

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV. No. 314

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE. BRONZE. THE DOMESTIC DRAMA OF POOR HUMANITY.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Fifth avenue and 26th st.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARRIAGE.
WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner Third st.—Jallies daily. Performance every evening.
BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—NOT GUILTY—BOY BOB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 14th street.—HOMER.
FRONCH THEATRE. 14th st. and 5th st.—LONDON; OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.
THE TAMMANY. Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &c.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.
WAVELEY THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—M. WARRER.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—I. TROVATORE.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE CARMITA.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREL, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 41 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO ECCECITATIONS, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 285 Broadway.—ERZEPHAN MINSTREL, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—HIGH JACK, THE HERLIER, &c.
SCHERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SOLNOR AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 1/2 Broadway.—FEMALE ORGANS IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, November 10, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements as early as an hour possible. Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 9, at midnight. King Victor Emanuel was improved in health and pronounced "out of danger" by his physicians. Paris remained tranquil. General Prim states that Admiral Topete resigned his position in the Spanish Cabinet on account of the throne candidature of the Duke of Genoa, but continued to support the Ministry. At the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet in London Mr. Gladstone delivered a lengthy speech in behalf of the British Cabinet, sketching out his intended plans of reform generally, but dwelling more particularly on the case of Ireland, the causes which have tended to her present state of demoralization, social and political, and the means of restoring it according to his ideas.

Miscellaneous.

Disagreements are said to have already sprung up between Secretary Reikand and General Sherman. The former repudiates General Sherman's annual report and intends to make one himself. Our Salt Lake City correspondent gives an account of the schism now pending in the Mormon Church. It was caused originally by a proposition to open up the mining regions and favor the immigration of capitalists, at which Brigham took umbrage. He recently claimed to have a revelation directing him to draw \$25,000,000 now deposited in the Bank of England and remove to the Sandwich Islands with it, but the people did not respond cordially, and he has given up the idea. The railroad connecting Salt Lake City with the Pacific Railroad will be completed about New Year.

The Erie Railroad managers at the meeting in Cleveland yesterday failed to arrange matters with Mr. McHenry, who will to-day commence legal proceedings to obtain possession of the Atlantic and Great Western road, the Erie Company having failed to comply with the terms of the lease. Ex-Minister Browne is enlightening the San Franciscans on his experiences in China. In a lecture on Monday night he contrasted the recent welcome awarded himself in Peking as representative of the United States government with the splendid receptions of the Burlingame mission in this country and Europe, and asserted that the Chinese court was never more exclusive than at present. The first train of cars from the East arrived at Oakland, opposite San Francisco, on Monday, and was received by the citizens with general rejoicings. The business on the Pacific railroads continues to increase. The receipts of the Central Pacific road for October amounted to \$221,000, coin. The number of trains are well filled and the number of passengers westward is double that of those travelling eastward.

The funeral of the late Commodore Stewart will take place in Philadelphia this afternoon at three o'clock. The remains will be interred in Rosehill Cemetery, in the northern part of the city. A man named Shepherd was burned to death in the destruction of his boarding house by fire in Oswego, N. Y., yesterday morning. At a fire in Camden, N. J., on Monday night, an aged lady named Elliott was thrown from a second story window, receiving fatal injuries. George H. Sanford, democrat, is elected Senator in the Nineteenth (New York) district, the official canvass of oneida giving him twenty-six majority. The Peabody Institute at Danvers, Mass., will be closed until the remains of Mr. Peabody arrive from England. It is expected the remains will be brought over by the steamer Scotia early in December. The New Hampshire State Constitutional election yesterday occasioned little interest, and the measure was defeated by a large majority. The vote was very light, probably not over 15,000 having been cast. A party of burglars broke open the National Bank at Portland, Conn., on Monday night, but they secured only a few postage stamps and two revolvers. A man named Swarcz, accused of having committed five murders, was taken from the Richmond, Ky., jail on Sunday night by a mob and hung in the court house yard.

The freight tariff for express companies on the Erie Railroad between New York and Paterson is to be increased to-day by one dollar a ton. It is understood that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., intends to take the express business on that route under his own management, and that the increased tariff is intended to drive the other companies out. There are many rumors of fresh expeditions fitting out in this city for Cuba. The Junta has been reorganized, with Miguel Aldama as President. Gregorio Dominguez, the Ecuador Consul, who is charged with receiving stolen bonds to the amount of \$1,000, was arraigned yesterday before Justice

Wish, in Brooklyn, and remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The County Canvassers met yesterday and canvassed the votes in the Seventy, Thirtieth and lower wards. Protests were received from John Foley and Jacob Cohen against counting the votes for Henry Smith for Supervisor, on the ground that he is ineligible, as he held the office of Police Commissioner at the time of his nomination. All protests were held over until the last day of the canvass. It is reported that the office of Assistant United States Treasurer in this city has been offered to that gentleman. The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday, of which the reporters and the public generally were kept in ignorance. It was thought to be for the purpose of considering the applications of the fat renderers for permission to carry on business. A large number of such applications were received and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The unveiling of the Vanderbilt bronze will take place to-day at the Hudson River Railroad depot. Henry Conway, a young man, was arrested late on Monday night for an attempt to shoot Mrs. Mary Foot, of No. 86 Sixth avenue, because she had rejected his proposals of marriage. Mrs. Foot, who was unhurt, stated on the examination yesterday that she was divorced and that Conway had assisted her husband in obtaining evidence against her. Conway claimed that the shooting was accidental, but he was committed. A divorce suit came up before Judge Barnard yesterday in which Beatrice Bissell, a young lady of Brooklyn, who married John Bissell at his solicitation with no ceremony beyond an interchange of rings, but who lived with him as his wife, and was publicly acknowledged as such, brings suit for a divorce from him on the ground that he has now married another woman. She also claims maintenance for her child. The case is still on.

The stock market yesterday was heavy and declined. Gold was feverish between 129 1/2 and 127 1/2, closing finally at 127 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Congressman Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio; General Thomas G. Fitch, of West Point; Dr. George B. Parson, of New York; and T. K. Lothrop, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. General George S. Fisher, of Augusta, Ga.; P. W. Kilium, of New York; Major Dykeman, of Chicago, and F. Herd, of Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Captain Fred Bruner, of Charleston, S. C.; Major J. Case, of Saratoga, and F. W. Kinman, of Augusta, Me., are at the St. Charles Hotel. Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Homer Ramsell, of Newburg, and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hackett, are at the Astor House. Ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, W. H. Seward, Jr., and Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; J. V. Beam, of New Jersey; H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Mayor George Innes, of Poughkeepsie; Ira Harris, of Albany; C. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and Thomas Dickson, of Saratoga, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General F. G. Wilson, of New York; Dr. Gibson, of Baltimore; Benjamin Field, of Albion; W. J. Florence, of California, and ex-Governor J. G. Goodwin, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain Von Scheitla, of the Royal Prussian Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. R. Catlin, of the United States Army; Mile. C. Patti, Max Strakosch, and Henry Squires, and Rev. W. Bennett, of New Hampshire, are at the Everett House. John Phillips, of New Brunswick; M. Bigelow, of Newark, N. J., and G. W. Coiby, of New York, are at the Westminster Hotel. C. E. Jose, of Portland, and Thomas Elmes, of Birmingham, Conn., are at the Grand Hotel. Captain C. McKibbin, of the United States Army; G. Higginson, of Boston; Max Meyer, of Frankfort-on-the-Main; Julius Morris, United States Consul to Coblenz; E. H. Trowbridge, of New Haven; General George T. Steadman, of Ohio, and H. P. Tuttle, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. General Z. B. Tower, of the United States Army; C. C. Chace, of Springfield; H. Johnson, of Baltimore; G. L. Pratt, of Boston; J. D. Bad, of Philadelphia, and R. H. J. Goddard, of Providence, are at the Altemarle Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Frisbee, for Washington; Judge Halter, for Chicago; Colonel McCaulley, for Philadelphia; G. L. Cameron, for South Carolina; Rev. Dr. Godwin, Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, and Dr. Priest and family sailed yesterday in the steamer Cimbric for Europe.

Complications in European Affairs.—The Prospect.

Our news from Europe is of a peculiarly interesting character. The interest, however, results rather from the expectant attitude of men and things than from actual facts. All is uncertainty, and men are everywhere eagerly looking forward. Napoleon is not in the best of health; and upon his single life, more than upon that of any other man, does the continued peace of Europe depend. Victor Emanuel is sick, and, although now pronounced by his physicians out of danger, his temporary illness has given birth to speculations which may yet produce strange results. In Spain the government firm of Serrano, Prim and Topete has broken up; and the promise is more abundant than ever that Prim is to be left master of the situation. Whether he is to act the part of Warwick, the king-maker, to fill the role of a Caesar, a Cromwell or a Napoleon, or to rise to the noble position of a George Washington, it must be left to the future to tell. Byron Bent, the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, is busy and vexed as ever with his nationalities questions; and, although he has been successful in suppressing the Dalmatian insurrection, the heterogeneous populations under his care promise to give him much trouble before his work is done. Count Bismarck, from his rural retreat in Pomerania, watches the general situation, and, in spite of much resistance, sees his long-cherished ideal of German unity gradually, slowly, but certainly, bodying itself forth into a living, substantial reality. Russia, still busy with internal reforms, with the construction of railroads, with Asiatic conquests, with the breaking up of Old World notions, keeps her eye steadily fixed on Constantinople, never losing an opportunity to make the most of race and religion for the purpose of demoralizing Turkey in Europe and of re-establishing, on a broader basis than ever, the empire of the East. The Sultan, surrounded by influences which are foreign to the principles on which his empire rests, and encroached upon on all sides by the new civilization, knows not what to do. Among the dynasties there is fear between the governments there is jealousy, and deep down in the heart of European society there is dissatisfaction with things as they are, and there is eagerness of change.

As we have already hinted, much depends on the life of Napoleon. His death would to a dead certainty be the signal for a general rising all over Europe. Prussia would without delay annex the South German States. Austria would be slow to consent to this; but as Austria is now more in the way of Russia than Prussia, it is safe to take it for granted that the weight of Russia would be thrown in the scale in favor of Prussia. France and Austria would be likely to go together; but it is not difficult to see that the forces of the North would win in the not unequal contest. Such a struggle would give Russia her long looked for opportunity. Turkey in Europe

ITALIAN DISTURBANCES.—By cable despatch from Paris we are informed that fears are entertained of a Mazzinian outbreak in Italy, especially if the King should succumb to his present attack of illness. The recent exposé that have been made in respect to some members of the government, and the unsatisfactory state of matters generally in that country, are of themselves sufficient reasons to breed discontent. Mazzini has numerous partisans throughout the Peninsula, but we doubt whether his extreme views are entertained by the generality of the Italian nation. The northern population of Italy is predisposed towards a republic, but its views are moderate and they do not participate in any ideas of red republicanism, on which the Orsini tragedy was based.

THE BIG SHIP ON DUTY AGAIN.—The Great Eastern is getting ready in England to take out and lay a cable between Bombay, India, and Aden, on the Red Sea. Pronounced a failure at first that big ship is proving herself the greatest success on the sea of the nineteenth century. Success still follows her.

The Philadelphia Infidel Convention.

The salient points to be noted in the convention of atheists, infidels and "secularists," who met last Sunday at Philadelphia are, first, that the delegates numbered, all told, but seventeen; secondly, that one of them—a special representative of societies in Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri—frankly admitted that there is not so much interest in the cause out West as there might be; thirdly, that the President of the Convention declared that "the clerical power is on the increase," and, alluding to the lavish expenditures for the erection of new churches, thinks "it is about time that we liberals should try to get some of this material support for our own cause." So it is a question *d'argent*—a money question, after all—with anti-religionists, as well as with religionists of every denomination; and the unpleasant impression that infidelity is spreading among the American people is disproved by the slender attendance at this Infidel Convention and by its manifest lack of money for the propagation of the abominable doctrines of Voltaire and Tom Paine. The fact is that these doctrines, which, it would seem, have lost almost all their influence over intelligent minds, were no less superficial than pernicious. Rationalism, which the adherents of the stricter forms of ancient orthodoxy abhor as the latest form of infidelity, is at least free from that taint of vulgarity universally associated with the drunken blasphemous of Tom Paine. The more "genteel" professors of modern infidelity turn up their noses at Tom Paine, notwithstanding all his acknowledged services to the whigs of the American revolution in particular and to the cause of human liberty in general. They avow themselves disciples of such profound philosophers as Kant, Hegel, Comte or Spencer, and some of the work-minded among them have lately formed a "Carlyle and Emerson Association," which evinces rather a blind admiration of "the savage philosopher of Chelsea and the mild and mystical sage of Concord" than a clear understanding of the peculiar views of either one or the other. Spiritualism, moreover, with the millions of converts claimed for it by Judge Edmonds, has largely diminished the number of old-fashioned materialists who honestly enough rejoiced, with sometimes a martyr-like spirit, in proclaiming themselves disciples of Tom Paine and Abner Kneeland. Secularism is still an exotic and is cultivated here, for the most part only, by a few English immigrants of the working class.

Meanwhile almost every religious denomination from the Roman Catholics to the latest Christian sect, is boasting, not without reason, of fresh accessions. The essential principles of Christianity, as announced in the Sermon on the Mount, are more heartily and more extensively recognized than ever. Dark and uncertain as the future is, according to Father Hyacinthe, he is nevertheless justifiable in his determination to "obey conscience to the end," and in his belief "that the true Church, embracing all who hold Christ as their head, is far wider than any earthly organization." Whatever outward characteristics this true Church, the "Church of the Future," may possess, no infidel conventions can destroy it, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against the rock on which it is founded.

British Notions of American Credit.

The London press seems particularly anxious about American credit abroad, and in a sort of patronizing manner gives us a great deal of gratuitous advice with regard to it. John Bull is nothing if not egotistical and patronizing in his manner. Englishmen, and English journalists in particular, think that all the financial knowledge of the world is concentrated in their little island. Speculating on the debt of the United States and the rumored project of the Treasury Department to raise a loan for the purpose of reorganizing the debt at a lower rate of interest, the London Times reads us a lecture on national credit and honor. It wants gold payments for our five-twenty bonds, and makes a labored argument to show that this would be to our advantage. The secret of this pretended anxiety about American credit lies in the fact that a large amount of the five-twenties are held in England, and that the certainty of the United States paying them in gold would send their value up on the market from eighty-two or eighty-three to a hundred, or over that. "A bargain is a bargain," this leading London journal exclaims. That is a self-evident proposition, and the bargain we have made ought to be carried out—the bond ought to be paid, even if, like Shylock's, the demand be usurious. Yet in paying it to the last cent according to the bond we should be doing what England or any other great nation of Europe has not done with its public debt. But the question arises here, what was the bargain made and how are we bound to pay the five-twenties? Many of the members of Congress who passed the law creating that debt, and notably among them the late Thaddeus Stevens and other foremost men of the country, assert that it was not intended that the principal should be paid in gold unless the government chose so to pay it. And the fact that it was not so expressed on the face of the bonds, while on another class of securities gold payment of the principal was promised, shows the intention of Congress to pay the five-twenties in currency if the government chose to do so. This, we think, is conclusive. At least the question was left an open one, and there is no reason why the law should be strained to favor the bondholders, who got the bonds for little more than half their par value in currency, and who have been well paid already. If the bonds go up to par in gold in the ordinary course of things, all very well; but there is no reason why the government should unnecessarily increase the weight of the debt and the burden of the taxpayers for the special benefit of the bondholders.

The Mormons.—The Prophet Has a Significant Revelation.

According to our latest advices from Great Salt Lake, there is an intestine commotion among the " Latter Day Saints" which promises an early solution of the Mormon difficulty. Brigham Young is a skillful manager and master; but the task of keeping off the Gentiles is becoming too much for him. His Mormon cooperative stores, and all his old time Chinese schemes for repelling the "outside barbarians," while they fail to repel the Gentiles are creating mutinies and disaffections among the Saints. He vainly thought that by contriving to divert the Pacific Railroad around the north end instead of the south end of Great Salt Lake, where lies his city of Zion, he had succeeded in escaping a contact with the great streams of emigrants, miners and travellers passing over the road. He vainly imagined that by building himself a branch road to the main line he could contrive to get a good harvest of profits and still manage to keep out the Gentiles. But they will not be kept out. They are crowding around him, and their influence is demoralizing his followers, for they are beginning to think for themselves.

In this emergency, it appears, the Prophet has had a timely and a very significant revelation. As the head of his community, it is said, he has the snug deposit of twenty-five millions of dollars in the Bank of England (a large exaggeration of his funds, no doubt), and that he has had a special revelation that the time draws nigh for the employment of this deposit in the removal of his harem and his headquarters to the Sandwich Islands. It appears, however, that the first rumors of this extraordinary revelation were received with such expressions of incredulity and derision by the Saints that the supernatural order is not for the present to be enforced. The revelation itself may be a Gentile joke. We incline to the opinion, however, that the sagacious Brigham comprehends the fact that with another year or two of the Pacific Railroad he will have to give up his saintly institution of polygamy or clear out from Utah.

In this view of the opportunity, we think, has come for decisive action on the part of Congress, not for a violent expulsion of the Mormons, but for the abolition of polygamy in Utah under a new Territorial government. Special provisions for taking the census of 1870 in Mormondom will develop the extent of this evil of polygamy, and meantime a law providing that after a certain date any man found in the Territory possessed bodily of more than one wife, temporal or spiritual, shall be subjected to the pains and penalties of bigamy (which is Brigham) or of adultery, as the case may be, and we shall probably have a settlement which will embrace the removal of the polygamists without further trouble to some group of islands in the Pacific, and the retention of the one-wife Mormons in the Territory under the original one-wife dispensation of Joe Smith. At any rate, Congress must take this Mormon question in hand at the coming session with the view to settle it peaceably, or there is great danger that it may be settled by the border Gentiles and by fire and sword.

THE GOLD BAROMETER.—It is singular with what sensitiveness the gold market reflects the events of the political world. As soon as it was known that Victor Emanuel was in danger of dying and that the partisans of Mazzini were ready to precipitate a revolution, the barometric metal rose from 126 1/2 to 127 1/2—a difference of over one per cent. This amount is, in fact, a wager in the present doubt as to the result of the contingency.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Destructive storms and floods are still reported east, west, north and south, and in both hemispheres, with occasional earthquakes and fierce volcanic eruptions, and especially in Mexico and Central America. What do these signs portend? A general shaking up of the nations, perhaps, morally and politically. Surely, in this city, at Albany and elsewhere, we are on the verge of great events. But when the sky falls we shall catch the larks.

WAITING AND WATCHING.—Queen Isabella, for the opportunity to proclaim through her adherents in Madrid the Prince of Asturias as her candidate for the Spanish throne. And she may yet raise a breeze in the Cortes. Who can tell?

STILL HANGING ON THE SAME STRING.—Greely. He still keeps growling and grumbling over the election frauds of this city; but still the question recurs. What will he do with them?

The Battery Place Murder and the Coronor.

The discussion of the recent murder in Battery place and the plea that the Coronor is free from blame in the premises will naturally invite some review of the functions of that officer, and may properly bring before the public the question of the responsibility of a jury. Is there no limit to the power of the men summoned to an inquest upon a dead body? Have they ample authority to close all inquiry into a given crime and still stand unattached? Or is there a point at which their evident disposition to favor a criminal justly awakens the thought that they are in collusion with him, and exposes them in turn to the attention of the criminal authorities? The Coronor is a judicial officer. He and his jury are entrusted with the duty of inquiring, *super visum corporis*, into cases of violent death, and the division of function is the same as with other courts—that is, the jury judges the facts and the Coronor is to instruct them as to the application of the law. No doubt, as our inquests are conducted, much of this is supposition; for we seldom have a Coronor capable of instructing a jury in anything more than mixing liquors or stuffing ballot boxes. But supposition or not, society must hold such functionaries to the duties they assume in taking office, and visit their delinquencies upon them. In the inquest before us a clear case of deliberate murder was made out by straightforward testimony, nor was there made apparent the shadow of a mitigating circumstance. Yet the Coronor's jury does not find a verdict of murder. On the contrary, it finds a verdict that would admit the murderer to bail, and thus secure his escape. And when his counsel asks that he be admitted to bail what does the Coronor say? "Simply that he will consider the subject and give his decision on Monday. He takes the occasion, however, to defend the jury from a charge of corruption, and answers for the verdict as an honest one. What inference are we forced upon when such a verdict is given in such a case? There is no other possible than that the jury was contaminated by the presence of one or more persons resolved to free the murderer at all hazards, and that the remainder were browbeaten into assent to their views. What, then, was the duty of the Coronor? Certainly not to champion such a jury, and quite as little to accept their view in admitting the possibility that the man might in a few days be set at liberty. His duty, rather, was to recognize that a criminal act had been committed in the very finding of that verdict on such a state of facts, and thereupon to order the jury itself into custody. The names of the jurymen are as follows:—John J. Byrnes, No. 37 West Thirtieth street; George J. Macomb, No. 308 East Sixth street; Francis Reynolds, No. 156 Mott street; James McCabe, No. 3 Vandewater street; Theodore Hilchik, No. 27 Bowers; Henry L. Fraser, No. 309 East Fifty-eighth street.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.—Premier Gladstone acknowledges, in an excellent address delivered at the municipal inaugural banquet in Guildhall Hall, London, yesterday, of which we publish a very complete synopsis by cable telegram, that Ireland is even now a chief difficulty to England, and that, too, after having been governed by Great Britain during seven hundred years, and with almost "unbounded power." On the subject of the foreign policy Mr. Gladstone renounces, on the part of his country, the role of a "meddlesome interference"—an excellent definition of the past—and assumes a tone of general philanthropy and good will, with a preservation of the "peace and concord" now existing between Britain and the United States.

FESTIVITIES ABOARD THE SCHOOLSHIP.

Practical Philanthropy.

According to invitation from the commissioners of Charities and Correction quite a number of citizens visited the schoolship Mercury, lying off the Battery, yesterday, both in the morning and afternoon. At the latter period of the day, about half-past three o'clock, Mr. Nicholson, the present Commissioner of the Board and the great philanthropist of the institution, went over his company of various members of the City Council and of the press to witness the performance of the boys on the schoolship. The exhibition was of an eminently satisfactory nature. The drill, the manning of the yards, the piping to quarters, and a variety of other naval manoeuvres, were admirably performed. By way of preface it might be said that the boys who form the company of this vessel are the transient element of New York, and no one among them belongs to the class denominated thieves.

Some of the boys have a pedigree which includes some of the best names in the Knickerbocker history of New York, and the majority of it is good to say, are of Celtic extraction. The following items will be interesting, as showing the manner in which the enterprise is being conducted. The mass of 110 boys set in a week the following average quantity:—12 lbs. 10 oz. coffee, 21 lbs. 12 oz. sugar, 21 lbs. 12 oz. pork, 116 lbs. beef, 14 lbs. 8 oz. sugar, 3 gallons molasses, and 112 lbs. following average quantities at retail: The latter supply comes from Blackwell's Island, where it is raised by the labor of the convicts, and makes the extraordinary luxury of cauldlowers. The following embraces the list of officers and the duties of the boys:—Captain Sisson, commanding; first officer, W. B. Sumner; second officer, J. H. Brown; sailing master, S. A. Sidridge; boatswain, J. Brown; sailing master, C. Lockwood; schoolmaster, J. B. Hayes; chaplain, Rev. Father Jackson, and Rev. Mr. White. The boys are promoted as they deserve it, and the names of those who fill positions on board are as follows:—Watson, Cropper and Lee, quartermasters; Naylor, Blackmore, Smith and Wallace; captain of the hold, Borchers. The boys went through a very interesting performance, and their efforts were directed in their efforts by the stern voice of a first officer's summons. It is one of the glorious features in New York, and the unusual ability of the boys all the world of Wall street is worshipping the god of mammon, a few good men are ever ready to engage in the obscure but meritorious work of teaching from the stuns of the metropolis the gutter children, who would else be hurried over to perdition.

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The Vanderbilt Bronze.

To-day the grand ceremonial of unveiling the Vanderbilt bronze takes place at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in St. John's Park. It will be a great event in the history of the metropolis, not perhaps because of its great merit as a work of art, which will be imperishable, so much as that it represents the story of commercial progress as written in many chapters and in various phases, but all worked out by the industry which crowed a life of labor with unbounded success in the person of one man. There is a speaking lesson in this dull, yet living bronze, which every young man in the community may read with profit. We shall not undertake to interpret the lesson, for if the creation of vast wealth out of nothing be the sum of human ambition, surely this group is an attestation of the highest success that man may crave in this world. Doubtless the ceremonial of to-day will be very superb and impressive. The intellect, the learning and the wealth of the city will be there to worship and do homage, not alone to a splendid work of art, the like of which no effort of the artist in our days can probably excel, but in an especial manner to do honor to that productive industry embodied in the design and the life it illustrates.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The democratic control of this State has stirred up in Washington again the discussion of the point whether a State having once ratified a constitutional amendment can withdraw its assent. It is still an open question whether a State can do this in the interval between the proposal of the amendment and the reception of votes enough to secure it. No one argues that when an amendment has once properly become part of the constitution the action of a State can destroy its validity. Now, what makes an amendment complete? Simply the giving in its favor of a certain number of votes. The moment the last necessary vote is cast all possible recall is at end. The words are that an amendment "shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States." Having received the last necessary vote the measure is now, therefore, beyond recall, and to suppose the contrary would be to suppose that any State by its own action simply could change the constitution.

FISK AND HIS DEPUTY SHERIFFS.—The public already know that a pretty rough crowd had been sent out to New Jersey by Mr. J. Fisk, Jr., to settle matters on the Erie Railroad, during the strike of the brakemen, in such a fashion as the army of the Fisk banditti, armed with revolvers, might find most convenient. Everybody knows how these fellows are likely to bring matters to a conclusion when they are well paid for their services. It is alleged on the part of Fisk that no hostile acts are contemplated; that the armed gang have gone only to preserve the peace and the property of the railroad, and in evidence of the truth of this purpose it is claimed that forty deputy sheriffs have been sent with the Fisk cohorts to insure the legality of the operation and the preservation of the peace. Does not this fact in itself suggest that, as affairs have been turning out with Sheriff's deputies of late—two of them being already subject to charges of murder—one of them (Reed) condemned by the court, the other (Jackson) condemned by public opinion—they are just the worst class of men to assist in keeping the peace, but, on the contrary, that their presence in this Erie Railroad army of hirelings means just the other thing?

CLEARING AWAY HELL GATE.—Slowly and yet surely, the rocks which obstruct the passage at Hell Gate are melting away under the influence of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine. Professor Mallefert has opened a channel sixteen feet deep on the dangerous rocks known as Way's Reef. Although this is not much to accomplish, considering the length of time occupied since this work began, still when we consider that the Professor has had a very bad quality of nitro-glycerine to operate with—much of which would not explode by the concussion of powder, and still lies, we believe, uselessly at the bottom—perhaps we ought to be satisfied. Hell Gate will probably be cleared one of these days, and some of the present generation may live to see it.

THE GOLD BAROMETER.—It is singular with what sensitiveness the gold market reflects the events of the political world. As soon as it was known that Victor Emanuel was in danger of dying and that the partisans of Mazzini were ready to precipitate a revolution, the barometric metal rose from 126 1/2 to 127 1/2—a difference of over one per cent. This amount is, in fact, a wager in the present doubt as to the result of the contingency.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Destructive storms and floods are still reported east, west, north and south, and in both hemispheres, with occasional earthquakes and fierce volcanic eruptions, and especially in Mexico and Central America. What do these signs portend? A general shaking up of the nations, perhaps, morally and politically. Surely, in this city, at Albany and elsewhere, we are on the verge of great events. But when the sky falls we shall catch the larks.

WAITING AND WATCHING.—Queen Isabella, for the opportunity to proclaim through her adherents in Madrid the Prince of Asturias as her candidate for the Spanish throne. And she may yet raise a breeze in the Cortes. Who can tell?

STILL HANGING ON THE SAME STRING.—Greely. He still keeps growling and grumbling over the election frauds of this city; but still the question recurs. What will he do with them?

THE BATTERY PLACE MURDER AND THE CORONOR.

The discussion of the recent murder in Battery place and the plea that the Coronor is free from blame in the premises will naturally invite some review of the functions of that officer, and may properly bring before the public the question of the responsibility of a jury. Is there no limit to the power of the men summoned to an inquest upon a dead body? Have they ample authority to close all inquiry into a given crime and still stand unattached? Or is there a point at which their evident disposition to favor a criminal justly awakens the thought that they are in collusion with him, and exposes them in turn to the attention of the criminal authorities? The Coronor is a judicial officer. He and his jury are entrusted with the duty of inquiring, *super visum corporis*, into cases of violent death, and the division of function is the same as with other courts—that is, the jury judges the facts and the Coronor is to instruct them as to the application of the law. No doubt, as our inquests are conducted, much of this is supposition; for we seldom have a Coronor capable of instructing a jury in anything more than mixing liquors or stuffing ballot boxes. But supposition or not, society must hold such functionaries to the duties they assume in taking office, and visit their delinquencies upon them. In the inquest before us a clear case of deliberate murder was made out by straightforward testimony, nor was there made apparent the shadow of a mitigating circumstance. Yet the Coronor's jury does not find a verdict of murder. On the contrary, it finds a verdict that would admit the murderer to bail, and thus secure his escape. And when his counsel asks that he be admitted to bail what does the Coronor say? "Simply that he will consider the subject and give his decision on Monday. He takes the occasion, however, to defend the jury from a charge of corruption, and answers for the verdict as an honest one. What inference are we forced upon when such a verdict is given in such a case? There is no other possible than that the jury was contaminated by the presence of one or more persons resolved to free the murderer at all hazards, and that the remainder were browbeaten into assent to their views. What, then, was the duty of the Coronor? Certainly not to champion such a jury, and quite as little to accept their view in admitting the possibility that the man might in a few days be set at liberty. His duty, rather, was to recognize that a criminal act had been committed in the very finding of that verdict on such a state of facts, and thereupon to order the jury itself into custody. The names of the jurymen are as follows:—John J. Byrnes, No. 37 West Thirtieth street; George J. Macomb, No. 308 East Sixth street; Francis Reynolds, No. 156 Mott street; James McCabe, No. 3 Vandewater street; Theodore Hilchik, No. 27 Bowers; Henry L. Fraser, No. 309 East Fifty-eighth street.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.—Premier Gladstone acknowledges, in an excellent address delivered at the municipal inaugural banquet in Guildhall Hall, London, yesterday, of which we publish a very complete synopsis by cable telegram, that Ireland is even now a chief difficulty to England, and that, too, after having been governed by Great Britain during seven hundred years, and with almost "unbounded power." On the subject of the foreign policy Mr. Gladstone renounces, on the part of his country, the role of a "meddlesome interference"—an excellent definition of the past—and assumes a tone of general philanthropy and good will, with a preservation of the "peace and concord" now existing between Britain and the United States.

FESTIVITIES ABOARD THE SCHOOLSHIP.

Practical Philanthropy.

According to invitation from the commissioners of Charities and Correction quite a number of citizens visited the schoolship Mercury, lying off the Battery, yesterday, both in the morning and afternoon. At the latter period of the day, about half-past three o'clock, Mr. Nicholson, the present Commissioner of the Board and the great philanthropist of the institution, went over his company of various members of the City Council and of the press to witness the performance of the boys on the schoolship. The exhibition was of an eminently satisfactory nature. The drill, the manning of the yards, the piping to quarters, and a variety of other naval manoeuvres, were admirably performed. By way of preface it might be said that the boys who form the company of this vessel are the transient element of New York, and no one among them belongs to the class denominated thieves.

Some of the boys have a pedigree which includes some of the best names in the Knickerbocker history of New York, and the majority of it is good to say, are of Celtic extraction. The following items will be interesting, as showing the manner in which the enterprise is being conducted. The mass of 110 boys set in a week the following average quantity:—12 lbs. 10 oz. coffee, 21 lbs. 12 oz. sugar, 21 lbs. 12 oz. pork, 116 lbs. beef, 14 lbs