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BROADWAY THEATRE—"The Exiles."
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—Heller's Wonders.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"A Widow Hunt" and "Toodles."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Serpent and the Dove."
PARK THEATRE—"Our Bachelors."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
STANDARD THEATRE—"Mignon."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"A Celebrated Case."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"London Assurance."

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MALTBY'S Norfolk Oysters.—Forty years recognized as best over half the United States. 41 Harrison-st., and never advertised in The New-York Herald.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
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LONDON—No. 13 Pall Mall, S. W.
PARIS—No. 12 Rue de la Monnaie.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is deemed probable that the German Reichstag will be dissolved. ═══ English holders continue to sell their American bonds. ═══ M. Pouyer-Quertier will probably be elected "reporter" on the French Committee on Stagnation of Trade. ═══ In Italy, Signor Cairoli has formed a Ministry. ═══ The Austrian Delegation has voted Count Andrassy the supplementary credit.

DOMESTIC.—THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches indicate a possible adjournment of Congress in June. ═══ Some of the mints have been ordered to buy silver bullion for gold coin; a new mint will probably be necessary. ═══ The recent mail lettings appear to have been made on a basis which will save $1,000,000. ═══ The correspondence as to the appointment of M. Delfosse is printed to-day. ═══ A new Excise bill was introduced in the New-York Senate; the trial of Superintendent Smyth was continued, counsel for the State and the defence summing up. ═══ The Assembly passed the bill providing for pensioning old and disabled members of the New-York police force. ═══ Graham's confession of the Armstrong murder has been verified by the police.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Teller, of Colorado, spoke in behalf of the Railroad Committee's Sinking Fund Bill; Mr. Jones, of Florida, and Mr. Morgan criticised the policy of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Matthews defended it; the correspondence in regard to the appointment of M. Delfosse was received from the President. ═══ In the House Mr. Roberts reported the Commerce Committee's Life Saving Service Bill, and Mr. Waddell a new Postal Savings Bank Bill; the Naval Appropriation Bill was passed after a long discussion in regard to economy and the necessity for a strong navy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Five motions were decided in the Erie suits, chiefly in favor of the McHenry party. ═══ James Emile Goll, a well known insurance man, shot himself: a friendless Brooklyn boy took poison; several unsuccessful attempts at suicide were made. ═══ More testimony was taken in the Grow conspiracy trial. ═══ Further arguments against steam on the Belt Line were made. ═══ John I. Davenport still refused to give up his rooms in the Post Office building. ═══ The counting of the gold in the sub-Treasury was nearly completed. ═══ Rubsam & Horrman's brewery, at Stapleton, was burned; loss estimated at $250,000. ═══ A sailors' boarding-house runner was shot at Hoboken. ═══ Gold 101⅛, 101⅛, 101⅛. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close 98 9/10 cents. Stocks active, but excepting the coal shares, generally lower, closing irregular.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate partial cloudiness, perhaps threatening light rain. Thermometer yesterday, 35°, 42°, 40°.

Count Andrassy is as fortunate as Lord Beaconsfield in being accorded the money which he desired. The vote, however, lacks significance, inasmuch as the Count had virtually committed himself beforehand to a peace policy.

By the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill, yesterday, the House has indicated a probability of getting through its work before midsummer. Each of the amendments offered was voted down after brief discussion, and the bill passed just as the committee reported it. This is very nearly the half-way point in the list of appropriation bills, and brings the finished business of the House up to its usual average at this season.

The bright skies of Spring should bring relief to gloomy thoughts, but suicide and attempts at it seem as rife now as in the cloudiest days of November. The case of Mr. Goll, who occupied a fair position in the community, and whose losses of property were not overwhelming, causes great surprise among his friends. It will be hard for them to believe that he was still sane when he killed himself. But it is possible that the more charitable view of suicide tends to increase the frequency of the crime.

Even the friends of Secretory Schurz in the Senate are at a loss to find excuses for the employment of the notorious J. G. Hester to investigate the lumber trade in Florida. It gives an uglier look to the whole of that bad business of spying and arresting for alleged depredations on Government timber lands. The wild rumor about negroes being kidnapped and sold into West Indian slavery seems now to have originated with this special agent Hester.

The discussion before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen still goes slowly on, as to whether the tracks of the Belt Road can be used as a freight railway, to give merchandise passing through this city a faint touch of rapid transit. If New-York keeps steadily to what seems the established rule, of making the transit through her streets more costly and tedious than in any of our seacoast cities, the relief from the pressure of merchandise seeking passage and facilities will doubtless be obtained. Our streets will not then be incumbered—except by unemployed laborers.

Mystery hangs over the disposal of $112,500 in dispute between Messrs. Ingersoll and Tweed. The Court has probed far enough to find that this sum was 15 per cent of a $750,000 appropriation obtained in the days of the Ring for the New Court House job. Ingersoll bargained with Tweed that the percentage was to be paid to secure the legislation. The Court refuses to interfere between these worthies, because their bargain was corrupt. The Judge is evidently inclined to believe that Tweed did not cheat his partner in crime, but as justice will not investigate the matter, curiosity on the point must remain unsatisfied.

Albany is paying a great deal of attention to New-York. The bill for pensioning superannuated policemen has passed the Assembly; it is a kindly though perhaps a costly measure, and in any event should not serve as a precedent. The constitutionality of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been called in question, and will doubtless arouse debate among the Assemblymen. Among the minor bills of interest before them is one providing for the inspection of the elevators used in buildings in this city. The measure is said to have been projected because of the recent accident at the Grand Hotel in Paris, but precautions here are doubtless equally needed, especially where the earlier forms of elevators, without recent improvements, are employed.

THE SECRETARY AND RESUMPTION.

Secretary Sherman has made one statement which few of his friends will indorse. Resumption cannot be maintained, he thinks, without the reissue of greenbacks below $300,000,000 in amount. Heartily approving much that he has said in his conversation with the committee of the Senate, we do not see that he is right in this matter.

Undoubtedly it is well that the Government should retain the power to reissue legal-tenders, after they have been once redeemed, below $300,000,000 in amount. Whether the Treasury should exercise that right does not seem clear, and we do not think that Mr. Sherman or anybody else can speak confidently in the matter, until it has been proved by actual trial how large a circulation the country can carry without depreciation. The object ought to be the restoration of the legal-tender to par value in gold and its maintenance at that value, and no one can say beforehand whether that result can be attained with precisely $300,000,000 in circulation, or with much less. Mr. Sherman ought to retire notes enough to place and to keep the remainder at par. We presume that this is what he intends. If it becomes necessary to continue the redemption of legal-tenders until the amount in use is less than $200,000,000, we presume that he will take that course, and so if the amount necessary to be retired is smaller or larger. If they are redeemable on demand, legal-tenders in excess of the real needs of the country will not stay in circulation; they will be presented for redemption as long as they are below par in market value. Undoubtedly, Mr. Sherman knows that this is a necessary incident of resumption, and it seems to us a mistake in him to lead anybody to a different impression. The impression may cause him trouble hereafter, if, as we suspect, he may be obliged to reduce the amount of notes in use below $300,000,000 in order to keep them at par.

It is possible that one important fact is overlooked by Mr. Sherman, and by others who are discussing this question. When the Government resumes specie payments, the gold in the country will immediately become available as currency. At present it is merchandise. The difference in value prevents its use in payments of debts, in loans, or in bank reserves. Though held by the banks largely, it is held mainly on special deposit. After resumption, however, the gold will become available for all purposes. The entire amount of gold in the country will be virtually added to the circulation. It will follow that the amount of notes needed will not be as great as it is now. Some expansion of business may naturally occur, and perhaps enough to give employment to a large part of the currency thus added. But no thoughtful person supposes that the increased requirement for currency will be as great as the increase of circulation through the free use of coin. If we have enough currency in circulation now, and the better opinion is that we have much more than enough, a reduction in the paper circulation will be necessary, and that reduction must be sufficient not merely to cover the difference between the present circulation and the real needs of the country, but to make room for all the coin that may then come into actual use. We do not attempt to mention the sum which can be kept in circulation without depreciation. Possibly it may be greater than is generally supposed, for any expansion of business or advance of prices will involve the need of more currency. But it is clear that the amount must be ascertained by actual trial, and cannot be named in advance by the Secretary or by Congress.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

We are at the turning point. As has been anticipated, foreign exchange has risen until shipments of gold are now possible. This result has come a little sooner than some expected, and it is due to the large sales of Government bonds during the last week. On exchange, the recorded sales exceeded $7,000,000, and the aggregate was undoubtedly much larger. Exports were large last week, and greatly exceeded imports, but the sales of bonds turn the scale. In truth, no amount of exports that can reasonably be expected can pay for seven millions of bonds each week in addition to imports.

March is not yet ended, and exchange is quoted at $4 89½. Gold ordinarily flows out at a lower figure. Still it is in our favor that silver goes abroad freely, notwithstanding purchases on Government account. If large shipments of gold can be avoided for a short time, there is reason to hope that the sales of bonds from abroad may diminish. For some weeks large sales must be expected, nor can all sales be fairly attributed to foreign account. Mere speculation accounts for a certain portion of the transactions, and sales on account of banks, insurance companies and other investors, who are now inclined to a different form of security, for another part. As many millions are sold, so many millions are bought, on account of domestic institutions, and it does not yet appear that the sales on the whole exceed the purchases. It is probable that there is still a large excess of purchases on domestic account, and that foreign agents are still selling freely, as the market gives them opportunity.

The country cannot get on in this way much longer. Exchange at the shipping point as early as March 21 means mischief. There is still some hope that the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury may check sales of bonds on foreign account, but the report is in Wall Street that orders to sell many millions of Government bonds are already on the desks of leading bankers. What harm the Silver Bill has done, we shall not know for some weeks, and it is barely possible that exports of gold may continue for some time without materially affecting the premium. The amount now in this market is very large, and it undoubtedly exceeds by several millions any commercial demand. Possibly gold may be exported for two or three weeks before the premium is affected.

"BY THE HAIR."

It is Mr. Bunsted, of the Canadian Parliament, to whom we owe—or rather might have owed, had not the Parliament voted his motion down—the solution of the Chinese problem. And even now it is not too late to apply his plan in this country, though it has been rejected in Canada. Mr. Bunsted's proposition took the problem not merely figuratively, but literally, "by the hair." It was during a discussion of that bold enterprise of our Northern neighbors known as the Canada Pacific Railway, which proposes to make the series of desolations across the Continent north of the Lakes and through the Saskatchewan Valley populous and lively by stringing them together. Mr. Bunsted fears that the Chinese residents of British Columbia will be employed to do the work. Like Kearney, the San Francisco agitator, Butler, the Massachusetts labor champion, and Bill Nye, the euchre player, he is opposed to "Chinese cheap labor." He has accordingly wrestled with the question how to prevent the Heathen Chinee from having a hand in the work. He discovered a way out of the difficulties environing this great National question, and promulgated it in the Parliament on Tuesday. And it is as simple as falling off a log; as easy as Mr. Butler's scheme of finance to wit, to print your dollars as fast as you need them. Bunsted considers not the idolatrous practices of the heathen; neither his pigeon English, nor his unique apparel, nor his almond eyes, nor his tawny complexion, nor his economical diet, nor the abominably low price he sets upon his labor. All these may be objectionable, but to discriminate against him in any of these particulars would be to raise questions of nationality, which must be avoided. So Bunsted takes the heathen by the hair. He proposes that no man wearing his hair longer than five and a half inches shall be deemed eligible for employment on the Canada Pacific, and that a clause to this effect shall be inserted in all contracts for the construction of the road. And they voted it down.

Strange that they voted it down. And stranger that no statesman has ever thought of it before. For, leaving out the great question of Chinese labor, which Bunsted particularly swooped down upon, no man ought to be permitted to take more than five and a half inches of hair into any public employment. More than that involves the care and labor and expense of hair-dressing, the cost of bear's oil and cosmetics, and possibly of dye, the danger of exciting envy and jealousy, and, what is of more consequence, raises the possibility of employing on public works persons of unique theological opinions and erratic notions regarding the sphere of woman. Had this limitation been placed upon the public service in this country twenty-five or thirty years ago, particularly with reference to Members of Congress, there is reason to believe we might have escaped the War of the Rebellion, which was urged on mostly by statesmen who wore their hair anywhere from ten to twelve inches long. It has been in operation practically in New-York City politics for many years, under the benign rule of Tammany Hall. Mr. Bunsted's proposition dovetails with the Tammany practice perfectly, the requirements of the latter being, however, much more strict than those proposed by Bunsted. Not only has Tammany Hall refused to trust in official position any man with five and half a inches of hair; it has extended the principle and said, the shorter a candidate's hair the better. Some of the ablest statesmen that Tammany has set up to administer the affairs of the city—enforce, interpret and expound the law, manage the finances, and superintend the schools and conduct the elections—have been men of singularly short hair. By short-haired, we do not mean bald-headed statesmen, but those who have, in the process of training for the duties of official position, so to speak, filed their heads close.

It seems a great pity that Mr. Bunsted's plan was not adopted, and the experiment at least allowed a trial. Should the Canada Pacific ever be built, it would be a great fact to hand down with it to posterity that no man with more than five and a half inches of hair turned a shovel on the work. And then from this it would be so easy to extend the reform to all Government positions, and gradually shorten up the cut of the hair until Canada might boast as pure and honest and efficient and short-haired a Government as that which this metropolis rejoices in under the rule of Tammany and the "Boss." It may be that Bunsted got his ideas from our city government; though we would not for a moment detract from the merit of his plan by any questioning of its originality. Wherever it came from, whether original or borrowed, it is statesmanship of the highest order. We commend it to the attention of our own Congress. Let us establish a standard length of hair for Congressmen, and keep the present Doorkeeper of the House in office to appoint the measurers. That would give us a genuine Democratic short-haired Congress, and furnish places for the few Tennesseeans whom Mr. Polk has not already, in the kindness of his heart, bestowed in soft places.

COMMUNISM AT THE SOUTHWEST.

After various rumors of lawlessness in Mississippi, and especially in Amité, Pike, and other southwestern counties thereof, we have now the official report of the special committee of the Legislature on the subject; and it is rather curious. After setting forth the multitude of threatening letters sent to obnoxious people—that is, to people who mind their own business—and the flagellation, and even murder, of some unoffending citizens, with the burning of their houses, the committee concludes that all this is owing "to the general "financial depression of the country," which, in Mississippi, has created "a spirit of agrari-"anism." They have, through bad management, seen their property pass away from them, and the loss has given rise, naturally, to "unfortunate and deplorable com-"munistic feelings." There is no animosity, says the report, against colored people, for the anonymous letters calculated to terrify and alarm, most of them disavow this. The purpose is "to drive off the laborers and tenants of the landholders, and not to injure "the laborers themselves." Southwestern communism does not seem to differ in this respect from that of which we have had some unpleasant examples nearer home. Strikers are about the same everywhere. The Pennsylvania colliers had no grudge against those who were willing to work, except that awakened by their industry. The locomotive engineers had no ill-feeling against those of their brethren who preferred driving engines to running about howling and getting drunk and impeding trains. So it seems the loafers and stay-at-home tramps of Mississippi have nothing against the landowners except that they own land, and nothing against the tillers thereof except that they till.

They proceed in the usual way. If a laborer is determined to work at the current rates, they visit his hut under cover of the night, and having flogged him, or killed him, they finish by burning his house. The majority of the people are strongly in favor of law and order and industry, but there, as here, a miserable minority can throw a whole neighborhood into terror and confusion by personal violence and the destruction of property. When we here called this sort of conduct "agrarianism" and "communism," it was claimed by a few to be a cruel misapplication of opprobrious terms; but everybody, we suppose, will see it in its true light as it is exhibited in Mississippi. There its unreasonableness and folly, its ruinous absurdity, its cruelty and contemptible unfairness, can be fully understood. Here it was mixed up with many interests, besides being too close for a fair view; and it was overhonored by a good deal of foolish extenuation. But it is the same thing in Pennsylvania that it is in Mississippi. It has nothing to do with politics; it has no principles which will stand a moment's examination; it is the result of spleen, jealousy, indolence, and the lunacy which supposes that something can come of nothing. The better class of the people will prevail there as it has here. All we need is a little time.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

The correspondence regarding the Halifax Award discloses diplomatic fencing in which England carried her point. The Treaty of Washington went into effect July 1, 1871. That document stipulated that the third arbitrator should be named conjointly within three months from that date; failing this, the appointment was to devolve on the Austrian Minister at London. On July 7, Mr. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, proposed that England should select one of six Ministers resident at Washington. Mr. Thornton did not reply definitely to this offer until August 26, when he said that Canada would have no foreign Minister at Washington act as arbitrator. Eleven days later, Mr. Fish reminded Mr. Thornton that the matter was still unsettled, and expressed satisfaction that there was still some prospect that both parties would agree on an arbitrator. Mr. Thornton replied to this (September 24), suggesting that the American and British Ministers at the Hague should select a Dutch gentleman for the vacant position. Mr. Fish declined this proposal (September 30) saying that he considered "the proposition as one intended to be re-"jected in order to throw the appointment on "the Austrian Minister at London."

Mr. Fish still sought to have the two countries agree on an arbitrator, but he was met (October 27) by Sir Edward Thornton's firm reply that the time had expired, and that the appointment henceforth rested with the Austrian Minister. The unfortunate legacy then reverted to the new administration. Mr. Evarts, as in duty bound, acquiesced in the reference to the Austrian Minister, and the nomination of M. Delfosse, the Belgian Minister at Washington, followed. The matter can now have only a melancholy interest for the Nation. No one can tell that we would have fared better from a joint nomination, but it is unfortunate that precious time was allowed to pass so fruitlessly, and that we should have limited our proposition to Ministers at Washington, instead of asking England to suggest names as well. The final result proves that we had nothing to gain by the selection of some one Minister accredited to this country, and that we frittered away the opportunity we had to bring about a joint nomination.

A SHARP ONE SHUT UP!

What a life she must have had of it, this Minnie with many names—Watson, Herbert, Harris, Harrison, Johnson, Wheeler—who is now languishing in the Tombs, under a violent suspicion of being a common and notorious thief. She seems to have had a career as well worth recording as that of Moll Flanders, immortalized by the accurate pen of De Foe. Great Britain had the honor of her birth, and of her early training in the art of stealing; but her more magnificent triumphs were reserved for American fields. As other characters have put on humble disguises in order to accomplish great things, so this charming operator consented to act as chambermaid in the first families, in order that she might carry off their jewelry. She had hard luck at first, for one of her earliest spoliations resulted in Sing Sing and four years. She came out as nice a chambermaid as ever, and as such, at the New-York Hotel, she filched the diamonds of one of the boarders. Sharp, supple, with infinite presence of mind, she has served as chambermaid from Chicago and St. Louis to Boston, where she has been just caught in hired lodgings, with the spoils of her many brilliant campaigns about her, and brought here to occupy less elegant quarters in the Tombs. The keepers of first-rate hotels will breathe more freely for her incarceration. A woman equally at home in the characters of chambermaid and fine lady, was rather a dangerous inmate of any house, public or private.

The main point of such a career as this, is the end of it. The detectives are not handsome, nor elegant, and there are those who do not think them particularly sharp, but, in the long run, it is quite surprising how sure they are of running down their game. They have followed this lively larcenist like sleuth-hounds, and they have her at last. Of what use was it for her to go to Boston, or to play the virtuous invalid widow here in New-York? What availed all her doublings and turnings, all her disguises and impersonations? In the Tombs at last, and booked once more for the State Prison! Here were shrewdness, and style, and good looks. Here was a woman who, if she had only pleased to be moderately honest, might have had a moderately honest success. But the devil of dishonesty having taken possession of her, all her cleverness has been spent in vain in trying to keep out of the toils of the law. She has had no better luck than the defaulters of the other sex. She is caged at last.

The moral of the matter for housekeepers is to be careful, first in the selection of chambermaids, and secondly in locking up articles easily stolen and of a value requiring caution. Minnie W. H. H. M. J. Wheeler was an old bird, and very tough in respect of temptation; but housekeepers, in sheer kindness, ought not to leave exposed to depredation their rings and bracelets and silver spoons. There are those who are honest until they are tried, but who have no strength to resist opportunity, and locks and keys were invented for these, as well as for the more hardened sort.

Any scheme which offers a prospect of loss and a possibility of great gain seems to be as attractive to the American public as a petrified man of the latest manufacture, or a new "humorous" lecturer. Endless are the devices by which the man who has not courage enough for a highwayman or a forger, and too much ambition for a tramp, seeks to keep his hands in the pockets of his fellow-citizens. Sometimes he is a secret, to be communicated for a few postage stamps; sometimes an anonymous employer seeking thousands of agents; but he is generally a "Society," or an "Association." If all swindlers were prosecuted as soon as discovered, the class might be kept down a little. Unfortunately, the victims are mostly ashamed to make their credulity public, and bear the outrage in silence—until they have another chance to make fools of themselves. An old subscriber to THE TRIBUNE sends us the circular of what purports to be a "National Art Co." (without names, date or address), which seems to have its headquarters in Cincinnati. At thereof the "Awarding Committee," whose task it is to distribute 250 paintings, by "some of our most skilful artists," among 62,731 subscribers, is composed of a lawyer and newspaper correspondent belonging to Cincinnati, and a grocer and manager of works, hailing from the little town of Marion. The 250 lucky individuals are asked to forward $1 90 each, to cover "the expense incurred in the distribution," including 30 cents apiece for boxing and packing each one of the splendid oil paintings! Inasmuch as the "National Art Company" has no address and no individual names attached; as its promises are simply absurd, and its gifts too magnanimous to be accepted by any person who has the least sense of delicacy—we will only suggest that the anonymous individual who assumes that title is a modest millionaire, passionately devoted to art, who takes this surreptitious method of scattering the finest works of our native painters broadcast among the people, without being annoyed by the fame which would follow if he were known.

Before Congress orders the printing of 100,000 copies of Dr. T. B. Hough's report on "Forestry," some able-bodied paternalist ought to be condemned to read that document through and then be subjected to a rigid examination with a view to determine the exact amount of useful information which he had derived from his punishment. Dr. Hough's invasions of the realms of literature, science and statistics have not invariably proved triumphant successes heretofore, and perhaps the revenue which the Government derives from stumpage would not be sufficiently increased, by the influence of this treatise, to justify the expense of its publication. Forestry is a vital issue, without doubt, and so is huckleberry culture and the rearing of blooded clams. But the General Government will be compelled to stop somewhere, and after furnishing worthy citizens with a per caput allowance of Jones's fiat money and a liberal education at the great National University, it might be judicious to pause before establishing a White Oak Bureau or a Clam Department. It is true that forestry petitions are pouring in from the remote West, and they will continue to pour so long as they are demanded by telegraph from General Le Duc's headquarters. It is safe to predict, however, that just as soon as Dr. Hough or somebody else is appointed Commissioner to visit Europe to study arboriculture and have a good time in Paris this Summer, there will be a sudden and total collapse of interest in the National forestry question.

By this time the respectable Democrats of New-Jersey have discovered why General McClellan's military career was a failure. He is, no doubt, a virtuous, scholarly, and accomplished gentleman, who yearns to do his part toward ushering in the millennium. He would prove a reputable member of a Society for the Amelioration of Humankind, if the Chairman of the Executive Committee was willing to shoulder all the responsibilities of the concern. He might make an excellent Sunday-school superintendent, if there were no unruly boys or girls in the institution. But he lacks decision and determination. There is not a particle of aggressive vigor in his make-up. He never was and he never will be a moral force. He knows that the legislature which is now making a spectacle of itself in Trenton is densely ignorant and utterly shameless. He knew that the act to gerrymander his own county was indecent, and he was advised by the highest legal authority of the State that it was unconstitutional. And yet he hadn't the pluck and manhood to meet it with a square veto, and his weakness has again brought himself and his party into disgrace. He has once more demonstrated that he is incompetent to lead, and he can never again be passed off at par, as a suppressed hero. Heroes are not molded out of such metal.

New-Orleans shows her interest in the new move ment to develop commerce with South America by an earnest effort to establish steam connection with various points on that coast, and in this way to insure for herself the advantages which her position as the natural seaport of the Mississippi Valley suggests. Philadelphia has not only been lobbying for a subsidy for a steamship line between that port and Brazil, but an association of her merchants have already dispatched an agent to the West coast to negotiate with merchants and producers there. It doesn't seem like a good time for New-York to neglect this new field, while other cities are making such determined efforts for the control of foreign trade in every direction.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The muzzles of the inflationists seem to be secure for this Congress.

Nobody but the demagogue is asking for the repeal of the Resumption Act.

When Congress gets a whack at that tariff bill, Mr. Wood will hold a corner in the waste paper market.

The best way to detect counterfeits on the 90-cent dollar is to look for a well executed coin. If one is found, it may be set down at once as spurious.

The Democratic House is trying to shield its bogus reforms by putting a false label on the tell-tale deficiency bills. Their pure souls do so abominate fraud, you know!

There seems to be a lull in the talk that if Whittaker is a bad man he is good enough to sit in judgment on so bad a man as Anderson. Even a Louisiana court is able to see that a prisoner's badness doesn't cut him off from a fair trial.

More trouble for Toledo! The Senate Committee will report against the appointment of Mr. Reed, and the question must be decided by the Senate. The graveyard petitions are already on the way, accompanied by counter petitions, declaring all former ones forgeries. The fight is liable to end in civil war.

The National party has begun to split already. A city convention was held in Cleveland a day or two ago, which resulted in a rupture and a second convention. The leaders of the party were most vehement in their denunciations of Democrats and Republicans, declaring that no members of either of those parties could enter the new fold, and also that no admittance would be granted to "bondholders and bullionists." The assemblage was small and impressive only in noise.

Mr. Cox was squelched again on Wednesday. He attempted to make a little cheap capital as a demagogue by professing great friendship for the laboring man, but Messrs. Hewitt and Foster exposed the humbug without mercy. Instead of having urged the Appropriation Committee to pay off the laboring men, as he claimed, Mr. Foster declared that Cox had never been before the committee at all, while Mr. Chittenden did appear, and subsequently offered to advance the money out of his own pocket. The difference between the two New-York Congressmen is thus made as clear as that which always exists between a true friend of the workingman and the demagogue.

The Louisiana Bourbons are in great rage over the order for Anderson's release. Some of them declare that the Supreme Court judges deserve hanging, but they are not likely to undertake the job. Their chief occupation now is in trying to find some way to get the case into court again. Anderson is not to be released till the expiration of six judicial days, and as the court sits only on alternate weeks, he will remain in prison till April 2. The Bourbons say the Attorney-General will file his motion for a rehearing on the last day, in order to make as much delay as possible. Their only hope is to extend the term of imprisonment long enough to prevent the President from appointing Anderson Collector, as they now fear he will.

Senator Bayard takes another occasion to express his dissatisfaction with Secretary Sherman. He tells a correspondent of *The Boston Post* that he has watched Mr. Sherman's course with close interest, and must confess that he has "never been able to obtain from him any well defined and positive views upon any financial measure." In his talk before the Finance Committee, Mr. Bayard charges that he is simply "trimming his sails" once more, apparently "conceding the whole question to the silver men before there has been an adequate test of the merits of the law." Mr. Bayard accuses the Secretary of repudiating his former stand against the proposition to receive legal-tenders for custom dues, but adds frankly that there can be no valid objection to using the legal-tenders for that purpose, provided resumption takes place next January. As for the Secretary's belief that silver could possibly be brought to a par with gold on a basis of fifty millions in silver, Mr. Bayard says: "It seems to me that all this is the wildest conjecture. Mr. Sherman is now anxious to drift with the tide, and, having no clearly defined opinion, will take a position that is calculated to place him in sympathy with the silver faction. His concession that the passage of the Silver Bill will aid speedy resumption is an illustration." This seems to be unjust to Mr. Sherman.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ruskin's severe illness is said to be entirely due to overwork for the benefit of the people, and his anxiety to promote a good cause.

Mr. E. D. Palmer has just completed an impressive memorial bas-relief in bronze. It is a "Winged Sorrow,"—a sad and majestic face, supported on either side by outspread wings.

The Emperor William is eighty-one to-day. He looks exceedingly hale and hearty, although the fatigue of the Berlin season has been great. For a fortnight scarcely a day passed without his attending some ball or other entertainment.

Mr. Tennyson is working upon an historical drama which will complete the trilogy of dramas upon the great and memorable characters and events in English history, which he originally contemplated, "Queen Mary" and "Harold" having already appeared.

It would have pleased Charles Dickens to know that another move has been made in the great "Jennens case," which he immortalized under the name of "Jarndyce against Jarndyce." A gentleman who for the last twenty-seven years has been engaged in this complicated inquiry, has issued a statement and pedigree, from which it appears that Mr. Elisha Martin, of London, and Mr. Isaac Martin, of Colchester, are respectively the heir-at-law and next-of-kin of the male line of the Jennens family. The value of the personal estate involved in the case is estimated at $100,000,000, and the real estate rental at $2,000,000 a year.

Pope Leo's advice is of the best. It has always been the custom to distribute alms to the poor people on the accession of a Pope. It was intended as a boon to real paupers, but crowds of tricky, well-to-do artisans have, in disguise as mendicants, profited by the Pontiff's generosity. When they assembled not long ago at the doors of the Vatican, indulging in antics befitting a carnival, Pope Leo asked the meaning of that unseemly assemblage at his doors, and on being told, sent down word that "it was God's will that man should earn his daily bread in the sweat of his brow," and had the ground cleared of those noisy claimants to improvident pontifical largess.

Mrs. Gaines has proposed to the City of New-Orleans to give her, in lieu of the indemnity of upwards of $4,000,000, for which the city is liable, the sum of $2,400,000, payable in ten years in yearly installments, without interest. Meanwhile the little lady, who has no money as yet, is constantly being importuned for loans by needy people convinced of her immense wealth. When she does get her money, she merrily says she'll buy a newspaper. She adds, "I feel just as young as I ever did, and am as full of energy as I was forty-five years ago, and where could I put money to better advantage than in a wide-awake newspaper, with its great power and opportunity to do good?"

The King of Italy begins his reign as a generous and judicious assistant of Italian culture. He has written to the President of the Lincei to announce to the academy the foundation of two annual prizes of 10,000 francs each from his private purse—one paper on the physical or natural sciences; the other on a moral, historical or philosophical subject. This academy is the most ancient scientific association in Italy, dating from 1603, and Galileo was one of the founders. In his letter the King says: "I am perfectly of opinion with you that the value of nations must be measured by their knowledge. For that reason I shall neglect nothing to favor the progress of the national culture."

Mr. Jefferson Davis is quoted as writing thus to the editor of *The Catholic Universe* concerning the late Pope: "You have mentioned many characteristic acts of that sublime man. Let me add one, of which you might not otherwise learn, for it was as privately as it was graciously done. When our war was closed in the defeat of the South, and I was incarcerated, with treatment the most needlessly rigorous, if not designedly cruel; when the invention of malignants was taxed to its utmost to fabricate stories to defame and degrade me in the estimation of mankind; when time-servers at home as well as abroad joined in the cry with which the ignoble ever pursue the victim, a voice came from afar to cheer and console me in my solitary captivity. The holy father sent to me his likeness, and beneath it was written, by his own hand, the comforting invitation our Lord gives to all who are oppressed, in these words: 'Venite ad me omnes qui laboratis, et ego reficiam vos, dicit Dominus.' That the inscription was autographic was attested by 'Al Cardinal Barnabo, December, 1866,' under his seal."

The late Joseph Bonomi, the distinguished Egyptologist, went to Egypt as early as 1824, and spent eight years on the banks of the Nile drawing and studying the ancient temples and their wonderful sculptures. During this time he had adopted the Arab costume and mode of living, and by this means he was able to go on in the prosecution of his studies with his then limited resources. Long after, when on a visit in the North to the Duke of Northumberland, who took great interest in Egyptology, he at times wore his Arab costume, and being out one day riding in it, he was approached by the manager of a travelling circus who wished to engage him to appear as the Flying Arab of the Great Sahara. Liberal terms were offered. He began art as a student at the Royal Academy, and studied sculpture under Nollekins, and he modelled a figure only a few months ago to illustrate certain ideas about proportion. This was a subject which interested him, and led to his inventing a measuring-machine, which simultaneously recorded the height of the body and the length of the arms. His object was to have it used for the identification of prisoners, for which it would be very useful. Mr. Bonomi was in the habit of saying, when the Tichborne case was going on, that it would have saved all the bother as to the identification of the Claimant. Mr. Bonomi leaves a great mass of notes and sketches of hieroglyphics, which may yet be of great value to Egyptology.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., March 21.—The reported death of Isaac Adams, owner of the Adams printing press, is incorrect.

GENERAL NOTES.

Williams College has decided to go into boating again, and unites with Wesleyan in endeavoring to form an association of New-England colleges. If such an association cannot be formed, Williams will row a four-oared race with Wesleyan some time next July. The want of suitable practice water is greatly felt, but there seems to be material for a strong crew.

Years ago a Methodist minister laid up a small treasure on earth and it has returned to him after many days. When he began preaching he had $80 to spare after buying a horse and completing his outfit for the circuit, and he deposited it in a savings bank in Lewiston, Me. He subsequently added $50 at one time and $100 at another to his account, but did not call for a penny until one day this week, when he drew out his balance. His deposits had swelled with the interest to about $13,000.

Eight wheelbarrows for the accommodation of the intoxicated were delivered in Dundee, Scotland, a fortnight ago. Each barrow is shaped like a coffin, mounted on double springs, and is 30 inches wide at the top and 24 inches at the foot. There is a box at the top on which the head of the inebriated or incapable passenger will rest. It is painted red inside and dark-green outside, while the wheels are stencilled in bright yellow. These handsome vehicles are to be used for the transportation of mellow and helpless Scotchmen from lamp-post to police-station.

An English lad was killed in a game of football at Ashby a fortnight ago. He was "charged" violently by a man named Bradshaw, who jumped at him with a protruding knee and caught him in the pit of the stomach. Several witnesses described the charge as most unfair and not in accordance with the rules of the game. A sister of the lad repeated at the inquest his last words: "Forgive Bradshaw all of you, as I forgive him. He has done you a great wrong." The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "undue violence" and expressed the opinion that the game of foot-ball "ought to be erased from the pastimes of England." The young gentleman of the protruding knee was committed for trial for manslaughter.

The incredible foolishness of the recent war agitation in England is regarded by *The Spectator* as an ill omen. The Empire, it apprehends, is beginning to