# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

#### JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

### Volume XXXVII......No. 33

#### AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince a

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thi

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-fourth street

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Amenica, On

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between House

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-LOTTERY OF LIFE-TH

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st, and Eighth

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 53th st., between Lex

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-LECTURE ON

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner fth av .- NEGRO MINSTELLSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

WHITE'S ATHENAUM, No. 585 Broadway .- SPLENDI

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, AC.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. an

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av,-La

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway .- ABT AN

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1879.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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The Profoundly Impressive Event of the Death of Mr. Greeley-The Transition Epoch of American Journalism. Know ye not that a great man has inlien this day

It is seldom, indeed, that the loss of a man, however great or distinguished, has so profoundly affected the public mind of this c munity and this country as the death of Horace Greeley. From his conspicuous position as a metropolitan journalist for forty years; from the extended and familiar knowledge of the man possessed by all classes and races of our people; from the universal faith in his benevolent character and honesty of purpose; from the general recognition of his great services in behalf of "equal rights to all;" from the extraordinary position in which he so re cently stood before the country for the Presidency as the standard-bearer of the democratic party; from the incessant excitements and painful domestic afflictions, resulting in the terrible malady which so rapidly consumed his life, and from the mysterious surroundings of the dying man, every mind in the least conversant with these circumstances is most painfully affected by his death. The melancholy event, as in the case of Abraham Lincoln, though in a more subdued form, has thus impressed itself upon the whole community; for this general feeling of sadness and sorrow is as that over some cherished friend suddenly, unexpectedly and strangely taken away.

Our city contemporaries, sharing in this universal sympathy and gratefully recognizing it, have given it their various forms of expression; but, upon the essential conclusions, they are harmonious in their testimony. The World, for example, says: -- "It has never been our lot to record a death whose surroundings and antecedents impressed us with such a sense of mournful and even tragic pathos ;" that more than the tragical death of Lincoln this "appeals to the deepest sympathies of our common nature." The staff of the Tribune say that "it is not for us, in the first hour of our loss, to dwell long here upon his character or to catalogue his virtues. To his associates and disciples the bereavement is a grief too personal to leave them heart for making eloquent phrases." The Sun says that "Mr. Greeley was the warm, the zealous friend of humanity,' and that "his own early struggles with poverty made him the champion of the poor. The Commercial Advertiser, in its tribute of respect, says that "Mr. Greeley had actually no enemies," and that although the great editor is gone "his memory will be forever green in the recollections of his countrymen.' The Evening Mail thinks it is too soon yet to form a comprehensive verdict upon the character of the deceased, but that "when we remember how that stalwart and active spirit entered the daily life and thought of a continent of newspaper readers ; how it was felt as a constant power in politics and in all the discussions of the day ; how in tens of thousands of families it was ever present as a teacher and a guide : how in all circles and among all conditions of men it was a living influence and how every marked individuality of its character was known to all, we may begin to realize what has been given to us and what we have lost."

From these suggestions the whole broad field of American journalism rises before us, past and present, and with its probabilities and possibilities of the future. In this general view of the subject we may say that Francis P. Blair, Sr., of the Washington Globe, represented an epoch of American journalism which is among the things of the past ; that Mr. Greeley, in the Tribune, represented an epoch that is rapidly passing away, and that the new journalistic era which is now dawning upon us will mark still another advance with the advancing spirit of the age. The journalism represented by the old Washington Globe, the Albany Argus and the Richmond Enquirer was that of kitchen eabinets, party regencies and juntas. The Globe, from Washington, gave the to the whole democratic press cue of the country, while the Albany Argus and Richmond Enquirer each regulated the party of its section, the one in the North the other in the South. The Globe, however, was but the organ of the Kitchen Cabinet, and the Argus and Enquirer were the mere monthpieces of a controlling regency or junta. This was the dominating American journalism of the political period represented by Jackson and Van Buren. The independent press came next upon the stage, in the modest but popular form of a penny paper or two, in most of our great cities. and from the pressure of these enterprising newspapers those previously omnipotent central party organs were driven from the field or stripped of their influence over public opinion. But, at the same time, personal journalism under this new dispensation, in the New York Tribune, for example, was more broadly developed than under the old party dominion of Blair, Ritchie and Crosswell. The Tribune became the organ of Mr. Greeley. He was the Tribune and the Tribune was Greeley. He possessed those strong intellectual qualities, that marked individuality of character, those distinguishing and popular eccentricities which made the Tribune, and which, whatever the modifications, are indispensable to the success of a personal journal. To similar causes are due the success of the HEBALD. Indeed. such has been the partiality of the American people for those exceptional intellects capable of impressing themselves upon the public mind in everything they discuss, that Parson Brownlow, at the head of a small weekly paper in the mountains of Tennessee, brought it into general notice and for it an unexpected success. Nor is this a new thing, nor is it limited to this country; for in England, Cobbett, in his day, and in France under the late Empire, Rochefort was a marked success in personal journalism. From similar striking individualities Dickens, so successful as a novelist, would doubtless have been equally successful as the writer of the distinguishing editorials of a newspaper. But with the extension of the facilities of the telegraph our metropolitan newspapers are inevitably tending to that impersonal journalism which is most fully represented by the London Times. The news from the four quarters of the globe, which is now gathered for a daily metropolitan paper, embraces so many subjects for editorial discussion that number of competent writers are required to cover it. Hence the disappearance, more and of such a change in t more, of that marked individuality, oven of upon President Grant.

the Tribune, of late years. With the death of Mr. Greeley that journal must necessarily be reorganized upon the rule of impersonal journalism. And we speak from the results of experience in giving it as our opinion that this is the true system for a great daily journal, and the road to the highest success for "the age we live in," with its enlarged and still widening telegraphic facilities.

The HERALD, the Tribune and the Times, with the loss to each of its founder and builder, have all lost their character as personal journals; but they are each established on that solid foundation of success which invites them to this new departure of impersonal and independent journalism, so distinctly outlined by Mr. Greeley on his return, the other day, from that "other line of business" to the conduct of the Tribune. There is enough, too, in the example, the system and the policy of the founders of each of these journals to guide their successors in office, independently of that personal journalism which has at length for us been overreached by the telegraph. In conclusion, let the Tribune continue to exhibit that spirit of energy, independence and enterprise, and that world-embracing spirit of Christian philanthropy and "peace and good will to men" which so eminently distinguished its deceased editor, and it will continue to maintain the substantial reputation given it by the genius and the labor of love bestowed upon it by Horace Greeley.

#### Renewal of Threatening Appearances in France.

The uncertainty of the situation in a country constituted in political sentiment as France now is finds melancholy evidence in our cable despatches from Paris of yesterday. The majority with which President Thiers assured to himself and France the continuance of the Republic, with him at the head, would seem endangered by the result of a vote sprung in a heated discussion on the Assembly. It amounts to a majority of six against the government, but it is worth observing that the number of members voting proves that there were eighty-nine less present than at the great sitting of Friday. The monarchists, in a moment of blind folly, would seem to be endeavoring to make it impossible for M. Thiers to hold his position. They are in this being made the victims of the Bonapartists to draw the chestnuts out of the fire, to be devoured themselves along with the chestnuts. In one hundred years the monarchy in France has never deserved a good word. Whatever sporadic good intentions may have been germinated in the breasts of the sovereigns, their supporters have ever merited the scorn which the world has crystallized in an epigram-"They never forget and never learn anything." They never forget the fiction of divine right to rule and rob, and they do not learn from an age that is placing their cause further and further among the exploded myths of long ago. If there is trouble in Paris the monarchists, who shout speciously against Gambetta, may be the day after imploring mercy from the mob.

WINTER FASHIONS .- Now that the earth is draped in the first white mantle of Winter, and a chilling blast and nipping frost remind the fair promenader on Broadway that the time has come for a change of toilet, and a decided one at that, it may be useful to anticipate the wonders of the holidays, so near at hand, and to give a few suggestions on what to wear and how to wear it. American ladies may be congratulated now on the eminently practical character of their ideas of dress, and on having emancipated themselves so completely from the extravagances of Parisian models. The latter they leave entirely to actresses nowadays, and for themselves they select only what is graceful and be There are no narrow lines at present for a lady's choice of toilet, but an endless variety of styles. In another column we give a few ideas suggested by a stroll through the principal haunts of fashion. The season is not sufficiently advanced for the modistes to be prepared with their full Winter stock ; but in week or two more the ladies may expect a revelation of holiday styles that will not disappoint even the most sanguine mind. MORE MURDER. - Almost every week adds to the long list of those confined in the Tombs for murder. Doubtless the fact that it is practically impossible to enforce the legal penalty leads persons of violent and unbridled passions to omit that self-restraint they would practice were it certain that their own lives would be held to answer for their crimes. Hardly a day passes without bringing its record of capital crime, yet no one is punished. Saturday furnished another story of shooting in a saloon in Nassau street, the same room where a somewhat similar scene took place some months ago. Shootings and stabbings are becoming as frequent in New York as they were years ago in Natchez-Underthe-Hill, and clearly, if the regular administra tion of law through the Courts does not soon begin the punishment of murder, life will become so insecure that the public will try some of those more summary if less orderly methods which in other places have some times justly though irregularly punished murder and checked violence. New York cannot afford much longer to let the slavers of men go unhung. THE ALABAMA ANARCHY .- The two legislative bodies in Alabama continue to fight for control of the State. One or the other must be in the wrong. So far as the situation can be understood it is this: - The proper authorities gave certificates of election to the full number of members. The conservatives held a majority of these certificates. The republicans claimed that some of the conservative who held certificates were not honestly elected. or, in other words, the seats of some half dozen or so were contested. The democratic majority, with certificates of election, met at the regular place-the State Capitol. The republican minority who held certificates met at the Court House, admitted to seats enough others without certificates to make a quorum, and claimed to be the Legislature. Both parties are now appealing to President Grant, and United States troops are bivouacking in the Capitol Grounds. In New York no such a conflict could arise, and the situation in Alabama is practical proof of the failure of our past reconstruction policy and of the necessity of such a change in that policy as we urge

The Herald Cuban Commissioner-Failure of the Expedition.

The HERALD special despatch from Cape Haytien, via St. Thomas, published yesterlay, will have informed our readers of the failure of our Cuban expedition and the flight of our commissioner from the island on hoard the French steamer. He had been requested to publish the information he had sathered in our service and at our expense in the columns of a government organ at Havana, and, not complying with this impu-dent request, was advised that the "volunteers" were incensed at his refusal and that his life was in danger. So, allowing himself to be intimidated or over-persuaded, he abandoned his mission, received his passport and left for New York. Expeditions of this delicate and hazardous character cannot be expected to be always crowned with immediate success. The dis-couragements they encounter, the difficulties thrown in their way, and their occasional failure only serve to prove their importance and their peril and to make success when it is achieved the . more creditable. Besides, the result of such expeditions depends entirely upon the character of those to whom they are entrusted, and a man's mettle has to be tested in the fire before its real quality can be known. A Stanley is not met with every day, and a man who could be checked by disappointment or driven back from his object by the fear of death through "war, pestilence or famine" would never have discovered Livingstone. It is idle to speculate now as to whether a bold, resolute, dignified, but modest demeanor would not have been sufficient protection against these blustering volunteers without the safeguard of American nationality and a lawful, peaceful mission. It is enough that our present commissioner has left the island with his work incomplete, and as this is a sufficient proof that he is not the right man in the right place we are glad that he has thus early given us an opportunity to select his successor. A campaign is seldom fought out, from its commencement to its close, under the same division commanders, and the cause is generally benefited by the changes that experience proves to b

It is probable that the Spanish troops and volunteers, and it may be the Spanish authorities, plume themselves on their prowess in having got rid of the HERALD correspondent. If so they will soon discover their error. Their unwillingness to suffer the truth to be told only serves to convince us that there is something in this Cuban business that the world ought to know; something which should reach the public through other sources than those which threaten a man's life unless he will consent to submit his opinions to their scrutiny and judgment. We regard it as important now to discover the true condition of the revolutionary army and the actual state Cuba of affairs on the Island of as it was to discover Livingstone. In both expeditions the cause of humanity is to be served. We are anxious to see whether the Spanish troops have no foe before them, but have been fighting windmills for the past four years, as, with singular indifference to their own reputation for courage and efficiency, they would have the world believe, or whether the insurrection that has held its ground so long is entitled to consideration at the hands of neutral nations. Our present expedition has failed, but we shall find other agents who will succeed. When General Grant was fighting the confederacy he did not pause after temporary defeat, but pushed steadily forward, filling up gap after gap in his lines with new men until he drove

desirable

England and Ireland-The End the Controversy.

es Anthony Froude, the hi replied to the arguments of Father Burke on the Anglo-Irish question last night, effectually disposing, as we think, of the historical ques-tions which remained undecided. On the question of the Irish nativity or extraction of merican citizens the historian had the advantage of the priest ; but, while he was apparently backed by our census, both of them are delightfully wrong in their conclusions. On the point touching the Duke of Alva-that most in-human of butchers-the historian also had the advantage. The slaughter of the Huguenots was another question where the priest trod upon dangerous ground. Then Pope Adrian's bull again came up for review, and Mr. Froude showed, as Father Burke had shown before him, that it is a two-sided question, but not very profitable for discussion. Lastly, the courage and the cowardice of the Irish people were commented upon; but before either of these distinguished men talked of it everybody knew all about it, for Irish courage is like good wine, which needs no bush to proclaim its merits. All these points were elaborated with great skill and acuteness, and if Father Burke has a mind so to do he can elaborate them still further. But why should they dwell upon themes which have lost their interest with the little excitement that made them interesting? Another word on this subject will be worse than a blunder, for we shall then behold the spectacle of two eminent scholars, like the most abject of beggars, persisting in unbandaging sores against the sight of which men cannot but close their eyes. Neither the crimes of Alva nor the butchery of Bartholomew can have any effect in making Ireland contented or England just. We have heard all their stories, and heard them patiently to the end, and are glad with the promise that the end is reached. This, then, we take it, is the close of the

discussion, so far as it has public interest or importance. Looking back at what Mr. Froude attempted, and comparing results with expectations, we can only say what we said in the beginning, that his mission, in so far as it was a mission, proved a complete and utter failure. He created no American sentiment in favor of English domination in Ireland. He turned not a single promoter of Fenianism aside from the self-imposed task of securing Irish independence. He made no Irish heart beat more kindly toward England, and he failed to show that any such thing existed as English magnanimity toward Ireland. Most of all, he evolved no broad political philosophy by which nations may be bound together in unison and peace. What, then, has Mr. Froude gained by his mission to America? Nothing for Ireland, certainly, for he did not find the healing herb he came to seek, but much for himself. His fame as a historian is broadened and deepened by his personal contact with the New World. His accuracy as a chronicler of the past, so vehemently assailed in the Old World and the New, is more firmly re-established. His scholarship and his research stand out clear and grand among the monuments of time. Even Macaulay's reputation is not greater now than Froude's. These are the only results of his mission, and great as they are in themselves he might have attained them at less cost than an almost Quixotic attempt at healing the feuds of two perverse nations, separated in sentiment and kindly feeling, and held together only by the power of the sword. It seems useless to go back and discuss Ire

land's condition over again. Her miseries are deplorable enough, but the panacea for her ills is in the future, not in the past. Englishman and Irishman, Protestant and Catholic. must look to the coming time for prosperity, happiness and peace. The past cannot be hed witho ut lifting a out of the quaking earth, and by clothing them anew with flesh and blood, making them dance once more to the spirit of hate and of revenge. It matters little whether Pope Adrian's bull was a thumping English lie or not, so long as it is left to sleep in the oblivion which it merits. It matters little whether the sixty Irish kings murdered their subjects and each other as a daily divertisement in the ruder era of Irish history, so long as the kings and their crimes are forgotten. It matters little whether the massacre of 1641 was Protestant or Catholic, so long as people are willing to let the dead past bury its dead. What matter the Williamite wars and the Boyne Water and "Croppies lie down," when only the future is to be considered? The United Irishmen of '98 are as dead as Charlemagne, or Julius Cæsar, or Alexander the Great, or Xerxes, or Sesostris. But the Fenian prisoners now in British prisons are living monuments of perpetuated tyranny and misgovernment. They are fit subjects for discussion along with such themes as home rule in Ireland, the land question, the rights of the tenantry, unjust discriminations against Irish industry and commerce, and the thousand and one questions which make up the present relations of the two countries. Beside these history is a bughear which ought to frighten nobody; and when we see Froude and Burke pommeling each other upon knotty points of Irish annals we confess it reminds us of the gendarmes in "Geneviève de Brabant," who sing mellifluous nonsense at each other and get excited at nothing. This discussion, begun so gravely and with so much promise, but now happily ended, was too much like opéra bouffe. The Ireland of which they talked to us had little more of human interest than the kingdom of Krokodyne. Their heroes and their monsters were mere puppets for the mimic stage. Their facts were such as might as well interest the Princesse de Trébizonde or La Grande Duchesse as the American people. Neither of them told us how Ireland was to be pacified. and that was the question upon which we were to sit in judgment. The plaintiff must take a nonsuit and the defendant be allowed to sue for his rights at the bar of the civilized world.

rricane is attested by the disasters on land as well as on the ocean. Altogether it prosents a dreary companion picture to the fear-ful desolation so lately reported to us by cable from the shores of the Baltic.

Spirit and Spice of the Religious Press The principal religious papers this week

devote their leading columns to the subject of the National Thanksgiving on Thursday last. The Observer (Presbyterian), in view of the recent reaffirmation of the French Bepublic. makes the following pertinent allusion :-

Two weeks ago the French Republic set apart a day lor public prayer to the God of the Universe that He would bless the National Assembly and guide it to wise results. The government, with soldlers, the people, priests and lairy, went in sol-emn array and bowed themselves before the Lord, and asked Him to look upon the nation in mercy. That is certainly a testimony of grand significance that the French people are not atheistic.

The Evangelist (Presbyterian) reviews the causes for which we should be thankful as a nation, and adds:-

nation, and adds: ----Nor should we overlook in such a review the peaceful and happy issue of one of the most excit-ing Presidential elections in our history. The political tempest has passed by. The elements of party strile have been calmed and restrained. We feel that we come forth as a nation stronger from the crisis. The popular verdict has ratified consti-tutional provisions essential to astional harmony. We are left free to pursue a course of internal en-terprise and national development rich in promise.

The Evangelist is rejoiced because it believes we are to have civil reform in earnest under General Grant. Referring to his ro-

election, the Evangelist remarks: --

election, the Evangelist remarks: — No sooner was he re-elected than the tribe of office-seekers thought their hour had come. The vultures smelt the richness from afar and pre-pared to settle down upon their prey. As a first movement a large body of politicians went on from rennsylvanis to demand the appointment of a cer-tam gentleman to the place of Postmaster in Phil-delphia. President Grant received them politely, but replied that, according to the rules adopted by Yongress, such a place should go to the man who was best qualified to discharge the duties of the office. This answer was not well received, and the deputation retired from the White House mutter-ing terrible things. Grant, however, adbered to his resolution and has appointed the man who was "best qualified," to the neglect of the candidate selected by the politicians. To do this required a degree of courage in the President equal to that shown by him on bloody fields.

In a timely article on the "Failure of Justice" the Christian Union says:-

In regard to Thanksgiving the Christian Union, as if it were rubbing a paunch with fat capon lined, delivers the following "after dinner" sermon: ---

dinner" sermon: — If you forgot the poor on Thanksgiving Day re-member them now. They are always with you, and hard triais are always with them. If you made a mere dinner out of your Thanksgiving do not for-get that there are many around you for whom every day in the year you might make a Thanks-giving out of a mere dinner. And suppose it were not a mere dinner, but garnished with social sym-pathy and encouragement! You nod a gentic as-sent, brethren; you are convinced—or asleep!

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) reminds its readers that to-day commences the ecclesiastical year. It thinks it will not end, in all probability, without astounding events. Evil will hurry on to its most wicked end. "As God looks down from heaven He sees that all human hope has abandoned His Church. Among all those placed in power in what was once called Christendom 'there is not one that is doing the thing that is good-not so much as one.' The political governments in Europe," continues the Journal, "seem all to be dead and dammed also, even before they die. But the people of Europe seem to be arming to a new life. In a short time, as things are going on, the apostate governments of Europe-apostate, we mean, from the Catholic faith, will have fallen." The year 1873, in the opinion of many holy souls, is probably to see the restoration of the Holy Father to his freedom and tranquillity restored to Europe.

The Jewish Messenger mentions as an inter-

SIXTH PA

SUFFERINGS FROM A TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS! CHOLERA RAVAG-ING KHIVA-CHINA AND JAPAN-NINTH PAGE.

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- ANTHONY EATON'S TAKING OFF-FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS-A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS-FOURTEENTH PAGE
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THE WEEK IN WALL STREET closed quiet, as if speculators were awaiting the doings of ngress before entering on any fresh Northwestern enterprises. Gold was steady, and its firmness disappointed those who looked for a rester decline after the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount. The bank statement was a good one and promises a more entisfactory condition of the money market.

takes all the Winter and Summer as well, and when one commissioner fails we shall supply his place with another until the object is accomplished. We might avail ourselves of the services of Mr. Stanley, but he will be busily engaged for the next three months in delivering lectures and publishing books which will not only extend his fame, but yield him the substantial return of a hundred thousand dollars or upwards. Besides, it would not be just to other enterprising and capable young men who are eager to emulate Mr. Stanley's example. if we should confine the expeditions out of which the greatest honor and the most profit can be gained to any one individual. There are many adventurous and ambitious persons who can make as brilliant a success in Cuba as Stanley achieved in Africa. We have such in our own establishment, and we are willing to encourage others who may apply to us from any other path in life. We may require the services of many who have the pluck and energy to undertake bold adventures, and as we believe the volunteer always makes a better soldier than the conscript, we shall give a fair consideration to all who may apply to us for the honor of enrolment in the HERELD expeditionary army.

the enemy before him. We intend to fight

THE REMAINS OF MR. GREELEY WERE YESterday transported from Pleasantville to this city, accompanied by one of the grief-stricken daughters of the great deceased. Several societies have already taken action in expressing their sorrow at the loss to society. The body will lie at the residence of Mr. Samuel Sinclair to-day and at Dr. Chapin's church on Monday. On Tuesday, unless other action is decided on, the funeral sermon will be preached by Dr. Chapin and the interment follow immediately afterwards. It may be mentioned that the Union League Club have a hope that President Grant will take part in the obsequies of his late distinguished rival in the political field. It would certainly be a graceful and worthy act.

A DENIAL FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. -It will be remembered by our readers that one of the most alarming reports which appeared in the HEBALD of Thursday last, regarding the situation in France, was to the effect that the German government had ordered Manteuffel, the commander of the German forces in France, to concentrate his troops, so as to be ready for certain continencies. It is now, as will be seen from our despatches of this morning, positively denied, on official authority, that Manteuffel had received any such instructions. We are well leased with the denial: but we have no doubt that some will say that the denial might not have come if the vote of the French Assembly on Friday had been other than it was.

THE STORM ON THE COAST OF NEW BRUNS-WICK, of which we in New York have felt the proof that it extended along the entire distance between, has been fruitful of much sorrow and loss. The HERALD special reports from St. John exhibit a long catalogue of shipping disasters. Eleven vessels have been either wrecked or injured on the shore, and intense anxiety is felt for those vessels which were known to be at sea at the time and within sweep of the storm. The force of the tanical pumpkin pie festival is of Jewish eri-

sting little episode of the Boston fire the fact that the head of one of the largest dry goods commission houses in New York observed to a well-known citizen of the Hebrew faith that the Jewish merchants of Boston were the most prompt in making payments and adjusting their affairs since the fire, and that, for his part, he had a good mind to say "none but Jews need apply" for credit at his establishment. It is a singular coincidence that, a year ago, a similar tribute was paid to the Hebrews doing business in Chicago.

The Scottish American Journal, in an article on the "Tercentenary of John Knox," revives reminiscences of that sturdy old Scotch Presbyterian that were supposed to have become immured in theological libraries or in students' closets. But for John Knox, says the Scotlish American Journal, Presbyterianism, as a form of ecclesiastical polity, might have had comparatively little success.

The Tablet (Catholic) sharply corrects some of the mistakes of the Christian Advocate (Methodist) in regard to Roman Catholic authority in the Swiss Confederation.

The Catholic Review is distinguished this week for its republication of the famous "Pope Adrian's Bull," which Father Burke pronounced "a thumping English lie," and which has been more or less intermixed with the discussion between Father Burke and Mr. Froude. The Jenish Times is quite exalted this week on the sublime topics of "Judaism, Christianity and Atheism." It says:-

ity and Atheism." It says:--The Christian thinker, brought face to face with the doctrine of trinity, original sin, incarnation of fod, deiffection of man, &c., must either accept them or nothing; he must either renounce his own conscience or Christianity. Hence the attempts of men like Schleiermacher, Sydow and others to be transcendental and to symbolize, which fascinate for a moment, but evanesce as soon as the poetic illusion wears off. The Christian knows no other God but the one presented to him by his religion. That conception he is forced to reject, and he is prought to the alternative of choosing between the christian God and he God, and he chooses the lat-ter. \* \* \* Not so with Judaism. The con-ception of God which it teaches, which is implanted in the heart and mind of the child, is taught in synagogue and temple; pre-vals in home and social circles; does not interligence; is embodied in the hope and faith of maxind; has no representative on earth, who may in this name lay the despot; does not inter-des of the common opinion that we owe our

from the common opinion that we owe our hallowed custom of Thanksgiving Day to the Puritan settlers of New England. They only copied it, avers the Intelligencer, from the Jewish festival. It says :--

It was original with God, and we date it back, not to John Robinson and Plymouth Rock, but to Ganaan and to observances so prolonged and grandly impressive that our one day is to those seven days but as the light of a single star to that of seven sups.

What audacity ! What profanity ! The idea that our grand old New England Puri-