Amusements, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Evening at 8.—Opera Bouffe. Tonsor.

APOLLO HALL, cor. Broadway and Twentieth-st.—Cuban Relief Fair.

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-ave.—This Afternoon at 1½—"Othello." Mr. Edwin Booth as Iago. This Evening at 8—"The Marble Heart." Mr. Edwin Adams.

FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY, corner Fourteenth-st.—Jerome Thompson's Paintings. Open Day and Evening.

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STEINWAY HALL.—To-morrow Evening at 8—Rossini's Last Mass: "Messe Solennelle." Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—This Afternoon at 2, and Evening at 8.—"Pinto." Mr. W. H. Lingard.

THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—This Afternoon at 2, and Evening at 7½.—Varieties. Rizarelli Brothers. "Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

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THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS.

Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE.

The Tax Commission bill is still kept back at Albany. Its enemies now probably have it in their power to defeat it. We look to see them do it.

The timely account of the West Indies, printed on the eleventh page of this issue, gives a good idea of what may ultimately prove a part of the United States.

A Whisky case in Covington has resulted in a judgment of $200,000 for the United States. They have a way of rendering such judgments out there; but the collections are not so prompt.

The article on The Chinese in California which we print this morning on another page will be read with interest as a graphic picture of a difficulty which is attracting a great deal of attention on the Pacific coast, and threatens to become hereafter still more perplexing than it is already. While we do not assume the responsibility of accepting all the views of our contributor, we commend his article for being not only interesting but candid.

The order of the President authorizing the sale of any of our surplus war material to any parties desiring to purchase, and the action of the Mexican Government in recognizing Cuban belligerent rights, are probably the best two pieces of news the struggling insurrectionists have lately heard. Next to these they will probably rank the sailing of a vessel laden with arms and ammunition, of which our columns this morning give some account.

The students of the universities of the three Scandinavian Kingdoms have resumed the agitation in favor of a Scandinavian Union. Meetings in favor of this movement began to be held as long as twenty years ago, but they have been discontinued since 1862. The idea of a Scandinavian Union has many devoted friends among the educated men of the three kingdoms; but, as was shown during the late war between Denmark and Prussia, it has not yet struck deep root among the masses of the people.

To-day Gen. Patrick H. Jones takes charge of the City Post-Office, and the new Internal Revenue officers assume the duties of their respective posts. The opportune decision of Commissioner Delano on the question of bank capital enables the Revenue authorities to begin with clean books and a plain policy; and the manifest determination of the new District-Atorney to prosecute vigorously all cases under the Revenue laws, gives guarantee that faithful officers will not fail of support. Now, let us look to the receipts for the faithful officers!

Gen. Rosecrans did not make a good start on his Mexican mission, and we fear his work is likely to correspond with its beginning. If it be true that his late dispatches ask the grace of a little longer time in his office that he may finish up his pending bargains and buy some land of Mexico, we hope his successor may get off as soon as possible. We must have done with this foolery of buying land that we don't want, when half the spare land on the continent and in the islands round about is pressing upon us, and may soon be had for the taking.

The Kentuckians certainly take very coolly the late action of the United States Court concerning the negro they wanted to hang. The Court having peremptorily stayed proceedings and granted a writ of error, on the ground that they had denied the prisoner the guarantees of the Civil Rights bill, they now announce that the poor fellow is sure to be hung, but that the Governor has given him a respite, merely to allow him to prepare for death! If now the United States Court should acquit him, perhaps the gracious Governor will generously give an additional extension to his days for preparation.

We have yet had no more severe statement of the misfortunes that have attended our construction of a Pacific Railroad than is embodied in the report of the Government Director, which we print in other columns. Its location, its construction, and its subsequent mismanagement, are each exposed in a manner that may well tend to abate the general rejoicings over its near completion. The whole story is a saddening one, and, while it perhaps shows no means for present redress, it certainly affords very valuable lessons for the guidance of our conduct toward the similar enterprises now pressing upon us.

We are not surprised to find the English journals unanimous in their condemnation of Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. It is not the first time they have greeted with unqualified condemnation positions they have afterward found it convenient to accept. To call his views unreasonable is the least they could say. To protest that they will never acknowledge that they were in the wrong is only to be British. To admit the danger of leaving the question open is to show that, notwithstanding all their brave words, they comprehend the situation. It is more to their interest than ours to have the question settled. They are in the wrong, they cannot afford to remain so, and they see in the action of the Senate an assurance that delay only increases their difficulty. They protested not long ago that the idea of any payment for the damages of the Alabama was preposterous, and were soon after negotiating for payment. They protest now that our terms are preposterous, and will soon after be ready to consider them.

The reports from Washington announcing the determination of our Government to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban Patriots are quite probably only premature. We are not likely to make undue haste in such action, while still smarting under injustice of the same nature from which we have ourselves suffered. But on the other hand the natural sympathies of the Administration, like those of the people that elected it, go out in favor of a struggle for liberty in progress so near our own shores. We cannot if we would be disinterested spectators; we are sure to embrace the earliest opportunity for offering whatever aid the necessities of our position will permit. The atrocious orders of the Spanish authorities only defeat their own end, arouse the sympathies of the world, and promote the very cause they persecute.

The Convocation of Canterbury, at its next meeting, is likely to have an interesting discussion on the Temperance question. Some of the most prominent ministers of the Church of England, belonging to all the several theological parties, have drawn up a report on the subject, which will be submitted to the Convocation. Having received returns from magistrates, coroners, clergy, and others, the signers of the report recommend two classes of remedies—non-legislative and legislative. Among the former are the payment of wages on Fridays, better education, and more comfortable dwellings for the working classes. Among the legislative remedies which are proposed, we find the closing of public houses on Sundays and their earlier closing on week days.

Mr. Alexander Delmar has our very sincere sympathies. When a man has come to take such liberties with the facts that even the Free Traders are disgusted with him, he has indeed reached a sorry pass. Yet precisely this is Mr. Delmar's lost and undone condition. The Free Trade League has not merely dismissed him; but it is so anxious to be rid of him and of all his works, and of the fame of them, that it asks us to announce the fact to the world. We do it; but with a heart of infinite compassion. If this is to be the return for such prodigious, not to say portentous, services as Delmar's, what reward is ever to be expected for devoted albeit stupid fidelity,—what honor for the readiest endurance through the longest time of the dirtiest work? Poor Delmar! The proverbial ingratitude of Republics is nothing to this!

THE SUN—MR. JOHN R. YOUNG.

The Sun of yesterday says:

"THE TRIBUNE used to be a pretty fair newspaper; but of late it does not keep its readers very well informed respecting the events of the day. For instance, it has published nothing about the celebrated exposure of the transactions of Mr. John Russell Young, except a note from Attorney-General Brewster, denying that he had lent money to Young, but admitting that he had frequently accommodated Mr. Young's *alter ego*, Mr. Stockton, with loans, to help along the struggling *Morning Post*. THE TRIBUNE will have to attend more closely to what is going on in the world, or it will lose its reputation. Perhaps, however, it will soon have a new managing editor, and then it will begin to publish the news again."

Comments by The Tribune.

Mr. John R. Young has been for some four years employed on THE TRIBUNE, and for nearly three years has held an important though subordinate position in its Editorial department. Late last week, we were shown a package of what were said to be (though not signed with his name) his private, confidential letters, written mainly in 1867, to his most intimate friend from boyhood and the associate in some newspaper enterprise or enterprises at Philadelphia. With these letters were two or three others—also strictly private in their nature—which were said to have been written by his brother and by others of his intimate friends and business associates—the purport of the whole being that the writers were in great straits for money to sustain their enterprise or enterprises, and that they suggested to and discussed with each other various plans for filling the aching void. They were also troubled about the lack of news for their bantling, and (being refused the dispatches of the Associated Press on any terms) resorted to various shifts to supply the deficiency. Interspersed with these were various anticipations, speculations, criticisms on certain of his associates in THE TRIBUNE office, &c., such as are oftener written than read by any but the person specially addressed, and which make no appeal to the judgment or sympathy of any other. These private letters, or portions of letters, garnished with sensation head-lines and spicy comments, often wholly unjustified by the text, filled some four columns of *The Sun's* editorial page, and were introduced with due flourish as the exposure of a plot whereat Integrity must stand aghast, and Humanity vail her face to hide the crimson of her agonizing blushes.

The Sun, we are sure, does us injustice in assuming that this journal has any "reputation" for unearthing and publishing such stuff as this. Three-fourths of it was matter in which the public had and could have no legitimate interest, the blazoning of which could gratify no decent curiosity, and to print which at all was simply outrage. Mr. Young assures us that, while he wrote some of the private notes therein attributed to him, he is quite certain that the rest of them never flowed from his mind or pen, or else they have been so garbled and transformed as to change their meaning entirely. All must know that language is often used in the freedom of friendly intimacy which, though innocently meant, would sound badly if overheard by strangers. Thus A says to his next friend B, "I am abominably "hard up, and must strike some one for $1,000 "before Saturday night," meaning only that he must induce some one to pay him or lend him that amount; yet the words are susceptible of a quite different interpretation. There are few who write at all freely, in the confidence of close intimacy, who have not written some sentences which they would be startled to find printed and coldly criticised by strangers as expressing literally their purposes or convictions.

The charges on which Mr. Young stands arraigned by *The Sun* on the strength of these letters are substantially these:

1. Having an exaggerated conceit of his own abilities and qualifications for journalism, with a corresponding defective appreciation of the merits of some of his present or recent associates;

2. Abusing his position on THE TRIBUNE and his influence as a journalist to promote his private ends, and especially to procure loans or subsidies for his or his friends' Philadelphia venture or ventures.

3. Betraying the confidence reposed in him by this establishment to transmit surreptitiously the dispatches of the Associated Press to his Philadelphia journal or journals not entitled to receive them.

—With the first of these imputations the public has no proper business; the second we are confident is false and unfounded; the third we trust will prove equally so; but this involves the interests of others whose right to a searching investigation is unquestionable, no matter what they must think of the means whereby it has been rendered necessary. We call, therefore, upon our partners in the Associated Press to institute forthwith a rigorous scrutiny, before some impartial arbiter or tribunal, of the charges against Mr. Young with regard to the dispatches of the Association, proposing to take no part in that scrutiny unless we are made the party defendant, but insisting that Mr. Young, or whoever may be suspected or implicated, shall not be stabbed in the back, but shall have the fullest opportunity for explanation and defense. We need not add that we consider the offense alleged a very grave one, especially if the offender be one honored and trusted as Mr. Young has been. But, pending such scrutiny, we beg that it be understood that Mr. Young has not been removed, nor suspended, nor in any manner condemned by us, as has been mistakenly asserted by *The Sun* and telegraphed all over the country. It is not our custom to pass judgment on any one on the strength of a mere indictment, especially when the finding of it was plainly impelled by envy, malice, and blighted aspirations.

H. G.

RESIGNATION.

A bad railway accident usually results (putting the more painful consequences of the case aside) in a Coroner's inquest, and a great number of leading articles in the newspapers. We suppose that at least one life *per diem* is lost in the country from the explosion of kerosene lamps, or other artificial illuminators, and the result is funerals and news paragraphs. Thousands upon thousands of lives are annually sacrificed through bad drainage, incomplete ventilation, and the arts of the adulterating chemist, and the result is fuss and more funerals. Steam boilers are forever bursting, and the result is a lot of old iron for the furnace. Indeed, we see something like this in more private instances. A man knows, as well as he can know anything, that this port wine and tobacco are killing him, and yet he still sips and smokes. A woman knows that thin shoes and tight lacing are fatal to the lungs, yet she still minces upon paper soles, and wriggles in a corset. A student knows that to study until two o'clock in the morning is the worst thing possible both for his brain and the rest of his body, yet he still wearily turns the folios, and puts his faith in spectacles. A boy knows that if he fails in his lesson he will be whipped, yet he fails all the same.

The truth is that man has the proud distinction of being the only animal who thus cheats himself. As a burnt child, he dreads the fire; but as an adult, he dreads nothing. A merchant fails in business through his own folly and over-confidence in others, and five years after he has reëstablished himself and failed again through the same causes. But society is always weltering in a sort of sea of just such insolvency. We know, but we either will not or cannot act upon our knowledge. The conflagration of buildings, for instance, is one of the opprobriums of our civilization. It should be utterly impossible for a thriving town to be accidentally burned in a single night, yet the casualty is frequently recurring. It should be next to impossible for a steam-boiler to explode, yet the graves of those killed in five given years by such accidents would people a small cemetery, if the *disjecta membra* could be collected. As for the falling of a building, either dwelling-house, school-house, or cotton-mill, through faults in its construction, why, such a case should no more be probable than the falling of the skies. Although there are but few forces of nature which are not at the command and under the control of science and art, yet we still permit ourselves to defy all natural laws, and when the consequences come we weakly talk about dispensations.

Perhaps one cause of this fatuity is the cheapness in which we hold human life. We know that death is inevitable; we also know that sometimes, as in the case of old age, no wisdom, no prudence, can arrest its coming; we see it occur under circumstances which could not possibly have been anticipated; and we are always, therefore, in danger of slipping into a kind of easy-going fatalism. We are content to depend upon Heaven; we have made that dependence a part of our religion, and we take great credit to ourselves for loudly professing it. We forget that all human misfortunes are the result of a violation of laws which we are too foolish to discover or too unwise to observe. When the penalties come our howls are prodigious; then, recovering our equanimity, we await another thrilling catastrophe.

The late accident on the Long Island—will it cause an inspection of all the other railways in the country—a search for flaws in rails and for rotten ties? We all know that it will occasion nothing of the kind. We are not even sure that it will cause a thorough inspection of the road in question. If we should be visited by cholera this Summer, and if that disease should cause the death of thousands, not only in our squalid quarters but in the palaces of the wealthy, we say that such a visitation ought, according to all the laws of our social existence, to render cholera impossible here in the year 1871. But we know very well that the warning would be unheeded and almost unremembered. We decline to set our houses in order, until the day of our departure is at hand. We know, we are always saying that prevention is better than cure; but our principal skill is shown in curing, or in trying to heal, to patch, or to arrest. When the storm came, the gentleman who built his house upon the sand exhibited, no doubt, a surpassing energy, and engineered with beautiful science and admirable dexterity; but the fate of his residence is well known.

We know that something is to be said for the mistakes and shortcomings of the social man. It must be remembered that the activities of all other animals are more limited, and that they are not distracted from attention to natural instincts, including that of self-preservation, by artificial wants and conventional ambitions. If ours were but the simple business of preserving life, and we could give our whole minds to the subject—nay, did give our minds to it almost involuntarily—we should probably be as far from disease and self-inflicted disasters as the beasts and the birds, and we may even say the vegetables. Our intellectual life, intense, earnest, and absorbing, betrays us into a neglect of that physical life which will not be neglected without fearfully avenging itself. It sometimes seems to us that the main and peculiar demand upon the American people is the reconciliation of the highest material activity with the finest development of the mental forces—of the largest prosperity with the most general prudence—of enthusiasm with sagacity, of wisdom in things that survive forever with wisdom in things that perish. This is a view which public folly sometimes clouds; but perhaps, as the years go by, the outlook will become clearer and clearer.

We are glad to see that one of the city papers has called attention to a piece of rudeness often witnessed at oratorio performances and similar entertainments in this city, but never permitted we believe in Boston. On the first production of Rossini's Mass at the Academy of Music, Miss Kellogg, Signor Boetti, and Signor Antonucci quitted the stage as soon as the *Sanctus* was ended, leaving Madame Testa alone in the middle of the stage during the last two numbers of the Mass. This was rude to the audience and unkind to a sister artist. Worse, however, remained behind, for the chorus imitated the bad example of the principals, and as soon as they had uttered the last note trooped noisily away, and the orchestra played the concluding measures amid the din of their retreating footsteps, and a general break up of the audience. It was more like a school let loose than a performance in a genteel theater. Managers might easily reform such things if they would.

THE NEW-ZEALANDER IN ALBANY.

The polished and curious traveler from New-Zealand pictured by Lord Macaulay as musing, centuries hence, amid the ruins of London, may possibly extend his travels to Albany, in the State of New-York, which by that time will, of course, be in a condition of equal dilapidation. As he pokes his cane among the heaps of rubbish near the site of the State House he may discover a MS. over which the snuffy antiquaries of the period will gloat and grumble, dilate and dispute. As the English Language will then be a dead one, our explorer will carry back the document to be elucidated by the New-Zealand Academy of Inscriptions, which by the aid of lexicons will find out that the MS. in question is headed:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Broadway, New York, April 6, 1869.

State of New-York—The Committee of Investigation of Privileges and Election, the Hon. W. W. Hegeman, Chairman, To Simeon Leland & Co., Dr.

—We will suppose the Academy, after a few years of wrangling and research, to have determined correctly just what this means. They will then slowly proceed with the items. They will find and determine that our legislation, in A. D. 1869, produced constant thirst and required constant refreshment, and demanded a constant consumption of tobacco, and necessitated some other things which it will require all the acumen of the antiquarians to comprehend. Perpetual brandy and wine and whisky and dinners they will, not without wonder, suppose to establish a sort of mythic connection between the business of making laws in the State of New-York, MDCCCLXIX, and the worship of the ivy-crowned Bacchus. They will conclude that it required a great deal of drinking, and serious drinking at that, to enable a Committee of Investigation to investigate anything. They will mark the difference between the charges for stimulants and the charges for stationery, and they will conclude that this Committee, like the old Saxon legislators, drank a great deal more than they talked, and talked a great deal more than they wrote—which, for a guess, will be uncommonly correct. They will picture to themselves Messrs. Hegeman & Co. seated about the board of consultation and grave conviviality, drinking and debating with equal gravity, and "investigating" energetically, even at the risk of inebriety. They will fancy a quaffing and cogitating worthy of a supper of the gods.

But after indulging in these pleasing reveries for a while, some New-Zealand Academician will suddenly inquire the meaning of the word "Waverly," which appears so often in the MS. There will be a long speech from some member to show that "Waverly" refers to the writings of a celebrated novelist, and that the Committee solaced themselves after graver labors by the perusal of those productions. But we do not believe that a single New-Zealand doctor will so much as surmise that "Waverly" means a pack of cards, and that these "Devil's picture-books" were always designated by that mysterious title in the tavern bills of our age and country. It is fortunate, perhaps, that this fact can never be known to the Australian *savants*, who might otherwise suppose that the researches of our Legislative Committees were conducted according to some cabalistic system, and that questions were decided by the principles which regulate the noble games of poker, faro, and rouge-et-noir. For our own part, our only wonder is that the Committee did not order in a couple of billiard-tables, and take a short lease of a bowling-alley, in the name of the People of the State of New-York.

What future ages will make of such charges as "Niblo's," "Booth's," "Wallack's," we cannot pretend even to guess. We comprehend perfectly that after dining at the expense of the State, wining and cocktailing and punchifying and smoking at a like charge, driving here and there in carriages to be paid for by the people, this extraordinary Committee might well wind up their days of delight by witnessing the finest dramatic representations at one theater, or the freest display of women's legs at another. But how is the Australian Academy to know all this—unless, indeed, we cause to be sculptured upon enduring stone representations of the Committee taking its pleasure in the parquette, with the ballet-girls hopping before their enraptured eyes?

But further speculation is useless. We can only hope, when our traveler of the future gets home and publishes his books, that he will make no mistake—that he will not take it into his head to advance any such fantastic theory as that this bill of Messrs. Simeon Leland & Co. is a fragment of the Sacred Writings, the Vedas, the Korans of the present age, and of this unfortunate State, and that these wise men were our religious rulers, with Mr. Hegeman for Pontifex Maximus. To ward against this it might be proper to bury (in a bottle), at a great depth, a copy of the document, with another of the current number of THE TRIBUNE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Delano, has, after listening to the arguments of able counsel, rendered his decision in the case of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., who appealed from the ruling of Mr. Assessor Webster as to their liability as Bankers to the tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent per month upon so much of the money employed by them in the business of banking as was borrowed from day to day, or for a longer period. The Commissioner, as we have always anticipated, has sustained Mr. Webster's construction of the law, viz.: that the capital employed in the business of banking is subject to the tax, without regard to the question as to whether it is the permanent capital of the banker, or is borrowed for purposes of use in the business of banking, and if borrowed that it is immaterial for what length of time the loan is made. This seems to us a common-sense view of the case. The law, after clearly defining what constitutes a banker, declares that there shall be a trifling tax levied upon the capital *employed* in that business. It is because of the employment of capital in the business of banking that it is taxed, and not by any means because it *is* capital. Any man may have millions of capital and employ it in speculation in diverse and sundry ways and escape taxation upon it under the Internal Revenue laws. Congress has seen fit to levy a tax upon capital used in banking, on the theory no doubt that it is a profitable use of money; and while that law remains upon the statute book, the tax ought to be assessed and collected, and Mr. Delano evidently means to have it done. The bankers lay great stress upon their point that borrowed capital used in their business is not subject to the tax. If this point be well taken, then the firm consisting of Smith & Jones, who, as a firm, borrow a quarter of a million from each of the individual members of that concern and use it in banking, escape the tax. Take another illustration: Messrs. Brown Brothers, a firm consisting of four members, each from his ready capital contributes $250,000, making a capital of $1,000,000. This, and no more, they use profitably in the business of banking. Ketchum, Cheatam & Co., consisting also of four members, go into the banking business. They have no ready cash, but plenty of credit. Each member of this firm, on his individual responsibility, borrows a quarter of a million, and contributes the amount to the business of the firm. They use this million and no more. A third firm, Jones & Co., start with a paid up capital of $100,000. With this and the margins which they receive, say $100,000 more, they manage to purchase and carry for their speculative customers stocks to the amount of $1,000,000, hypothecating for the remaining 80 per cent the stocks which they have purchased. Here it will be seen are three houses engaged in the same business, and doing precisely the same amount of business. Can there be any good and sufficient reason why they should not each pay the same amount of tax as bankers? To complain of this tax as onerous upon the bankers is the merest bosh. It would not be a severe burden even if they were obliged to pay it themselves; and this they will never do, since, as a matter of course, they will charge it up to their customers. Light as it is in itself, the transactions of the street are so enormous that the revenue to be derived from it, providing the returns are honestly rendered, will swell the income of the Treasury by some millions annually.

THE FUTURE METROPOLIS.

While we entertain a well-founded aversion to permitting Mayor Hall's Tammany friends to build up and tear down New-York as much as they please, we believe that some of the improvements indicated in the Mayor's recent letter are certain to be effected before long, and it is time we made some provision for them now. The lower part of Westchester County will soon become virtually a part of New-York City, and the Harlem River, when Hell Gate is widened, will doubtless be lined on both banks with docks and warehouses. It is highly important, therefore, that the Westchester towns should be planned in conformity with the general arrangement of the city, and that the thoroughfares on the opposite sides of the river should correspond in their general direction and alignment, so that they can easily be connected by bridges or tunnels when the time comes for such works to be built. The villages north of the Harlem are now growing up a labyrinth of independent streets, which follow no uniform course and lead no whither in particular. Unless we begin a reformation while there is time, this congeries of disordered roads will become to the upper part of New-York what the Five Points and the Hook used to be to the lower. The proposal that the laying out of southern Westchester should be intrusted to the Commissioners of the Central Park has already been discussed in our columns, and we have given it our hearty approval. These gentlemen would do the work honestly and do it well. At present a dozen different commissions are doing the work very badly. They are spoiling the future metropolis. Local boards naturally consult only local and individual interests. The importance of the subject forbids us to leave things in this loose way any longer. We have outlived the day when towns could be suffered to grow up along a cow-track, or great city thoroughfares to follow the twistings of a country lane. We must build for our children, not merely for ourselves, and lay out our streets with reference not simply to present wants but to prospective demands.

The Long Island Railroad investigation has been conducted with some earnestness, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find it considerably befogged. Strange to say, however, the main difficulty is in the identification of the broken rail, upon which the verdict of the jury will depend. A defective piece of iron, picked up by one of the jurymen on the spot where the disaster happened, and shown at the inquest, is declared by the officers of the road to be no part of any of their rails, and Mr. Oliver Charlick talks wildly about "malicious" attempts to convict the company of "plotting the destruction of human life." If the railroad officials had not taken such pains to efface all traces by which the cause of the accident could be determined, the labors of the jury would be very much lightened. As it is, the Company must not wonder if there is a disposition to judge them with all the severity justice will allow.

Mr. Charles G. Leland sails for Europe to-day in the Pereire from this port. He has retired we believe for awhile from the labors of journalism, and purposes remaining abroad one or two years at least. The progenitor of Hans Breitmann is sure of a cordial reception in England; and while we shall regret the absence of a gentleman who has reflected so much credit upon the literary profession, it will be pleasant to know that American humor and American scholarship will both be honored abroad in his person.

The National Republican (Washington) says:

"We understand that the Hon. R. J. Walker has written a letter upon the subject of the publication of the city tax list, in which he gives the opinion that if the supplement does not accompany every paper the law is not complied with."

—Is *The Republican* quite sure that this opinion was *given*? Mr. Walker has a way of *selling* his opinions, and at pretty fair rates. It does not seem probable that he would resort to giving at this late day. The love of gold is reported a passion which rather waxes than wanes with ripening years.

Another Conference of Delegates of European State Governments has been held to promote the care of the wounded in time of war. Regret was expressed by the Conference that the United States were not represented, and an address to the American people was adopted. There is no international Conference which has worthier objects in view, and in the interest of our common civilization it can only be wished that all the important Governments of the world may take part in the next meeting.

PERSONAL.

MCCLINTOCK.—We are requested to state that Charles McClintock, late of *The Philadelphia Post*, is not in any way connected with the Philadelphia family of which the Rev. Dr. McClintock is a member.

JERRY CURTIN, the poor blind man who had his house washed away, and lost everything, by the bursting of the Croton water-pipes last Monday, is in a destitute condition, without money or clothes, with a wife and three small children depending on him for support. Any donations of money, food, or clothing will be faithfully appropriated, if sent to Mr. Benjamin, No. 43 West Thirty-seventh-st., N. Y.