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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIX.....No. 59

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

THE GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. LEATHERS, FURS, &c. at 5 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street—Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe—A. D. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. closes at 4 P. M. Evening at 7:30 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Fourth street—MOSE, and THE SAN WAI. THE RED HEAR at 2 P. M. closes at 4:30 P. M. same at 7 P. M. closes at 11 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street Broadway—JOHN'S LABOR'S LAST. at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Watkins, Miss Lada Dyan. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street—HUMPHY DUFFY AT 10 P. M. and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. closes at 4 P. M. Mr. Mr. Mr. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street—CHILDREN. FLORE BURSEHE. Begins at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROTH'S THEATRE. Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street—DEBORAH. at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. P. Jananick. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. closes at 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth street—MONEY, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Lester Wallack, Miss Jeffrey Lewis. Matinee at 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Fourth and Beeker streets—LAUREL. and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—WHITE SWAN, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROWERY THEATRE. Rowery—SUNLIGHT THROUGH THE MIST; THE FRENCH REP. Begins at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street, Brooklyn—MADELAINE, and THE HONEY MOON. Begins at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. Bowers. Matinee at 2 P. M. closes at 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 58 Broadway—T. T. BY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 21 Bovey—T. T. BY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MISTRESSERY, &c., at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street—Maiden Concert of Caroline Rich-ards-Bernard's Musical Club, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. The Thomas Symphony Concert, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner Third street—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. same at 7 P. M. closes at 11 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

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THE PILOTS OF THIS PORT, with commendable charity, have given two hundred dollars, in addition to a like sum before contributed, for the support of the poor. Acts of this kind carry their own comments.

The German Empire and the Papacy—Prince Bismarck's Communication to the Herald.

We are under many obligations to Prince Bismarck for his courtesy in communicating to our correspondent in Berlin the case of the Prussian government against the Roman Church. We promptly comply with the wish of the Imperial Chancellor that the American people should know officially what policy the German Empire will pursue in dealing with the Church question. There are few subjects more interesting to the American people than this ecclesiastical issue in Germany. In the first place, under our own institutions, we recognize a freedom so absolute in our relations with all religious denominations that we cannot comprehend such a contest in a nation as free and enlightened as Germany. Furthermore, the German character is so deeply impressed upon our country that whatever happens to Germany cannot be viewed by us with indifference. Again, the people of the United States are largely of the Protestant faith. Our Catholic fellow citizens are liberal, without any tendency to ultramontanism or the extreme pretensions of the Papacy. Above all, religion goes so deeply into society, and is so much a part of the lives of the vast majority of men and women, that a religious contest always excites sympathies of the most varied and widely extended character.

The effect of this "project of law," as communicated to the Herald by Prince Bismarck, may be briefly expressed. The Catholic Church in Prussia must become absolutely subordinate to the German Emperor. We do not understand that this proposed law interferes in any way with the conscience of the German Catholic, except so far as it may be a matter of conscience that the Pope is infallible; that his authority is supreme over all authority; that there shall be obedience to Caesar on the part of priests only so far as Caesar renders himself acceptable to the Roman Pontiff. Rigid Catholics, with ultramontane views, may at once respond that, as the infallibility of the Pope is a dogma as binding upon the conscience as the doctrine of the real presence or the arduous confession, the plan of Prince Bismarck is as much a violation of the liberty of conscience, as such a prosecution for opinion's sake as would be imprisonment for the invocation of the saints or the observance of penance during Lent. The Prince bases his law upon the proposition that the Catholic Church is a part of the machinery of government, that it is an institution of the German Empire, with its priests in the pay of the State like the officers of the army. So long as the priests are paid and are actual ministers of the civil authority they must obey that authority. This is the logical attitude of the contending powers. The Pope virtually says:—"You pay the priests of my Church as you pay the ministers of other churches. That is your custom and privilege, for they are ministers of the Empire to a certain extent, in the offices of marriage, of baptism and registration of births, of service for the dead. But to me they owe an apostolical allegiance, and, as the apostolical head of the Church, I cannot reject their fealty. They do the State a service in their sacred capacity. They oblige the State and the State acknowledges the obligation."

It is difficult in America to comprehend this position and to see the logic which we must admit belongs to each side. America avoids the embarrassment which surrounds the German Chancellor by giving all ministers of religion absolute independence. So long as the priest of any faith observes the law we admit his perfect freedom. He may teach Buddha or Islam and be as free as the men who teach the doctrines of Calvin or Wesley. The spiritual sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff does not concern us in any way. We do not hold that allegiance to Rome affects loyalty to the Union. By ignoring all religious differences, by forbidding any relations between the Church and the Commonwealth, we are never oppressed by issues like this in Germany. The natural inference would be that if the United States escapes the perplexities of Prince Bismarck by its policy the best thing for that statesman to do would be to imitate our example. But on the other hand it is held that the relations between Church and State are so intimate in the older countries, the Church has so important an influence upon the policy of the State, that it cannot be ignored. We are told that during the last war the Catholic Church in Germany was disloyal to the Empire and that the Jesuits were especially active partisans of France. It is certain that Prince Bismarck believed this, for he took the severe, and, in this nineteenth century, amazing step of dissolving the religious houses and banishing the Jesuits from German soil. It was certainly an extraordinary tribute to the power of the Order from a man as courageous as the chief of the German Empire. Since the war the moral influence of the Roman Catholic Church has been actively opposed to the unity of Germany. In France Catholic bishops have commended severely upon Prussia in public letters and speeches. The government, in obedience to Bismarck, has been compelled to silence the bishops and suppress over-zealous newspapers. In Belgium we note the ultramontane influence, and there is a rumor that Prussia threatens to vex that busy little kingdom unless her ruler imposes silence and moderation upon her priests. In all directions, therefore, Bismarck encounters the Catholic Church as a political power, and so regards it. He dismisses its priests, closes the houses of its orders, menaces neighboring nations for permitting interperate language towards the Kaiser, and, finally, despoils the home of a venerable ecclesiastical and confines him in prison for obeying the Pope in preference to the laws of the Empire.

If the Catholic Church in Germany or in France and Belgium is really a political influence, then Bismarck, as a statesman charged with the peace and honor of the Empire, must deal with it politically. In any contest of this kind we should, no matter what faith we hold, have dim and limited sympathies. We cannot help observing that the war of Bismarck upon the Papacy very much resembles the war of Luther, which culminated in the Reformation. We do not compare the monk with the statesman, and only an extravagant imagination could find many points of resemblance between the priest who defied the

Emperor Charles and the statesman who destroyed the Emperor Napoleon. But the spirit which Luther invoked with his rude, frank, earnest, flaming rhetoric, was the spirit which Bismarck invokes to-day. Luther labored to arouse the German heart against the Italian. He saw nothing but treachery and crime in the Italian nature. There was to his mind neither honor, virtue nor piety in Rome. The dagger was hidden under the cassock, the poison was in the consecrated wine. Rome was filled with devils, the chief of whom was the Pope, and these devils had been simply unchained to bring disaster upon the honest, simple, unsuspecting German people. The student of the works of Luther will remark his fidelity to this text, his persistent appeals to that spirit of nationality which has never been dead in the German heart, and which to-day, trampling upon Bonapartes and Hapsburgs and Romanoffs, passing through the fire and battles of generations, at length stands erect, free and triumphant, embodying for the first time in history an independent German nationality. Luther's war ended in the Reformation, one of the most remarkable events in the ages, and its success showed the wisdom of his fervid appeals to the pride and patriotism of Germany.

Prince Bismarck has, we can be very sure, not studied in vain the history of his native land, and if he now invokes the spirit which Luther's eloquence awoke to furious and irresistible wrath it is because he would consolidate the German nation. We can see no other reason. We shall not trouble our readers with any considerations upon the religious aspects of the controversy. Frederick the Great, the friend of Voltaire and disciple of free thinking, was a good enough "Protestant king" when an alliance with England was necessary to his campaigns. Prince Bismarck, who is, above all things, a statesman, and who cares no more about special religions than Frederick did, knows the value of the Frederick legend, and would gladly appear to the world as the champion of Protestantism and the enemy of "modern Babylon." He will fight the Church so long as it serves to consolidate Germany. Once that the union of Germany is assured, and we are satisfied that the Pope will have an easy task in resuming his old relations of concord with the German Empire.

Commerce With the Dominion.

Our neighbors across the Niagara border have been talking over commercial and economical matters with reference especially to the United States. The Dominion Board of Trade and some American delegates gathered at Ottawa and discussed reciprocity of trade, canals, the tariff and other subjects bearing upon the intercourse between the two countries and their interests. Both the Canadians and Americans favored reciprocal trade, and it must be admitted that our citizens living along the line of the Dominion and trading largely with the colonists have many interests in common. The States of the Northwest are anxiously looking for a cheaper outlet for their produce to the sea and a European market, and the people of the Dominion are ambitious to appropriate that trade. Hence Mr. McLaren, of Milwaukee, expressed the opinion that Canada is the natural outlet for the great trade of the West, and that as a consequence reciprocity would be mutually advantageous to the people of his section and the Canadians. Such a view being generally entertained by the gentlemen present, the subject of enlarging the canals and making new ones was, of course, considered. While the Canadians and our citizens of the Northwest are giving their attention to cheaper routes for their commerce by the way of the lakes and St. Lawrence the merchants and capitalists of New York should not be idle. There is no fear that any other place can supersede New York as the great commercial emporium of the American Continent, and it is certain the commanding capital and established trade of this city will outweigh advantages of other places, but it may lose relatively in the struggle for commerce if necessary improvements should be neglected. Cheap transportation for produce and less cost and greater facilities for handling it are wanted. With these there need be no apprehension of rivalry.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.—In view of the recent news from General Wolsley's expedition, claiming a complete victory over the Ashantees, but announcing the speedy return of the victorious troops to the coast—a report qualified somewhat by unofficial stories of disaster—the letter from the Herald correspondent in Africa will prove doubly interesting. Besides the graphic descriptions of camp life on the march to Coomassie, and the invaluable information in regard to the country and its inhabitants, the account of General Wolsley's personal ambition and pledge of conquest has an interest of its own. His skill as a soldier has now been fully determined, whatever the result of his expedition, and his reputation will rest upon his achievements in the battles he has already fought. Accordingly, all that our correspondent has to say of him and his expedition will enter into the estimate of his character, which must be made when the details of his late operations are received.

NO MORE FINANCIAL BALLOONING.—The St. Louis Republic is in favor of "masterly inactivity" in financial legislation. At a time when even Senator Thurman is being lectured by the democratic press of the West for opposing inflation and financial ballooning generally it is refreshing to find a Western journal steadily opposing the policy of inflation.

THE WHISKEY WAR in Greenville, Tenn., is conducted in true military style, the besiegers having erected tents in front of Mrs. Ward's saloon to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, while she has received reinforcements for carrying on the defence in the shape of a keg of whiskey sent her by the saloon keepers of Knoxville. There is something so whimsical in all this that it is doubtful if a contest so conducted can have any lasting beneficial results.

IRISH AND AMERICAN RIFLE SHOTS.—The extracts from the Dublin papers in regard to the Irish and American rifle match at Creedmoor, Long Island, which we transfer to the Herald this morning, are excellent reading, now that the terms of the match have been agreed upon. All the correspondence is now made public, and the preparations for the international contest are going forward with the best feeling on both sides. The match is likely to prove as interesting as any that has ever taken place at Wimbledon.

Simmons of Boston—Why Should Not Simmons Be Collector?

The Republic has continued with more or less success for nearly a century without hearing of Simmons. We have no doubt it could still continue without caring much for him. But suddenly Simmons comes upon us from Boston in all the magnitude of a solemn political principle. We have had many surprises from Boston—in fact, Boston is itself a surprise in some respects. But the Simmons surprise surpasses anything of its kind since the Tea Party, which was just one hundred years ago.

As we understand the Simmons surprise it is this. Simmons is an active young man whose profession is politics—a republican—an office-holder, willing to hold office, and only anxious about the rank and the pay. In the dialect of politics, Simmons has been "faithful," "true," "unflinching" and "loyal." He has "run" his conventions and "fixed" his wards, and "managed" his canoes, and altogether we may safely assume that what Simmons does not know about running and fixing and managing is not worth learning. Accordingly he has been nominated and confirmed to be Collector of the Port of Boston.

If anything seems perfectly proper in these times it is that Simmons should be Collector of the Port of Boston. For Simmons seems to be the ripest development of political utility that New England has produced for many years. But suddenly Boston assumes an angry attitude, and all the country is called upon to testify to the outrage of this selection. In the first place Mr. Dawes comes to the front with an alacrity which, had he shown it during the Credit Mobilier villany, might have diminished his income but destroyed the fraud. Then we have all the "solid men of Boston" in high anger, Judge Bigelow, E. R. Mudge, what an expressive Boston writer in the Tribune calls "the élite of our business men." The Hoar brothers are in arms. Governor Clifford, notwithstanding his bad health, is on his way to Washington. Mr. Sam Bowles burns and moans; and "a gentleman"—we again quote the Tribune—"remarked this morning that he did not believe there were twenty merchants of standing in the city of Boston who were not earnestly aroused on the subject."

Now, while we have no doubt there are twenty thousand men in Boston any one of whom would make a better Collector than Simmons, and while there are imaginary conditions of society in which such an appointment would be impossible, as things go, we are for Simmons. For, as we have said, who has "run" and "fixed" and "managed" more zealously? And are not these the accomplishments which our public service demands? It may be said that he will "run" and "fix" and "manage" for one politician and not for another. Why should we care about that? Are not all these public men as much a type of the time as Simmons? And why should we oppose the "fixing" man of one statesman only to provide for the "fixing" man of another? As to this cant about "solid men" and "the élite of our business men" it is simply moonshine. The "solid men" and the "élite" are more responsible for the condition of affairs which germinates a Simmons than any other. They neglect their duties as citizens, they stand aloof from politics, they permit the ignorant and designing to control the suffrage—they simply make money and care nothing for the public welfare. What right have the Boston muslin-and-beans "élite" to interfere now, to intrude upon the President's tardy protests and convictions? The President may say, and say truly:—"Gentlemen, you are strange to me in public life. I never see or hear of you in Boston when elections are taking place, or when political conventions are in session. If you mean to have collectors after your own heart why do you shirk your duty as citizens and abandon all voice in public affairs to the Simmons class? I take the tools as I find them, and I find nothing better in your Massachusetts politics than a Simmons. True, there is a Butler Simmons and a Hoar Simmons, and a Dawes Simmons, but, with submission, you must let me choose my own particular quality of Simmons. Now, instead of coming to me and asking me to listen to your cant and nonsense about purity and reform and honesty, instead of devolving upon me the duty of revolutionizing the politics of Massachusetts, go home and do it yourselves. You are lazy and indifferent and unpatriotic and selfish, you neglect your obligations as citizens, you are immersed in money-getting, you allow the State to pass into the hands of Simmons, you permit Simmons to come to Congress, to hold elective offices, to become the expression of the dignity of Massachusetts, and then come crawling and whimpering to me to change all! You must know that without the Simmons who control Congress and the States I could not conduct public affairs for a week. No, gentlemen, you have made me the slave of political utility by your apathy and selfishness. Since I am its slave I take as good a specimen as I can find—and that is Simmons. If you have a better name him, but do not talk to me about virtue or public morals. Gentlemen, my trade is to govern these United States, and I cannot do it with virtue and public morals, because they will not aid me. I must have Simmons, and one Simmons is about as good as any other."

If the President were to address these words to the "élite" of Boston the country would say he spoke the truth. The "élite" are alone responsible for Simmons. When they do their duty as citizens we shall have a different class of men in public life.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN is making progress, but it is to be hoped the liberal government will be able to satisfy the revolutionists by curtailing the power of the lords of the soil. It is the old story of the tenant of the land at war with his feudal baron, fought for the first time in Japan. The Japanese are too rapidly taking a place among the progressive nations of the world to allow the producing classes to be oppressed and robbed by the nobles, and the struggle is a direct result of the policy which has given the Empire the high place it now occupies. Even Japan must overthrow her barons.

THE PANAMA FIRE.—Another great fire has taken place—this time in the city of Panama, in Central America. The loss is very heavy, and will be severely felt in a city exposed to so many evils as to be utterly unable to endure a calamity of this kind.

A New Use for the Fourth of July.

Are we to wait fifteen years before the obstructions at Hell Gate are suddenly dropped into an all but bottomless pit? After the United States government has allowed a liberal expenditure for the difficult excavations already made beneath that dangerous channel are we, in the name of "economy," to be compelled to postpone the most important engineering improvement connected with the prosperity of New York? We think not. The time has come when the intricate mine which has been in process of elaboration should be prepared for the grand explosion. Year after year, on each successive Fourth of July, we have been promised a finale. On that, our nation's birthday, we were to have a new gateway opened to commerce; steamers, which now find their channel via the Narrows, were to pass inside of Montauk Point and secure their hawsers to stone docks along the northern shore of the Sound. We confess that there was a strong hope that the commerce of New York might find wharves and piers on the Sound shore of Westchester county. Now we can entertain no such reasonable hope, if Congress is to refuse the adequate appropriation. Sooner or later the money must be voted. Shall it be provided now, when it can be the most usefully and expeditiously employed, or at a future time, when the subterranean galleries already excavated have become uncompleted things of the past, like the huge frames of incipient men-of-war which have been rotting at our navy yards during many years? It is not only a question of the prosperity and growth of New York; but if the ugly obstructions are removed the passage to Europe will be shortened by twelve hours and fifty tons of coal per day will be saved to every steamer plying the Atlantic Ocean to and from New York.

The McNamara Case and Public Sympathy.

To-day the inquest in the McNamara case is to be held by Coroner Wolman. It is to be hoped that Coroner Wolman will prove himself equal to the occasion and that no mandrin sentimentality or corrupt political influence will be allowed to stand in the way of a fair examination and a righteous verdict. Already a serious mistake has been made by accepting bail for the murderer Leahy. The accused ought to have been held in custody until after the Coroner's inquest. Coroner Leahy has found out his mistake, and the re-arrest of Leahy proves that the Coroner is anxious to do what is right. The letters which we have been publishing in the Herald day after day since the murder was committed show that the public mind is greatly excited, and that the question is being seriously asked whether we are not more in danger at the hands of the licensed police than at the hands of the midnight burglar. A more lawless act was never committed than that committed by Detective Leahy, when, without a warrant, he forced an entrance into McNamara's house. The shooting of the unfortunate man who properly resisted intrusion revealed on the part of the detective a ruffianly spirit, the expression of which ought, by some severe example, to be rendered impossible for the future. If policemen are to be allowed with impunity to make our homes insecure and our lives unsafe the end cannot be far distant. We expect that Coroner Wolman will to-day do his duty.

President Thiers and His Album.

Very late in life President Thiers has come to the conclusion that the Republic is the only government suited to France. Pity he did not come to this conclusion at an earlier day! Since 1830 how much in this direction he might have accomplished! To the man who, in an immortal work, has glorified the First Napoleon, and who, until lately, was the faithful and devoted servant of the House of Orleans, the republican idea came slowly; and it must be admitted that his conversion has come late. Still, better late than never. It is gratifying to know that by many his conversion is believed to be sincere. Let us hope that the album sent by his friends in New York will have the effect of holding him steadfast in the faith.

The Kentucky Democracy.—Ex-Governor Bramlette is opposing the nominee of the recent Democratic Convention, at Frankfort, on the ground that he belongs to a class of men who were willing to take amnesty for themselves but are unwilling to forgive those who defeated them in the late civil war. This is sensible and well timed, though it is deplorable that any such issue is necessary anywhere. What the South needs is to forget all differences engendered by the war, for by nursing these feelings federal tyranny is almost certain to find excuse for the exercise of harsh measures.

ANOTHER DAYDEN has been disavowed, the German pretender to the throne of Louis XVI. being thrown out of Court. There are so many claimants to the French throne, royal and imperial, and there have been so many Dauphins found in all parts of the world, that France is a worse afflicted country than even England with her Tichborne or the United States with body servants of General Washington.

MORE EXECUTIONS.—We are compelled to record two more executions for murder this morning, notwithstanding we may do violence to General Butler's feelings in thus printing the news. Disregard of human life has become so common that laxity in enforcing the death penalty is no longer safe. Hanging is a barbarous method of suppressing crime, but while the death penalty remains it must be as sternly enforced in all cases as in those of the two wretches who were hanged yesterday.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF TEXAS.—The Texas State tax, assessed for the year 1873, was \$1,113,000; but fully this amount is already due upon State warrants, for deficiencies in appropriations and to the School fund. The warrants are at a discount, and consequently the collectors of taxes buy them up with the money received from the taxpayers, and pay them into the Treasury instead of the money. The State is thus left without the means of paying the current expenses of the government. Governor Coke is anxious to fund this floating debt, but some of the newspapers prefer the issue of a new loan. The Governor's plan seems to favor of repudiation, but if it can be made to work fairly toward the holders of warrants it would be preferable in the end to the issue of a new loan. After the example

set by other Southern States Texas would find it advantageous to avoid entering the markets of the world with her bonds.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has arrived at the Everett House. General Keimlein, of the Spanish Army, is at the New York Hotel. Colonel Pitts Henry Warren, of Iowa, is staying at the Hoffman House. Congressman S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, is stopping at the New York Hotel. Judge Charles Andrews, of the Court of Appeals, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Trinity College, Hartford, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. Baron H. de Bussiere, of France, is temporarily residing at the Starbuck House. Captain A. H. Nickerson, United States Army, has quarters at the Glenham Hotel. Professor Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey, has apartments at the Brevoort House. Comptroller Nelson K. Hopkins arrived from Albany yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-President Biez, of St. Domingo, returned to the Brevoort House yesterday, from Washington. Mr. Bartholdi, the new Minister of France to Washington, will start from Havre to-day, the 28th inst. Minister Washburne gave a banquet in his honor on the 9th inst. Dr. Edward Warren, formerly of Baltimore, Md., has assumed the duties of surgeon-in-chief on the staff of the Khedive of Egypt. Since his arrival in Egypt he has rapidly gained the favor of the Khedive. Recently he was accorded the titles and honors of a bey by a special firman of the Khedive, issued as a reward to Dr. Warren for saving the life of the Minister of War by a remarkable surgical operation. How hard it is for a talking politician to be consistent may be gathered from the following criticism of M. Louis Blanc. If all critics were as exacting as the one exposed here, the polky tinkers subject to their remarks would speedily become either lunatics, or like Bismarck and Ben Butler, careless of carping.—Scene, the lobby of the French National Assembly—First citizen to comrade, "You do not like Citizen Blanc?" "No." "But why?" "Because he is always in contradiction with himself." "You are jesting, surely!" "No; for here is an example. He says that real workmen ought only to sleep for three hours, and his speeches last four."

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.—Lucia. The magnetism of a great name is all-powerful in opera. When the millennium comes perhaps a good ensemble will be preferred to the glitter of a single star; but that desirable epoch is yet far distant. The mere announcement of Mme. Christine Nilsson's first appearance in the city was sufficient to crowd the Academy of Music from parquet to dome, while the recent performance of a new and splendidly mounted work, "Aida," were thrice attended. The opera last evening was "Lucia," perhaps the one in which the transcendent talents of the Swedish Nightingale shine with brightest lustre. From the scene with Edgardo, in the first act, to the last paroxysm of a crazed mind, when the bride of Lammermoor rushes from the bridal chamber covered with the blood of her husband, whose life she has attempted, the singing and acting of Mme. Nilsson arrest attention and command admiration. The first scene, both preceding and following the grand sextet, "Chi mi irrena," is interpreted by her in a perfect whirlwind of passion. The crystalline purity of her voice, so true in its color, so full of measures of the rôle, so resonant in its expression and brilliant in its dramatic fire, and her rare histrionic quality, such as many an actress might sigh for, are displayed in their best lights in Donizetti's opera. Bouquets and applause were liberally bestowed upon her. The Edgardo of Nilsson's capouli possesses the qualities of intense earnestness and considerable activity in acting, combined with corresponding vocal elements. The music which she places for us in her voice and necessitates efforts we could easily be desirable. Yet the admirable school in which she has been trained, and the perfect training shown in some scenes of the opera, notably in the sextet. M. Maurel essayed the rôle of Ashton for the first time, and acquitted himself in the best style. No more valuable or better deserved compliment can be paid to M. Maurel than to say that he honors and fills all the requirements of any rôle he undertakes, so it was last night. His impersonation of the brother of Lucia was full of fire, spirit and intelligence. The other characters do not call for special remark.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

An "American Idyl" is announced at Niblo's Garden. The usual matinees will be given at all the theatres to-day. Campanini sings at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening. A matinee of "Aida" will be given to-day at the Academy of Music. Theodore Thomas' fourth symphony soirée takes place to-night at Steinway Hall. M. Louis Dacheaux's choral singing "Stabat Mater" at St. Ann's church to-morrow night. A Philharmonic rehearsal took place yesterday at the Academy, the feature being Hoff's "Leonore" symphony. Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard's Musical Union gives a farewell "Oldfolds" matinee at Steinway Hall to-day. The charity benefit to which we have so frequently alluded will come off at the Academy of Music this evening. Miss Maggie Mitchell is acting as far West as St. Joseph, Mo. Her fiancée seems to retain all its old charm over theatre-goers. Miss Lucile Western is at Syracuse. She is acting in "East Lynne"—a statement, which, by the by, it is almost unnecessary to make. Lotta will shortly appear at a theatre in this city. It would be pleasant to have her appear in plays in which there is more of the actress and less of the prima donna. Jannaschek plays this afternoon for the last time Lady Dedlock and Hortense in "Chezney Wood." This evening she enacts Deborah, one of her strongest parts, and one which Ristori years ago made memorable here. Next Saturday evening M. Juigné is to take a benefit at the Lyceum Theatre. The pieces will be "L'Intortunée Caroline," first act of "Mousquetaires in Vivandière," "Le Petit Pifferaro," and "Après le Bal." This bill is a versatile one and will give room for good acting. "Charity" is admitted on all hands, so far as the criticisms of English journals are concerned, to be an excellent play. Whether it is so excellent to have a long run in this city remains to be seen. That was unfortunately the case with "Pygmalion and Galatea." ART NOTES. Mr. Constant Mayer is finishing, at his studio, No. 1,155 Broadway, a life-size portrait of General Sheridan. He has also just completed two other oil paintings. One of these represents two orphan sisters, drawn near together in their sorrow as they go through their early morning devotions in a private chapel. The other shows a young girl seated upon a fragment of rock beside a piece of water. The picture is named "Waiting," and indicates the impatience of the trusting place when one party has kept appointment and the other is a little tardy. To-day and this evening are the last opportunities for viewing the water colors at the Academy of design. We understand that in spite of much dismal weather the exhibition has been a success, and a good many pictures have been sold, the receipts from visitors being very respectable. Mr. Archibald Johnston is preparing a sale of his next Tuesday and Wednesday at his gallery, No. 31 Nassau street. He announces landscape and figure pieces by Charles Hue, Muchachin, Verboeckhoven, Hoff, Koek Koek, Felix Zehn, Dupré, Diaz, Kawassag, Damschroeder, Verschuur, Ou, Koers, Schaeffels, De Meis, Croysey, Beard, Barraud Johnson, Cleas, J. R. Gifford, Keonats, He Haas, Bellows, Hart and Bierstadt. Mr. K. L. Moore, of No. 31 Union square, is getting ready an exhibition of pictures which promises to be interesting and important. It will consist exclusively of American paintings. Artists in New York generally are hard at work preparing for the spring exhibition at the Academy.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1874. In the Legislature to-day the Ten Hour Law was again under discussion on the motion to reconsider its passage to be engrossed. President Logg voted upon the first time, and, on the second reconsideration; so the bill has passed the Senate.