

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 31

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

- ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. A. JAGGAR. Morning and evening.
AFRICAN M. E. ZION CHURCH.—REV. J. S. INSKIP. Afternoon.
BOND STREET, Parlor of No. 51.—MRS. M. G. BROWN. Afternoon.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. GEORGE H. HEWORTH. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—REV. DR. DEEMS. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ABBOTT BROWN. Morning and afternoon.
CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—REV. U. SCOTT. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. DEMING. Morning and afternoon.
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—REV. DR. OSBORN. Morning and evening.
EVERETT ROOMS.—MR. BYRNES. Morning and evening.
FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS. On Monday evening.
FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EASTERN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.
FORTH-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. SNOW. Morning and evening.
LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. C. ESBAY. Morning.
MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. SIDNEY A. COREY. Morning and evening.
SIXTH AVENUE, No. 35.—REV. L. CHANDALL. Morning and evening.
UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, January 31, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 30. Count Walewski is announced to have arrived at Athens. An unfavorable reply is looked for from the Athenian government to the Paris Conference proposals. In case of war the great Powers will remain neutral.

Sandwich Islands.

Advices from Honolulu to the 19th inst. represent considerable excitement in regard to the smallpox. A number of schooners had been wrecked. Frequent shocks of earthquakes had been felt, and Mauna Loa was enveloped in a dense smoke.

Congress.

In the Senate a large number of memorials and petitions were presented, among the most important of which were the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature in relation to a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River; a memorial from the citizens of Dakota protesting against the proposed division of that Territory; a petition from the merchants of Boston in favor of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, and a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York recommending a plan for the settlement of the financial difficulties of the nation. Mr. Stewart rose to a question of privilege, but denied the assertion of the New York World, that the McGarrigan case had been decided in favor of the claimant by six distinct judgments, and that the leading opponents of the claim had received less of \$2,000, as stated, by the contesting parties. The claim, he held, had but one decision in its favor, and that had been set aside on grounds of fraud. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to establish a mail steamship line between New York and Amsterdam. Mr. Morton introduced a bill to enable the people the Territory of Montana to form a State government and for the admission of that State into the Union. Mr. Cragin called up his motion to reconsider the vote refusing the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for an inauguration reception, but the motion was lost by a vote of 29 to 21. The Pension Appropriation bill and the bill providing for the support of the Military Academy were taken up and passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then called up, amended and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Schenck reported a bill providing compensation to deputy revenue collectors and assistant assessors, and called for attention of Congress to the conduct of a class of lobbyists and claim agents, who were in the habit of leaving black mail upon claimants for pretended services in securing the passage of private bills and the acknowledgment of claims by Congress. Mr. Boutwell's constitutional amendment was then taken up, and Mr. Burr's motion to lay on the table was lost, three republicans voting with the Democrats in favor of the motion. Amendments, offered by Messrs. Snelberger and Dingham, were rejected, and the original amendment, as reported by Mr. Boutwell, was passed by a vote of 166 to 42. Section one of the amendment provides that the right of any citizen to vote shall not be abridged or denied by any State or by the United States on account of race, color, or condition, and section two gives Congress authority to enforce the conditions of the amendments. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, discussed and laid aside, and Mr. Woodward addressed the House in opposition to Mr. Jewett's Civil Service bill. Mr. Ross introduced a resolution amending the Naturalization law, which was referred to the proper committee, and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

Several shocks of earthquakes were felt in San Francisco on Thursday and Friday last. Senator Coles' Alaska bill meets with no favor from the newspapers of that city. It is rumored that Senator Nye, of Nevada, has been chosen for the purpose of taking a seat in Grant's Cabinet. The Nevada Legislature has passed a bill to fund the State debt in fifteen per cent bonds. The amount of fractional currency received at the United States Treasury during the last week was \$265,000. Shipments to various Assistant Treasurers, United States depositories and national banks, \$1,547,577. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, \$743,693. This is the largest amount of currency ever redeemed at the Treasury in one week. Another attempt has been made to secure the funds of the Capitol, or the new extension of the Treasury building, for the purpose of an inauguration reception or ball, but the plan failed, General Grant having refused to attend. It is stated that an important change will have to be made in the proceedings usual at inaugurations, inasmuch as General Grant has intimated that he will not occupy the same carriage as Mr. Johnson in going to and from the Capitol. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, thinks that circumstances demand that the Revenue Bureau be erected into a distinct department of the government, with a secretary at the head, holding a seat in the cabinet. A bill was passed by the lower house of the Illinois

Legislature yesterday, separating the city of Chicago from the State of Illinois and ceding it to Indiana.

The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation notifying holders of certain State bonds that they will be paid in New York April 1.

Albert H. Frye, of Boston, was arrested at Fitchburg on a charge of poisoning his wife and having criminal intercourse with his stepdaughter, who is also under arrest on a suspicion of complicity.

Four men, tried at Northampton, Mass., on charges of incendiarism, were acquitted yesterday morning.

A banking house at Paoli, Kansas, was robbed of \$15,000 on Friday.

The passage of the Railroad Fare bill by the Illinois Legislature is denounced by the Chicago papers.

Twitcheil, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hill, in Philadelphia, was refused a new trial yesterday and sentence of death pronounced.

The City.

At the meeting of the German Society last evening the financial exhibit of the Commissioners of Emigration was presented, showing the receipts of the year to have been \$670,999 and the expenses \$602,958 and that the reserve fund of \$310,000 had been reduced by various appropriations to \$10,000 on the 1st of January.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, ex-Judge Stuart, counsel for James Carr, convicted of having counterfeit money in his possession, asked for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the defendant had committed no offence under the constitution of the United States, and that the laws under which the defendant was convicted are unconstitutional. The court held, the case for consideration.

In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Blatchford affirmed the decision of Theodore H. Gates, Register in Bankruptcy, that the holder of a joint note given by a firm which subsequently became bankrupt, is entitled to dividends out of the several assets of the individual bankrupts; that the debt is not a mere partnership debt, to be proven only against the partnership and to receive dividend only out of the company stock.

Henry Thomas, alias George King, alias "Curly" George, yesterday stole a package of money containing \$1,365, from the counter of the Chatham National Bank, but as he was leaving the bank he was seized and the money recovered. He was taken before Justice Hogan, who committed him for trial.

Joseph Wolf and Lewis Fischel were yesterday committed to the Tombs on a charge of setting fire, on Thursday night, to the premises No. 533 Sixth avenue, occupied by Wolf.

James J. Butler, a young man of pleasing address and respectable connections, was yesterday held for trial by Justice Hogan on a charge of attempting to levy black mail upon John H. Walsh, of 271 Greenwich street, by demanding \$100 as the price of his silence in a matter reflecting upon Mr. Walsh's personal character.

Bernard McCaffray, an Irish laborer, died at the New York Hospital yesterday in consequence of injuries sustained on Friday by an iron pillar falling upon him while at work at No. 234 East Eighth street.

Edward Holley, of Woodbury, Conn., attempted to commit suicide by leaping from a South ferry boat. Pilot Joseph Hinkley plunged into the water after Holley and rescued him, and handed him over to the Commissioner of Charities.

At the inquest over the body of Patrick Gill, who was run over and killed by one of the Court street cars, Brooklyn, the jury found that the driver of the car neglected to give the usual warning of his danger. The driver was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Fulton ferryboat Union, while entering her slip on the New York side during the fog yesterday, came in contact with the Mineola. Considerable damage was done to both boats, but none of the passengers were injured.

The gold deposits at the United States Assay Office in New York during the present month of January amounted to \$462,000; of silver, \$54,000. Total, \$516,000.

The receipts at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York for the month of January, 1869, were \$60,827,075. Of this amount, \$9,792,415 were customs receipts. Receipts for customs in January, 1868, \$7,204,383. Increase in 1869, \$2,487,825.

The annual report of the Central Park Commissioners shows the total expenditure for construction in 1868 to have been \$247,822. The number of visitors at the Park was over 7,000,000, and more than 20,000 children played on the grounds during the year.

The stock market yesterday was excited and depressed in consequence of large realizations and declining reports concerning legislative action in Illinois affecting the Northwestern stocks. Gold sold down to 135, and finally closed at 135 1/2.

The aggregate amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was diminutive, though some articles were freely dealt in. Cobbe was in active request from the trade, and prices advanced 1/2 c. Cottoa was freely sought after and commanded 1/2 c. higher prices, the market closing at 29 1/2 c. for middling uplands. On "change flour was slow of sale and heavy, though prices were not notably lower. Wheat was less active and prices again receded 2 c. Corn was slow of sale and 1 c. lower, while oats were dull and heavy. Pork was in improved demand and firm at former prices. Beef was steady, while lard was a trifle more active at higher prices. Petroleum was dull and lower, crude (in bulk) being quoted at 22 c. a 22 1/2 c., and refined selling at 27 c. Naval stores—spirits turpentine was firm, with a better demand, while rosin was dull and unchanged. Whiskey was dull and heavy.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

P. Gardiner, of Washington; John Bauman, of Salt Lake City; S. C. Pierce, of Albany; W. T. Higgins, of San Francisco, and B. F. Cregan, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General L. E. Webb, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; W. P. Allen, Comptroller, of Albany; J. Wiley Edmunds, of Boston; Judge H. A. Nelson, of Postoffice; Commodore Powell, of Washington, and J. A. Bryson, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John H. Warrs, of Troy; Senator Fred. A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, and W. G. Parkinson, of Matanzas, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman D. Jones, of Massachusetts; Colonel C. J. Bushnell, of Connecticut; J. A. Randall, of Rhode Island, and George O. Jones, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. R. P. Morton, of Indiana; Colonel C. E. Edmunds and Colonel J. B. Trumbull, of the United States Army, and Dr. R. Sprague, of Providence, R. I., are at the St. Charles Hotel.

A. H. Polk, of North Carolina, is at the New York Hotel.

Colonel J. W. Sawyer, of the United States Army; R. R. Frym, of Buffalo, and G. R. Anthony, of Montreal, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

E. G. Baylor, of Georgia, and Dr. H. Woodward, of Keene, N. H., are at the Astor House.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The promise of the racing was never better than now for the coming season at Jerome Park. All indications point to the most brilliant meeting of the club. True, there will be but few heat races, but dashes will be numerous and the fields large, with a fair prospect of good running, and that is, after all, the feature that proves most satisfactory. The inducements offered are many, and quite sufficient to bring out combinations of superior horses to delight the patrons of the turf. The two and three year old purses and stakes will be likely to draw liberally from the stables of Messrs. Belmont, Morris, Sanford, Dennison & Crawford and others. During the first meeting, which will be begun on the 5th of June and end on the 12th, eighteen races will be run. These races will be on alternate days, and preparations are in progress to make the coming meeting outdo in brilliancy and enjoyment any previous arrangement of the American Jockey Club.

The Ritualist Controversy in England.

The religious peculiarities of these latter days are receiving at the present moment a striking illustration in England. High Church and Low Church are terms which have been long familiar to all who had any acquaintance with the Anglican Establishment. Those two sections of the Church, though fed by the same hand, have always, in doctrine, in practice and in sympathy, been wide as the poles asunder. In its origin the Anglican Church was a rather clumsy compromise, and during no part of its history have the results of that compromise been hid from public view. The one party has all along adhered as closely as possible to the tenets and practices of the Church of Rome. The other party has clung with an equal tenacity to the tenets and practices most in favor at the time of the Reformation. The breach between the two parties was considerably widened by the Tractarian controversy which raged with great violence some twenty-five years ago—a controversy in which Dr. Pusey, Dr. Manning, the two Newman's and the elder Froude took prominent parts, and which resulted in certain painful and rather contradictory secessions. Dr. Pusey remained, to lead in quieter fashion the High Church party, or, as they gradually came to be named, the Ritualists. Manning and one of the Newman's went back to mother Church. One of the Newman's became an infidel, and the younger Froude, although already an ordained deacon of the Church, made, for a time, shipwreck of the faith. The latter, the now famous historian of England, though now reconciled to the Church, persists in considering himself only a layman. The Tractarian controversy died a not unnatural death. It disappointed all parties, and all parties gave it up.

In spite, however, of the general disappointment the old leaven remained and remained to work. The High Church party clung to its opinions, its principles and its practices. Not able, or rather not willing, to reconcile itself to the Evangelical party, it sought a new outlet. The Broad Church party, the muscular Christianity set, was the natural result. Not in full sympathy with ritualism and still less in sympathy with dogmatism, which was the characteristic of the Low Church, or Evangelical party, the Broad Church cropped out in the "Essays and Reviews" and in the still more offensive effusions of Bishop Colenso.

The law was compelled to decide whether or not the essayists and reviewers and whether or not Bishop Colenso, who dared to ridicule the mensuration and general calculations of Moses, were correct. The essayists and reviewers went scot free, and Bishop Colenso was not wholly condemned. It was very natural for the men who want in for the real presence, for candles and for a certain style of millinery, to conclude that as the big offenders, those who could call Bible history a fiction or worse, could not be reached by the law of England, they, the smaller offenders, ought to take heart and go on in their work of reform.

Why should not there be a grander exhibition of the sacred elements? Why should there not be a more magnificent display of the skill of the wax or tallow candle manufacturer? Why should not church millinery grow and develop itself like Black Crook, White Fawn and other millinery? Why? Behold the reason and the character of ritualism in England and also in America. Man millinery, candles and certain other mysterious flexions genu, and otherwise—such is ritualism.

It so happens that the English Church is a Church established by law. The objectors to all this fine show have appealed to the law, and the fine show, not being sanctioned by the rubric, has been condemned. The candles are not orthodox; neither is the man millinery; but the real presence is left an open question. The body and blood of Christ may be in the wafer, may be in the bread and wine, or it may not; great and learned doctors have differed on this subject. The law, therefore, prefers not to decide. Such is the decision come to by the law courts, and such is now the *casus belli* between the Ritualists and the anti-ritualists in England. Man millinery, candles, wafers—what do they mean? Such is the controversy which is now setting England by the ears, and which has given Mr. Martin and Mr. McConochie a notoriety which puts Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright and Mr. Lowe completely into the shade.

Why is it that in this country, with our many races and our many churches, we have not and cannot have any such controversy? Why? We have our Anglican Church; we have our Ritualists; we have our St. Albans. But who cares about them? Who cares about meddling with them? No one. That some of our churches should have a special fancy for music, or candles, or millinery, or other shows, is the business of no one but a paltry few in whom no section of our people have any interest. They may do as they please with their Sunday exhibitions. If they pay, good. If they do not pay, that is their own affair. The English people must come round to our view of things and get done with church establishments. Perfect liberty of opinion and practice, so far as that can be made compatible with public and acknowledged propriety, is all they have a right to insist upon. It will not be wonderful if the controversy which now rages so fiercely should result in a serious and large numbered secession from the English Establishment. Some of the seceders may prefer to seek refuge at once from all their troubles in the bosom of mother Church. Some of them may choose for a time to remain out in the cold, incurring their peculiar restraints and burning their incense and their candles according to their own liking. There is, however, but one real and proper conclusion to the whole affair, and that is complete disestablishment and all but unqualified liberty of religious opinion and practice. To this all the world is now tending; and parsons, priests, bishops, archbishops and popes must yield. In the great and growing future there shall be no place for religious tyranny or even religious restraint.

VERY GOOD.—Not long since a policeman, while off duty, risked his life in the capture of an escaping burglar, and his conduct has been recognized by promotion. Such promotions are opportunities for the police authorities. They afford the means to make men with the proper spirit.

The Ocean Yacht Race—Another Chance for the Cambria.

Evidently the Cambria, even if her owner persists in his objections to the Dauntless, will be at no loss for competitors in a run across the Atlantic. As will be seen by the note below the Sappho is to be counted in. This boat has had the honor of frequent mention at the hands of Mr. Ashbury, who has on all occasions expressed in the most courteous terms his readiness to forget that he beat her once so handsomely, and to try her again. His former victory over her was tolerably easy, and we suppose the explanation of the present challenge is that her present owner does not believe that the beat was made of her in seamanship. Without going into criticism on the past we may freely express our opinion that she is in good hands now, and that if any one makes a race with her too readily, predicated on former achievements, he may find that he has counted without his host.

UNION CLUB, NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

DEAR SIR.—On the return of the Sappho in November last I became her owner. From the day of her departure I have been anxious that she should again enter the lists in friendly contest with your world renowned yacht, the Cambria. Having determined to cross the Atlantic on or about the 1st of June next, I trust a race may be arranged between our respective yachts. That this will be equally gratifying to you as to me I feel assured from the courteous allusion you make to the Sappho in your letter of the 23rd December addressed to Commodore Stephens.

The conditions can be settled on my arrival in New York. Permit me, however, to remark that an open course, free from the influence of light land breezes, currents, &c., would place the yachts on a more equal footing, the Sappho being rigged for ocean and winter cruising.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

J. ASHBURY, Esq.

WM. DOUGLASS.

We shall be glad to see the Sappho retrieve herself, and we are sure that a race between these boats would be a splendid and close one. A point in Mr. Douglas's challenge is worthy of note. He describes his boat as "rigged for ocean and winter cruising." In this we see an indication of the change that has come over yachting in this country within a few years. Formerly English yachtsmen had to themselves the fame of keeping seaboats and being the boldest of amateur sailors, while our craft were looked upon as the creatures of sunshine and still water. Now it is rather the other way, and American yachtsmen take the lead of the world in contests calculated to test all the points of relative merit in ships, and sailors too.

The Coming Spring Trade—Our Advertising Columns a Good Sign.

Our coming spring trade, we are inclined to think, will be better than it has been for several years past. The excellent crops of last year produced in all sections of the Union, such as corn, wheat and potatoes; the encouraging returns in cash received for the Southern crops of tobacco, rice, sugar and cotton, especially the cotton; the substantial settlement of Southern reconstruction and the general prosperity of our manufacturing interests, have all been operating to make a broad margin for a brisk spring trade. Money has been accumulating among all our producing classes, notwithstanding the drawbacks of our heavy taxations and stupendous spoliation by whiskey rings, Custom House plundering rings and all the other rings for fleecing the Treasury and the people. The steady development of the enormous resources of the country still goes on, and the impression is daily widening that we shall settle the national debt and fix our national currency upon a sure foundation without suffering the disasters of a financial collapse.

Again, great confidence is felt in the incoming administration of President Grant—that it will be marked by practical measures of relief in retrenchment and reform, and that in restoring law and order in the South and financial confidence it will give us a clear gain of hundreds of millions in Southern products and in profitable investments South of Northern and European capital, enterprise and skillful labor. And then, again, the near approach of the completion of the continental Pacific Railroad promises a regular invasion of the incalculable commercial exchanges of Eastern Asia—a new epoch, in fact, in the commercial history of the globe—making New York and San Francisco its great centres for, perhaps, a thousand years to come.

From all these considerations we anticipate to our merchants and business classes generally, and to the bone and sinew of the country, its working people, a brisk and prosperous spring season. Our advertising columns are a good index of what is doing and a good sign of what is coming. Our advertisements in midwinter have never been so numerous as they have been this season; never so many on the last Sunday in January as they are to-day. Heretofore during the winter a triple sheet has been the exception with the HERALD; now it has become the rule; and that which was our usual issue—a double sheet—our readers, we suspect, begin to consider a deficiency. Well, as it has been so it is and shall be our purpose to make the supply of the HERALD, in the single copy and in the general issue, equal to the demand. We expect in another year or so, at the rate we have been progressing, to be required by our advertisers and the wide world's news of the day, to issue a quadruple sheet every morning, and with this demand a quadruple it shall be—yes, a quintuple if necessary—to bring up our news, editorial and advertising budget to the latest hour of the day behind us.

The great advantages of the HERALD as an advertising medium lie in these facts: that it is sought by the advertiser because it is read by everybody, and is read by everybody because, among other things, its advertisements make it the popular representative journal of all the business interests and amusements of this cosmopolitan city.

THE MAYOR'S OPPORTUNITY.—Mayor Hall has in his hands a city more in need of development than the Mayor of Paris had, and he may do even better for us than Haussmann has done in beautifying the capital of Europe. We are, perhaps, not so much in need of beauty, but we are very much in need of convenient communication by wide avenues. The Mayor may become a public benefactor by initiating a policy of opening or widening streets at the expense of the whole city. Instead of assessments on neighboring property these improvements should be paid for by the issue of city bonds, for they would improve the value of every inch of land on the island. The assessment system belongs to another age.

Real Estate in the Metropolitan District.

The year 1869 has opened with a resumption of the marked activity in real estate which during the past year called for such frequent notice, and bids fair to develop as great an advance as the special interest and excitement then exhibited, continuing without interruption contrary to all precedent through the summer months, was in excess of previous years. Although but four weeks of the new year have yet passed the sales of real estate both at public and private sale, have amounted to millions of dollars. These sales have included property situated at opposite extremities of what may very properly be termed the Metropolitan District, comprising all the numerous towns and villages within a radius of twenty miles from the centre of Manhattan Island, and present in their results a general appreciation of real estate values throughout the whole of this area, of a greater or less degree, in proportion to distance from or difficulty of communication with New York city. In the city itself the movement is every day exciting more attention, attracting fresh crowds of speculators and absorbing new capital. The rapidity with which the appreciation takes place is one of the most astonishing features of the market, it being a matter of ordinary occurrence for the purchaser of to-day to dispose of his purchase a few days hence at an advance of several hundred dollars, while property left with brokers for sale is regularly advanced in price from week to week if not disposed of at once. Under ordinary circumstances this might appear to be mere inflation, the result of speculative combinations, liable at any time to suffer a reaction, involving incalculable loss to all who trusted in it; but if we examine the matter we readily discover the causes which are producing these results, and can judge of their weight and value considered in such relation.

The past and present of New York city exhibit it as the great commercial centre of the Union; and while its geographical situation and advantages give the reason of its acquiring this distinction they likewise insure its continued enjoyment of that pre-eminence and inevitable growth and development. Whatever have been the results in New York from its monopoly of most of the great commercial enterprises of the past and share in all others, and they have been many—inasmuch as the greatest of these enterprises is dwarfed into a mere trifle when compared with that most stupendous of all modern undertakings in the interests of commerce, the Pacific Railroad, now nearly completed, which is to make the American Continent the highway between Europe and Asia—the past growth of New York offers but a faint index of what is to follow. Here will be the eastern terminus of that road, and through this city will pass the products of both the Orient and Occident. The immense business of transshipment alone will be sufficient to double our present population, while for its transaction requiring a much larger area than that now occupied for purposes of commerce. Here, then, we have the active cause, the logical result of which is the present movement in real property. Our daily market reports have furnished particulars from time to time of the progress of this movement and of values. The most suggestive of these thus far this year is the activity exhibited in Westchester property and the high prices obtained at the recent sale of lots situated there. The inception of the work of clearing Hell Gate readily accounts for this in the consequences that will follow its completion, now not to be long delayed, while at the same time the new interest exhibited in the project of uniting New York and Brooklyn by means of a bridge gives assurance that the latter place will not be behind in sharing in the prosperity of its parent city.

This Winter's Ice Crop.

The ice crop, which in the early part of the season promised to be unusually large, now gives indication of falling largely below the crop of last winter. The weather has not been favorable, and as the season for gathering the crop has now reached its meridian, it is not at all likely that the deficiency will be made up in the balance of time still remaining for harvesting the crop. The natural result of this scarcity very plainly and pertinently suggests itself—a necessary augmentation of the price of ice next summer over that of last summer—the inevitable rule controlling trade—the simple law of supply and demand as affecting prices.

The ice monopolists of our city—and all the different companies are but a single close corporation—will endeavor to delude our citizens into acceptance of the above chain of *a priori* reasoning. But those who reason thus only indulge in the *reductio ad absurdum* process of ratiocination. How stand the facts of the case? The mammoth warehouses of our ice monopolists will be filled to their utmost capacity before the winter closes. They will be filled because one-half of last winter's crop is still on hand. The result will be that there will be no scarcity of ice next summer, and consequently no need of putting up prices; and yet, with their warehouses half filled last summer, our ice monopolists—a corporation without a soul, as are proverbially all corporations—proclaimed great scarcity of ice, and under pretext of this scarcity raised the prices accordingly. Many felt thankful to get ice at any price, and some especially grateful if they could supply themselves from barges loaded with this product showing themselves at intervals at our city piers. All this was a sharp dodge. These barges were laden with the ice of our ice monopolists. They were part and parcel of the programme of deception practised by them. All in good time these ice monopolists, with skilled and touching feint of lachrymose sympathy for their patrons, will be proclaiming the scarcity of this winter's ice crop, the clear ringing blasts of the war bugle preliminary to the grand charge—a charge upon the credulity and pockets of their patrons.

Our advice to the public is not to be hoodwinked by our ice monopolists. Their little game should be spoiled. It is very easily done. Now is the time to contract for ice. Let the contracts be made with Eastern companies, who are not greedy and will furnish ice at a fair and reasonable price. There are plenty of such companies, and the lakes and rivers of the Eastern States, where winter lasts longer than here, will furnish all that is required.

Italian Opera and French Opera Bouffe in New York.

An American consul at Venice said a few years ago, in a very readable book entitled "Venetian Life":—"I fancy that to find good Italian opera you must seek it somewhere out of Italy—at London, or Paris, or New York; though possibly it might be chanced upon at La Scala, in Milan, or San Carlo, in Naples." He added that the decay of the musical art in Venice certainly cannot be discerned in any indifference of the people to music. "The *dimostrazione* keeps the better class of citizens from the opera; but the passion for it exists in every order, and God's gift of beautiful voice cannot be smothered by any situation. You hear the airs of opera sung as commonly upon the streets in Venice as our own colored melodies at home." During three or four years past Italian opera might have been sought, but could not have been found, at New York. Almost the last that has been heard of it in America of late is a report that what passed for it was leading a nomadic life somewhere among the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains. But here in New York, as in Venice, the decline of Italian opera cannot be ascribed to the indifference or distaste of the people. The successful introduction of French *opera bouffe* by Mr. Bateman and Mr. Grau has diverted New York in the absence of Italian opera and in the silence to which the vast spaces of the Academy of Music have been condemned solely by mismanagement. But aside from the splendid *mise en scene*, the elegant costumes, the capital acting, the fun, extravagance and exhilaration of the burlesque operas of Offenbach, the choice passages of really fine music which rise like Isles of the Blessed out of all this sea foam, have been chiefly appreciated by our public. It is these bits of melody which have usurped the place of negro minstrelsy at our minor theatres and on our streets. That the taste which had been long ago created for Italian opera is undiminished was evinced by the enthusiastic reception of Miss Kellogg on her return to New York from a foreign tour. It is evinced by the selections on the programmes of every first class concert. The multitudinous through which fills the Academy at all rehearsals and concerts of the Philharmonic Society amply attests the interest of New Yorkers in music of the highest order.

As we have intimated, had management has been the sole cause of the deplorable decline of Italian opera in New York. Only let some enterprising and liberal manager like Gray or Vanderbilt or Fisk buy out the Academy of Music, issue unlimited stock and send to Europe a three hundred thousand dollar check to secure the Nilasons and the Patis of the day, and Italian opera would revive at once and would soon be established on a permanent basis. One of the principal causes of Grau's success in establishing *opera bouffe* in this city is his liberal expenditure. The spasmodic attempts to introduce French comedy and to sustain Italian opera have hitherto failed mainly on account of niggardliness. But if the vast resources of our American railway and steamboat kings shall be freely devoted to the revival of Italian opera what shall hinder its flourishing here on a scale of magnificence unparalleled either at Milan, Naples, Venice, Paris, London, Vienna or St. Petersburg?

The Churches and Their Use.

We hear a good deal of complaint about the small number of churches in New York, which seems to us unfounded and out of place. Taking New York and Brooklyn together in the account, as they are one city in fact, our population is, probably, as well supplied with churches as that of any city in America or Europe. The real evil lies in the misapplication of church room. It has become the fashion to sell out the ground floor of our churches at auction to the highest bidder, and religion is thus made a speculation of, bringing its price in the market not according to the soundness of the dogmas preached, but according to the ability of the preacher to tickle the ears of his hearers. Under this state of things men pay high and foolish premiums for the best place for their wives and daughters to show off their finery, and both preacher and Puritan are satisfied with their trade. But from this misapplication of church room by trading parsons the people are seeking the natural remedy. Gratuitous preaching in theatres is becoming popular, and if the people are shut out of the churches by the speculators they can take to the theatres with the conviction that those who go to church to show their finery will follow the largest audience.

Alibi and Perjury.

One of the difficulties of criminal prosecution is the ease with which any villain proves an alibi. It is scarcely ever possible to prove perjury, even where all are morally certain that it is resorted to to sustain the alibi; and thus it happens that it is seldom possible to warn off, by a strong example, those who thus assist in cheating justice. No doubt, therefore, the authorities should seize any opportunity to severely punish this sort of perjury, for by this means the alibi business may be damaged somewhat. The Rogers murder investigation affords an opportunity. One of the Logans charged in this case has succeeded in proving a double alibi. It is proved that he was in Greene street at the important moment and also that he was in East Twenty-third street. There is one alibi too many, and in securing this superfluity it is tolerably clear that Logan's brother was guilty of perjury. Will he be prosecuted for this crime? Or will it be urged that such a prosecution is against human nature? In that case it must be admitted that a brother's testimony for or against should be ruled out, as a wife's is.

FUMBLING IN THE FOG.—On Saturday morning all the ferryboats that ply between Brooklyn and this city went fumbling about in the fog, whistling for their respective alphas, which would not come to them. Occasionally another ferryboat came, and came too close, or a lighter would slip along, just missing by an inch; or a big ship would loom in sight with a screaming little tug under its ribs, warning off possible colliders. The river has a concert at these times. The ferryboats give their hoarse whistle as the tug gives its shrill one, and the succession of these makes a splendid discord. From the big ship comes a burle