this evening will occur the reception to Bishop Potter in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration. The pressure on the members of the Reception Committee for cards of admission has been very great. The invitations already sent out include cards for the parochial clergy of the diocese of New York, for the rectors and delegates to diocesan conventions in the dioceses of Albany, Long Island and Central New York; for all the bishops of the Church in the United States; for the faculty and students of the General Theological Seminary, and for a number of prominent citizens. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is expected to preside during the exercises, which, it is understood, will include a congratulatory address by Secretary of State William M. Evarts and a reply on the part of Bishop Potter. The beautiful memorial casket, as announced, will be presented to the Bishop by Mr. John Jay on behalf of the diocese of New York. The music is to be furnished by the choirs of Trinity, Grace and St. Thomas' churches, assisted by a numerous orchestra under the direction of Dr. Damrosch.

DISAFFECTION ON THE "L" ROAD.

There has been for weeks past a great deal of grumbling and a growing spirit of dissatisfaction among the employés of the "L" roads on account of small wages. Especially has this been the case among the conductors and brakemen. The former receive at present but $2 a day and the latter but $1 50 for twelve hours' work. Last Wednesday night a meeting was held at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street and Broadway, at which between three and four hundred of the employés of the different roads were present. Their grievances were fully stated and the fact that the cost of living had increased within the past few months particularly insisted upon. It was also mentioned that an official order had gone out that every attaché should provide himself with a new uniform, the price of which would absorb a whole month's pay. A committee of nine, consisting of one conductor and two brakemen from each of the three roads, was appointed to draw up a petition setting forth the above mentioned fact and to wait upon the directors and present it at the next regular meeting of the Board, which takes place to-day. The petition asks that the wages of the brakemen be increased to $2 a day and that of the conductors to $2 50.

OBITUARY.

JOHN THADEUS DELANE.

Mr. John T. Delane, for thirty-six years chief editor of the London *Times*, died in London yesterday, November 24, at the age of sixty-two years. He was the son of William Augustus Frederick Delane, who was for many years the financial manager of the *Times* until 1840, and who died at Norwich, July 29, 1857, aged about sixty-four years. John T. Delane, was born in October, 1817, studied at private seminaries in England and France, graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1839, and the same year began his long connection with the *Times* as assistant to the editor in chief, Mr. Thomas Barnes, and on the death of the latter, May 7, 1841, became his successor. He retained that post until November, 1877, when he resigned on account of ill-health, with a liberal pension, and was succeeded by the present editor, Mr. Thomas Chenery, late professor of Arabic at Oxford. Mr. Delane studied law, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1847, but never practised that profession. These few facts comprise nearly all that is generally known of the external life of Mr. Delane. He was identified with the *Times* to such a degree that no proper biography of him could be written without giving at the same time the history of the "Thunderer." Mr. Delane was the *Times*, and, conversely, the *Times* was Mr. Delane. True he was but the salaried employé of the Walter family, who for three generations, since its beginning, have been the sole proprietors of that princely estate. But he impressed his individuality upon that great journal more than they, and if the forebodings of the croakers who tell us that the *Times* is rapidly declining in circulation, influence and intrinsic merit be true, it can only be attributed to the absence of Mr. Delane from its direction during the past two years.

As there have been three successive John Murrays at the head of the principal British publishing house in Albemarle street, so there have been three successive John Walters who have reigned supreme in Printing House square. The origin of the *Times* is usually dated from 1785, though the newspaper which then made its first appearance was entitled the *Daily Universal Register*, and did not assume its present name until January 1, 1788. Its origin was a curious experiment in the use of labor saving machinery, akin to the methods employed by phoneticians and telegraph operators for representing a whole word by a single stroke. John Walter the first, born in 1739, had been for many years at the head of a typographical establishment in Charing Cross and was printer to the Board of Customs when he acquired by purchase a patent for "logographic printing," or the art of printing with types containing entire words instead of simple letters. He made many unsuccessful efforts to get his system adopted by the trade and applied to government for its patronage in the official printing, but with slender results. Full of confidence that he held in his hands a method destined to revolutionize the typographic art, he resolved to launch an experiment on a large scale, and, as above mentioned, commenced the *Daily Universal Register* in 1785. It was jocosely alleged that his order to the typefounder was somewhat as follows:—"Send me a hundredweight of type, made up in separate pounds, of heat, cold, wet, dry, murder, fire, dreadful, robbery, atrocious outrage, fearful calamity, alarming explosion, honorable gentlemen, loud cheers, gracious majesty, interesting female, &c." The paper proved a decided success, thanks to Mr. Walter's sagacious management, but the logographic method was always a hindrance rather than a help. Nevertheless, its proprietor could not be convinced for several years, and when the Thunderer made its appearance January 1, 1788, it nailed to the masthead the logographic banner, as follows:—"The Times; or, Daily Universal Register, printed logographically." History has not preserved the names of its earliest editors. For several years the *Times* pursued a quiet career, unconscious of any destiny to outstrip its rivals. Like them it got into trouble occasionally with the press laws. In 1790 Mr. Walter was tried for two alleged libels on the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of York and Clarence. He was fined £200 and sent to Newgate Prison, but was released after sixteen months at the request of the Prince of Wales.

The elder Mr. Walter died at Teddington, November 16, 1812, when the *Times* became the property of his son, John Walter the second. He was a practical printer, and for several years (since 1803) had been a partner with his father, assuming also the sole management. It was under his auspices that the *Times* first assumed the primacy among British dailies. His hand became manifest in the vigor and independence of its politics and in the freshness of its news. The *Times* was frequently under the government ban. The office of printers to the customs was taken away from the Walters, after eighteen years' tenure, on account of their having exposed the financial irregularities of Lord Melville. They were thwarted by the government in their measures for obtaining the freshest news from the war on the Continent, their packets being frequently stopped in the seaports, while those for the Ministerial journals were hurried to London. Under these circumstances John Walter, Jr., contrived means to at once outwit the government agents and beat the rival periodicals at their own game. He announced the capitulation of Flushing in August, 1809, two days before the news arrived through any other channel. Debates in Parliament, law proceedings, public meetings and commercial affairs were reported with a fulness and accuracy which filled readers with wonder. The logographic method of printing was quietly abandoned after a few years, but the Walters were ever on the alert to introduce new machinery for rapid printing. In 1804 one of the *Times'* compositors, Thomas Martyn, devised an important machine for that purpose. Some years later, Friedrich König, a German, introduced some ingenious improvements in printing which were carried out by the *Times* by the aid of steam power, and the first number was printed November 29, 1814. The number of sheets then printed per hour was 1,100, but the same machines, known as the Walter presses, subsequently printed 15,000 sheets per hour.

It was during the joint reign of the two John Walters that the first great editor of the *Times* was discovered and brought forward. This was Mr. Thomas Barnes, born in 1785, educated at Christ's Hospital and Cambridge, who, after some years of practice at the London bar, addressed a series of letters to the *Times* on the men and the events of the day, which were accepted and made such a favorable impression that Mr. Walter, Sr., sought out the author and attached him to the staff as reporter. He soon pushed his way to the post of managing editor, which he held until his death, in 1841. He wrote few leaders himself, but displayed peculiar skill in sketching the outlines of articles, assigning them to able leader writers and then trimming them into shape to suit his own views. His habits were very irregular, and a good deal of gentle coercion had to be employed by the Walters to keep him at his post. It was under his editorial auspices that Mr. (afterward Sir) John Stoddart was engaged as chief political leader writer in