

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 despatches 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. 197

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Third street—LIFE OR DEATH, at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. POPP, at 5 P. M., closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harry Clifford.

NIELSON'S GARDEN. Broadway between Prince and Houston streets—FAUSTUS, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheeler and Miss Lane Burke.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 65 Broadway.—FARSIAN GARDEN DANCERS, at 8 P. M.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE. 107 N. W. ST.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.—THOMAS CON. CEAT, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

CLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street—LONDON BY NIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M. same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street.—GRAND PAGEANT—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.

New York, Thursday, July 16, 1874.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The New York Herald will run a special train between New York, Saratoga and Lake George, leaving New York every Sunday during the season at half-past three o'clock A. M., and arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the Herald office as early as possible.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with some rain.

PRINCE DENMARK is doing as well as can be expected. His wounded wrist has been placed on ice to allay inflammation, so now the Chancellor has a cool hand as well as a cool head.

MORE OCEAN STEAMERS.—Another vessel has been added to the fleet of ocean steamers by the launch at Belfast of the Germanic, a sister ship to the Britannic, of the White Star line. It would be well if we could chronicle the launching of a number of American ships for this service.

KATE STODDARD, who has been so long in confinement in Brooklyn on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Goodrich, has finally been pronounced insane and been ordered to the State Lunatic Asylum. There the unfortunate woman will have kind treatment, and it is well that she has been thus disposed of.

CHILDREN'S PICNICS.—The movement inaugurated by the philanthropic efforts of Mr. Williams has been taken up seriously by the community. The members of the Stock Exchange have handsomely contributed fifteen hundred dollars to enable the children of the city to enjoy a little fresh air. The movement seems to be growing in favor. It certainly deserves the best sympathy of all classes.

THE SUZ CANAL.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane, a member of Parliament, in a recent debate, complained that, while the capital which built the canal was not French, the whole management is in the hands of French people. To this statement M. de Lesseps answers that the capital employed in the construction of the Suez Canal was almost exclusively French, and he says that, as a consequence of the loans subsequently contracted in France only, the capital engaged in the enterprise of the canal is now almost entirely French.

ONE OF OUR MOST experienced engineers suggests that the general use of white pine in our buildings is one of the causes of our extensive conflagrations. He says that even in New York our doors, window casings, sashes and inside work are of pine. This is more or less saturated with oil and covered with paint, so that during a dry season like the present in Chicago, which is the largest pine lumber market in the world, and where half the buildings are of pine, it is a wonder how a fire once under good headway can be stopped. He thinks hard woods should be used and pine rejected as much as possible, as in Europe, and that the insurance companies should charge for extra risk where pine is the principal wood in a building. "When we purchase kindling wood," he writes, "we want pine. When we want security against fire should we not reject pine?"

INCREASING TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES WITH EUROPE.—Two events reported this morning show that the opportunities for telegraphing between Europe and America are improving. The Atlantic cable laid in 1866 has been repaired and is now in perfect working order, and the shore end of the new telegraph cable has been successfully landed at Rye Beach, New Hampshire. The steamer Ambassador, from which this shore end was laid, was to proceed later yesterday to lay the cable from Rye Beach to the shoals and then to sail eastward with the Faraday. It will not be long, therefore, before this new Atlantic cable communication will be open to the public. The people of New Hampshire were rejoicing greatly over the successful enterprise in connection with their coast. A hundred guns were fired and skyrockets and other fireworks were exhibited on the occasion. The cable business, evidently, is profitable. Let us hope the increased number of cables will lead to a reduction of the rates, and thus promote trade and the diffusion of intelligence between America and Europe.

The Regatta at Saratoga.

The great college race which will take place at Saratoga to-day is already an event so national in its importance as to justify the unusual space we give this morning to a narrative of what has been done in the way of preparation and what will probably be done to-day in the final burst of achievement and victory. Even as a contribution to public amusement this contest deserves all the space we give to its history. But there is a graver and more instructive side of the picture, and to this we will devote such comments as seem appropriate to the occasion. What we deem it most important to remark on is the value of such contests in their influence on education and national character. Now that they are in a fair way to grow into a permanent national usage it is proper to estimate the beneficial consequences likely to result from them when they shall have passed beyond their present infancy and have reached the ripe development and more perfect organization which time and popular favor are certain to bring. We regard it as a good step forward that the college regatta has been transferred to one of the great centres of New England provincialism and exhibiting it at a point where representatives of the most intelligent and influential classes are wont to assemble, at this season of the year, from every part of the country, an important advantage is gained in the standing and social respectability of the spectators, and greater éclat and lustre are shed upon the occasion. The removal of the regatta to Saratoga, in spite of a vehement but narrow-minded opposition, is therefore a great gain to the cause of athletic sports.

We are becoming a wealthy nation, and the tendency of wealth to self-indulgent luxury is perhaps more strongly marked in this country than in any other. Luxury tends to effeminacy, and effeminacy to cowardice, pusillanimity, triviality and the loss of a robust, manly national spirit. There are various reasons why we may slide down this dangerous declivity more easily than the nations of the Old World. In the absence of nobility and hereditary family pride wealth is our only title to social distinction, and great wealth is so often acquired by uncultivated, vulgar people, who can convert it to no better use than attempts to outvie and outshine one another in profuse expense and tawdry display, that we are in greater peril than any other people ever were of sinking the manliness of our prosperous classes in a passion for vulgar ostentation. These classes furnish a large share of the students in our older and more respectable colleges, and these young men can be rescued from the danger of becoming effeminate sybarites only by the redeeming influence of strenuous, hardy sports, which cultivate the robust side of their nature. We pass over the great advantage of athletic amusements on the score of health, important as that view is, because vigor of character, manliness and courage are incomparably superior to any merely sanitary considerations. Health is, indeed, an inestimable blessing and the indispensable condition for enjoying all others; but strength and vigor of character, even in a sickly body, deserve and command so much more respect that we prefer to rest our argument on the higher endowment.

We will not go back to the renowned intellectual nation with whose history and literature the students of our colleges are made familiar by their classical studies. They all know how large a part physical culture played in Greek education. The brightest and most intellectual people that then existed gave the most sedulous attention to physical training. The great Grecian games ranked among the most important of their national institutions. There is nothing in the severe discipline by which modern theatrical performers and opera singers are prepared for appearance before the public which can compare with the exercises which the competitors in the Grecian national games were required to go through. In addition to the magnificent chariot and horse races, there were competitors stripped naked as runners, wrestlers, boxers or pankrasts, after having submitted to the extreme fatigue of long previous training. The fact that emulation in these manly physical contests went hand-in-hand with intellectual culture, and that the most mentally gifted of ancient nations surpassed all other in feats of bodily agility, refutes and explodes the shallow notion that the physical sports of our colleges may interfere with and impede their literary studies. But we will not dwell on this consideration, important as it is. There are graver and more important considerations. Manliness of character, strenuous vigor of will, indomitable force of purpose, unwillingness to be outdone in any honorable effort, are the great and commanding qualities of a perfectly developed manhood, and it is more important to cultivate these than any others. And they are most necessary in the cultivated classes, whose intellectual ascendancy makes them the natural guides of public opinion and the leaders of the people in all important emergencies. What an immense difference it makes in the policy and destiny of a nation whether strenuous men, like a Palmerston or a Disraeli, are at the head of affairs, or statesmen of equal intellect cursed with fatal infirmity of purpose!

Of all modern nations the English affords the best illustration of the value of the physical element in intellectual training. The great public schools in which the English aristocracy are educated and the two great English universities are more remarkable for fostering manly elements of character than for their efficiency in promoting the studies which are their ostensible business. The whole tendency of the aristocratic public schools of England is to counteract the effects of fond family indulgence at home. They are rough, but wholesome. They do not smooth the roseleaf for their pupils; they deliver them over to the play of their natural passions; they permit fighting and encourage athletic contests; they learn thus to fight out their differences with their fists and attempt no tender dawdling. The sons of the gilded aristocracy have to "rough it" in the public schools, and this explains why the English aristocracy has not degenerated and why it has retained so much political vigor and wisdom. England is the most powerful nation of modern times because its customs are most favorable to hardness of character. From the earliest periods it has been given to outdoor athletic sports. To ride after hounds in the animation of the chase

has been the favorite recreation of its higher classes for the last century or two, as hawking was at an earlier period. The graphic pages of the Waverley novels have immortalized the old custom of falconry in their lively pictures of both sexes on horseback, with a hawk on their shoulders ready to be let loose on any game that might start up. The peasantry of "merry England" were equally devoted to athletic amusements, in which boxing, wrestling, quarter staff, single stick, bull baiting and other recreations, pursued at the possible risk of life and limb, prepared them for deeds of bravery of a higher order in defence of the liberties and independence of their country. It is owing to the sports which these customs cultivated and the manly character they strengthened that England has risen to the first rank among the governing nations of the world, and that her valor and enterprise have made her worthy of the splendid eulogy of the greatest of American orators, who described her, in perhaps the most magnificent burst of his eloquence, as "a Power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." Both France and Germany have more intellectual culture than England, but they lack the force of character, the great and commanding qualities, which have made her the foremost of modern nations. The fountains of this victorious energy lie in those national virtues, which have been cultivated and strengthened by the manly, athletic, outdoor sports which have always been in such high favor with all classes of the English people.

We Americans are scions of the same vigorous stock, and if our cultivated classes take the same keen interest in athletic sports and diffuse this taste among the people this nation will not fail to act a great part in the affairs of the world.

The Third Term and the South.

Ex-Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, one of the most prominent and far-seeing men in the South, has written a letter on the third term question, in which he says he is so convinced of General Grant's great influence and commanding popularity that he does not doubt, were the Presidential election to take place this fall, and both of the political parties to nominate, and his friends to run him independently, he would easily beat both combined. The Governor is not disposed to censure the President for the shortcomings of reconstruction, for he believes that he has discovered that he has duties to discharge to the Southern States, and if any consideration could induce him to be a candidate for reelection to a third term it would be to throw his great name and fame in aid of their material construction, by which alone they can be restored to prosperity and happiness. For six years the President has held power without doing anything except to condone the rash acts of Bullock, Holden and Kellogg; and the first indication of an opinion on his part—that, having conquered the South, it was not necessary for us to rob the people—was when he interfered in the case of Arkansas.

Governor Hebert, however, is confident that a change of heart has come to the President. "He has given," says the Governor, "repeated evidence of the feeling, and I know no measure proposed connected with the rehabilitation of the shattered industries of the South that does not find in him a warm advocate. I do not know that General Grant desires or would accept a third term, but he may be a necessity to the country and especially to the Southern portion of it. His name is a magic spell with the black race. The negro population feel that he freed them, and at this minute will hearken to his voice sooner than to all the 'carpet-baggers' combined. Herein lies his power to lift up the South. No other man living possesses it. The negro feels that General Grant has been his benefactor and protector, and any counsel that General Grant may suggest to him will be followed to the letter. On this point of view his candidacy may become a matter of necessity to the whites of the South to protect them from a race conflict in which they would be outvoted. In conclusion, the position of the Southern people should be one of entire independence of party politics and one of kindness and good feeling to General Grant, who, by a rare combination of circumstances, is in a better condition to serve and help them than all the politicians in the country." If the Governor does not mean to support Grant for a third term what does he mean? If he does not speak for the white men of the South for whom does he speak? We should like to hear Representative Ellis H. Roberts and Senator H. B. Anthony on this new phase of a question so important as the third term.

The French Assembly—Dissolution or Revolution.

Every successive discussion in the French Assembly demonstrates with a clearer certainty that France has nothing to hope from that body except its dissolution. It is and long has been what M. Gambetta called it, "A corpse fit for the grave-digger." Yet this body meditates the organization of the definitive republic. No project could be wilder, nor can any attempt at framing a government prove more futile. A republic fashioned by the present Assembly can hope for a very brief existence; first of all, for the very good reason that the Assembly is incapable of forming a republic. The only thing that is to be expected from the men who now rule the destinies of France is a modified empire—a definite republic, it may be called, but, in fact, only a government swayed by a self-constituted legislative body, and presided over by a magistrate republican in name, but imperial in the exercise of tyrannical powers. Such is the condition of France to-day, and such it will remain while the Assembly holds together, or under any form of government which the Assembly may ordain. But it is not difficult to foresee to what all this will lead in the end. Sooner or later revolution will be the result, but in what guise it will come it is impossible to predict—perhaps in a repetition of the violent acts of the Commune; more likely in a coup d'état of the Bonapartists, who are daily becoming bolder in their efforts to advance the fortunes of the young Napoleon. The tyrannical course of the government affecting the liberty of the press; the interpellations in the Assembly on the same subject; the anxiety of Marshal MacMahon for the confirmation of his powers;

the votes adverse to the Ministry, conceived in the spirit of opposition and intended to disturb and annoy; the successive and abortive attempts at framing a government—these things must have an end, and the end is either the immediate dissolution of the Assembly or revolution. As both the President of the Republic and the Assembly are tenacious of power it is not impossible that dissolution will be deferred till revolution turns both out of office.

The Second Chicago Fire and Its Lessons.

The terrible disaster that has just befallen the Queen City of the West, to which all nations, in view of the marvellous recuperative power shown by her after the first appalling visitation by fire, three years ago, gave without a dissentient voice the proud title of Phoenix City, is fraught with deep meaning to every one living within municipal bounds in this country. It is as serious a subject to us living in New York as to the dwellers in the Western cities. To be sure, we are not subjected to the same conditions of location, weather and circumstances favorable to fire as are the inhabitants of the doubly unfortunate Chicago. We have no level plain extending for hundreds of miles near us nor an inland sea without a bluff to check the career of a storm or tornado. Any unwanted disturbance in the atmosphere above the billiard-table-like surface of the prairie on which Chicago is built must naturally be productive of more serious consequences than can occur on the seaboard, where inequalities of ground serve to interrupt materially the progress of a fire or storm. Still the frightful damage done by the recent fire in the Lake City must cause a feeling in every mind prejudicial to the Fire Department of that city. How twenty blocks containing "fireproof" buildings can be swept away in a single night in summer is a question that will puzzle any New York fireman. We have had dangerous conflagrations here at times, but the admirable discipline and method of combating such an enemy shown by our Fire Department have kept each fire within reasonable bounds. The gales that sweep over the prairies of Illinois and the lakes may perhaps present a partial reason for the rapid progress of a fire in Chicago. The origin of this fire will serve as a warning to all other cities. We have in New York rookeries extending for many blocks, like those in which the recent destroyer in the Lake City was fostered and gained strength. Within a stone's throw of some of our stately buildings down town are foul nests of crime, lawlessness and arson, where any night a flame may be started which would carry destruction far and wide. The police rarely exercise any vigilance over those dens and a fire may be considerably under way in one of them before an alarm is given to the Fire Department. Such tinder boxes are the curse of our great cities, and they are generally in close proximity to the finest edifices representing the mercantile world. In the absence of a Haussmann extreme police vigilance is necessary in New York as in other American cities, to ward off such a disaster as the one that laid waste Chicago for the second time.

The Transit of Venus.

Richard A. Proctor makes a suggestion to the London newspapers, which, he says, would enable some of our skillful astronomical amateurs to do their part towards utilizing the important phenomenon of the transit of Venus. His suggestion is "that the middle and latter half of the transit should be observed and photographed at some station in Natal or Cape Colony. Such provision as circumstances admit of has now been made for observing and photographing (1) the beginning and end of the transit severally and (2) the whole transit. But the middle of the transit, which theoretically is the most important phase of all (because at this stage the planet's apparent distance from the sun's centre changes very slowly, so that a small time error is unimportant), has been unaccountably neglected. So far as northern stations are concerned (where Venus will be thrown nearer to the sun's centre), the Halleyan stations, nearly a score in number, will show mid-transit excellently; but it chances that the southern Halleyan stations (where Venus will be thrown further from the sun's centre) are not so favorable for mid-transit as Cape Town, Port Natal and South Madagascar, where the latter part of the transit is alone favorably seen. Under these circumstances, and because southern stations are unfortunately few in number (owing to geographical difficulties), it would be a matter of great importance, and might be a matter of paramount importance, if one or more of the suggested mid-transit stations could be occupied for direct and photographic observations." Mr. Proctor's suggestion is worthy of consideration in the United States.

Mr. Havemeyer's Little Game.

There has been considerable mystery about Mr. Hugh Gardner's appointment as Excise Commissioner in place of Mr. Voorhis. The appointment was made and signed by the Mayor; it is said that Mr. Gardner was sworn in; but he has refrained from taking his seat, and the comical old gentleman in the City Hall winks and chuckles when questioned on the subject and declares with a vacant look that he does not know whether Mr. Gardner is appointed or not. This singular change of front has been attributed by some to the doubtful legality of an appointment to the Excise Board, which was a county Board, except in the manner specified in the general law—namely, by the Mayor and Aldermen. Others have imagined that it is due to the apprehension that the appointment of the convicted Police Commissioner to another office would be regarded by the Governor as an aggravation of the Mayor's defiance of the law. But now comes a different explanation of the affair. It is said that the "little game" is to have Inspector Thorne, of the notorious Street Cleaning Bureau, appointed temporary Superintendent of Police. Mr. Gardner is to be held in reserve. Then, if the Mayor should escape removal by the Governor, he is to accept Matzell's resignation as Police Commissioner; to restore Hugh Gardner to his old position in the Police Board, and to move Matzell and Thorne back into their respective offices. If, however, the Mayor should be removed, Mr. Gardner is to take his seat in the Excise Board. It may be that the action of the Governor will dispose of the whole batch more summarily than the Mayor supposes.

The Bonapartist Succession.

The Bonaparte party have transferred their energies from quarrels about the throne to quarrels about the succession to the throne. A Paris journal says that the leaders at Chiselhurst have been discussing the necessity of changing the order of succession established by the Second Empire, in order to get rid definitely of Prince Napoleon. "Persons who have a footing in the two Bonapartist camps," says the correspondent, "told me that the Prince was not ignorant of these designs and made fun of them with his intimates. He repeated that even if the 'coterie of Chiselhurst' arrived at power—which he considered quite impossible on account of the general lack of energy of the official Bonapartists—the Third Empire, governed by the Empress Eugénie and M. Rouher, could not fail to break down in a catastrophe which would not inspire in him any desire for the succession. According to him, under the Third Empire the political preponderance would belong to the 'revanchards' and to the 'clericals,' two fractions which in the end would embroil France with Germany and Italy." The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting upon this news, says:—"It cannot be denied that the antagonism between Prince Napoleon and official Bonapartism is based on serious reasons. The official Bonapartists remain more or less attached to the balancing system of Napoleon III. They would like to show themselves 'Catholic' without creating coolness with Italy and raise the military prestige of France without immediately attacking Germany. Prince Napoleon answers them that this double play would lead to new disasters, and that to put an end to the isolation of France and avert the dangers threatening her it is necessary to be resolutely pacific abroad and resolutely anti-clerical at home."

Hydrophobia.

All the discussion on the subject of hydrophobia has grown out of the excessive and mistaken zeal of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Dogs were to be muzzled, or killed if found at large without muzzles, and these steps were the recognized necessities of public safety against an imminent danger to life. And here came in the agents of the society. "Muzzle the poor dogs," they said; "shameful! It compels them to keep their mouths shut, and it is a cruelty to a dog to compel him to keep his mouth shut in the hot weather!" Hereupon the people of only ordinary intelligence responded that they did not care to inflict unnecessary cruelty upon the dogs. "But," they said, "how about the hydrophobia?" "Hydrophobia!" said Mr. Bergh and all his chorus. "Hydrophobia! Nonsense! Poo! Poo! Moonshine. There is no such thing; it's a delusion, a piece of ancient ignorance; we will prove there is no such disease." And on this point they have now been active for some months. They have vamped and revamped all the old stories and arguments put forth on this disease by that class of superior mortals who may be distinguished from others as the men who "know better," and they have had the arguments in their favor of some hollow witted doctors, and their great strength has been in the theory that so-called cases of hydrophobia were deaths from fear, the result of the morbid imaginations of people who had read of the symptoms of the disease and produced these symptoms on themselves. And now all that is answered and, let us hope, ended by the horrible occurrence of a well marked case of the disease in a little child. If the society cannot do better for animals than to deny the existence of the diseases they cause, and thereby smother prevention and assist to spread such diseases, the laws upon which it stands must be repealed.

The Japanese and the Centennial.

By the official communication of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tereshima Memmori, to Mr. Bingham, the United States Minister, we learn that the Japanese government will be represented at the centennial celebration of our independence, and will promote the exhibition of products and manufactures of that country. The whole tone of the note is broadly liberal and friendly, and shows that the Japanese are shaking off their old exclusiveness and are cultivating closer relations with Western nations. There is, in fact, a kindly feeling manifested toward the United States. The Japanese have learned to regard us not only as a great and progressive nation, but as a neighboring one with which they are destined to have extensive intercourse. We should do everything to encourage this friendly sentiment and to enlarge our commercial relations with Japan.

A Nice Little Job.

When Comptroller Green made out his new tax levy, which did not pass the Board of Apportionment, he put in a new item of \$15,000 for the expenses of the new City Prison Commission. Messrs. Vance and Wheeler deemed this appropriation exorbitant and unnecessary and cut it down to \$5,000. The commission met yesterday, and behold! a nice little bill turned up from Mr. Calvin Vaux for \$10,000 for "plans" of the new prison. Mr. Vance, who, as President of the Board of Aldermen, is a member of the new City Prison Commission, denounced the bill and it was laid over. Will Mr. Vance inquire whether Mr. Calvin Vaux receives any pay from the Central Park? His name was omitted from the architectural force of that department, but does he not receive a large amount in percentages on expenditures? It is well that Mr. Vance, as a member of these several boards, has the power to put his finger on such little bills. It was for this the \$15,000 was wanted by Mr. Green.

Mr. Bergh's Dog.

At Baranum's Hippodrome last evening, during a flat race, three horses and their riders fell in a heap at the Fourth avenue extremity of the track. A negro jockey fell on the top of his head, where he remained poised for an instant and then fell, but quickly rising remounted his horse. One of the other riders ran from the track, but the remaining one was carried off in an insensible condition. Subsequently a carriage appeared with the little fellow, who had sustained a severe cut above the left eye from the hoof of one of the animals. He will be able to appear as usual to-day.

African Explorations.

The Geographical Society in Berlin have received letters from Dr. Gussfeldt. The Doctor writes that he has gone to St. Paul de Loanda, about three hundred miles south on the coast, to procure necessities for the great expedition, but

had not had much success. He was alone, and had another attack of fever. The German African Society will send on another gentleman to join the expedition almost immediately. All was going on well at the permanent station, Chinchonco. Dr. Kirk, the English Consul at Zanzibar, has received a letter from Lieutenant Cameron, reporting his safe arrival at Ujiji. Lieutenant Cameron writes that he had a rather long and tedious march.

The Charities and Correction Commission.

The Mayor promises soon to lay before the people a report of his "investigation" of the Department of Charities and Correction, together with a "summary" of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts and letters from certain citizens who, he alleges, united with him in his investigation. He insinuates that a great fuss has been made over the management of that department, but that it will all turn out to be without reason. The Mayor is a pretty bold man in defence of the misdoings of his friends, but the citizens whose names he uses as prepared to aid him in covering up the notoriously illegal acts of the Commissioners will do well to pause before they implicate themselves in an offence which will assuredly become the subject of investigation in a court of justice. Have these gentlemen satisfied themselves that the dry goods bills of "Louis Sternbach, Commission Agent, No. 36 Church street," were all legal and regular, and such as ought to have been paid by the city? Have they ascertained that the flour purchased by the Commissioners has been purchased in accordance with law and at honest market prices? Are they convinced that no bills for supplies have been fraudulently altered from the originals and cut up, so as to evade the law? Have they satisfied themselves that gross frauds are not perpetrated in taking the so-called "census" and that some twenty-five thousand pounds of bread and meat can be consumed daily in the institutions? If not they will do well to pause before they endorse the management of the Department of Charities and Correction in any manner. The law of misdemeanor is very wide in its application.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Abern Doubleday, United States Army, is at the Astor House.
General Pitts Henry Warren, of Iowa, is staying at the Hoffman House.
Swing says the rumor that he intends to come down is "groundless."
Attorney General Williams leaves Washington to-day for Hawley Springs, Va.
Captain D. W. Flagler, United States Army, has quarters at the Glenham Hotel.
Mr. Henry G. Parker, of the Boston Gazette, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, is residing at the Glisley House.
Captain Von Elsendecker, of the German Legation at Washington, is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.
Judge Charles Andrews, of the New York Court of Appeals, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Judge Amasa J. Parker and General S. E. Marvis arrived from Albany yesterday at the Brevoort House.
Mr. Robert G. Watson, British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, yesterday arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel.
In the South of France they are trying to "stamp out" the phylloxera by destroying the vines in infected districts.
Allan Kardiné, a spiritualist writer in French, is to be done in English at the expense of the Countess of Cairnness.
Rear Admiral O. S. Glisson and Commodore Alexander Murray, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Parson should try his hand at rewriting Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy"; for even Tupper has left a little sense in it.
George H. Pendleton will not be a candidate for Congress. How fortunate for the Democrats! But perhaps he has loftier aspirations.
Joseph Tuttle, at Newgate, received twenty-five stripes with the cat, at Newgate, for robbing; but to give up your goods for such a cat.
Prizes for foats in small arms at the Aberdeen "Wapinschow" were distributed. The most important fell to a whopping fellow named Shaw.
Forney observes that the path to continued republican ascendancy will soon be "easy or difficult." How will it be about the ascendancy?
Professor Porter, of Belfast, Ireland, has returned from the land of Moab, where he penetrated to districts hitherto unvisited by any European.
In Iowa a literary society called itself Eldadee which means something in Pawnee; another called itself Chick-Eldadee, on account of its small chirpings.
M. de Reynal, a "legitimate and direct descendant of Charlemagne," has just died in France. His descent was established by authentic documents. He left no children, and so a revival of the Carle viking party is not apprehended.
General Changarnier's letter on the Comte de Chambord and the *drapeau blanc* is interesting. He declares that Chesnelong's formula as to retaining the tricolor until the Assembly shall say what it will be the result of a diseased imagination.
"Mad dog" was cried in the streets of Paris the other day, and the dog was killed after having bit ten many other dogs. All the owners of animals bitten on the occasion were called upon by the authorities to confine their dogs and fee veterinary surgeons.
Great country for judges that England. There was a case in which a man charged the police with assault, and the policemen swore so beautifully that they would have convicted the man of assaulting the whole squad. So the judge discharge the man and said he had no doubt "on which side there was perjury." Can't we import one of these?
Since the Grand Prix at Paris—war among the ladies of fashion apropos of bonnet strings. On camp wishes to restore them, the other opposes. In favor they plead the effect of the use of coils around the neck, the bow under the chin and the protection of the throat. Against, is urged the warmth and that it hides the beauty of the throat. But as on the side of those who favor the restoration, because women of "experience" determine the fashions and they often see in their gusse good reasons for hiding their throats.
Mme. Hoischoot, an actress, could not live happily with M. Hoischoot and ran away from him. So found she could live with M. Malepeyre, whom she accidentally met at Rambouillet. She lived with him accordingly till he died, and he left her 1,000,000 francs. His heirs sued, but Mme. Hoischoot gained the suit and got the money. But the suit made by this process wakened up M. Hoischoot, his husband, who was all the time ignorant of his wife's whereabouts. He went to Rambouillet the next train. By the French law a husband consent is necessary before the wife can accept an inheritance, and this husband refused to consent.
The London Times says:—"The death of Lar Amberley, which it was our painful duty to record yesterday, took place, we are informed at Ravenscroft, near Chesham, and was caused by an attack of diphtheria, brought on by attendance on her eldest son, who suffered from the same malady. Her bright and keen intelligence, her cordial and cheerful temper and the courage and zeal with which she gave help to every movement in which she discerned the elements of usefulness, will cause her death to be felt as a loss in a circle wider than that of her family and immediate connections." Lady Amberley was well known in America.