

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NOW.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Rector streets—TALKING AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M. (Closes at 10:15 P. M.)

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—DONALD MCKAY, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.) Oliver Doolittle

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—OVER THE PLAINS, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 225 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M. (Closes at 10:30 P. M.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—DAVEY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 10:30 P. M.) Mr. Frank Mayo

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue—French Opera Boule—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOIT, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 10:45 P. M.) Mile. Marie Allice

WILD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Thirtieth street—SIMBLE JIM, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.) BEATHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.)

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—CLARITY, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 10:30 P. M.) Mr. Clark, Miss Ada Dyas

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue—Opera Troupe—L'ES HUGUENOTS, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.) Mile. Nissen, Mile. Marzi and Miss Gary; Campanini and Martel

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third street—HEMPY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 7:45 P. M. (Closes at 10:45 P. M.) Mr. G. L. Fox

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 214 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 10:30 P. M.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Third Avenue and Twenty-third street—MACBETH, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 10:45 P. M.) Mile. Fanny Janaschek

BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street, Brooklyn—LE DEU, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.) Mrs. J. B. Booth

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth street—HEIR-AT-LAW, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.) Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffrey Lewis

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.)

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street, near Sixth Avenue—NGRO MIN-STRELL, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 11 P. M.)

COLONNEUM. Broadway, corner FIFTH and SIXTH STREETS—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, at 8 P. M. (Closes at 10:30 P. M.) same at 7 P. M. (Closes at 10 P. M.)

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 8, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather will be clear.

THE NAVAL REVIEW in Florida has ended. According to our special despatch from Key West Commodore Parker brought the famous "function" to a close by manoeuvring the four monitors—Mahopoc, Manhattan, Saugus and Ajax.

TOO BAD.—With the sanction of the Court of Common Pleas the Mayor of Philadelphia has proclaimed that no more liquor shall be sold in that city on the Sabbath. What will become of the sixty thousand habitual tipplers?

THE INDIANS at Red Cloud Agency and the surrounding resorts appear to have delayed their threatened scalping campaign for a time. General Sheridan believes, however, that as soon as the grass grows there will be something stronger than prayers and good intentions needed to preserve the hair of the farmers on the border settlements.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL MURDERER AND SUICIDE.—We have a report this morning of an attempt at murder and suicide at Wallingford, Conn. A Swede entered a factory, filled with workmen, where he fired twelve shots, wounding only two persons and killing no one. He afterwards made an equally unsuccessful attempt to kill himself. This man, whether sane or insane, has the homicidal propensity fully developed, and it is fortunate that his first crime was committed in a State where he will be cared for for the rest of his life.

POLITICS IN OHIO.—According to the Cincinnati Commercial, which has no standing in the republican party, the prospects of the Ohio democrats in the next election are not so flattering as most people suppose. The Legislature has done nothing, and the effort at redistricting the State into Congressional districts is likely to prove as partisan and disgraceful as under republican rule. It seems impossible that a party which has come into power after many years of opposition could thus feebly throw away the prize; but greed and corruption have so demoralized our politics that we can scarcely expect any political organization to retain power by wise legislation and the force of a virtuous example.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CARLISTS.—Day after day we are compelled by cable despatches to think of Spain and her curiously perplexed affairs. After all we have heard Bilbao has not yet fallen. The town is still loyal and holds out against the Carlists. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the reign of Amadeus Serrano went North and speedily made an end of all public Carlist demonstrations. Serrano's leniency on that occasion has been rewarded with a world of trouble, not to himself alone, but to his predecessors in office. One of our items of news gives us to understand that the government has sixty-five thousand soldiers in the North fighting against the Carlists. We had no idea that the Carlists were so strong that they could hold out against so powerful an army. We suspect that the sixty-five thousand look better on paper than on the field of battle. Sixty-five thousand well armed, well drilled, capable men, led by competent officers, ought in one month to make an end of the Carlist insurrection, limited as that insurrection now is.

The Tichborne Case—Was There a Conspiracy?

Orton is safe for fourteen years, and the Tichborne estates are secure from his endeavors. It can scarcely be said that they were secure until the verdict that he had been guilty of forgery in signing the name of Roger Tichborne, and of perjury in swearing that it was his own name, had assigned him an individuality inconsistent with his claim. It was proved to the satisfaction of the jury clearly that the fat man from Wagga Wagga was not Tichborne, and also, apparently, that he was Orton, and the verdict rendered after a full investigation of these points must forever close the door to any attempt of his on those particular estates. This was not done by the result of the previous trial, in which there was no verdict, the claimant's counsel accepting a nonsuit in his process to obtain a special property, and the counsel of the holder of the property being glad to get rid of him on those terms. But the claimant, for anything the first trial did to hinder him, might at any time, if money could have been raised from the gullible, have launched a new scheme for gaining possession of some other rich slice of the Tichborne property, and experience has shown that the speculation would have been far from desperate. His little games, however, are at an end, and he has abundance of time for reflection on the mutual relations of men with money and men with brains, and may wisely ponder the accidents that happen when a man with a fair proportion of brains has not enough to know exactly how to use what he has.

It is now proposed in England to pursue this subject further, and to follow up the triumph over the central figure in the story by prosecuting for conspiracy some of the persons who helped him in his long battle with the law. Although the Tichborne estates are quite safe from this odd adventurer there are some other estates in England whose value will be the greater for the negative guarantee which may make it dangerous to help on with one's funds the speculation to defraud a rightful heir by legal processes. This case is a good post on which to nail a notice to sharpers, and justice in England is not likely to miss so admirable an opportunity to deliver a stroke in the interest of property. In the interest of public justice, pure and simple, moreover, it seems wise to pursue those supporters, but for whom the punishment of the individual rogue would have been far easier; who alone made it possible for the case to swell to the wonderful dimensions it assumed; who enabled a shrewd, unscrupulous confidence man to defy for years the justice of a whole nation; and who did all this, not conscientiously, nor mistakenly, nor in sympathy, as was pretended, with a victim of oppression, but absolutely from the speculative point of view; who sustained the case because they had invested in it; who cared not a button for right or wrong, but who had put their money in an undertaking to capture by plausible pretense a vast property, looking only for a profitable return. Such conduct must be made dangerous. Properly governed States must notify their citizens that there is a limit to the range of speculation, and the English government is apparently of opinion that it cannot more effectively give this notice than by criminally pursuing men who have obtained a meretricious fame by violating this principle.

That there was a Tichborne conspiracy seems to us very clear. It probably first assumed definite shape in Australia. To that land of the loose life natural to new countries, and swarming with eager schemers, prepared to take every chance for fortune, the English papers regularly brought an advertisement for a lost heir. In order to make the matter easier for anybody disposed to undertake the return of this heir he was described somewhat minutely, and the fact was dwelt upon that he had sailed for Australia. Any bereaved mother announcing sufficiently to the world in this way that she has lost her son, and that he is the heir to enormous estates, is sure to find him sooner or later, or to find some one just as good if "the gulls have washed him down." Some sharp Australian solicitors addressed the bereaved parent, and drew from her many letters eking out the inadequate information of the advertisements. In time they became by this means well acquainted with the story, and searching the country, perhaps in good faith, and failing to find the heir, they at least found some one who filled the bill in many points, and whose resemblance to the real Tichborne has proved sufficient to puzzle many honest people. He was dissimilar as to rotundity, but not otherwise, and it is noteworthy that none of the Australian descriptions touches the point of the slight figure of the missing man. With a man who physically met all the conditions known to them the Australian projectors seem to have proceeded with system to prepare him intellectually, and Orton's knowledge of Tichborne facts shows at every step of the way the unmistakable indications of cramming. He knew nearly all those external facts that inquiry could command and industry acquire; but aside from that line he was lost. He knew a great deal, enough to startle people who did not reflect that for years shrewd men had made it a study to prepare him in this respect, and yet he was ignorant of points apparently trivial, the little domestic detail, the still life of the picture, with which the real man was assuredly familiar, and could never have forgotten. Stronger resemblances than that of Orton to Tichborne was to face—which was yet sufficient to impose upon some dull people—are seen every day in every great city; but the most was made of it by the adroit projectors of the great attempt. With all that could be done in Australia they seem to have felt that the case needed on the pretender's part some personal acquaintance with the scenes in which Tichborne's life was passed, and hence upon his arrival in England, before rushing to the arms of "his friends," Orton went surreptitiously to see the places as to which his knowledge was likely to be well fitted in the courts. The remarkable fact that Lady Tichborne recognized the claimant as her son helped his case wonderfully, peculiar as were the circumstances under which the man from Wagga Wagga received a visit from the lady he claimed as a mother.

Exactly what ramifications the conspiracy had in England may never be known; but it became necessary to raise money in large sums to continue the battle, and the money was raised, and men of the class who furnished the funds in this case do not part

with their money lightly. If the investigation of the conspiracy uncovers the history in all these details it will be the most wonderful social romance of our times.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the Tichborne case is the exposure it has made of the inadequacy for practical occasions of the cumbrous system of English law and of its absolute unfitness for any other purpose than to make the fortunes of the lawyers. Orton has shown that property in England, which the law is more especially contrived to protect, is as much at the mercy of a bold adventurer as ever a traveller's purse was at the mercy of a highwayman. It has cost the Tichborne family well nigh half a million dollars to save their property from the grasp of this man, and of course there is no opportunity to recover the money so spent. If a system of jurisprudence will permit a fellow who starts up like a mushroom in some obscure corner to compel property owners to stand on their defence to that extent, the proprietors of smaller estates must surrender at once under pain of finding themselves, after the loss of their property, overwhelmed with debt. And of Magna Charta, which says that justice shall not be sold, they still prate in England as if it had some vitality.

Orton fought English justice at bay through two remarkable trials and on one actually made a drawn battle, and this, it is evidently appreciated, is a very dangerous example; and, to deter others from working the fruitful field it indicates, an example must be made in the punishment of all who aided, even though to establish complicity may occupy the courts another year and delay ordinary proceedings for that length of time. If the Judge be condemned when the guilty are acquitted, that jurisprudence should be equally condemned which, to punish one rogue or one set of rogues, must deny justice to a whole nation for upwards of a year.

Mr. Wood on the National Finances.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives having met for debate on the tax bills, Mr. Fernando Wood delivered a long and critical speech on the financial condition and policy of the government. It was, in the main, a reply to Mr. Dawes, but covered more ground than the statement of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and closed with fifteen specific charges against the administration, some of which were well founded and others based only on the partisanship of an ambitious democratic leader. Mr. Wood argued, as we have repeatedly asserted, that the proper way to relieve the embarrassment of the Treasury Department is to reduce expenditures, and not either to borrow money or increase taxation. The estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1875, as submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted to three hundred and nineteen million dollars. Mr. Wood says this sum is at least fifty or sixty millions too much, and should be reduced to two hundred and fifty million dollars. Allowing a hundred millions for interest on the debt and thirty millions for pensions there would be left a hundred and twenty millions for the ordinary and current expenses of the different departments of government. This is over fifty millions more than the total expenditures immediately before the war. The growth of the country and necessary business of the government do not call for such additional sum. Apart from the debt interest and pensions there is really no expenditure resulting from the war and but little more is absolutely needed than in 1860. But admitting a liberal margin for increase of population and business in the several departments a hundred and twenty millions should be ample. The government ought not to require more than two hundred and fifty millions. Mr. Wood said properly that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had not proposed any definite and practical plan to meet the exigencies of the case. There has been a great deal of talk about retrenchment, so as to make the expenditures meet the income without increasing taxes or adding to the debt, and some spasmodic efforts have been made to pare down expenses in certain departments to the amount of twenty millions or so; but no thorough and comprehensive plan has been proposed. The whole machinery of government remains on the war basis of cost, and difficult as it may be to bring Congress and the administration to economical peace ideas and practice, this ought to be done to save the country from a state of bankruptcy and corruption.

Sir Garnet Wolsley and the Ashantees.

For some days past our news from Ashanteo and the headquarters of the British army has been strangely confused and contradictory. The truth seems at last to have been reached. An official despatch has been received in London, at the War Office, from Sir Garnet Wolsley, dated the 7th of last month, announcing the capture and destruction by fire of the Ashanteo capital, the flight of the King and the homeward march of the British troops. The despatch also announces that "messengers had just arrived requesting a treaty of peace." Sir Garnet concludes by saying that he intends to remain, with the native troops, until the 13th or 14th, to allow time for negotiations. The destruction of Coomassie by fire is suggestive, if not of severe fighting, at least of a terrible revenge, and seems to corroborate the report of yesterday, that the original overtures for peace were "treacherous and part of a plot intended to lure the army to destruction." We are no longer in doubt as to the success of the expedition. It is strange, however, that the British troops should have been allowed to go coastwards, and before a treaty of peace was signed. All this will, no doubt, be fully explained by and by. Meanwhile, we can see but little glory resulting from this expedition, either to Sir Garnet Wolsley or to the British government. Compared with the Magdala affair, which, after all, was only a military exploit, this thing of Coomassie is poor, and not a little contemptible. It might have been better managed and it might have led to grander results.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—In ten years the expenditure for cleaning the streets of the city has swelled from \$13,500 to \$1,000,000. At the same rate of increase it would amount in 1884 to upwards of \$70,000,000; and there is no reason for the past increase that is not equally good for the continued increase in the same degree. No one, of course, believes for a

moment that it costs to clean the streets what the city is made to pay—nor even that it would cost that if the streets were actually cleaned and kept clean. From \$400,000 to \$500,000 of the money actually spent goes surreptitiously into the pockets of thrifty city magnates, upon whom the fate of Tweed has had no other effect than to put them on their guard as to the necessity of stealing carefully.

Brightening Skies.

March comes angrily, but we have hopes that her anger will not live long, that it will soon pass into springtime and flowers. We have had a hard winter, beginning with the shadow of the panic, and the still more terrible spectre of the famine. The sudden convulsions of business, the shrinking of values, the distrust that came upon capital and industry and the failure of so many large business houses and enterprises at the beginning of winter brought famine to thousands of homes where thrift had always dwelt, and, with thrift, comfort and peace. But for the resolution and promptitude of our humane citizens, by their churches, their societies, their missionary institutions, their asylums for the poor and houses of refuge and industry, there is no knowing how widely spread the calamity might have become. But, thanks to that silent and cheerful spirit of benevolence which underlies the American character, the danger has been averted and destroyed.

With the lifting of this cloud other clouds even more ominous rise and pass away. Business, which has been dormant if not dead, during this hard winter, shows signs of new life. A glance at our columns this morning will show what, in the language of the Washington weather sages, would be "clearing skies, with probabilities of fair weather." The advertising columns of the Herald present the business probabilities as accurately as the signal officers in Washington prophesy the weather. Over fifty-eight columns of advertisements compel us to issue a quadruple sheet, and, from the indications, we shall soon be compelled to issue quadruple and perhaps quintuple sheets on days through the week. This duty was partly imposed upon us last spring, and we shall probably have it this year at even an earlier period. The business pulse of the country shows more and more activity; healthy currents of life find their way into the channels and arteries of the whole business system. It may not be without interest to our readers to know that we have, in response to the law of progress and growth which is as binding upon the Herald now as at any time in its history, made arrangements to meet any demand upon our business. Our quadruple paper this morning is largely printed upon a press which issues the whole paper in a single sheet—the largest sized press in America, and perhaps in the world. This result is that the Herald reaches the reader as complete as a printed book or pamphlet, and every purchaser knows he has the whole paper, with no "missing" inside or outside sheets.

New branches of business present renewed activity. In real estate, especially, there are abundant signs of progress and prosperity. New York keeps on in her imperial career, unchecked by storm or wave. There may be a shock now and then, a gale or a hurricane, a consequent shortening of sail and pausing in her career; but the old ship only moves on and on to the haven of her splendid destiny. Let us have rapid transit, and the imagination will not easily comprehend that destiny. The New York of to-day will only be a section of the magnificent metropolis of the future, as the New York of the last generation was but a section of the present metropolis. Let us have the means of going from the Herald office as far as Yonkers or New Rochelle in a half hour, and all that beautiful and picturesque Westchester, with its rivers and hills and islands, and its memories of our Revolutionary past, will become a part of the great city, and our Central Park will be as much our city centre as Hyde Park is the centre of London.

The Death of Cespedes.

Trenchery delivered the Cuban leader to the vengeance of his enemies. A wretched negro prisoner, in order to save his own life, led the Spanish troops to the place of concealment of the ex-President. Unable to escape, Cespedes faced his pursuers and fell, pistol in hand, riddled with bullets. Such a death became his life and it cannot but increase the sympathy felt with the Cuban cause. Except the satisfaction of their vengeance, the death of Cespedes will bring no advantage to the Spaniards. The insurrection does not rest on the courage or patriotism of any leader, but draws its strength from the intense hatred of the Cuban people to Spanish rule. As in the case of Agramonte, the death of Cespedes may arouse the Cubans to new efforts for vengeance and bring new recruits to the insurgent standard. The Spanish authorities imagined that with the death of Agramonte and Cespedes the struggle would come to an end, but we venture to predict that the course of the war will not be influenced in the least, though both these gallant men have passed away. This year has been one of varied triumph and ill fortune to the fighting Cubans. They have lost many bold and noble spirits, but this is partly due to the new and bolder tactics they have adopted. On the other hand, they have won signal victories and forced the Spanish government to admit the formidable character of the insurrection. The death of Cespedes, owing to his deposition from power, has lost its political significance, but there will be felt a general regret that so grand a character has been swept from the world's stage. It will be some consolation to his sorrowing family to know that his mission was done, and that Cuba must ever esteem him among the noblest and bravest of her children.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The difficulty of getting our religious correspondents to deal with current topics and phases of moral and religious thought, aside from abstruse subjects and stereotyped doctrines and dogmas, has been frequently forced upon us. And the greater difficulty of eliciting the best minds and the best thoughts in this direction has also been too painfully apparent in the past. But our readers must have noticed, for a couple of Sundays, communications in the Herald signed "Climax," of more than ordinary thought and treatment of the subjects handled. We publish to-day another from the same pen on a subject of

permanent as well as passing interest to Christians everywhere—religious revivals. The strictures which our correspondent makes on the conduct of revivals are, to our own experience, too well merited to be objected to, and our Methodist friends who may feel particularly aggrieved by them can remove the causes which have called them forth. "Climax" furnishes them, also, with some excellent suggestions for the conduct of future revival meetings.

To-day's Pulpit Topics.

The topic that is likely to produce the greatest degree of friction in the religious community is that announced by Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, as his morning theme—"Infant Baptism a Hindrance to Christian Union." The Doctor, it is well known, is an ultra close communionist, ready at all times to take up arms in defence of his denominational principles or prejudices. The topic chosen by him to-day indicates his readiness to accept all the odds against him on believers' baptism as a prerequisite to interchurch communion. It is substantially a challenge to Pedobaptists to meet the issue and defend infant baptism if they can. We shall await with interest his onset on the ranks of the enemy.

Not so controversial, though indicating pugnacity, is the topic chosen by Rev. Mr. Corbit, of Brooklyn, for his pulpit consideration this morning. "Life's Battle" is evidently a battle in which we are all more or less engaged. If Mr. Corbit can give us from his half-century experience some instructions in spiritual tactics we may be able in life's battle to come off victorious. This should be his aim. And while he talks, also, about curiosity, he should remember that, though it has increased the sorrow and woe of humanity, it has also very materially added to our blessings and benefits. We do not know any better place for the Church to be than just where it is—in the world—provided, however, that the dividing line between both is kept steadily prominent. Mr. Sweetser has promised to tell us some things about the Church and the World. And as one of the most important constituent elements in either or both is children, Mr. Pullman will tell us how we should deal with children. We must presume he has a large domestic experience with his subject, which he will publish for the benefit of others less favored than he.

There are many persons who think this is the most joyous age of the world; that there are to-day more elements existing among men conducive to happiness than ever existed before. They are, doubtless, right. But every bright cloud has also a dark side. Every painting must have its shading, and its this litesome, happy, joyous age has its periods of sadness too. Dr. Porteus, of London, whose brief experience here and more extended experience in England must have made him familiar with his subject, will tell his Brooklyn friends something about the "Sadness of the Age." And as we all need the sympathetic word or the friendly help of some one in our hours of sadness, Mr. Hoyt will tell us how we can make Christ our friend, and take Him with us in all our walks in this life and beyond, where sadness and sorrow cannot overtake us. We commend these topics to-day to our readers for their consideration and reflection.

Soup Kitchens.

The unusual severity of the storm has postponed the spring; and although we may feel that the stress of the winter is over, still there is abundant work for those who mean to do their part towards alleviating the condition of the poor. We believe when the history of the efforts and achievements of private charity is written it will show that New York has been magnificent in her charity, and that good deeds have been done by thousands, with abundant and happy results.

The operations of the soup kitchens now under the management of Messrs. Delmonico have been most successful. These kitchens are established in thirteen sections of the city, as follows:—

- Fourth precinct, No. 327 Water street, Captain Uman.
Sixth precinct, No. 110 Centre street, Captain Kennedy.
Seventh precinct, No. 79 East Broadway, Captain Mount.
Eighth precinct, No. 114 Wooster street, Captain Williams.
Ninth precinct, No. 235 Second Avenue, Captain Murphy.
Thirteenth precinct, No. 224 Delancey street, Captain Hedden.
Fourteenth precinct, No. 53 Spring street, Captain Cliney.
Fifteenth precinct, No. 302 Avenue A, Captain Tryan.
Nineteenth precinct, Second Avenue, corner of Sixty-third street, Captain Gunner.
Twentieth precinct, No. 511 West Twenty-ninth street, Captain McElwain.
Twenty-first precinct, No. 218 East Thirty-fourth street, Captain Alford.
Twenty-second precinct, Tenth Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, Captain Kullia.
Twenty-ninth precinct, Thirty-first street, near Seventh Avenue, Captain McLaughlin.

These soup kitchens, it will be seen, only embrace those sections of the city where want existed without means for supplying the want. In the Third, Fifth and Twenty-seventh precincts, for instance, there are institutions already established. In some precincts, like the First, the efforts of Messrs. Delmonico to establish kitchens have failed because of the apathy or indolence of the police captains. A formal application to the Captain of the First precinct received no attention. This circumstance is worthy of being examined by the Police Board. Generally speaking, Messrs. Delmonico have been well served by the captains of police. Officers of humanity and ability like Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, and Captains Murphy, Mount, Uman and Killilea deserve the highest praise for their energy in supporting the movement. The result is that eighteen ranges are now in working order, and two thousand five hundred gallons of soup are furnished daily. This will continue until the winter is over, and, in union with the efforts of other associations and institutions, already abundantly noticed in our columns, the result will be comfort and health, and life, perhaps, to hundreds of the worthy poor. We may say, also, that Messrs. Delmonico have shown the utmost energy and liberality in organizing these kitchens. They show what the resources of a vast business can accomplish when anything is to be promptly and thoroughly done.

The question as to whether the providing of soup and other food for the poor is really a relief to the needy or an encouragement of mendicancy has been a great deal discussed. We entirely agree with those who feel that the promiscuous distribution of any charity is a temptation to idleness, and we should be glad

to see some system perfected that will make it unnecessary. But we have had an exceptional case this winter, just as in Ireland in 1848, or in India at the present time. Nothing would be more absurd, for instance, than for the British Cabinet to discuss the wisdom of sending rice to India, or the soundness of the political economy of employing Hindoo coolies of high caste to work upon roads. There is not a political economist in the kingdom who would approve of these things as measures of administration. Yet every Englishman knows they must be done as matters of life and death. So in New York. We were in presence of a danger as painful, if not so vast, as the famine, and our duty was not to discuss charity as a system of public policy, but to provide immediate food for the starving. When the famine in India is over the statesmen may devise means to prevent its recurrence. Now that our distress is over, let us devise means to prevent the recurrence of the suffering that came with the winter. It is only by studying what has been done thus far that we can prepare ourselves for any similar emergency should it unhappily arise in the future.

Voices of the Religious Press.

The Christian Union treats in a humorous and sarcastic manner "Our" Centennial, and then gravely passes to the consideration of "The Severity of Christ," in whom it recognizes the motherhood as well as the fatherhood of God. Christ is the manifestation of the Divine nature. That nature, in its inmost essence, in its infinite height and depth, is love. And yet the Union finds in the sayings of Christ evidences of Divine severity, which are brought out when injury or insult is offered to His bride, the Church.

The Methodist has an editorial on "Standard Theology," intended to be a comment upon a general article on this subject which, it says, "will be found on another page." The article and the page are both missing from our copy of the paper, and we cannot, therefore, judge of its sprightliness or its merits. We have, however, a well considered and well written editorial on the "God in the constitution" amendment, in which the editor sees no real good to be attained from it. It will not make us as a nation a particle more religious. Such verbal recognitions of God by the sovereigns and the laws of England, France, Spain and Russia have not made those nations or peoples religious, and we are to-day a Christian people without any such constitutional recognition.

The Evangelist calls attention to the consolidation of the several boards of the Presbyterian Church into four departments, whereby the expenses are lessened and the efficiency of those institutions is promoted. It also moralizes on the storm signal that floats from the building on Broadway and Cedar street. How many wrecks of virtue there are, how many characters lost, how many souls ruined because the moral storm signal was not thrown out to their vision! In this great city of a million of souls what tragedies of woe are enacted every day and every hour!

The only religious editorial in the columns of the Christian Advocate, aside from its merited eulogy of the late Rev. Emile F. Cook, is devoted to an elucidation of the proposition that the powerful efforts put forth at Washington to have the Indian Bureau transferred from the Interior to the War Department are due in part to the machinations of Jesuit priests, who, by this transfer, hope to gain control of the Indian service. If there be any real danger in this direction we "don't see it." It is probably nearer the truth to say that an army "ring" want the transfer made for the purposes of plunder than to assign the reason the Advocates does.

The Freeman's Journal devotes a leader to this, the month of St. Joseph, whose devotion has been wonderfully propagated in these latter times. The Tablet gives its editorial attention to the same subject. St. Joseph is the chosen patron of the Catholic Church. The Tablet, therefore, calls upon its people to pray to the good saint for his interposition in behalf of the Church now persecuted and for the Pope and all faithful Catholics now undergoing persecution and tribulation for the holy cause of religion.

The Jewish Times draws a comparison between English and American Judaism, in which the former comes out second best, clinging, as it does in this enlightened age, to all the old ceremonies and rites derived from tradition, as if they were of Divine origin, while the latter makes little or no account of them. Per contra, the Jewish Messenger again, as usual, lifts its warning voice in favor of "Religious Consistency" and against those theories and practices in Judaism which are not strictly orthodox, especially laxity in doctrines and religious instruction of the young.

The Hebrew Leader draws a parallel between two great thinkers—Strauss, whose "Life of Jesus" created such a sensation at the time of its publication, and the great Jewish philosopher, Maimonides, whose masterpiece, the "Moreh Nebuchim," created as great a sensation about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Colonel Moseby has consented to run for Congress.
Senator Boutwell is convalescent and walked out to-day.
State Senator Lynde, of Herkimer, is at Barnum's Hotel.
Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.
Wendell Phillips is reported to have cleared by his lectures over \$100,000.
General W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is staying at the New York Hotel.
Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, has arrived at the Union Square Hotel.
Captain William Jacobson, of the British Army, has quarters at St. Nicholas Hotel.
Major W. L. Elliott, United States Army, is quartered at the Sturtevant House.
State Senator John B. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Congressman Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is still confined to his bed and is in a very feeble condition.
Ex-Governor H. D. Cooke says Jay intends to pay every dollar of his indebtedness, if his assets are not sacrificed.
Rev. Mr. Meekham, of Green Bay, says that it is his belief that most of the editorial fraternity will eventually be saved.
Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has apartments at the Brevoort House.
Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister to England, arrived from Europe in the steamship Abyssinia yesterday, and is now at the Brevoort House.