

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI. No. 106

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HOSIEN.
WISLON GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF HIS LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD III.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE LION.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—COMEDY OF FLORE.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, Theatre Francaise.—BUSTED DOWN.
NEW YORK STAFF THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery.—THE LOUVER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 2d and 3d sts.—LA BELLE HELENE.
BOREY THEATRE, Bowery.—AN OCEAN OF INTEREST.—ON HAIN.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231 St. Nicholas St.—THE BOY.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF HIS LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD III.
GLOBE THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, 2d.—PEARL OF TOKAY.
WORLD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 25th St.—Performances every afternoon and evening.
MRS. F. R. ROXWAT'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—NOT GUILTY.
SAN FRANCISCO MISERABLE, 253 Broadway.—BATESMAN'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 21st, between 6th and 7th Sts.—NEURO MIMICRY, 21st.
TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, 21st St. and 2d Ave.
NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th St. and Broadway.—NEW YORK MINSTRELS, 21st.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 251 street and 4th ave.—GRAND CONCERT.
ROBERTVILLE ART GALLERY, 52 5th Avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORDS OF ART.
THE RINK, 37th Avenue and 5th St.—HOW'S CIRCUS, Afternoon and evening.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—DISSECT 2-3-4 ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, April 16, 1871.

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ANOTHER DESTROYING ANGEL seems to have passed over the Assembly.

THE SENATE does not seem inclined to consider the Amnesty bill, recently passed in the House. In this the republicans are politically unwise. Whatever capital they make by Kn Klux outrages is sunk in the refusal of amnesty.

THE GARRET-BAGGERS FROM FLORIDA in Washington are quarrelling over certain railroad spoils. Charges of bribery and corruption are bandied about as freely as if they were some new and heinous crimes, and that Senators and legislators had not already passed through those a sea of familiarity with them, were in "first cadare," they then embrace.

THE CHURCHES IN PARIS, if half that has been reported of the doings of the Communists is true, have not only been desecrated, but plundered of everything convertible into cash. The Bank of France has suffered to the extent of a million francs in forced loans. The pawnbrokers' establishments, the savings banks, jewelry stores, &c., have also been heavily drawn upon for their money and valuables; owners of houses have mostly left their property and the city to save their lives, and the so-called National Guards live rent free. With the dispossession and suppression of the insurgent Commune the losses which it has inflicted upon Paris and its citizens will make a fearful budget. Alas, poor France! what is to be the end of her misfortunes? And Paris, reduced to a den of thieves, will she ever recover her proud position as the capital of the civilized world?

DESIGNATED FEDERAL DEPOSITORIES.—Judge Blatchford has issued an order in the United States District Court directing, under a recent act of Congress, that all moneys to be paid into the registry of the court shall, on and after the 22d of this month, be deposited in the Central National Bank of this city—a designated depository of the United States. This order has no special application to this city, but is in pursuance of the law, which has been designed to protect moneys entrusted to the keeping of government officials from lodgment in banks of questionable stability. There has been no fault found with the manner in which money placed in the registry of the United States Courts of this city has been hitherto deposited; but it may be fair matter of inquiry what becomes of the interest of the money? Does it go to the credit of the judges, who pay it in, or is it appropriated to meet the expenses of the Court?

The Outburst Against the Israelites in Odessa—The Long, Sad Story of Jewish Persecution.

Once more the story of the persecution of the Jews must be told. The outburst in Odessa, the details of which we gave in the HERALD yesterday, proves that in certain parts of the world the old Middle Age sentiment exists, and that the Jew is made to feel he is under the curse, if not of God, at least of man. The Odessa outburst does not surprise us, for the reason that Eastern Europe is still in darkness and that the Jews in the south of Russia and in the Danubian Principalities are proportionally more numerous than in any other part of the world. We are not disposed to blame the Greek Church or the Catholic Church; but we cannot refuse to admit that in that portion of the world where Jews most do congregate—the border lines of Mohammedanism and Christianity—the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are the reverse of comfortable. For some time past the sorrows of the children of Israel in the Russian empire and in the Danubian provinces have been appearing in our news columns. So much so, indeed, has this been the case, that General Grant, yielding to the pressure of public opinion in this country, not long since remonstrated with the government of the Czar, and received assurances which augured well for the future of the Jews in the empire of Russia. That the Jews in Odessa have suffered severely on the occasion of the Easter festival we cannot deny; but we do not feel that we have any right to blame the government of the Czar, and we are more disposed to attribute it to ignorance and prejudice than to the direct influence of either the Greek or the Catholic faith. All over the East of Europe the darkness of the Middle Ages reigns, and no one who has ever travelled in those regions can deny that occasional religious strife is as natural as life itself. Believing as we do that the history of Judaism is the history of Christianity, for the founders of the Christian faith were one and all of them sons of Abraham; and, knowing as we do that thousands upon thousands of our readers regret this fresh outburst of medieval sentiment, we feel it to be our duty, as the representative of the broad religious sentiments of the American people, to denounce this Odessa riot, and to say that enlightened Christianity of all shades of opinion, from Rome to Plymouth church, washes its hands clean of this latest religious sin.

If there is any one reason which compels us to think and speak kindly of the Jews it is that they have suffered as no people have ever suffered. For well nigh two thousand years they have been without a country—strangers and sojourners in all lands and among all peoples. If they sinned who will deny that they sinned in accordance with the purposes of Heaven? Whether they sinned or did not sin—whether they have been the victims of Divine vengeance or the victims of an ignorant and misguided public sentiment—the fact must be admitted that they have for two thousand years been drinking a cup of sorrow, deep and bitter beyond the experience of any other nationality. What language can add intensity to the story of Josephus? The razing of the famous Temple, the blood-red streets, the merciless massacre of young and old without distinction of sex, the extinction of the nation and the expulsion of the people—no such story has ever been written. The fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the kingdom did not mark the end of Jewish sorrow; they only marked its commencement. Scattered abroad in all lands, compelled to struggle for existence among all peoples, the Jewish people never until recent years found sympathy—they seldom found encouragement. Some of the grandest chapters in that grandest of all histories—the history of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"—are devoted to the wanderings and sorrows of the so-called murderers of the Son of God. The Roman empire, kind to all, generous to all, was cruel only to the Jew. When the old Roman empire fell and the Western empire, established by Charlemagne and consolidated by the First Otto, became a fact, the condition of the Jew was worse than ever. To trample upon him was a right; to rob him was a duty; to spit upon him was every man's privilege. When the Western empire went the way of its predecessors, and the modern States system took shape, the Jew felt that the hands of the tyrant were multiplied, and that his condition was more wretched than ever. In Italy, in Spain, in France, in Germany, in England he raised his piteous cries to Heaven; but Heaven had no answer. The agony continued; the wrong remained; the vials of wrath, apparently inexhaustible, still poured forth vengeance. If blood ever cried for vengeance, the blood of martyred Jews cries for vengeance to-day against the Holy Catholic Church. All through the Middle Ages, during the dominancy of Spain and up until the Reformation, the poor, wandering Jew, true to the instincts of his race, and carrying with him wherever he went wealth, industry and economy, looked to God and man in vain for mercy. The Reformation scarcely relieved him; for to the Jew Protestant Christianity has not until recent years been more merciful than the Christianity of Rome or the Christianity of Constantinople. The wholesale massacres which have occurred in Spain, in Italy, in Germany, in France, in England, we care not to reproduce. The one marvellous fact which stands broadly out to-day and demands attention is that this people has not been utterly wiped out of existence; that, on the contrary, it is a great power in the modern world, we all of us know and confess. In every centre of civilization the Jews are numerous, active, influential. In France, where their disabilities have ceased since the days of the First Napoleon, they have been prominent as scholars, as statesmen, as merchants. In Germany the ablest professors in the Universities, some of the ablest statesmen and most of the rich bankers, are Jews. In Great Britain, so long so exclusive, one Jew is the leader of her Majesty's opposition, another Jew is a prominent and influential member of the Cabinet. We have but to name the Rothschilds, the Goldsmids, the Montefiores, the Oppenheims, to show that the wealth of Europe is in Jewish hands. And how is it in the United States? In all our large cities the Jew is conspicuous. Here the Jew finds, for

the first time since Titus destroyed his beloved city and demolished his Temple, a full recognition of his manhood. Our Fifth Avenue palaces and our numerous and magnificent synagogues speak with sufficient plainness of the Jew in New York, and Boston and Baltimore and Cincinnati and St. Louis and San Francisco but repeat the tale. Under our free institutions the son of Abraham, come from what quarter he may, feels as if he had found at last the Land of Promise. We have said that the wealth of Europe is in Jewish hands. It would not be far from the truth to say that the Jews own the world. That there is in this people something vital, forceful, mighty and irresistible, all must admit. Whatever is to be their future—whether they are to go back and occupy their old land, or to find their rest and reward in the New World of the West—this, at least, must be admitted, that the energies of the most ancient and most exclusive of all peoples are not yet exhausted.

We regret that it should be a necessity to repeat a story of persecution for religion's sake. We sympathize with our Jewish fellow citizens who cannot but feel pained by the Odessa story. Our hope is that the voice of free America, united with the voice of Europe, will be expressed with such emphasis that no such outrage will ever again be possible.

The Door Open at Albany.

It was a deadlock in the Legislature since the resignation of Mr. Irving and the solemn protestation on the part of the republican caucus that the members of that party would "never surrender," but the lock seems to have been opened and the door flung back, so that the necessary legislation may go on, and that Bas Tweed can be relieved from his pressing difficulties. Did any one believe that there was not an "Open Sesame" at the command of Tammany, while all these recent unparliamentary stiffness and republican caucuses, with their written pledges, &c., were going on? Tammany possesses a talisman which, however gloomy things might have looked for a time, was sure to prove successful in the end. Gordian knots can be cut without resorting to the sword in our day, and the geni of Tammany know just how to do it.

To suppose that the Legislature should adjourn without passing the Tax Levy was absurd, even if there was no other delicate democratic work to be done. In the shape of the Registry law, the Amended Charter bill, &c. Those who anticipated any such result were faithless worshippers of the great Saint Tammany. Notwithstanding the solid deadlock at Albany a little light, it appears, crept into the keyhole—a golden stream of sunshine—which has turned the lock and made the door swing easily upon its hinges. One republican voter in the Assembly was all that was necessary to make legislation smooth and pleasant; and that member was found in a gentleman of easy, or uneasy, conscience from Chautauque, named Winans. Nobody is going to question the motives of this republican member in avowing his determination to go with the democracy in this important crisis. No one, we presume, will doubt that he took this course out of pure sympathy for the city of New York in the bereavement which would follow the non-passing of the Tax Levy. Chautauque sympathizes so deeply and so tenderly with New York. However, Winans came to the rescue, as no doubt, the better lobbyist knew he would, having by experience a keen sense of his legislative wisdom. The one man power is curiously illustrated in this case. The physical power of James Irving brought the democratic party in the Assembly into a dilemma from which it seemed for a time almost impossible to extricate itself. The power of Winans, of Chautauque, soaring above all petty party prejudices, obligations, pledges, round robins, and all those weaknesses of human nature, stepped in to relieve the democracy from the imminent danger of going home without the means to pay all the office-holders and the host of claimants upon the treasury of this city and county. The name of Winans, therefore, should henceforth be written in letters of gold—quotation 1104—as the savior of the democratic party in the Legislature in its hour of trial, and the friend of New York in its threatened financial famine.

The Herald Inspiring Religious Thought.

We have for a long time known and believed that the HERALD was leading and inspiring the religious ideas and pulpit ministrations of the Christian ministers of this city, but we have to-day an additional evidence of its worth in this regard to Israelites also. In the eloquent sermon delivered yesterday by Dr. Vidaver, and which appears in another column, our readers may recognize certain thoughts and ideas drawn from our editorials in the beginning of this week. The spirit of bigotry, now becoming so prevalent, which we deprecated last Sunday, and the advocacy of a pure life and a holy love, which we presented on Monday, in the example of the Saviour, received a fitting compliment in the pulpit of the Thirty-fourth street synagogue yesterday. There the "Golden Rule" and the law of love were as earnestly enforced as they might be by any Christian minister in the land; and well might the Doctor point to the record of Judaism, which never erected a scaffold, lighted a fagot or organized an inquisition to silence independent thought and conscience. But it has given martyrs by the thousands for truth and for God.

As we have on other occasions pointed out the agreement of doctrines and precepts in the pulpits of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish congregations, and urged it as a strong reason why forms and ceremonies and rituals should not keep them so divided, we are glad again to find one of the leading rabbies in the country advocating the same principles which the HERALD has long advocated and frowning upon the same sectarian bigotry which we have denounced. And this recognition of the HERALD's worth as a religious journal is, of course, gratifying to our pride and will encourage us to continue in the good work in which we have begun and, we hope, wish ever increasing success.

THE MORE STRINGENT AMENDMENTS to the Ku Klux bill, now back in the House again, are not likely to pass that body. The amendments relative to jurors, the habeas corpus and the assessment of damages for outrages have been rejected.

The Situation in Paris—Our Latest special Despatches.

The news contained in our latest special despatches from a Paris and Versailles does not materially alter the situation. A circular from the government announces that the fighting of the last two days was of an unimportant character; that the troops occupied good positions, and that a sortie on the part of the Reds had been repulsed. Sheils are falling within the city, reaching points that have heretofore remained untouched, and citizens have been wounded in localities considered out of reach of the enemy's projectiles. There is a general exodus from the quarter at present under fire, and crowds of the inhabitants of Paris are demanding passports to leave the city, now that the price has been reduced to half a franc; hundreds are, however, turned away disappointed. The delegates have returned from Versailles and the papers are violent at the conditions demanded by Thiers. Rochefort insists that Vinoy, Gallipé, Favre, Picard and MacMahon shall be brought, chained in couples, to the *ronds point* of the Champs Elysees, when the relatives of the National Guards who have been killed will be allowed to do what they please to them.

With the above picture before us, showing determination on the part of the government to force the insurgents to terms and equal determination on the part of the latter to resist to the last, what hope is there that Paris will be spared other and more terrible scenes of bloodshed and desolation? It is evident that M. Thiers will not yield in any manner to those who have brought so much disgrace upon France since the war with Germany was ended, who have added so largely to the misery and suffering entailed upon the French people, and in this determination we think he is pursuing the proper course. He has the strength to carry out his plans and is daily becoming stronger, while his opponents, with an energy worthy of a better cause, are daily becoming weaker, without a chance even of strengthening their condition. The only hope of France now is in Thiers and his government. He and it must be maintained, no matter what the cost. The insurrection must be put down, even if Paris has to be destroyed to accomplish it. There is no other method that can be used, the day for conciliation having passed. There must be no sign of weakness, no wish to compromise; unconditional surrender must be the only terms given to those who now hold Paris. There is no other way in which France can be saved, for a patched-up peace would only result in another revolution that would complete the ruin now so far advanced.

Marshal MacMahon is evidently delaying the final movement against the insurgents in order to have his command so numerically strong as to render its advance irresistible. He is able to hold all the positions now occupied by his troops and to advance slowly. At the same time it is plain that he does not wish to destroy more property than the necessity of the day requires. His army is now being rapidly recruited by the returning veterans from Germany, and in a few days at the utmost it will be in a condition to strike a blow that, although costing the lives of tens of thousands, will restore order and tranquillity to Paris and give a prospect of better times for France. The advent of this period is now hoped for by every one, as it is, beyond all question, the only method of ending the present terrible condition of affairs in the great city. The necessity is a distressing one and the result of it horrible to think of; but desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and there is no other method of relieving France from her destroying malady than by adopting and carrying out the plan of President Thiers and Marshal MacMahon. That the slaughter will be terrible if Paris has to be carried by storm is certain; that an immense amount of property will be destroyed within the city if the bombardment continues much longer we all know; but what of it? Why, it will be nothing in comparison to the good to be gained by establishing the legitimate government firmly in power and restoring peace to the distracted, torn and bleeding country.

But there is another point to be considered, and the most important one. What punishment is to be meted out to those who are responsible for this terrible civil war? The turbulent spirits who are always ready to apply the torch of discord, to fan the flames of revolution and plunge their country into a state of anarchy must not be lightly dealt with; they must be made an example of. There would be no policy in being merciful to such wretches; nothing can be gained by passing over their offence in a lenient manner. No, on the contrary, when Paris is once more in the hands of those who have rightful authority, a lesson will have to be taught that will serve to keep the city quiet for some time to come. No punishment can be too great for those who have willingly and designly caused the present civil war in France, who have planned and carried out the events that have occurred since the city of Paris was evacuated by a foreign foe, and who have caused their country to be plunged into the depths of disgrace. We trust that their crime will be looked upon as unpardonable, as without palliation, and that their fate will be of a character to deter others from attempting like insurrectionary measures, and to strike terror into the hearts of those who may desire to further humiliate their country. The Reds of Paris must be kept under control by a strong arm, and never in future be permitted to gain an ascendancy that will assuredly result in the destruction of all law, all order and all chance of free government.

THE CANADIANS ON THE FISHERY QUESTION.

—In the Senate at Ottawa yesterday Mr. Ryan inquired if the Dominion Parliament would be given an opportunity to express its opinion on the work of the Joint High Commission in the settlement of the fishery question and the San Juan Island dispute in British Columbia. The Hon. Mr. Campbell replied that any measure relating to those subjects would be first submitted to the Parliament before a treaty is finally agreed upon. From this it would appear that the Dominion Parliament is also connected with the Joint High Commission; and from this we suspect that its labors will be prolonged yet not for two or three weeks, but for two or three months to come.

Consolations and Agitations of the Church in Rome.

A series of special HERALD letters from Rome appears in our columns to-day. The communications are dated to the 21st of March. They exhibit the Holy City, the eternal centre of Catholic Christianity, strengthened by the consolations of faith, but agitated by the conflicting interests of the world. Rome still appears as the bark of Peter, tossed on a tempestuous sea. As the great High Priest slept even amid the tumult of that remarkable convulsion of nature, so, as it appears from our letters, does the aged Pontiff, Pio Nono, rest calmly to-day, confident in the unvarying eternity of the promise of the Lord, and in active preparation to perpetuate the missionary work—"to cast the net" on the other side. His Holiness leans to the Jesuits. He proclaims that the Obsequies ever baptizing, ever confirmed and always new. He has confidence in the zeal of the followers of Loyola and is about to avail himself of their ever ready service in the work of teaching abroad. The Jesuit clerical body is to be strengthened in Europe—to be reinforced in America, for educational and disciplinary purposes and the labor of pulpit propaganda.

The agencies of the world move against all this. The opposing lay powers find expression through the executive officers of the Italian government, in a mongrel and effete Garibaldianism, and the effusions of a newspaper press which endeavors to reconcile the eyes of the people of Rome to the flaunting flag of the stained banner of the Continental "reds." The Italian government seeks property and cash in Rome. The clerics defend the right of their successors. Church festival customs and services are interrupted designedly; and it is alleged that Garibaldi is consoled by the action. Gavazzi keeps quiet and decorous. Foreigners of distinction seek Rome in crowds. The United States corvette Junata, Commander Luce, was at Civita V.chia. Admiral Yelverton, of the British Navy, with many of the officers of Queen Victoria's squadron of iron-clads, had reached the Holy City from Naples. Order and worth appear to be attracted toward the centre; disorder and demoralization repelled from the shrine. The King of Italy relies to a very great extent on the bayonet; but he seeks to muffle its point in the gaudy trappings of royal fête displays, and to soothe the populace by permitting their participation in the enjoyment of many of the "pomp and vanities" of the world. The Pontiff appears with the breviary. He relies on the commission which was given to Peter. The pursuits of the King are irreconcilable with the profession of faith and everyday practice of the Church. The universal flock remains grieved and alarmed by the dangers which surround the earthly shepherd. Such is the situation which exists in Rome—such the consequences, as we take it, judging from the contents of our special correspondence from the Holy City.

The Panel Game in Brooklyn.

"Example is better than precept," says the old proverb, and the heal of panel houses on Friday evening in Brooklyn is another illustration of its truth. Beecher and Storrs have been preaching for decades of sinful years against vice and iniquity, and yet one of its most infamous forms has not interruptedly permitted to flourish in rank luxuriance. But Superintendent Kelo, like a municipal Hercules, has set a good example in cleansing out the Augean stable of New York wickedness; and lo! forthwith the scales of convenient blindness fall from the eyes of the Brooklyn authorities, and they bestir themselves to do good service in the cause of virtue and innocence—that is to say, virtue and innocence entraped by the arts of siren Magdalens. It is true that the effort has not been a very extensive or wide-reaching one, but we trust it is but the beginning of good things.

There are many good, honest and pious people who think that panel houses should not be meddled with, because they add another element of fear to the social evil, and because they serve as an additional warning to evil doers. "Sorres him right," say they, when the wild and dissolute firstborn of one of their church deacons is forced to come into a police court and appear against some Aspasia or Laïs, who has robbed him of a sum which not even the terror of exposure can reconcile him to losing. To a man of the world no process of reasoning—even among pious people, who are proverbially addicted to incorrect and mischievous views about most things outside the pale of theology—can be more absurdly ridiculous. Dear, good people, don't you see that these panel houses thrive almost exclusively by the weakness of first offenders against purity—of greenhorns in vice? The systematic sinner in this respect is too wary to be caught in the trap of a panel thief; if he succumbs to her attractions he takes effectual precautions against being a victim. It is the quiet countryman or the virtuous, inexperienced child of religious parents, who, having perhaps got his blood inflamed by a holiday and its spirituous adjuncts, boldly ventures into the den of these strange women, who, with smiles and soft words, lure man into nests of thievery. And in such a case is the punishment is too terribly cruel; it is altogether out of proportion to the offence. Nor has it any good results. The stings of conscience sufficed by a really virtuous young man are keen enough to alone deter him from further indulgence in sensuality. So far as our experience goes, it is evil male companionship rather than any inherent attractions of vice that draws men into the broad path of habitual uncleanness. In conclusion we can only say God speed to all these attempts to stem the stream of successful villainy that has for years been a reproach and a scandal to New York and Brooklyn alike.

THE ERIC RAILROAD is said to be responsible for Winans' defection.

It has made another Carr's Rock disaster among the republicans. What a juggernaut of politics it has become!

THE EFFICIENCY OF PRAYER.—In the State Senate yesterday the Rev. Mr. Elderwood threw himself into the breach in his morning prayer and beseeched the Lord to interpose and bring order and harmony out of chaos; and half an hour thereafter the deadlock was broken in the Assembly.

Nilsson to Remain in America—A Brilliant Prospect for Opera.

We understand a contract was signed yesterday between Miss Nilsson and Mr. Max Strakosch, by which the famous and charming prima donna has accepted an engagement to perform in opera next fall and winter. This engagement is for a hundred performances, and, of course, New York is to have the benefit of the greater part, though Philadelphia, Boston and other cities may expect to be favored also. In addition to the best talent that can be found in America to assist Miss Nilsson and to give opera in a style that has never yet been seen in this country, Mr. Strakosch has engaged to bring from Europe several artists of the very first class and highest reputation. This arrangement has been under discussion for some time past, and Mr. Jarrett, Miss Nilsson's agent, and Mr. Strakosch, have been fencing, like two skilled diplomatists, as to the conditions of the contract; but that is ended now by a settlement entirely satisfactory to all the parties. In the meantime Miss Nilsson has made a preliminary or supplemental engagement with Mr. Strakosch for a spring season of performances, beginning at some of the principal South-east cities, then to go to California, and to end some time in June in the British provinces or at the chief bordering American towns. After that Miss Nilsson will spend the summer months with her friends at West Point, among the mountains of New England, Newport and other places of fashionable resort. Appreciating highly our glorious country, she desires to see as much of it as possible and to mingle with American society. As a proof of her appreciation of America and Americans she has invested largely in property here, and wherever her professional interests may call her hereafter she appears disposed to identify herself with the future of the great republic.

The musical world and all lovers of opera will learn with pleasure that we have such a brilliant prospect before us. No doubt the coming operatic season will be the theme of conversation at the watering places during the summer and that our fashionable society will make timely preparations for this event. Nor will it depend upon certain stockholders of the Academy of Music whether this shall take place or not. If we cannot have opera in Irving place, through the selfishness and want of public spirit on the part of the stockholders, we shall have it elsewhere. This is certain. True, the Academy is the proper place, and both Miss Nilsson and the enterprising manager, Mr. Strakosch, would rather hold it there; but this cannot be unless the stockholders make some concession—yield something—for the sake of art and to the public. Mr. Strakosch has made a very reasonable proposition to the executive committee of the Academy, and it remains to be seen if they will accede to it. He proposes to rent the building for nine to eleven weeks on reasonable terms, provided that the stockholders, while retaining the privilege of their seats, shall pay half the price of admission charged to the public for seats, and that in case they are not going to attend any performance they shall give twenty-four hours' notice to the manager to that effect, in order that he may dispose of them, that the public may have the chance of taking them, and that the interests of opera may not be damaged by vacant places in the best part of the house. The manager properly insists also that the stockholders shall not sell or give away their seats. There are some other conditions with regard to the sale of librettos and other matters of less importance, but which ought to be conceded to him. What is more reasonable? Why should the stockholders, like the dog in the manger, withhold these concessions to the public and the manager for the sake of a trifling amount, when they can retain the right of holding their seats by only giving timely notice to that effect? We can hardly believe they will be so selfish and show such disregard to the public. Let them come together and at once give cheerful assistance to the establishment of opera on the unprecedented scale promised. Let them remember it is the public interest, the interest of our magnificent metropolis and the cultivation of the highest musical taste for which we plead. Opera, such as has never been heard in New York before, probably, we shall have, for that is decided; but it is for the stockholders to say whether it shall be in the Academy or be driven to some other locality.

Review of the Religious Press.

Abbe McMath, of the *Freeman's Journal* (the organ of the Pop), has started on a crusade for the benefit of the "successor of St. Peter in chains," "with the promise that we will not rest till our Holy Father has been restored to his spiritual and temporal sovereignty." The Abbe is a hard and earnest worker, but has he not a big job before him? The difference between Angelo and Lafayette is only a question of seas.

The New York *Tablet* (Catholic organ) says "the religious gloom of passion-tide, the sorrows of Holy Week and the glories and joys of the Christian Pasch are over for this year," and continues—

We have stood with Mary our Mother at the foot of the cross, we have seen Divine Son hang in agony, a suffering Mother and Son in each particular of their common pain and sorrow; we have watched with the holy women of the sepulchre, we have heard the Lord of Life repose in that mystic sleep of death which was the beginning of life to all who love and sorrow; finally, we have shared in the joy and brightness of the Resurrection when with the ever-living a soldier, Mary Magdalen, and the favored few witness our Lord's best loved.

That will do very well, with this exception:—If our contemporary of the *Tablet* has undergone all these celestial visitations how is it that he introduces Henry Ward Beecher in another column, and classifies him as follows?—

Every one likes to hear him, he is so pointed, so quaint; he is so famous a preacher; he is the mouth of the pulpit, the fulcrum of the sanctuary; sometimes the man like of Erasmus.

Suppose the educated maids of Dan Rios bolt against this Plymouth Church Circus? Will there not be a new dispensation under the spiritual essence of St. Plymouth?

A writer in the *Church Journal* refers to "notable charges" in the Protestant camps, and inquires with "errors in practice," to wit:—

Thy, Mr. with preaching in another rectory's parsonage against his will, thereby with doing an important portion of the obedient service, and doing with illicit violation.

The *Golden Age* dismisses "the proposed monument to the inventor of the telegraph," (Professor Morse), "the Plover and the Reformer," in which "a bright and earnest worker,"