

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker St.—Rip Van Winkle.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—Fritz, Our German Cousin.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third St.—The Black Crook.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston St.—The Black Crook.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—The Black Crook.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street and Irving Place.—Italian Opera.—Don Giovanni.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union Square, near Broadway.—The Merry Widow.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and West Street.—Afternoon and evening.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third St.—Fanny Hill.
NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th St. and 6th av.—Othello.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 555 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—A Nocturnal Sacrifice.—Washed Ashore.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Elaine.
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall.—Elaine.
STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bovey.—Prestidigitazione.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th Street and 54 Avenue.—Der Registrator auf Reisen.
TINY PATRONS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey.—Variety Entertainment.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St., corner Sixth av.—Naboo Minstrelsy, &c.
ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court Street, Brooklyn.—San Francisco Minstrelsy.
ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth Street.—The Royal Minstrelsy.
P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 7th Street and 4th Avenue.—Afternoon and evening.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 31 av., between 63d and 64th Sts.—Afternoon and evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 65 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 27, 1873.

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A SHORT VOTE.—A registration twenty-five thousand short in this city and ten thousand short in Kings county shows pretty plainly that we are, throughout the State, to have a short vote in the coming election, and that the deficiency may be that of any figure from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand in the popular vote of the State. What then? The results may be somewhat surprising to our over confident politicians.
THE CRUISE OF THE JUNIATA in search of the lost Polar star goes far to confirm us in the opinion that, with all we have learned from the Polar expedition, the North Pole can be reached via Baffin's Bay.
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN OUR CITY POST OFFICE.—An assessment upon the poor clerks for party electioneering expenses. Is this the entertainment to which they were invited in civil service reform?

The Conservative Movement in Europe.—Mr. Disraeli as the Coming Man in England.
Those who study events in Europe will observe a political sympathy between the nations. The tremendous war of 1870—which was to be the final burning out of the volcano—to cripple the wicked ambition of France and be as important in its way as the Armageddon campaign prophesied in the Scriptures, has left France pulsating with a new life and an energy that cannot be restrained. Armageddon is still to be fought, under conditions, we trust, that will make it a more interesting combat than Sadova or Sedan. Europe seems to be under a conservative impulse, and conservative impulses come as frequently and with as much force as those revolutionary episodes which we have seen in every generation since the falling of the Bastille. In politics we see what impresses us in nature. After the wave sweeps over the shore it recedes. We had the revolutionary wave of Communism, and now comes the conservative reaction.
In Germany a party grows in power which finds Prince Bismarck too liberal, and seeks to intrude itself behind the conservatism of von Roon. In France the Church of Rome is making a courageous effort to bring back the times when sacrilege was punished with death, and a Minister of France served the King only the better to serve the Pope as Cardinal. France is summoned to follow the oriflamme of St. Louis and Joan of Arc; even if necessary to cross the Alps and invade Rome. In Spain Don Carlos is in arms to bring back the crown which fostered the Inquisition. All the strength that Carlism can possibly possess is the natural sympathy that exists between its leader and the conservative movement in Europe. At any other time a Carlist war in Spain, under the conditions we now see, would be an outrage on public opinion, in violation of the spirit of the age, and, we little doubt, would be stamped out by the common consent of Europe. Russia does not conceal her sympathy with the useless and inhuman war now being waged in Spain, and hints even of an alliance with France to punish the Germans. Austria seems to pause in her noble work of liberalizing the institutions of the Empire, and to inquire whether or not too much liberty cannot be given to Bohemians and Magyars. The King of Italy does not feel that the cement which binds his kingdom into one body has quite hardened, and, doubting even the constancy of his own people, looks to Germany for encouragement. Even little kingdoms like Denmark are punishing internationalists, and have so far forgotten Holstein and Schleswig as to give the German Crown Prince a public welcome. Wherever we look the wave seems to roll backward and backward from the bloody strand which marked its advance to the Commune.
In a lesser degree, but with as deep an emphasis, we note in England a sympathy with this conservative reaction. Nations, like men, we suppose, weary of monotony and seek as with a natural yearning for change. So we note in England that no political sign is more marked than the distaste which Mr. Gladstone has inspired, the tendency towards Toryism, the desire for a new set of men in office. England is so well established, governed by so many traditions and forms, with a constitution that has grown as slowly and sturdily from the seed of English freedom as the oak tree from the acorn, that any change in her Ministry, so far as government policy is concerned, would be little more than a change of faces. As the London Times said the other day, there is not a measure which Mr. Gladstone has passed which Mr. Disraeli would seek to repeal were he to gain power. But there are measures which many of Mr. Gladstone's friends urge upon Parliament, and which the Premier himself may be compelled to accept, that are not welcome to the English people. So, although Mr. Gladstone came into power with an overwhelming majority in Parliament, already he has suffered one defeat. The country, which supported him so warmly at the last election, begins to revolt at his leadership; and even were he to win a majority of the next House of Commons it would be so small that he would virtually hold his power at the mercy of the conservatives.
The leader of the conservatives—for forty years one of the most interesting characters in the politics and literature of England—to-day becomes more and more interesting. Although he has been in place—on one occasion Prime Minister—he has never held power. He has simply held office during some temporary disgrace of Russell or Palmerston. He has never had a friendly House of Commons behind him, and his tenure of office has been a burden and not an opportunity. A Chancellor of the Exchequer or a Prime Minister who lives from hand to mouth, as it were—who is tumbled into power and never rises in the House without seeing a majority before him who tolerate but do not support his administration—is in a position to command pity more than respect. Mr. Disraeli evidently feels this; for when the House of Commons overthrew Mr. Gladstone last spring he declined to take office on the very ground that he could not govern the country without a new Parliament, and he did not think the public welfare would be served by a dissolution. Thus we have never really seen Mr. Disraeli in power, and we can only imagine what his merits would be as the ruler of England.
That opportunity seems to be coming, and the readers of the Herald will therefore read with pleasure the sketch of Mr. Disraeli, published in another column, from our London correspondent. They will see what manner of man he is, what work he has done, and what he would be apt to do. We are glad to remember now that Mr. Disraeli has always been a friend of this nation; that he has treated us with kindness and courtesy, and that he was especially so during the war, when Mr. Gladstone was making foolish speeches about Jefferson Davis founding an empire, and when Earl Russell was straining the law of England to make it possible for our commerce to be destroyed by English-built ships of war.
Two Important Days.—The 4th of November next, the day of our State election, and the 6th of November—"Remember, remember, the 6th of November"—the day of the meeting of the French Assembly, "big with the fate of Caesar and of Rome."

Reviving Prospects of the Cubans.—Our latest news from Cuba shows that the Cuban patriots are prosecuting the war with vigor and have been very successful. Even the Havana journals and government officials, which invariably misrepresent military events and movements in order to deceive the world and to make it appear that the insurgents do not amount to much, have been compelled to admit the vigorous action and success of the Cubans. While they repeat the old story of comparatively small losses to the Spaniards and great losses to the insurgents in killed and wounded, it is admitted that bold attacks were made by the Cubans and severe fighting occurred at Chaparral and Santa Cruz del Sur, the latter place being a fortified one, and also an attack upon the town of Baie on the 17th inst. by five hundred insurgents, under Maximo Gomez, though, it is said, they drew off after four hours' fighting with a loss of four killed and thirty wounded. A Spanish journal of the island says that in the affair at Santa Cruz the insurgents had a force numbering, probably, a thousand cavalry and infantry; that the assault on the town was made simultaneously from three different points, and that the assaulting party carried and sacked the warehouse belonging to the arsenal, taking away arms, ammunition and military clothing in spite of resistance by the Spanish troops. Further, it says, the enemy not only rifled and set fire to all within his reach, but also murdered the Spaniards in the streets; that the cavalry trotted through the streets firing upon every one at windows and doors, while the infantry marched to the square, and that finally he retreated, leaving one-third of the town in ruins. Now, from this Spanish account, it is evident that the insurgents acted with military skill and were very successful. Retreating after they have accomplished their object is in accordance with the tactics of the Cubans. In this case the military booty must have been worth a great deal to the insurgents, and they were wise in making it secure. But our Havana correspondent throws more light on these events than the Spanish papers do. He ascertained from a reliable source in high quarters that on the 26th ult. a strong Cuban force, under General Calixto Garcia Figueres, gobbled up a column of some four hundred Spaniards, and that when disarming the prisoners the General told them they were at liberty to return within the Spanish lines or remain with him as soldiers of the Republic of Cuba. Nearly all chose to join the Cuban ranks. Shortly after a brisk engagement took place between the forces under this General and the Spanish troops, under Colonel Esponda. The Spaniards had to retreat, leaving sixty-one dead on the field. The affair at Santa Cruz, referred to above, occurred on the 26th ult., two days later. The Cubans were commanded by General Maximo Gomez. After the success and obtaining the large amount of booty spoken of the Cubans deliberately withdrew later on the morning of the day in which they attacked and sacked Santa Cruz. For years the Spaniards have been reiterating that the insurrection was on its last legs, yet it is clear the Cubans are more active and daring than ever, have more resources and operate with greater military ability. At the same time Spain is in too much trouble at home to make vigorous war against the insurgents; its financial resources are at the lowest ebb; trade is paralyzed to a great extent in Havana; gold is at a high premium and going up all the time, and the Spaniards of the island are becoming demoralized more and more.
This, after five years of war, is the result. Gradually, but surely, Cuba is loosening the hold of Spain upon her, and to all appearances her independence cannot be prevented. There is scarcely a Spanish statesman who does not see that Cuba will become independent, and some of the most prominent public men of Spain have admitted that, though they only venture to speak of it as an event in the distant future. The fact is, none of the rulers of Spain, under all the changes of government, dare take the initiative to solve the problem. They know Spain cannot hold Cuba long, yet they are wasting treasure, sacrificing life, carrying on a fearful system of bloody warfare that is a disgrace to this civilized age, and ruining the most beautiful and productive island in the world, because they have not the courage to meet the question. It would really relieve the Spanish government of great embarrassment and prove a blessing to Spain if the United States and the other American Republics would unite in forcing a solution of the difficulty. The Cuban question is pre-eminently an American one, and, in view of the proximity of the island to our shores and our vast commercial interests with it, the government at Washington ought to take the initiative to end the horrible war. At all events, it does seem that the Cubans are entitled to be recognized as belligerents. Such recognition was seriously thought of at Washington four years ago, and certainly the Cubans have proved that they are more entitled to it now than then. There is little doubt that if they were recognized as belligerents the island would become independent and the war be closed within two years. Humanity, the highest considerations of public policy, and even regard for the welfare of Spain, prompt such timely action. President Grant and Congress have been extremely forbearing. But let us hope some decided course will be taken next winter to settle this Cuban question.
Developing Results of the Panic.—The suspension of payment for work at the vast Cambria Iron Works in Pennsylvania, the stoppage of the Newburg Steam Mills cotton manufacturing establishment and the Harmony Cotton Mills in this State are among the most unfortunate consequences of the late panic. There were employed in these establishments thousands of hands, and the suspension of work or want of money to pay the workpeople will, we fear, cause great distress. All these manufacturing concerns appear to have been forced into suspension from the stringency of the money market and want of currency. Let us hope the banks and individuals who have been hoarding money will circulate it again as confidence is being restored. The most disastrous contraction of the circulating medium is that caused by hoarding, and especially when the banks lock up money to protect themselves. What folly to talk of contracting the currency through government action in order to force specie payments in face of such facts as the above and of the trouble that has been caused generally to business by

the temporary stringency in the money market! The withdrawal of a portion of the currency of the country could not fail to bring about widespread disaster.
Pulpit Themes of the Day.—One hundred and seven years ago Methodism began a feeble existence in this city. It was ignorant and unknown as well as feeble; but it had a voice, and with that voice, musical and sweet, it has sung its way through this land until it has placed itself at the head of every denomination in the country in numbers, influence and wealth. A beginning so weak and small resulting in a growth so large and strong deserves to be remembered, and yesterday the founding of Methodism in America was commemorated in that place where of all others it should ever be remembered—John street church, the first Methodist meeting house on this Continent. Dr. Chapman, of Brooklyn, preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion. It is natural for a church as well as for individuals to be impressed with what appeals to their senses, and to imagine that their testimony is essential to certainty. And it may be that by looking at the steady increase of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the country our city Methodists had forgotten that their attention was so lately called to it. As Dr. Chapman remarked, our senses have deceived us again and again; but the highest certainty is grounded upon the testimony of consciousness. Hence we believe in Christ to-day not so much because of His miracles as because of His life and teachings and their influence through centuries. The miracles do not float Christianity. Phenomenal manifestations cannot be made exclusively a basis of faith in Christ. We have a more sure word of prophecy whereunto we do well to take heed as to a light that shineth in a dark place. The superiority of the prophetic word is seen in the fact that it is general, while all phenomenal manifestations are special. The triumph of Christianity is to be the grandest miracle in the world's history. It is now the mightiest force on the face of the globe, and the grandest intellects God ever made are to-day sitting at the feet of the despised Nazarene.
We may scout the idea as much as we please, but every decade increases the value of men—not merely as so much muscle and bone, useful and necessary to perform a certain amount of labor, but of man as a moral and spiritual being. But the man of golden worth has not yet appeared, and hence Dr. Robinson advises for him. He wants a man in the fulness of physical and spiritual stature, resembling Christ. The Doctor regrets there are so few of them that they can be counted on one's fingers. But why are such men so scarce? He tells us. Materialism has tampered with the race in its proper growth and development. There never was a time when so many infidel lecturers were abroad and when the press seemed so universally on the side of anti-Christ. These things may be true; but there is another side to them. Infidelity and scepticism cannot exist where there is no thought. And we may safely assert that God will not allow His own enemy to do all the thinking for this world. There are some truths that lie straight in the sceptic's path as well as in the Christian's, and one day or other he will come to them. It may be when he least expects; it may not be so soon as we could wish; and, to our own thinking, scepticism and infidelity are doing some good in the world, though not in the way we could wish. The Doctor has paid a very high compliment to the power of the press, but it lacks one very essential element—namely, truth. It is not true to-day, and we doubt if it ever was, that an editorial in any paper in England or America could "shake the throne of a monarch, produce a financial panic or cause a war between nations." People take a very different view of public teachers now, whether in the pulpit or in the editorial room, than they did fifty or a hundred years ago. And, though the press is yet very powerful, its influence and power lie in another and a different direction.
"Sympathy and Apathy" are words of nearly opposite meaning. They were used by Mr. Frothingham yesterday to illustrate two phases of Christian teaching. No religion, he declared, has carried sympathy so far as the Christian religion. It is the means of obtaining grace. "The Catholics," he remarked, "have two ways of getting into heaven—one to be poor and the other to get poor. The Catholic Church does its utmost to get money out of you, and to gather together all the people that are poor," for whom it builds institutions of every kind and name. It may be consoling to Catholics to know that Protestants, too, believe in infallibility; but, according to Mr. Frothingham, it is the infallibility of the New Testament. "Protestantism is a religion of thought, but the kernel of the Catholic faith is hard. Protestants are intelligent, Catholics are sentimental." And this difference between them leads to the increase of pauperism and crime, until "pauperism becomes a profession and poverty a trade," and existence becomes a fight and a struggle. The strong oppress the weak and the hungry eat up the little ones, and thus give a show of reason to Darwin's theory, though, as Mr. Frothingham says, "No writer of any dignity or eminence will take his position." This philosophy, he thinks, is dangerous; for the weak, having no help, will conspire. And to avoid such a result Mr. Frothingham would have us put apathy far from us and retain our sympathy with all its faults.
Mr. Hepworth gave his people a simple and commonplace exposition of the healing of the impotent man by Paul at Lystra. He, however, compared this world to a temple of Jupiter, and we worshippers and sacrificial priests in that temple. He would have us give up the worship of Jupiter for that of Christ.
At the installation of Dr. Miller yesterday Dr. J. D. Fulton, we are told, preached a sermon full of spicy suggestions and interesting narratives, but wearisomely long, and, of course, that spoiled it all. If it had been spicy, interesting and short, no doubt he would be able to read much more of it in the Herald to-day than he will read. Ministers should take the hint, and remember that life is short; therefore sermons should not be long and wearisome.
Dr. Gange, who had an inside view as it

were, of the Evangelical Alliance, yesterday told his people what he considered were some of the most important results of its late Conference. These are the religious enjoyment of the occasion; the excellent impression which our hospitality and our various institutions produced; the amiability which has been established between clergy of different countries and denominations and the definite sense given to Christians themselves of their extensive union; the encouragement to foreign ministers by the advanced state of Christianity they found here and the evidence of able generalship among Protestants as seen in the success of the Conference.
The story of the two debtors—one of whom owed a large sum to his king, but could not pay it, and the king frankly forgave him; but he went out and found an acquaintance who owed him a few pence, which he demanded without any compromise or delay—was made the basis for some practical remarks by Father Kearney on the folly of seeking forgiveness from God when we do not forgive our fellow men.
An interesting confirmation service was held in St. Andrew's church, at which Bishop Wadhams addressed the children present. Dr. Wild, of Brooklyn, yesterday arraigned the press for its partisan strife and its mercenary spirit; but, by way of making the indictment read more smoothly, he included the pulpit in the latter specification, and made Messrs. Beecher and Talmage the scapegoats for his criticism.
Rev. M. Borel explained the nature and significance of the Communion to his French Reformed congregation.
Mr. Beecher, in explaining how difficult it is for the natural man to receive the things of the Spirit of God, got off some good hits at our modern church music, but he said some other things concerning preaching and coming into the church which will hardly be considered orthodox, though on that point Mr. Beecher has long since ceased to be troubled much. He, however, agrees with the orthodox that the power of the Church lies in the direction of the deep things of the Spirit of God, and to this he pointed his congregation.
Solar Spots and Terrestrial Weather Periods.—Among the most valuable papers recently read before the British Association was one by the distinguished meteorologist, Mr. Charles Meldrum, on the connected periodicity of storms and sun spots. The elaborate and cautious observations of Mr. Meldrum entitle him to be heard upon this problem, perhaps the most important in the wide range of solar and terrestrial physics. The object steadily kept in view has been to determine whether the years of maximum or minimum sun-spottedness were correspondingly marked by cyclone frequency or deficiency, the time taken extending over twenty-six years. The result establishes the conviction, before announced to the Association, that there does exist a close connection between sun spots or solar cyclones and terrestrial cyclones, or what Mr. Meldrum says may be called earth spots, a connection which the records suggest would be quite obvious to an observer stationed on a neighboring planet. By taking the number of cyclones in each maximum and minimum sun-spot year, and in each year on either side of them, he shows that during the maxima periods 1848-50 and 1859-61 the number of cyclones was sixty-five, whereas in the maxima periods 1855-57 and 1866-68 the number was only thirty-four, or about one-half as many. In 1856 the observations attest only one hurricane, and in 1867, both minima years, there was none.
The caution of the great scientist Arago that we must be careful how we generalize facts before we have a very considerable number of observations at our disposal is certainly timely in this vast and splendid investigation. It is by no means as yet clearly defined what the sun-spot period is. The solar waves of spot waxing and spot waning are not at all alike in form or size, so that when one of unusual extent occurs it will borrow both in crest and trough from the waves on either side of it, making the period range over fourteen years, instead of, as now computed, about eleven years. Besides this vital consideration and the additional fact that Mr. Meldrum's researches are confined to a narrow geographical area, we must remember that the hurricane records were but fragmentary, and are so even now, while we ought to demand an immense mass of accurate and world-wide observations to demonstrate that sun spots are the potential weather rulers.
There can, on the other hand, be no doubt that the mysterious phenomena of sun spots vary greatly from year to year, and hence that the solar heat, as radiated upon the earth and exercising magnetic, chemical and other disturbing influences upon our atmosphere, greatly varies. It is well known that when the sun is nearest our planet, in December and January, there is a very perceptible increase in the activity of the earth's magnetism as contrasted with what it is in summer. We know, moreover, that the excess of summer heat in the southern hemisphere over that of our hemisphere, as also the deficiency of winter heat in the former (due to differences of solar heat) works very remarkable climatic peculiarities in Australia and South America. Nor is Mr. Meldrum alone in his conclusions, based on a widely extended system of inquiry and meteorological registers, although we may decline to pronounce his results indisputable. But, so far as they go, and so far as other observations prove anything, they warrant the inference that there is a very marked and, if it could be discovered, a most instructive connection between Mr. Meldrum's "earth spots" or storms and the solar cyclones which sweep over the sun's burning planes, apparently with the same noticeable features as we observe in our West Indian or any other terrestrial storms. So far has investigation corroborated this view that it gives the amplest encouragement for pursuing it still further, as, no doubt, it will be pursued, until, perhaps, this grand interplanetary law may become known to science and be utilized in the many applications of it to everyday problems of practical life.
The Kelsey Horror and the Verdict.—Gross outrage and inhuman violence upon the person of Charles G. Kelsey, which led to the death of the said Kelsey on the night of November 4, 1873, is the finding of the jury, and also that Royal Sammis, George B. Banks,

Arthur T. Huff, William J. Wood, John McKay and Henry R. Prime aided, abetted and countenanced by their presence the commission of this gross outrage and inhuman violence. Further, the jury find that Arthur M. Prime, Claudius B. Prime, S. H. Burgess, Rudolph Sammis and James McKay were accessories before the fact. This is a curious verdict. The word murder is not mentioned. Yet one would think inhuman violence which caused death by those who were actuated by malicious motives was nothing short of murder. Could the perpetrators of this horrible crime imagine they could mutilate the person of Kelsey in the frightful manner it was mutilated without causing death? Such a thing is hardly conceivable. Cannot and will not the State authorities take this case out of the hands of the rural ignoramuses and blunderers and see that justice be done? A more shocking crime has scarcely ever been committed in this country.
"Confusion of Wools Confounded"—The confusion of our political parties, factions and cliques in this city, and the confusion of our city reformers and city reform.
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Sultan of Zanzibar will visit England next year.
Bishop Neely, of Maine, is staying at the Glisby House.
Mayor Wilder, of Rochester, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Bishop Pierce, of Arkansas, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Miss Agnes Lee, youngest daughter of the late General R. E. Lee, is dead.
Colonel J. H. Taylor, United States Army, is quartered at the Sturtevant House.
Colonel A. Piper, United States Army, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Lieutenant Colonel Parnell, of the British Army, is quartered at the Clarendon Hotel.
Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Judge Caleb Cushing has been East, attending the marriage ceremonies of a nephew.
John M. Wilson, United States Consul at Bremen, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.
Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is among the arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.
Mr. Joseph Arch, the English labor reformer, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Judge Samuel W. Fuller, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Bar of Chicago, died yesterday morning.
Lord Skelmersdale, of England, who has been "roughing it" on the plains, is registered at the New York Hotel.
Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, is among the late arrivals at the St. Denis Hotel.
The Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, having got the recognition of Prussia, is applying for that of the German Empire.
General R. F. Butler arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning from Washington, and left in the evening for his home in Massachusetts.
Signor Francois Pramaogors has returned home to New York, from his visit to his birthplace in Italy, whence he had been absent more than twenty years.
Mrs. Theodore Macomber, in the 100th year of her age, died in Middleboro', Mass., on the 20th inst. Her sister, Mrs. Atwood, is now living, aged 104 years.
Arthur Orton, that emigrational person connected with the Tichborne case, must have been of strange appearance if he was, as declared by a late witness in the trial of the claimant, really like "a white-washed Yankee with a bilgeon's beard."
Mr. A. T. Stewart has returned to Europe with renewed health and with the satisfaction resulting from having accomplished the purpose of his visit to the other side—to personally supervise his business there. Judge Hilton, who was Mr. Stewart's companion during his four months' sojourn in Europe, returned with him.
Judge John Law, a democratic ex-Congressman died at his residence in Evansville, Ind., last week. He was the third generation of his family who served in Congress, his father, an eminent lawyer in Connecticut, having been a member of the Congress of 1811-12, and his grandfather a member of the Convention that adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence.
A Southern exchange thinks it may not be fair to call the following a "white" item, but such as it is we reproduce it. "A State fair is a queen; an agricultural fair is a farmer's daughter; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a poor but honest woman, and the most unpopular fair is that which is furnished at cheap boarding houses."
The following is the latest Kentucky physiological novelty:—A mother and two daughters, living about two miles from Franklin, were attacked recently in a singular manner as to claim the attention of a physician, who attended them all day. They became almost simultaneously delirious, and behaved very strangely—imagining themselves other persons. The most singular thing about the affair is, they did not know each other. They remained in this condition all day.
Governor Straw, of New Hampshire, who was one of the judges of the baby show at the State fair last week, was surprised Saturday evening by finding on his doorstep an infant about six months old. An exchange says he proposes to urge the withdrawal of all baby premiums at future State fairs, lest New Hampshire should be overrun with men of straw. But "straws show which way the wind blows," and the Governor may not object to a "little breeze" now and then.
WHY DON'T GOD KILL THE DEVIL?
Gerald Massey, the English Poet, in Harlem last Night—Revelation in Part—Averted Mythology.
Gerald Massey, the English poet and lecturer, appeared last evening at the Trinity chapel, Harlem. Mr. Massey is an example of the old adage, "Prota non a se sed nascitur," as he was in early life a fanatic. As a poet the American people already know Mr. Massey; what he is as a lecturer they have yet to ascertain. His lecture last night was, "Why Does not God Kill the Devil?" It was a new version of Robinson Crusoe's man Friday—"If that God so strong why He not kill that devil?" He stated that in this passage of De Poe's there was more food for thought than in any other he had ever written. The first few sentences of the lecture were intelligible and the prospect of an enlightening discourse was bright, but disappointment followed; for, after speaking intelligently for a few minutes, Mr. Massey plunged into a maze of mythology, Hebrew and Egyptian, from which he did not return even at the end of the lecture. It would be an utter impossibility to reproduce the lecture in part, as it was too entire in its clinical constitution to permit of division. To give it verbatim would be to fill a page of the Herald.
His tone and aim were to prove that much of what is accepted by mankind in general as revelation is nothing other than invented mythology. By subtle reasoning and serious findings Mr. Massey showed that many of the words which we now use to frighten people with were originally words of peace and solace to men.
Mr. Massey's learning will claim him recognition as a lecturer; but if his other lectures are as forcible as "Why Does not God Kill the Devil?" (as one of his auditors will understand, although they may admire him.)
DEADLY AFFRAY IN OREGON.—SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Oct. 26, 1873.
A despatch from Albany, Oregon, tonight, says that yesterday two men named Vanemolton and Shirie got into a quarrel at Shute Hole Valley, the Buckhead place, in Sweet Hole Valley, twenty-five miles east of this place, which resulted in the death of both parties. Vanemolton stabbed Shirie in the breast, killing him, when one of his auditors will understand, although they may admire him.
The Sheriff is in pursuit of the murderer.