LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Mahmud Jan, the Afghan, Defeats the British.

SHAH AND CZAR.

Waddington's Term of Office Draws to a Close.

SCHOUVALOFF AT BERLIN.

Threatening Lord Lytton with the Fate of Lord Mayo.

NAPHTHA ON THE CASPIAN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1879.

The resignation of M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, has been gazetted.

A great meeting of the chiefs of the Albanian League has been held, whereat it was determined to resist the Montenegrins.

The increasing rise in the price of cereals throughout Germany has necessitated a corresponding increase in the military estimates for 1880.

The *Standard's* Berlin despatch says:—"Mr. Amery, an American petroleum well owner, has arrived at Baku to inspect the rich naphtha fields of the peninsula of Apsheron."

Count Schouvaloff arrived at Berlin on Thursday and had an audience with the Emperor William. The Count will probably visit Varzin before going to St. Petersburg.

The Post's Berlin despatch says the *Cross Gazette* announces that the German Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs has been definitely offered to Count Von Hatzfield.

An influential committee under the presidency of the Mayor of Berlin and the Prefect of Police has been formed to organize a system of relief for the famine stricken people of Silesia.

The *Times'* Paris despatch says that M. Humbert has offered himself as a candidate for member of the French Chamber of Deputies, at Orange, in opposition to M. Gent; but as the latter is supported by the Extreme Left he will probably be elected.

Marshal Canrobert, in the Senate on Thursday, declared that, so far from ordering the soldiers to fire on the people on the Boulevards in 1851, he stopped the firing, and said that the firing was an absurdity which no general would have ordered, and was doubtless begun by young, hot-headed recruits.

TURKISH REFORMS.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople announces that the Porte has sent a circular to the Governors General of the Turkish provinces, demanding the strict execution of the plans of reforms under pain of dismissal if the circular be not complied with.

PERSIA AND THE POWERS.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent hears from a high source that the Shah of Persia has decided to send an extraordinary mission to Europe. It will first go to Constantinople, thence to Vienna and thence to Berlin, Paris and London, to seek the recognition by Europe of the Persian Attrek frontier, which is threatened by Russia.

LORD LYTTON IN DANGER.

Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, on his arrival at Calcutta on Thursday evening from a tour of the provinces, was twice fired at, but escaped injury. The would-be assassin has been arrested. Lord Lytton telegraphed to the English Foreign Office that he had been shot at by a drunken native and that no one was injured. The *Times'* Calcutta despatch says the man who fired upon Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, imagined that he had some grievance against the Governor. He was recently discharged from the Allahabad Lunatic Asylum.

FLOODS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Nearly all the rivers and brooks in Transylvania have overflowed their banks, laying under water vast tracts of country and destroying bridges and houses, interrupting communication and sweeping away farming utensils, cattle and grain. In some cases the inhabitants were for days on trees and roofs of houses awaiting rescue. The overflowing of the rivers Koros and Maros has caused fearful destruction. The city of Arad, on the Maros, and several other towns have been ruined and their inhabitants driven away. Fully ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless. The *News'* Pesth despatch says six villages have been ruined by the flood near Arad. Many entire families who had found refuge in neighboring woods were frozen to death. Several hundred persons are missing.

GERMAN RAILWAYS AND THE STATE.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday read the Railway Purchase bill a third time. The Landtag has adopted the Railway Committee's resolutions, prescribing principles on which the government must administer the railways. The Berlin and Magdeburg Railway Company has overwhelmingly voted in favor of the sale of that road to the government.

BISMARCK RESUMES OFFICE.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent has reason to believe that Prince Bismarck has been more seriously ill than was generally supposed, but that he is now better. He has resumed the direction of affairs and is expected to return to Berlin on the 20th inst.

GERMAN PARLIAMENTARY UPHEAVALS.

The *Times'* Berlin despatch says the Committee of the Federal Council have laid before that body the draft of a bill for changing certain articles of the constitution. Among the changes proposed are the introduction of biennial sessions of Parliament and the prolongation of the budget period.

INDICTING THE IRISH PRISONERS.

The Grand Jury at Carrick-on-Shannon have found true bills against Michael Davitt, James Bryce Killen and James Daly for sedition. The counsel for the Crown presented writs removing the trials of the indicted men to Dublin. Mr. Rea, counsel for Mr. Killen, protested and advised Mr. Killen to remain in prison. Subsequently an application for bail was made in Killen's case, but it was ordered to stand over. A sub-sheriff of Mayo, accompanied by a large force of police, went to Loonamoore to evict the farmer Dempsey, to protest against whose eviction the Balla meeting of the 22d ult. was held. The eviction was effected quietly. The tenants remaining on the property were forbidden to shelter the Dempsey family, which at last accounts remained by the roadside. Passage has been booked for Mr. Charles S. Parnell and a friend by the steamer Scythia, which will sail from Liverpool for New York on the 20th inst. The *Standard's* Dublin correspondent asserts that the government does not intend to proceed with the prosecutions against Davitt, Daly and Killen. Later despatches announce that Killen has been allowed to go on bail. This seems to confirm the *Standard's* Dublin despatch announcing that the government does not intend to press the prosecutions of Davitt, Daly and Killen.

COSAS DE ESPANA.

THE GOSSIPS OF THE PUERTA DEL SOL DISCUSS THE FALL OF CAMPOS—CANOVAS CHARGED WITH INTRIGUING FOR POWER—EFFORTS TO CONCILIATE THE MINORITY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1879.

According to letters from Madrid, received at Hendaye, France, the independent press declares that Señor Canovas del Castillo supplanted General Martinez-Campos by a course of parliamentary intrigue. In the Senate, on the 10th inst., General Martinez-Campos, replying to Señor Canovas' explanation of the Cabinet crisis, spoke in very energetic terms. His remarks open a prospect of political agitation and Parliamentary conflict on Cuban questions. During a stormy sitting of the Congress on the 10th inst. shouts of "Long live the Republic!" were raised in the spectators' galleries, and some of the public were consequently excluded on Thursday. Military precautions have been taken in Madrid. The constitutional Deputies have nominated a committee composed of Señors Sagasta, Castelnr, Martos, Alonzo Martinez, Riaz and Romero, and Generals Cassola and Sanz, to insist upon explanations being given by Premier Canovas del Castillo and the President of the Congress relative to their unparliamentary treatment of the constitutional party in the sitting of the 10th inst. It is stated that very serious news has been received from Cuba; that all the military commanders in the island have resigned. The Minister of War has already received the resignations of thirty-four generals.

DISCORD AMONG THE LEFT.

A despatch from Madrid to the *Daily News* says:—"Every liberal newspaper in Spain deplores the resignation of Premier Martinez-Campos. They think that as the conservatives were divided King Alfonso should have intrusted the government to Señor Sagasta and the liberals instead of to those who for nine months past have opposed and defeated the abolition and free trade policy of Premier Campos. The newspapers also express alarm concerning the effect in Cuba of his resignation. A despatch from Madrid to the *Standard* says:—"Several generals of the army, high in command in Spain and Cuba, such as Captain General Blanco and Generals Prendergast and Cussola, tendered their resignations as soon as they heard of the fall of Premier Martinez Campos' Ministry." Negotiations have been begun with the minority to induce them to resume their seats in the Chamber. It is hoped in government circles that their efforts will be successful.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CRISIS—CAMPOS WAS UNABLE TO MAKE HEADWAY AGAINST THE OPPOSITION—RATHER THAN BREAK HIS WORD HE RESIGNED.

Among the various conflicting accounts of the late crisis, it is certain that the Ministry of Campos had long been striving to reach an understanding with Romero Robledo and his political friends, by virtue of which certain modifications should be introduced into the Abolition bill. Unfortunately all these modifications tended to the advantage of the Cuban slave owners and to the prejudice of the slaves. The President of the Council, who had lent himself to the arrangement, for the sole purpose of preventing a schism in the majority, began to see that by breaking one concession after another he would finally so disfigure his original scheme that the abolition of slavery would be purely illusory. He did not think it either just or politic that for the private interests of the slave owners Spain should be required to make new sacrifices of men and money and have another insurrection on her hands. Martinez Campos therefore declared to his colleagues on November 18 that he could not agree to all the modifications of the bill proposed by Romero Robledo, but only to those which changed neither its aim nor its spirit. When his resolution was known the breach in the majority at once began to widen. A rupture was imminent between Campos and its leaders, because Canovas and Ayala had both embraced the cause of Romero Robledo. Canovas resigned his Presidency of the National Junta for the distribution of relief to Murcia. Ayala expressed his readiness to resign the Presidency of the Cortes. For several days there were secret discussions held by Campos or his representatives on the one side, and Canovas, Romero Robledo, Posada Herrera and Ayala on the other. Public opinion expressed itself strongly in favor of Campos; for, although his bill was not conceived in the broadest spirit imaginable, it was nevertheless more liberal that that which the Council of Reforms formulated or than any which could have resulted from haggling with Romero Robledo. It was deplored on all sides that private influence should be at work to pervert the nature of the proposed reforms and render their effect nugatory. Campos was asked in the Chamber to explain the situation. He said that he was willing to accept any amendment which could ameliorate the bill, but none which could hurt it. Pressed concerning his relations with Romero Robledo, he admitted that he was at variance with the chiefs of the majority. His language on November 24 clearly forshadowed his resignation. It was certain that Martinez Campos, though of a highly impressible temperament, was incapable of being persuaded, for the sake of an ephemeral conciliation, to act contrary to all his promises and intentions, and blot himself out of political life for ever.

IN THE WINTER PALACE.

RUSSIA STILL WAITS FOR THE CZAR TO SPEAK—ARRESTS AND MINISTERIAL CHANGES—DYNAMITE AS A FACTOR IN POLITICS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1879.

Many arrests have been made here to-day. It is said that a plan of the Winter Palace was found upon one of the persons arrested. The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:—"Those best acquainted with Russian affairs doubt the authenticity of the statement that the Revolutionary Committee had issued a violent proclamation, avowing that 'the late attempt on the Czar's life was made by their order.'" The *National Gazette*, of Berlin, reports that the man mentioned in a despatch from St. Petersburg as having been arrested on Thursday, in the vicinity of the Winter Palace, was arrested on last Saturday. He had in his possession a number of electric batteries, dynamite cartridges and a complete plan of the Winter Palace. Previous to his arrest a printed proclamation had been issued, announcing that the Winter Palace would be blown up on the next day (Sunday).

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

It is generally believed that M. Sabouroff will replace M. D'Oubril as Russian Ambassador at Berlin, and that the latter will go to Vienna, M. Novikoff, the present Ambassador at the latter place, going to Constantinople. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says he thinks that these changes show opposition to England, hostility to Austria and courtesy to Germany. The correspondent says:—"No other serious changes of Russian policy have been determined upon. Prince Gortschakoff will continue as Chancellor until March." The *Standard's* despatch from Berlin says that the proclamation of the St. Petersburg nihilists announcing their intention of blowing up the Winter Palace was a piece of absurd bravado, as it would require an enormous amount of material to blow up the palace. The *News'* Berlin despatch says:—"A letter from St. Petersburg reports that in the possession of six persons recently arrested the police discovered 1,500 copies of the Revolutionary Committee's proclamation and thirty revolvers."

VICTORIOUS AFGHANS.

MASSY AND MACPHERSON TRY TO EFFECT A JUNCTION—HILLMEN INTERCEPT THEM—FIGHTING AT BABER'S TOMB.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1879.

The *Daily News*, in a special edition, publishes the following despatch from Cabul:—"On Wednesday General Macpherson occupied Sarkh-Kotal just in time to prevent the junction of the Kohistanis with a force from Ghuznee. The Kohistanis, who occupied a position near the Kotal, were attacked and dislodged, leaving six of their standards. Our loss was a few men slightly wounded. General Baker was to move by the way of Char Asiab to take them in the rear, while General Massy, with a force of horse artillery, two squadrons of the Ninth Lancers and one squadron of the Fourteenth Bengal Lancers, was to join General Macpherson by the way of the Charden Valley for a combined movement, with the object of driving the enemy south on General Baker's command.

MASSY AND MAHMOUD JAN.

General Massy encountered Mahmoud Jan's force, numbering 10,000 Afghan Sepoys and tribemen, and his cavalry made a brilliant charge, but without apparent effect on the vast body of the enemy. The country is most difficult, being cut up by numerous water courses. Four guns, in retiring, were upset, spiked and abandoned, but were subsequently recovered. The enemy made for the Cabul gorge, but were checked there by a detachment of the Seventy-second Highlanders from the Shepur Cantonment. The enemy then turned toward Baber's Tomb, and now occupy the heights south of the Bala-Hissar. They are admirably led, and two or three thousand of them are armed with Snider rifles. They lost heavily by the cavalry charge and artillery fire, and never wavered. Our loss is believed to be eighteen killed, including two lieutenants and twenty-five wounded, including one colonel. General Macpherson is now attacking the enemy. The guides have arrived from Luttabund and General Baker is coming from Maidan. The *Times*, in its second edition, publishes a shorter version of the same affair. It says:—"The combined movement of Generals Massy and Macpherson miscarried. The cavalry arrived at the point of junction too early. It encountered large masses of the enemy, and the guns, for a time, fell into the enemy's hands, but they were afterward recovered. The insurgents, who are in considerable force about the city, are being attacked this morning by General Macpherson, who yesterday inflicted severe loss upon them."

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The official account of the engagement between General Massy's command and the force under Mahomed Jan shows that General Massy, while attempting to intercept the enemy, was attacked by great numbers. His cavalry before abandoning the field overturned the guns and made repeated charges. The guns were not recovered until the arrival of General Macpherson's forces. The enemy later attacked the British in the hills south of the Bala-Hissar, but were beaten off with loss. General Roberts reports that the combination of the tribes against the British is considerable.

WADDINGTON'S ANTECHAMBER.

MEMBERS OF THE LEFT WAIT ON THE PREMIER—CONDITIONS OF THEIR ALLEGIANCE—WADDINGTON PROMISES TO GRATIFY THEM ALL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1879.

A despatch from Paris to the *Times* says:—"The Presidents of the three groups of the Senatorial Left yesterday waited on M. Waddington, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Feray, Senator from the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, on behalf of the Left Centre, advocated a more decided policy. M. Duclerc, life Senator from the Department of the Landes, for the Pure Left, urged that the government should watch over the strict loyalty of all functionaries, and M. Ferrouillat, from the Department of the Var, for the Advanced Left, asked for a purging of the reactionaries and for the cessation of the ill-treatment of the Communists in New Caledonia. M. Waddington acknowledged that much had still to be done as to the functionaries, though it was not always easy to find suitable successors. He promised to do his utmost to meet the wishes of the Left, and stated that the only proved case of ill-treatment had been dealt with by the dismissal of the guilty, and engaged that, if the pending investigation revealed other cases, severe punishment should follow. M. Waddington concluded by giving a favorable account of foreign affairs." The *Times'* Paris despatch says it is almost certain that at the end of the present session of the Chambers, and after voting the budget, M. Waddington will be relieved of the Premiership. This decision will infallibly lead to further changes in the Ministry and modification of its policy.

FOUND DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12, 1879.

William D. Buck, of Virginia, a middle aged man, possessing some means and of high social connections, was found a corpse in a house of ill repute kept by a colored woman on Josephine street early this morning. He had been on a spree and went out back riding with some women during the day. After eating oysters and drinking a milk punch he went to bed and was soon found a corpse. His death is surrounded by mysterious circumstances. His name was unknown to the people into whose society he had in his drunken moments placed himself, and it was not until this afternoon that it was ascertained. Buck was a man of education and fine opportunities. He was formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., where his aged mother and other relatives reside. On his mother's side he was related to President Madison. He served in the Confederate army, and was at the siege of Charleston, S. C. When the war was over he enlisted in the regular United States army (Third infantry) and was sent out on the frontier to fight the Indians. While in the service in the West Buck was severely injured by being thrown from a wagon, and was sent to the Soldiers' Home at Washington. His injuries being considered permanent he was pensioned by the government. For twenty years Buck had been leading a roving, unsettled life. His friends made no attempt to keep themselves informed as to his wanderings, for he had no settled home. An investigation into the cause of his death resulted in a verdict by the Coroner's jury of "death from intemperance." The body will be sent to Fredericksburg.

FATAL LAND SLIDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12, 1879.

A special despatch from Plattsmouth, Neb., this morning states that the side of a deep cut near the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Bridge fell in, crushing two workingmen to death and wounding seven others, two mortally, and it is still claimed by some of the workingmen that two more are still under the slide. The cut is thirty feet deep. The railroad officials and Contractor Young are making every effort to care for the wounded. The reports censure both the contractor and the engineer.

GRANT IN OHIO.

RECEPTIONS BEFORE LEAVING CINCINNATI—RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM AT COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12, 1879.

After breakfasting with a small company this morning General Grant received the representatives of the Evangelical Ministerial Alliance in the parlor of the Gibson House, who, through Rev. Frank Fitch, presented him with an address. To this General Grant made the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE ALLIANCE—I feel very much obliged for your kind words and for this reception. I have but a few minutes to remain, for arrangements are made for me to leave on the train which starts at eleven o'clock. So I can add no more, gentlemen, than that I am very grateful for the expressions of your resolution and the words you have just read.

After shaking hands with several distinguished ministers the Alliance retired and General Grant entered another parlor to receive the members of the ex-Army and Navy Officers' Society, who, through Frank J. Jones, tendered him their compliments. He had no time for a reply, and, with a brief word and fraternal hand grip to a few of the society, he hurried to a carriage and the party was driven rapidly to the Little Miami depot, where a special car was waiting to take them to Columbus. As the train moved off General Grant stood on the rear platform and bowed his acknowledgments to the cheers of the crowd, which had gathered to see the last of their visitor of a single night.

THE GENERAL WARMLY WELCOMED AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 12, 1879.

The reception to General and Mrs. Grant in this city to-day was a grand success and reflects credit on the capital city of Ohio. Before nine o'clock this morning the principal streets were crowded with people. Decorative art here was never displayed in such abundance. The places of business on High street for nearly five miles were literally covered with flags, bunting and evergreen. The Capitol building was richly decorated with flags and cedars. In front hung the motto, "All Hail, Ohio's Pride." General and Mrs. Grant and party arrived by a special train on the Little Miami division of the Pan Handle Railroad at fifteen minutes to three P. M., and were greeted with a salute of thirty guns, fired by United States troops, and the blowing of steam whistles all over the city. After the train had stopped and General Grant and party had stepped into the depot Mayor Collins, on behalf of Columbus, the capital of his native State, in a brief speech, extended to General Grant a hearty welcome.

General Grant responded, saying:—

I thank the citizens of Columbus and the State of Ohio for the cordial greeting I am receiving at their hands. Ohio has been from its first admission into the Union an energetic, growing and prosperous State. I am very glad to hear of the additional prosperity which has come upon the State in the last few years, and to know that the prosperity is becoming general throughout the country. If we can have it extended over this broad land it will go far toward diminishing the political asperity that has kept us at least, I think, uncertain as to our future. Nothing has a greater tendency to produce conservatism and good citizenship than general and diffused prosperity. I hope that what Columbus has been experiencing in the last few years, of which you speak, may extend to every foot of our great country. Nothing else is wanted but unity of sentiment among our people to perpetuate what we are now—the greatest and best country for a man to live in. Mr. Mayor, I thank the citizens of Columbus for this pleasant greeting. (Great applause.)

General Grant was then driven to the Capitol and Mrs. Grant to a hotel where she remained until the evening.

At the Capitol Governor Bishop delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the State, greeting him as a native of Ohio in whom the citizens of the State were proud to recognize a native Buckeye. General Grant's reply was very brief, simply acknowledging the welcome. He then shook hands with the citizens and school children.

A procession was formed at four P. M. and marched and countermarched on High street. It consisted of a squad of police, marshal and aids, the barracks band, United States troops, University Cadets, Ohio National Guard, Columbus Cadets, Governor's Guard, Cleveland Grays, ex-soldiers and sailors, carriages containing General Grant, Governor Bishop, Mayor Collins, Colonel G. W. Manypenny, Governor-elect Charles Foster and State officers and city officials, soldiers of the war of 1812, soldiers of the Mexican war and the Fire Department.

In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated and the streets were crowded with people. General Grant received for an hour at the Capitol, and then was conveyed to the Guard ball given by the Governor's Guard. General and Mrs. Grant received calls for one hour.

In compliance with the request of the Superintendent of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, located at Xenia, General Grant got the conductor of the train bearing him to Columbus to-day to stop a few minutes at that point. He found 600 of the orphans from the Home at the depot to welcome the captain of the army of their fathers. It is doubtful if he ever before witnessed such real enthusiasm as that which he saw in the children before him. He made a brief speech, and expressed a desire to take each orphan by the hand, but his time was too limited; so he expressed his gratification at seeing them looking so contented and happy, and the train moved on.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM THE GENERAL.

The banquet took place at six o'clock this evening in the portrait room of the Governor's office, there being fifty-one persons present, W. G. Deshler presiding. Colonel Leo W. Manypenny delivered an address of welcome, to which General Grant responded as follows:—

COLONEL—GENTLEMEN OF COLUMBUS:—I am very glad that I go away from here at twelve o'clock tonight, and go out of the State of Ohio, without encountering any more demonstrations which call me out to make speeches. I left Cincinnati—almost at the other end from where I shall go out of the State—this morning, having met two or three delegations, all of which made speeches, to which I responded in a very few words. On the road we happened to stop once long enough to enable a gentleman, whom I afterward learned was not the Mayor of the city, but somebody who could talk, and who made a very excellent speech, and I made one, and I was permitted to occupy the platform at your depot, and made a lengthy and exhaustive mental effort, and when I came into your capitol I had to make another, and I am happy to say that I was so fortunate as not to catch a reporter, and so, of course, that will not appear. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen it would be mere repetition for me to say how thankful I am for the honor with which I have been received, not only in Columbus, but in every place I have been in my native State as well as every place I have been since I returned to America. (Prolonged applause.)

PENNSYLVANIA PREPARING FOR A GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY IN FAVOR OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 12, 1879.

By an order recently issued from the office of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, troops of the National Guard of other States have been granted permission to enter the State armed and equipped for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies connected with the visit of General Grant.

GENERAL GRANT AS A SCHOOLBOY.

Mr. W. W. Richeson, who was the principal of the Maysville Academy when General Grant was a student there, has written a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, giving some reminiscences of General Grant's schoolboy days. He says:—

H. U. Grant entered as a pupil the Maysville Seminary during the winter season of 1836 and 1837. In his classes he sustained himself with credit, and in his conduct and general bearing was the life-like miniature of General U. S. Grant, the great soldier and statesman of the present era, whom the citizens of Louisville propose to entertain as their honored guest on the 10th of December. He was a member of the Philomathea Society, to which the juniors of the institution belonged. The seniors of the school were members of the Kappa Gamma Chi Society and you were ranked in that body. I find in the records of the Philomathean that "in January, 1837, Lissant Cox, Ulysses Grant, Absalom Markland, Wilson G. Richardson and John P. Phister were appointed as the Executive Committee for the ensuing month, and Mr. Phister's term of office as president expiring with this meeting, he delivered his valedictory, to which great attention was paid by the members."

I have copied verbatim from the minutes of the society, from which you will discover that young Grant, even then, was considered an executive member. John P. Phister, a president of that occasion, is now president of the City Council of Maysville; and all of that Philomathean Executive Board are now men of position and of a high order of intelligence. On another page of the secretary's book I find that Mr. Grant submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it be considered out of order for any member to speak on the opposite side to which he belongs.

In this record you perceive his consistency, even at the early age of fifteen. In February of the same year (1837) the records show that "Ulysses Grant and E. M. Richeson were appointed to declaim on the ensuing Friday." At another meeting I find that "Mr. Grant submitted the following resolution:"—

Resolved, That any member who leaves his seat during debate shall be fined not less than six and a quarter cents.

The importance of order, decision and consistency seem to have impressed him at an early age. While he attended the Maysville Seminary he boarded with the family of his uncle, Peter Grant, who was largely engaged in the salt trade in connection with Hewit, Phillips, Adams & Co. Peter Grant was accidentally drowned near the mouth of the Kanawha River while descending that stream with his saline flotilla. Young Ulysses during his school days at the Maysville Seminary ranked high in all his classes, and his deportment was exceptionally good. Some years after leaving the school at Maysville, on a trip home from West Point, he called to see his former teacher at the seminary, remarking to him that although the steamer would remain at the landing but a few minutes he could not think of passing by Maysville without calling to see him. During this very pleasant interview he was invited into the female department to see the young ladies of the school, but he diffidently declined visiting them on that occasion, showing a high degree of his natural modesty. The few incidents to which I have alluded plainly exhibit some of the striking characteristics which have been since developed in this truly great and exalted citizen of our beloved country.

BISHOP HAVEN ILL.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1879.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is seriously ill at Malden with malarial fever, but his physicians say there are good grounds to hope for his recovery.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12, 1879.

Judge McKinnan, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day denied the application of the administrators of J. B. McCreery against the receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The plaintiffs charged Messrs. Tillinghast, Donaldson and Clarke, the receivers, with mismanaging the property of the company and causing a heavy loss, and they asked that the receivers be compelled to give $300,000 bonds for the performance of their duties in a careful manner. The Court refused to make the receivers give bonds, but gave the plaintiffs leave to take their case before the Master, who was appointed at the instance of the New Jersey Central Railroad, which is a creditor of the company to the amount of about $7,000,000. This is a victory for the receivers.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Judge George F. Danforth, of the Court of Appeals, is at the Brunswick. Congressman William H. Calkins, of Indiana, and Thomas Allen, president of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, are at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, is at the Grand Central. General Gouverneur K. Warren, United States Army, and Miss Emma C. Thursby are at the Everett. Secretary of State David Torrance, of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman.

A.—WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack springing from a more or less disordered liver. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the liver to a healthy condition and speedily remove all biliary distress.

A.—ESPENSCHEID HAS ISSUED HIS HOLIDAY style of silk dress HAT. The beauty of pattern, excellence of workmanship and decided superiority of materials stamp it as the leading Hat of the season.
ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD."
Use Roebuck's celebrated WOOD AND RUBBER WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows.
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A.—LEGAL TENDERS ACCEPTED IN EXCHANGE for KNOX'S matchless silk HATS at 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CONGRESS WATER.—ITS SUPERIORITY AS A cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces headache, internal soreness and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED IN MOST CASES BY the use of "SPINALON" and "AURILINE." Advice free.
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HOLIDAY HATS INTRODUCED THIS DAY BY HUNT & DUSENBURY, No. 7 Astor House.

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THE FINEST CHAMPAGNE IMPORTED.
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