

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street and Eighth Avenue.—THE BLACK CROOK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.
PARK THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Twenty-second Street.—LILIED AG., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth Avenue.—PETE AT PEKIN, afternoon and evening, at 12 and 8.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE SHAGBRAIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE. Fifty-eighth street and Lexington Avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street near Sixth Avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street.—JANE EYRE, at 8 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, Mr. MacCabe.
GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
LYCUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth Avenue.—CHILPERIC, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
NEW PARK THEATRE. Fulton street.—THE ORPHANS, R. M. Carroll and Sons.
GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—DER VETTER, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—OLIVER TWIST, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 28 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 44 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1874.

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

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold 111½. The market was without features. The transactions were small, and prices steady. Money stiffened to five per cent on call loans.

THE ARGUMENTS in the Croker case were finished yesterday, and the jury were locked up last night to deliberate upon their verdict.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE of Hill, the alleged bond forger, his sickness and what the New York police think of it, form the plot of an interesting story in our columns to-day.

THE STORY of a terrible voyage of an English ship from Calcutta to this port is elsewhere reported. The Asiatic cholera broke out among the coolie passengers to the West Indies, and fifty-two of them died within three weeks.

THE ARRIVAL of King Kalakaua at Washington and his reception by Secretary Fish were attended by little formality. His Majesty was unfortunately exhausted by his long journey and other ceremonies were postponed until Monday.

THE VON ARMIN TRIAL.—The examination of Count Von Armin was continued yesterday, but little of importance was elicited. It seems to be the aim of the Crown prosecution to establish its charges by the testimony of the prisoner—an effort which he is not disposed to assist. The trial, it is thought, will be concluded by Wednesday next.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—The decision of Chief Justice Daly upon the Sunday amusement question was rendered yesterday, and, as will be seen, declares the law constitutional under which the Police Commissioners have proceeded, and denies the application for an injunction. His argument concerning the theatres is worthy of careful study.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.—The statement we print to-day, from a number of prominent citizens of Vicksburg explaining the recent troubles, shows a sad state of affairs. A county government almost entirely composed of negroes, heavy taxes demanded by irresponsible officers, the destruction of public records and general defiance of the laws, culminated in bloodshed. The statement is additional evidence that the citizens of Vicksburg acted in self-defence and with moderation.

THE UTAH OBSERVER suggests painful reflections in its observations upon the execution of Smith, who was hanged at Watertown on Friday for the murder of Charles Wenham. According to the Observer Smith was innocent of the crime for which he died. There are certainly many circumstances in the story of this crime to throw doubt upon the guilt of Smith. If there is any virtue at all in the terrible law which forfeits a murderer's life we cannot be too careful in our manner of administering it. We admit that capital punishment is necessary for the protection of society, and we think that our Governors have been disposed to consider carefully every sentence brought before them. At the same time, when a man is executed for murder under circumstances that leave a doubt on the minds of reasonable, intelligent people as to his guilt, the effect is to destroy whatever influence the punishment would have upon the community, for we can think of nothing more terrible than to send an innocent man to an ignominious death.

Republicanism and Royalty.

The fault of our modern history is that it presents its heroes in full dress. Our great men are apt to become legends. We suppose that by some such process of adulation mythology found its gods. Macaulay, in one of his earlier writings, gives a prophetic account of an epic poem, to be written a thousand years hence, descriptive of Waterloo. In this poem Napoleon, the son of Mars, fights a personal combat with Wellington, armed by Vulcan and the Cyclops. We respect the sentiment of reverence which yearns for heroes and hero worship; but it never detracts from a truly great man that the truth should be known about him. That was a manly admonition of Cromwell's that the painter should not omit the warts. We sometimes think it would be a comfort to have a real life of George Washington, and we wish that some courageous historian would enter upon the task. As it is, the awful figure of the Father of his Country fades into the shadows and becomes legendary, and we think of him more as a demigod than as a mere man, with the passions and virtues of manhood. The real Napoleon has been lost in the nimbus of French glory. Frederick is as much of a German legend as Barbarossa. Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln—how little we know of them, or, rather, how little we remember of their real manhood! Franklin preserves his personality to us because in a spirit of sublime truth and frankness he told his life as he really lived—when he fell, when he rose, when he was weak and when he was strong. This very courage of truth telling has undoubtedly given him his ever fresh and enduring fame.

There are few periods of English history more interesting than the reigns of George IV. and his successor. It was the time of the Reform bill. England, exhausted from her Titanic strife with the French Revolution and Napoleonism, was herself rapidly drifting upon a revolution that would have been more terrible than anything ever seen in France; for there are cruel possibilities in this Saxon blood that we see in that of no other race. The aristocracy made its last stand for the remnants of the feudal system, for pocket boroughs and manorial rights in the House of Commons, for the exclusion of the Catholic and Hebrew from the higher privileges of an Englishman. Europe, torn and still bleeding with its years of war, was on the verge of new strife. The hatreds of the bloody time were still fresh. The German mourned over Jena and dreamed of the Rhine, the Frenchman longed for the hour of revenge for Waterloo. It was an uneasy, distracted time, and we feel its influence to this day. The battles for reform, for Catholic emancipation, for the abolition of colonial slavery, were only anticipations of our own battles for union and liberty. We only see the history of these events through the clouds of prejudice and party feeling. We read the journals and learn how royal, how gracious, how beneficent a king was George IV. We read Thackeray's fearful arraignment and we learn that he was a Prince Florizel in velvet, silk, furs and wig. We have a glimpse of William IV. as an honest, bluff, hearty sailor king—a royal jack tar, fitly reigning over a nation of jack tars. We see Wellington, the most famous Englishman since Cromwell, a gigantic figure on the canvas, "truth lover" and "truth teller," and rapidly becoming as much of a legend as Washington. Brougham shoots his eccentric course, blazing, brilliant, incomprehensible. But over all are the clouds of passion, party pride, anger, adulation, and we only see the heroes in full dress.

As will be seen from a review elsewhere printed these clouds at last pass away. There was a nobleman who sat in royal councils, a keen, truthful, honest man, who noted from time to time what he saw and heard. These notes come to light in the shape of the diary of Charles C. F. Greville, which is elsewhere reviewed. Certainly there can be no more instructive comment upon this time, upon the true motives that governed England during these eventful years, upon the whole royal and aristocratic system, than is furnished by Mr. Greville. This gentleman was not an agitator, a Chartist or a republican, anxious to tear down and destroy. He was a Tory, the descendant of dukes and earls, with all the tastes of a gouty, old-fashioned English gentleman, loving racing and cards and high living, and hating radicalism and innovation. We have the aristocratic system as painted by an aristocrat. It is not for us as republicans to say what its effect will be upon the minds of thoughtful Englishmen, but certainly, as republicans, we have the right to note the moral. When George IV. ascended the throne James Monroe was President. When William IV. died Andrew Jackson was closing his career. Mr. Greville describes the history of two reigns. During that time England was governed by George IV. and his brother. The United States were governed by James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. The ruling minds in English politics were Canning, Wellington, Brougham, Melbourne and Peel. The ruling minds in American politics were Calhoun, Crawford, Clay, Webster and Van Buren. As statesmen the men who were called upon to govern by Parliamentary system are not inferior to the men who were called upon to lead in our own legislation; but certainly they are not superior. Between the chief magistrates, those who ruled the two countries, there can be no comparison. The Parliamentary system in the two countries gave high and bright characters to the work of government. The system of royalty gave England princes representing the lowest type of manhood.

It is hard to think of a great nation like England being ruled by "a contemptible, cowardly, selfish, unfeeling dog" like George IV., or "a shuffling, exceedingly silly, stupid burlesque, bustling old fellow" like William IV. These are not our words, remember, but those of a descendant of the Bentincks and the Warwicks and Clerk to the Royal Council. And, what is more, these monarchs governed England. The legend that, as kings, they were symbols, emblems, shadows, and that their Ministers really ruled, disappears. George IV. was as much the ruler of England as Charles II. He stole the crown jewels and gave them to his mistresses, and his Ministers dared not remonstrate. He made bishops at the bidding of his Nell Gwynne, and the Cabinet could not prevent him. He would allow Canning none of the patronage, and before he permitted that brilliant statesman to enter the Cabinet he wrote him

an insolent letter forgiving him because he had taken sides with his Queen. It is painful to know that Canning accepted the insult and crawled into power. Not one of the reform measures of the time were conceded by the King until concession was the only means of preventing revolution. It is sad to see that even in our own time ladies of noble lineage did not think it beneath them to become the lemons of a king, and to seek honors and wealth and power for their families by their own dishonor. During the time that George IV. ruled England he himself was ruled by a physician of whom he was afraid and a middle-aged woman who enriched her family and her friends. William IV. was a better character than his brother in some respects. But among his first acts as King was to imitate Charles Stuart by making his natural children peers and peeresses. He was a bitter partisan. When Ministers did not suit him he insulted them. He was always "dying for war," wanted to fight France and Russia and China, and was anxious to have slavery restored. Whenever these kings appear in this history they are either infamous or absurd. The ruling mind was Wellington, who had at times power over them both. Wellington managed to guide affairs by allowing one of the kings to steal the crown jewels and by allowing the other to quarter his natural children upon the treasury. But on national questions Wellington always showed the courage of a soldier and carried his point by resolution. This, however, was only on national questions. On matters of money and office the royal will was always supreme.

But is this not a new chapter in an old story? Constitutional kings are only as other kings. Take the line of English rulers from Elizabeth to Victoria, and what do we see? The only real King was William III., who was a Dutchman and a usurper. Next to William the most respectable character was Charles I., and he was so arbitrary that he lost his head. As for the remainder, there is not one whose character is not, in nearly all the essential attributes of a prince and a gentleman, beneath contempt. The royal system is a blunder, a mockery, a false pretence. We blush for our race to see England governed by the men whose characters are now written by a descendant of the Warwick. At the same time it is to the great honor and glory of England that, notwithstanding the folly, the crimes and the imbecility of her rulers, she has advanced so steadily in her splendid and prosperous career. It shows that the people are greater than the Crown, and in showing this it teaches the world the elementary principle of democracy. To that extent Mr. Greville's book is the most important contribution to republicanism that has appeared this century.

City Debt and Taxation—Where Does the Money Go?

The Tweed régime robbed the city of New York of an amount of money roughly estimated at twenty million dollars. Whatever the sum may have been, more or less, it was taken from the city treasury before the present municipal government came into power. It was a part of the public debt before Comptroller Green succeeded to the management of the city finances. Since that time we have a right to believe that no fraudulent claim has been paid by the city and no money belonging to the people has been stolen. Indeed, the enormous expenditures of the Finance Department, we are told, have been due to large clerical and detective force necessary to investigate claims and protect the people against any further payment of dishonest bills. We find in the Comptroller's financial statements that the sum of eight million dollars of the debt incurred since 1871 is chargeable to the Tweed administration; but this must have been justly due, or it would not have been paid by Mr. Green. We owe about forty-four million dollars more now than we owed on January 1, 1872. As we have paid off about six millions of indebtedness in the last three years the increase of the public debt in that period has actually been some fifty million dollars. Deducting the eight million dollars alleged to have been paid on liabilities incurred prior to September, 1871, and we find that the increase chargeable to our present financial management is about forty-two million dollars.

What have we got to show for this amount of money? How has it been spent? Have we got rapid transit, new docks, and bridges over the East River? Have the fine improvements in the upper part of the island been pushed vigorously forward to completion? Have our wretched pavements been replaced by good roads? Has the new County Court House been finished? Has any great public work been undertaken in the interest of the property owners to enhance the value of real estate and revive the market, or in the interest of the great mass of the people to afford them increased accommodations and home comforts? In Paris the government incurred a debt of two hundred and forty-eight million dollars; but for that amount old Paris was swept away and new Paris, with its magnificent boulevards and splendid public buildings, rose in its place. In Paris the government now asks a new loan of fifty-two million dollars; but for that it will rebuild the Hotel de Ville and other public edifices swept away by war and incendiarism, and will complete the system of improvement interrupted five years ago. New York has incurred fifty million dollars of debt in three years and has nothing to show for it except overpaid departments swarming with political vermin, vast and costly litigation, financial muddle and confusion, dilapidated streets, neglected public works, stagnation and general dry rot.

Mr. Wickham will take office in eighteen days from to-day, and the first act of the new Mayor should be to lay bare before the people of New York their exact financial condition, and to insist upon the adoption of a sound financial policy in place of the charlatanism of which we have been the victims for the past three years. We should know exactly how much we owe or are alleged to owe, down to the last dollar claimed to be due from the city to any individual on any account. We should know the precise condition of the sinking fund securities and of the bonded debt, and the people should be allowed to decide what they are going to do about them. At present we are pushing an immense ball of debt before us, which will go on increasing in size until it rolls back and crushes us. At the same time

our annual taxation is increasing at a startling rate. Two millions more in the estimates and a tax of three per cent is the prospect before us for next year. The Board of Apportionment has failed in its duty in not reducing this shameful estimate at least four million dollars from its present amount; but it is not too late to make atonement. A general reduction should be made on the revision of the estimate as a preliminary step to the financial reform which, it is to be hoped, will be initiated by the new city government.

The Danger in New Orleans.

The troubles in Louisiana cannot be smoothed over. Their causes are deeply rooted, and the principal cause seems to be that the right of self-government is denied to the people. When the Kellogg government was deposed a few months ago and Lieutenant Governor Penn established in office, it only needed a proclamation from the President to suppress the revolution. The troops sent to New Orleans were useless to enforce an order which was at once obeyed. The people then trusted to the approaching election to redeem them from injustice and misrule, and they were not wrong, for Louisiana was carried by the conservatives. But now it is believed that the election is to be practically set aside by a mere vote of the Returning Board and the lower branch of the Legislature declared republican in defiance of the vote. The White Leaguers apparently find no hope either in law or in the ballot, and by our despatches from New Orleans it will be seen that another armed revolution is to be feared. The excitement in New Orleans seems to be intense and irrepressible.

The Returning Board assembled yesterday, but, alarmed by the menaces of its opponents, adjourned until Monday—a fact which seems to have increased the suspicions and anger of the citizens. We are told that an outbreak may be expected at any moment. If the Board declares the republican State Treasurer elected and creates a republican majority in the House it will be difficult to prevent it. What the President will do in such a case we know from his Message. He will support Kellogg, and, if necessary, do it with all the military force at his command. It is the opinion of Mr. Kellogg that opposition to him is treason to the United States, and he is no doubt emboldened in his attitude by the knowledge that, whatever the Returning Board may do, he will be sustained by Grant. Out of this terrible situation it is hard to see how the citizens of Louisiana can escape. Violence will not help them, but, on the contrary, must add immeasurably to their troubles. Their only hope is in the interference of Congress, and that they should invoke. If the Returning Board should perpetrate so great an outrage as is apprehended its work could not long endure before the indignation of the North, and the Louisianaans will be imprudent if they precipitate an armed conflict, which is precisely the blunder their oppressors would provoke.

A New Phase of Emigration.

One of the undertones, if we may use the word, of the President's Message was his reference to the emigration of Chinese into California, and especially the terms under which these Mongols come. It is, says the President, "a generally conceded fact that the great proportion of the Chinese emigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make homes with us and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contract with head men, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does it apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor," but their presence is a shame and a disgrace to the community. The President says "if this evil practice can be legislated against it will be my pleasure as well as duty to enforce any resolution to secure so desirable an end." In response to this admirable suggestion of the President a resolution has been submitted to the House giving him power to act.

The Chinese problem has been growing in importance from year to year and bids fair to become in time one of the gravest problems in our policy. On one side of the ocean is a vast country that has every advantage of nature, climate and soil, and practically uninhabited. On the other side is an ancient civilization, going back centuries before the rise of any modern power, teeming with population, estimated by some at 400,000,000 souls, suffering from all the evils of over-population. In other words, on one side of this sea is a vacuum; on the other side an overflowing reservoir; and the law of nature will apply in this case as in others, and we have the irresistible impulse of China to throw its surplus population into the United States. So dense is the population that China could send to America more people than now inhabit this Continent and not feel the diminution of her strength as much as Ireland or Germany feel the emigration from their dominions during the last ten years.

This is one view of the Chinese problem, and the question is how to solve it. Under our statutes, especially our civil rights amendments arising out of emancipation and our desire to protect the negro, the Chinaman has as much right in America as the German. Baron Hübnér, in his admirable book, "A Ramble Around the World," gives us a glimpse of Chinese life in California. From him we learn that there are between eighty and one hundred thousand Chinamen in that State; that some of them have founded large and important commercial houses; that "the people possess honesty and intelligence," and the "facility with which they at once seize and adopt the American and European rules of commerce" is remarkable. Until now the Chinese have been nothing but birds of passage. They have none of them dreamed of settling in America for life. Many of those who come are peasants in easy circumstances; some bring a certain amount of capital, "all vigorous arms and willing hands, and minds ready to embrace every chance of success, and a firm determination to make a little fortune." Unlike other emigrants, they come to America "with the hope and intention of returning to China, and go so far as to enter into contracts with the government or the companies that in the event of death their bodies shall be carried back." The Baron observes, however, the irrepressible conflict between the Californians and the Chinese. The Chinese are out of the pale of the law; "before the courts their evidence is refused. Those who work at the mines are taxed to the extent of four dollars a month per head. Without the least provocation on their part the Chinese are constantly beaten and robbed. No notice is taken of these injustices. There is not an instance of any verdict of any jury being given in their favor, or of any punishment being inflicted on the guilty. No

Our religious exchanges this week indulge in comments on a variety of topics, among which are the President's Message to Congress, concerning which the Independent says it is brief, business like, and in the main a sensible review of national affairs. He makes the currency his chief topic, but the Independent cannot compliment him upon anything new that he advances upon this threadbare and tedious question. The legislation recommended by the President in regard to Chinese women, this journal says, touches the correction of an evil that has never been hinted at in the Message of a President.

The controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning receives the continued attention of the Examiner and Chronicle, whose editor thinks that the result of the discussion thus far is that Mr. Gladstone has the best of the argument, and whatever may be the political result of this agitation in England, there can be no doubt that it will have a far-reaching effect upon the convictions of the people.

The Church Journal, discussing the same topic, thinks it is idle to say that the personal infallibility of the Pope was the doctrine of the Church before the Vatican Council issued its decrees. If it existed at all it was a mere matter of opinion, and not binding upon any conscience. But, to bring it into the realm of faith, says the Journal, and require its acceptance on peril of damnation is surely to give it a new status, and the Church which so adds it to the faith is not declaring the same terms of salvation which she announced previously.

The Observer, which appears in a brand new dress, adorned as a bride for her husband, and enriched, as usual, with a good store of intelligence and learning, puts the controversy into this shape:—"To what extent does the Roman Church, now represented by the Sovereign Pontiff, claim authority in the domain of civil authority? whence does that Church profess to derive that authority? and how does it hope, in this age, to maintain that authority in Europe and the United States?" These questions the Observer considers in detail, and concludes that civil and religious government are wholly distinct in their sphere and operation. The Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, argues the distinctness of the two governments, but that civil government being limited in its sphere must of necessity have some superior power which imposes its limitation, and as the individual conscience is confessedly not that power it becomes the duty, as it is the prerogative, of the Church to do this. The Tablet, referring to the deposing power of the popes in the Middle Ages, thinks this power belonged to the successors of St. Peter by divine right; that they were the lawmakers and interpreters of the laws of the Church and had to pass judgment on transgressors of those laws and their decisions were consequently final. No dissent from the infallible Church would be tolerated in things pertaining to her sphere, and she was willingly consulted in things that perhaps did not come under her control.

Doctors on Diphtheria.

In another column we give some communications from physicians and others on the subject of diphtheria, and a few days since we printed a report of the deliberations on the same subject of doctors; and, coming from a perusal of the proceedings of two learned bodies gathered especially to discuss the prevalent malady of diphtheria, one could only turn with a discouraged impression of how little all that amounted to. First they gave the usual reference to Bretonneau. Trousseau named Bretonneau in every second sentence when he talked about diphtheria, and probably no gathering of doctors assembled to discuss the subject would ever feel easy until the important duty of following that example had been discharged by some one of the number. Then there are the bacteria. It would in these days be as impossible to get on in any medical discussion without bacteria as it would be to have a Dutch fair without salt fish. It shows that if you don't know much about disease you have at least read the Germans. Then there is the theory that it is due to foul air, and the other that foulness of the air has nothing to do with it; the theory that it is due to want and misery, and the counter theory that those who are blessed with plenty have it worst; the theory that it is local, and the theory that it has no relation whatever to either time or place; and finally an ingenious notion that it is perhaps due remotely to the panic, the "depression of the times." Knowledge naturally tends to make men cautious in utterance; and experience of the consequences of blundering badly will always make any thoughtful physician hold his peace with the tenacity of a ruminant in deep consideration of the sweetest possible cud, as to any disease whose nature is only partly known. On this theory we can readily account for the little the doctors venture; but if they have nothing to say why do they meet? If they have not a little knowledge to add to the subject why in the world pretend to discuss it? How is an afflicted public any the better for two or three formidable sessions of medical guessing classes? Sessions such as those we have recorded give ample justification to the inactivity of the Board of Health, since they tend to spread the notion that no line of action can be defined which may not be utterly erroneous; and, indeed, give the support of learned bodies to the fancy that the best we can do is to apply the "expectant" method to sanitary science and wait patiently till the problem solves itself and the disease disappears. Is that all that the Board of Health and the professors have to propose?

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

As Christmas time approaches sensational topics lessen, and pastors and preachers are thrown back upon the old Book for their topics of pulpit thought. Hence we have to-day more than usual of them that centre round the cross and the great atonement. Such a change must be something like that from midnight to midday, as it will be described this evening by Mr. Boole, and the congregations will, doubtless, feel themselves drawn more closely than ever toward the wondrous cross by the increased earnestness which their pastors will necessarily display, as they present to their aspiring eyes the wondrous crown which awaits the faithful as, soon as they reach the end of the way of salvation. But Messrs. Terry and Kennard will have more particulars to give concerning these things.

Those who are inquiring after "The Unknown God, the maker of heaven and earth and all things that are therein," will be directed how and where to find Him by Mr. Phelps; and those who seek for a proof of the Gospel in Christ's life will be shown where and what it is by Dr. Thompson. "What think ye of Christ?" once asked by the Saviour, is again asked by Mr. Hawthorne, and made the basis of his meditations this evening. Religion, in the opinion of Mr. Pullman, is the highest education, and he will so present it. It is that which makes character solid and symmetrical and constitutes the true glory of manhood, as Mr. Davies promises to demonstrate.

"The Question of the Hour," as Dr. Ryland calls the problem of poverty that now comes up before us in this city, will be considered by him this evening in regard to wise and effective methods of help. The Doctor is a man of mature thought, and will offer some suggestions that our city almoners should hear and heed. The question of amusements, in its purer aspects, will be discussed by Dr. Deems. Mr. Harris will draw some lessons from the life and death of Mayor Havemeyer, and Dr. Rogers will do likewise from the life and death of the late Jonathan Sturges. The Universalist doctrine, by judicious advertising, is attracting the attention of "orthodox" pastors, and to-day Dr. Fulton will inquire whether or not it satisfies Universalists.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Mr. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.
Mr. Mathew Hale, of Albany, is among the latest arrivals at the Gilsey House.
Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is staying at the Hoffman House.
Judge George F. Donatuck, of Syracuse, is sojourning at the First Avenue Hotel.
Congressmen Hiram P. Bell and Henry R. Harris, of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.
Assemblyman Emerson E. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Somebody went home from the sheep market at Arras the other day and forgot a lot of sixty sheep.
Assistant Adjutant General J. B. Stonehouse arrived from Albany last evening at the Hotel Brunswick.
Mr. Richard Harrington, of safe burglary notoriety, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday from Washington.
The new Japanese Consul of Washington and suite are expected in Omaha to-day, en route for the scene of their future labors.
The "Porter to the Great Seal"—the functionary who operates the great seal of England—uses four hundred weight of wax per month.
Rev. W. H. Murray proposes to go West on a lecturing tour. About \$80,000 have already been pledged toward his new church scheme.
Chevalier Alphonse de Stuers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Washington, has taken up his residence at the Sturtevant House.
Field Marshal Von Moltke was elected a member of the Reichstag, but his election has been declared null, on account of an informality.
An increase in the number of divorces in England is attributed to higher wages. Poor people could not previously save enough money to pay lawyers.
Russia has sent a naval attaché to Berlin to report on the progress of the Prussian navy. The curiosity is not admired, it is said, at the seaport of Berlin.
Professor Marsh and party reached New Haven from the West yesterday. The scientific results of the expedition are important, and will soon be published.
The Vienna Tages Presse believes that the Von Arnim case has divided the Prussian royal family, and that the Empress Augusta, never in sympathy with Bismarck, now resolutely sustains his victim, Right Hon. Hugh E. C. Childers, President of the Great Western Railway of Canada, and Mr. C. J. Brydges, of Montreal, arrived in this city last evening from Canada, and are at the Brevoort House.
To avoid disputes when a piece is redemanded, Padeloup has adopted the excellent plan of re-executing it after the regular programme is exhausted, so that those who do not wish to stay can retire.
The city government of Paris has organized a service of 600 tumbrils for the removal of snow from the streets. The sum voted was \$20,000. How many millions would a similar service add to our expenses?
As the King of Württemberg has no children his nephew will inherit the throne, and it is announced that this Prince will marry the Princess Marie, the eldest daughter of Frederick Charles—the Red Prince.
A car is now in use on one of the French railroads to which the Bessemer steamer system has been applied. The car is hung on elastic springs, and the motion while travelling is said to be almost imperceptible.
Letters patent of Louis Philippe, creating Adolph Thiers a Baron "for eminent services to the monarchy," have been found in the National Library at Paris. So they say in the Gazette; but they are great jokery.