

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 149

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.—KING JOHN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. John McCullough.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 226 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:40 P. M.; closes at 10:20 P. M. Louis C. France.

WOODS' MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE ORANGE GLOBE, at 4 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. MARKED FOR LIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Louis C. France.

DAVIS' FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—OLIVER TWIST, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Rosa Brown, Mr. Louis J. Jones.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. WIPPS SQUARE, at 8 P. M. Mr. Frank Roche, Miss Jane Conway.

NITEL'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE LADY OF THE LARK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wiestlock and Miss Ione Burke.

LYCÉE THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—DAME ALEX CAMELIAS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Eva Beaugrand.

TERRACE GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE LADY OF THE LARK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wiestlock and Miss Ione Burke.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 314 Broadway.—ON HAND, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway and Third street.—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, and THE NECESSARY MAN, Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallace, Miss Jefferys Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Blucker streets.—VALIENFELD, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M.

NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. Fulton street, opposite the City Hall.—CHRIS AND LENA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BRITANNIA OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street, near Sixth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.—THOMAS' CONCERTS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open daily and evening.

COLLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—LONDON BY NIGHT, at 7 P. M.; closes at 9 P. M. Same at 7 P. M.; closes at 9 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Madison avenue and Twenty-third street.—GRAND FAIR—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 29, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be generally clear and warm.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was extremely dull, weak and irregular. Gold opened and closed at 112.

We should infer from an extract elsewhere printed that the sagacious editor of the Sun does not think so lightly of the danger of Cossarism as he did a year ago.

CAPTAIN HALL, of the Polar, the gallant Arctic explorer, who died at his post of duty, has not been forgotten by Congress. A bill passed the House yesterday providing for the relief of his widow, and it is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will occur in carrying out the liberal provisions of the bill.

WELL HE DO IT?—The Aldermen, by a decisive majority, have adopted the resolution censuring the Police Department and declaring it to be the duty of the Mayor to suspend and remove the Commissioners, who are responsible for the present inefficiency and corruption. But the Mayor is not likely to heed the voice of the city, as expressed through the Common Council. His personal interests are too much identified with the dumping and election irregularities to render it probable that he will pay any attention to the bill formulated by the Aldermen.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE CURRENCY BILL.—The House of Representatives, by unanimous consent, took up the Currency bill yesterday, and thereby indicated a determination to come to some conclusion on it; but when the vote was taken on a substitute for the Senate amendments to the bill it was rejected. The yeas were 112 and the nays 117. The report says there was considerable excitement as the roll was called, every one seeing the vote would be a close one, and that many changes of votes were made. Finally a vote was taken on concurring in the Senate substitute for the House bill. This was rejected—yeas 70, nays 164. It is evident by this that the bill, as passed by the Senate, meets with little favor in the House. At last a committee of conference was agreed to by yeas 122 to nays 82. It remains to be seen if this committee can solve the difficulty.

A THREATENED FAMINE IN LOUISIANA.—Again the cry of deep distress comes from the Mississippi, appealing in anguished terms to the opulent metropolis for relief. There should be no lukewarmness on the part of our citizens in response to this appeal. The horrors of famine which now threaten forty-five thousand people, whose every means of subsistence have been swept away, should be averted by speedy subscriptions, or we shall incur the disgrace of suffering a whole community connected with us by national ties to perish through starvation while wealth and luxury reign among the merchants of New York. The situation is so alarming that delay will be fatal. The Mayor received another earnest despatch from New Orleans yesterday calling for assistance for the destitute thousands in Louisiana, and we are informed, subscriptions come in very slowly at his office. There should be at once a meeting of prominent citizens here and the adoption of practical measures for relief.

New States and Territories.

We had an interesting debate in the Senate yesterday on the motion to admit the new Territory of Pembina. The Senators seemed disposed to develop a general policy in dealing with the Territories and the admission of new States. The debate was impelled by the motion of Senator Sargent to give the right of suffrage to all inhabitants of the proposed Territory without regard to sex, race or color. This led to a discussion of the whole question of woman's rights. The friends of that cause will rejoice to learn that it was championed by Senators like Carpenter, Morton, Ferry and Anthony. The arguments they adduced are familiar, and need scarcely be reviewed now, for the debate did not assume a serious shape, and the amendment of Mr. Sargent was defeated by a vote of twenty-seven to nineteen. There is this to be said, however—that a cause which can command nineteen votes in the Senate has strength enough to give its adherents hopes of ultimate triumph. The value of the debate arose from the fact that the Senate shows a disposition to legislate on Territorial questions and in reference to the admission of new States. It is interesting to consider how far, at the present time, this disposition may lead us.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the admission of New Mexico was one of the most conclusive that have been passed during the session. There were one hundred and sixty yeas and fifty-four nays. Among those who favored the measure we note men like Dawes, Nesmith, Orth, and opposed to it such members as E. R. Hoar, Fremain and Ellis H. Roberts; so that the vote cannot be called partisan or sectional. The discussion was thorough, those taking part being Mr. Elkins, the Delegate from New Mexico; Mr. McKee, of Mississippi; Mr. Potter, of New York; Mr. Kasson, of Iowa; Mr. Fort, of Illinois; Mr. Maynard and others. In this debate it was said that New Mexico now claimed a population of one hundred and thirty-five thousand—a population larger than that of fifteen other States at the time of their admission to the Union—and that more votes had been given in the last canvass than had been cast for any one of forty members of the present Congress. Among the States which came into the Union with less population than New Mexico now contains were Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Kasson made the point that when a part of the Mexican Republic New Mexico had a representation in its Congress, with all the rights of State sovereignty, and that annexation should not work disfranchisement. It was shown also that in 1846, when General Kearny, at the head of an American army, occupied Santa Fé, he stated, in the name of the government, that "it was the wish and intention of the United States to provide a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States." It was alleged that Europeans had settled in this Territory a hundred years before the landing of the Pilgrims, that its capital was the oldest town in the United States except St. Augustine, and that in domain it was three times as large as Ohio—larger than New England and New York. The impressions these statements made upon the House are indicated by the vote, and we presume they led to the action of the House Committee on Territories, in favor of the admission of Colorado as a State, which was reported yesterday. The friends of the admission of Colorado, inspired by the success of New Mexico, now mean to press their case to a vote on Monday. So that the whole question of these Territories, and, perhaps, of others like Montana and Washington, will come up before Congress before discussion.

We believe in dealing with our Territories in a liberal spirit, and the whole question should be discussed, not so much as affecting the domination of one party or the other, but as a question of the gravest public concern. If the welfare of these Territories is to be served by their admission into the Union as States let them be admitted. But we have seen no argument showing this to be so. On the other hand, our form of government admonishes us to watch jealously lest the principles of self-government are violated by the granting of sovereignty to populations that are unfitted for its burdens. It is not simply the enfranchisement of New Mexico that must be considered in a question like this, but the disfranchisement of New York and Pennsylvania and New England. As an able contemporary shows, the process of adding to the Union has gone on until now the Senate shows the singular spectacle of "sixteen members representing a majority of the people and fifty-eight members representing the minority." Thus eight States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts and Kentucky, with a population of nearly twenty millions, have sixteen Senators; while twenty-nine other States, with a population of not quite nineteen millions, have fifty-eight Senators. When we note in this list a State like Nevada, which, as the World shows, has not more than one-half of the population of our Seventeenth ward, with two Senators, we see at once the injustice to New York and to other States of Nevada's presence in the Union, and the added injustice of the admission of New Mexico.

It would be much better for the interests of the Union if this whole question of Senatorial representation were to be carefully revised. There were reasons in the beginning of the confederation why Rhode Island and Delaware should have as much power as Virginia and New York. These reasons went back to the colonial times, and had their origin in the whims and schemes, the personal necessities, the political ambitions and purposes of the original owners of the soil. For the sake of peace—perhaps we should say for the sake of securing a confederation of some kind—we can understand how our fathers consented to an arrangement of States as unjust as what we see in the New England and Middle States. Since the original federation, as in the admission of Missouri, Texas, California, Kansas, Nebraska and Nevada, there have been unusual political excitements, and the States came in either in the spirit of compromise or to give party strength in the Electoral College. There has been scarcely an instance, except, perhaps, in Minnesota, Texas and California, where the admission of new States has been dictated by high considerations of public policy. It certainly seems to us that before we admit New Mexico and Colorado these considerations should be calmly weighed. The Senate is now a strong body, stronger than the House, stronger than was ever intended

by the constitution. It has its power as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and power partly arising from etiquette and partly from custom, to control the Executive. If two Senators from any State consider that any appointment affecting the State is unpleasant to them their will controls the Senate and stops the President. During Johnson's time this tremendous power of etiquette led to scenes of barter and sale between republicans and democrats of the most immoral character. Partnerships were formed between a republican Senator like Morgan and a democratic representative like Wood for the disposal of patronage, which severely wounded the well being of the civil service. We mention this now to show that instead of increasing the powers of this incongruous, irresponsible and in many ways unrepresentative body by adding members who represent nothing but mountains and buffaloes we should reconstruct it and make it more republican in tone.

For this reason, therefore—and no higher reason has appeared in the discussion—we are opposed to the admission of New Mexico and Colorado as States. States should represent something more than lands and trees and roving herds of wild animals. When these interesting and growing territories are truly States we shall welcome them.

France and Germany.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, one of the best informed writers on French affairs in the English press, asks: "Can any man of average common sense believe that Germany will quietly rest on her oars and wait until France has completed the organization which will bring her fighting strength to upwards of a million of men?" He shows, furthermore, from the speeches of Von Moltke, that Germany will not allow France to carry her work to completion, and quotes the celebrated figure of Prévost-Paradol, in 1867, that "France and Prussia are two heavy and richly-laden trains hurrying on in different directions along the same line of rails."

As if to confirm the views of this correspondent, we are told that in Madrid a movement is on foot to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern. The head of this movement is Sagasta, one of the ablest as he is among the most unscrupulous men in Spain. This is the same Prince to whom the crown was offered by Prim, in 1870. We know all the consequences that came after. As matters now stand France would probably submit in silence to the acceptance of the crown by a Hohenzollern. But at the same time nothing would be more galling to French pride or more opposed to the traditions of all French governments. The French feel about a German prince in Spain as we feel about Maximilian in Mexico, or rather as we would feel if the Queen were to send an English prince to rule there. The advantage to Germany of such a candidature would be great. Belgium and Italy are now allies of Germany. England is under treaty bonds to protect Belgium from France. This makes England virtually an ally, because Belgium is the only way by which France could enter Germany. With Spain in the hands of a German prince, in the event of a war, two hundred thousand Spaniards could be swept through the passes of Perpignan and St. Jean de Luz to menace Bordeaux and Marseilles and ravage the southern provinces, which even Moltke's armies did not touch. So that a German prince on the throne of Spain virtually hems France as by a wall.

The Hohenzollern story may be a speculation after all. It seems to us that if the nineteenth century has any civilization it could find a way to make peace between two nations as grand and powerful and useful as Germany and France. Why is it that this war spectre should forever haunt the banks of the Rhine? For two thousand years the banks of that beautiful river have been laved with the blood of contending armies, and peace was never further from the hills and vineyards of Rhineland than now. The Germans seem to seek peace in emigration. But it is a sad commentary upon the greatness and freedom of Germany that its people can only find peace in exile.

A NATION AND ITS ART.—The question, How far a nation should control its art, is now the subject of discussion in England. Very recently what remained of the works of Landseer were sold. Many of these works were of unique value, and the esteem in which they were held by the public is shown in the result of the sale. Sixty thousand pounds were realized, one house alone paying forty thousand pounds. A member of the Royal Academy laments that the British nation could pay the vast sums it continually disburses for armies and navies and yet not spare sixty thousand pounds to keep together for the public use the works of a man of genius like Landseer. In the collection was an original portrait of Sir Walter Scott, which was sold for four thousand dollars. The purchaser was Albert Grant, member of Parliament from Kidderminster, well known in this country from his connection with the Emma Mine. Mr. Grant gave the portrait to the National Gallery, so that the owners of the Emma stock may feel that some of their money has found a good use.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.—The St. Louis Republican, discussing the question of the appointment of an American Cardinal, says, justly, that as "the United States must be considered as among the great Powers of the world, and its Catholic people numerous, wealthy and intelligent, the honor, it is thought, will no longer be withheld." The Republican informs us that "the two prelates most notably conspicuous in learning and piety and in influence at the Vatican are Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans." One of these, the Republican thinks, will soon receive the distinction which has long been deserved and should long since have been conferred on some one of the many eminent Catholic prelates of America. At the same time if the editor's own preference were consulted he would like the red hat to be given to the "eminent and distinguished prelate Archbishop Kenrick, whose great learning and exemplary piety would honor any distinction in the power of the Pontiff to confer." As we have said, we have no preference. But if the office of Cardinal is useful to the Roman Catholic Church, America, with its millions of loyal and faithful Catholics, should no longer be neglected.

"The Revival of the Democracy."

The Albany Argus, a venerable exponent of democratic principles, takes much comfort in the many evidences it sees everywhere of "the revival of the democracy." Here is its argument summed up:—"All the elements of humanity, of progress and of reform are combined in the movement for the rescue of the South from the bondage in which it is held. Call it Bourbonism, conservatism, liberalism, democracy or what you will, it still means the removal of the evils of white enslavement! If there are any who believe in binding the South to the car of the administration Juggernaut, under the mistaken notion that the elevation of the blacks cannot be accomplished without the oppression of the whites, they have no part or lot with the democracy."

The mistake which the Argus makes is natural to newspapers that look at political questions from the side of partisanship. Napoleon once said, commenting on the phases of French politics, that "the blues will always be blue and the whites always white." His success as Emperor came from his resolution to accept no color, but to blend them all. If we propose to draw party lines in the United States upon the old issues the blues will always be blue, the whites always white. Let it be understood that the democrats and republicans are about to fight over the contests of 1860 or 1864, and the republicans will carry the country even with General Grant as a candidate for a third term. The election of Mr. Eaton in Connecticut as Senator is an indication of what we mean. Mr. Eaton was elected, and to that extent his success was a democratic triumph. But in every other sense it was a republican victory. It showed that, in Connecticut, for instance, democracy meant Bourbonism; that, no matter under what pretences votes were obtained, democracy meant a return to the issues that were destroyed by the war; that if its leaders came into power they would overturn all that had been gained by the war. There is probably no vote that Mr. Eaton would cast so gladly as a vote repealing the proclamation of emancipation.

Nor is the South to be served by any such policy. The Southern States suffer as much to-day from what the democrats did in power as they suffer from the republicans. For if the republicans brought carpet-bag rule and the democrats brought secession, war, defeat and thousands of other horrors. On that issue the democrats would scarcely carry a Southern State, nor will any party calling itself democratic and carrying out the principles which made Mr. Eaton Senator from Connecticut, and which seem to inspire the Argus, ever influence this country. There are two wounds on the brow of democracy as bloody and as fatal as the gashes which marked the ghostly Banquo. These are "Tammany" and "Secession." No party can win that has been so fatally wounded. No matter what the republicans may have done—and their record is dismal and appalling enough—the democratic party must be reconstructed upon new principles and must find for its leadership new men before it can win a Presidential canvass. It has not shown us evidences of this wisdom as yet, nor do we see much indication of it in the counsels of its leaders.

POLITICAL MADNESS.—The Raleigh Crescent closes an angry article on the Civil Rights bill as passed by the Senate in this manner:—"We shall insist on the immediate repeal of our laws providing for common schools, whenever the Legislature assembles. Verily the republican party has much to answer for. It has turned the South as far as practicable to a horde of thieves and rascals, and now forces us to abolish public schools! Let the white men of North Carolina who have heretofore co-operated with that party decide now whether they can sustain such an outrage. Will they accept negroism, or will they go with us for the protection of the white race and advocate no public schools rather than mixed schools?"

We can understand the provocation under which sentiments of this kind are expressed. But these are not the sentiments which can lead to the results desired not only by the editor of the Crescent but by all who wish well to the oppressed South. There is no such issue as "negroism" and the "protection of the white race," and whoever inspires it does harm to negro and white alike. Reconstruction in the South must come when the good men of both races understand that they have a common interest in the peace of the community, the honesty of administration and the rescue of the Commonwealths of the South from the fearful state into which they have fallen. The contest is not between races, but between honesty and dishonesty—between patriotism and crime.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The Memorial Diplomatique confirms the despatch cabled to us recently to the effect that the President had tendered the Treasury Department to Mr. Washburne. "Though," says the Memorial Diplomatique, "this office is in the United States, as well as in England, the most important of all, Mr. Washburne has declined the honor. Attached to France by his long stay here, under the most gloomy circumstances of his history, and by the number of friends he has made, he does not wish to leave the country before the end of his mission." Mr. Washburne is wise. He is an Aaron's rod among candidates for the Presidency and is already covered with blossoms. Why should he come to Washington only to have them wither in the fetid atmosphere of the Treasury?

STATUES.—There seems to be an unusual hurry on the part of our people to build statues to the dead, and sometimes to the living. It was by a good fortune that we have never clearly understood that William M. Tweed did not have his statue in City Hall Park, and it was only by Mr. Greeley's solicitations that his own monument was not built during his lifetime. The sentiment which finds expression in statues is a beautiful one, and springs from reverence, a feeling akin to religion, which cannot be too highly nurtured. The danger is that men whom this generation may deem worthy of this honor will be forgotten by our children, and statues will be enigmas, not memories. The Roman Church waits a long time—we cannot say how long, but a century or two—before it canonizes its saints, leaving time to show if they are really saints. The rule is a good one, and might be adopted in assigning statues to departed greatness.

ROYAL REMOVAL.—It is now said that the Crown Prince of Holland will not marry the Princess Thyra of Denmark. It is rumored that the Grand Duke Alexis, whose visit to New York is so fresh in all memories, will marry Princess Beatrice of England.

The Washington Monument.

The Washington national monument at Washington, in its unfinished condition, is a reproach to the American people, and its history from the inception of the project to the present moment is in every way creditable to Congress and the country. It is now twenty years since it was resolved by the Continental Congress that an equestrian statue of General Washington should be erected at the place to be chosen as the seat of government. This resolution was permitted to lie dormant until after Washington's death, when, on the 24th of December, 1799, Congress determined that a marble monument should be "erected by the United States," and requested Washington's family to permit his body to be deposited under it. Compliance to this request was almost wrung from his widow, and yet no further action was ever taken upon the subject, except a resolution passed in 1800 substituting a mausoleum for the proposed equestrian statue, and the act passed in 1855 incorporating the Washington National Monumental Society. This society had been in existence since 1833, Chief Justice Marshall being its first President, and President Madison his successor. In 1848 Congress authorized the society to erect the monument at the spot where the unfinished shaft now stands, and the corner stone was laid on the 4th of July of that year. All the work done upon it was done in the six following years, not a stone being added since 1854, and what was accomplished was through the exertions of the society. Congress originated the scheme, but has never voted a dollar toward the completion of the work. Even now that it is generally acknowledged that the monument must be either completed or taken down, all that the committee of thirteen appointed to inquire into the practicability of completing it before the centennial of American Independence has dared to report to the House, is a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide by a sufficient appropriation for the completion of the work. We should prefer a clause in the general appropriation bill fixing the sum that may be necessary for the purpose and directing the method of its expenditure. Let this be done or else let Congress declare that Washington needs no monument to his memory, and so have done with the subject forever.

COLLEGE CLANSHIP.—That is a very remarkable despatch which we print this morning in regard to the revolt at Bowdoin College. Three classes have refused to take part in the military exercises imposed upon the students by President Chamberlain three years ago. The President of the College was a soldier before he became Governor of Maine, and he was Governor of Maine before he was chosen to preside over Bowdoin. It was natural enough that, after his political and military career, he should be ambitious to teach the young men who came to him for instruction some of the lessons of his wide experience. Unfortunately, he chose the military rather than the civil side of his life lesson, and the young men who, perhaps, would gladly have studied politics under so able a teacher, rebelled at his soldierly tactics. They did not go to college to exercise in the manual of arms, and as Bowdoin is not a military school, they, perhaps, ought to have their way. But our news despatch informs us that if the students of Bowdoin are expelled for refusing compliance with an unnecessary regulation the doors of all other colleges will be closed against them, Dartmouth having led off with an assurance to this effect. This is college clanship, supposed by the men who direct these institutions to be in the interest of colleges generally; but nothing more foolish or feeble has been resolved upon in college councils for a long time.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS AND BOSTON.—After imploring the Cunard Company not to withdraw its weekly steamers to Boston, and holding public meetings on the subject, and appealing to the railroad companies to come to the rescue, the Bostonians have met with nothing but discouragement. The Cunard people could not sacrifice their business interests to gratify the vanity of Boston, and now the Boston and Albany Railroad Company tell the Commercial Exchange and Board of Trade, in response to their appeal, that it cannot make any change in the rate of its Western freights for the purpose of tempting the Cunarders to continue their weekly steamships to Boston. The railroad company will, however, reduce the elevator charges on grain a trifle. The Cunard Company has consented to let one steamship go to Boston every fortnight, and this, we presume, will soothe our friends in that city.

EMIGRATION AND TRAVEL.—The latest Irish journals tell us that a great increase is visible in the number of emigrants embarking at Queenstown for America. In one week alone over two thousand persons were booked for the steamers leaving for New York, and many had to be left behind for want of room. On the other hand, it is noted that travel to Europe from America has fallen off fifty per cent as compared with last year. This is accounted for by the panic and the absence of any great international exhibition on the Continent. Another reason is the unusual number of disasters to ocean steamships with which the year opened, and which had the effect of deterring cautious people from the dangers of the sea.

THE IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Great interest will attach to the international rifle competitions which are to take place at Creedmoor in September, owing to the prestige of the Irish Rifle Association. Last year the Irish eight carried off the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon from their English and Scotch competitors, and seventeen Irishmen won other prizes. According to our latest news the Irish team coming to this country are hard at work preparing for the match at Creedmoor, and we learn, also, that their expenses will be defrayed by their countrymen, who expect them to bring back victory for Ireland. A spirited contest may be expected.

MORBID IMPULSE.—We print this morning the outlines of a lecture delivered on Wednesday evening before the Medico-Legal Society, in the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the above subject by Professor W. A. Hammond. The points touched upon by the lecturer are full of interest, and they raise some important and very serious questions. In our judgment morbid impulse is but another name for insanity.

The Aldermen on the Rampage.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday added to the complications resulting from the City and County Consolidation act by taking issue both with the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel on their construction of the new law. The Comptroller, it will be remembered, raised the first obstruction to the law by his preposterous claim that the control and patronage of the new County Court House belongs to the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor on very questionable authority to complete the building. The Corporation Counsel next stepped in with an opinion, declaring that, under the provisions of the Consolidation act, the buildings heretofore belonging to the county are placed under the authority of the Department of Public Works. The Aldermen now assert their own claim to the control of the said buildings on the ground that the Consolidation act transfers all the powers and duties heretofore exercised by the Supervisors to the Board of Aldermen. Acting on this hypothesis the Aldermen adopted resolutions declaring that the right of assigning rooms for the several courts and offices belongs to their Board, and advising the judges and heads of departments and bureaus to recognize no other authority; assigning a room now unoccupied in the new County Court House to the Commissioners of Armories and Drill Rooms; directing the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for plans and specifications for the work of completing the new County Court House and authorizing him to pay five hundred dollars premium for the best plans and specifications of the proposed work.

The latter resolution involves the question of the right of the Mayor to appoint the Commissioners for the completion of the Court House building. There is little doubt, despite the opinion of the Corporation Counsel to the contrary, that the appointment of these Commissioners by the Mayor is illegal. There is no doubt that the proposition to advertise for bids for the completion of the building is in harmony with the interests of the city and of the taxpayers. It has evidently been designed to make the work of completion a job as scandalous as any of those which have marked the progress of the building since the laying of its foundation to the present moment, and it will be well if this resolution of the Board of Aldermen shall have the effect of putting a stop to the scandal and of causing all the future work upon the new Court House to be done in the light of day.

THE PHILADELPHIA Press finds this prophecy of the Erie Canal in the works of Joel Barlow, written in 1787, when the country now traversed by the canal was an unbroken, unknown land:—
From fair Albana toward the setting sun
Back through the mid-air lengthening channels
run;
Meet the fair lakes their bounteous towns that
lave,
And Hudson join to broad Ohio wave.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—A step has been taken in Cambridge, England, towards the higher education of women. The Athenæum announces that a new house is to be built to receive those ladies who wish to join the classes of the University Professors and other lecturers. A site has been obtained at Newnham, on ground belonging to St. John's College. "Newnham Hall" will be governed by a competent lady, and it will contain between twenty and thirty students, or more if funds will permit. It is thought the building will be finished by the end of the year. In the meantime Parliament will be called on to discuss the refusal of the Edinburgh University to grant diplomas to ladies competent to practise medicine.

ABOUT PRAYER.—Some one asks Henry Ward Beecher "What can we do for a friend for whom we have prayed a long time, and all that we can say or do only makes him more determined to have his own way?" To this comprehensive and ingenious inquiry Mr. Beecher answers:—
Nobody likes to live in an atmosphere of incessant reproof. If you want to win his heart and melt his opposition do not darken his life by making him feel, even by your looks or air, that you are reproaching him as a miserable sinner. Make life cheerful to him; make your own love for him a source of joy; let your piety be full of sweetness and light; show the utmost appreciation of his good qualities, and be patient. The case as you state it is not a very bad one.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Chicago Rochester is known as "France's foe."
Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General Preston, of Cincinnati, wants to change his name to Swinburn.
Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson, N. Y., is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
State Treasurer V. P. Collier, of Michigan, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.
Attorney General Samuel E. Dimmick, of Pennsylvania, is at the Winchester House.
Professor Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, has apartments at the Everett House.
Congressman Julius C. Burroughs, of Michigan, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.
General Di Cosimo is still prosecuting his antiquarian researches in Cyprus with success.
Mr. Joseph Price, Treasurer of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.
Mrs. Boknaap, wife of the Secretary, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington.
Mr. R. Cunningham, member of the New Dominion Parliament from Manitoba, is stopping at Barnum's Hotel.
United States Senator-elect William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is among the recent arrivals at the New York Hotel.
Sir H. Selwin-Ibbotson is about to build a house at Aldstead, England, in which pauper children are to be cared for.
Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, arrived from Albany last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Judge Charles K. Ingalls, of the New York Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District, has arrived at the Washington Hotel.
The body of Alanson Dyer, who died in 1873 at Rutland, Vt., has been turned to stone. Death sends us all to the tomb, but rarely does he change a man into a tombstone.
A Goodlettsville (Tenn.) negro, having one day last week quarrelled with his wife, secured a moose snake, boiled its head in his wife's tea, and the woman was only saved from death by the administration of antidotes.
"Frase from Sir Rupert is praise indeed!" George Offord, a London burglar, having shot Constable Kerrison, who arrested him, denied in court that he had intended to kill the officer, who, he said, should be rewarded for his display of "true English courage."
A Bruckley divorce, with a more unfortunate ending than the one decided here on Wednesday, has occurred at Newman, Ga., and, strange to say, the parties were the same. The divorce was granted by the court, and the wife was likely to be stabbed her to the heart. She died in two hours.