STANLEY'S MARCH IN AFRICA.

Rapid and Successful Advance of the Herald and Telegraph Expedition.

Mpwapwa, the Country of Usagara.

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS OUT FROM BAGAMOYO.

Pleasing Reminiscences of Former Travel.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

The Great Dogs, Castor and Captain, Die from the Effects of the Heat.

DISTRICT OF MPWAPWA, COUNTRY OF USAGARA, Dec. 13, 1874.

Uncouth as the name of the district and the cluster of villages whence I date my letter may appear in writing, it is not at all discordant to the ear. Nay, the sweet voice of a Msagara damsel can even give it a pleasant sound, and, as near as I can make it, it ought to be written Mbambwa.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

I can hardly describe my feelings as I revisited this spot after an absence of two years. I first experienced a sharp throb of regret as I recollected that it was the scene of the death of my Scotch assistant, William Farquhar, who perished here in 1871, and as I cast my eyes toward the west over the sere expanse and autumnal leafage of miles and miles of undulating plain, I verily believe that my next feeling was one of sorrowful foreboding at the momentary suggestion that perhaps one, if not all, of the white men on this expedition might find similar unhonored graves in this strange land. These feelings were not of long duration, however, for the cheery voices of the guides were heard loudly proclaiming that we were approaching Mpwapwa, and the view of high towering mountains, slopes all green with wide shadowing mimosa and tamarind, hollows dark with the verdant globes of foliage of sycamores, and the broad bed of the Mpwpa stream, washed with crystal water, dispelled evil presentiments and all melancholy prognostications. Thoughts of misfortune and dark days to come fled like a sick man's fancies before the spring coloring of noble mountains and the refreshing verdure of well watered slopes.

CONSOLATION.

Honestly, no man has less right to begin a letter in this strain than I have; for no man, however lucky his star may be, has more right to be proud and happy and cheerful than I have this day. For I have had an unprecedentedly successful march from the Indian Ocean, and surprisingly favorable influences have attended the expedition ever since we left Zanzibar. Nothing of the blight and misfortune that I predicted in my last letter from Zanzibar, nothing whatever of the vexatious delays, frequent desertions, half-hearted conduct of the armed escort, and various annoyances I surmised would befall us. On the contrary, we have arrived at the "half-way house" to Unyamwezi in an incredibly short time, as I will presently show you. We have suffered less sickness, less trouble and, altogether, have had more good fortune than any expedition which ever came into Africa.

THE MARCH.

The expedition left Bagamoyo on the 17th of November and arrived here yesterday, the 12th day of December, which makes a period of only twenty-five days! This fact, stated thus briefly, might not surprise those uninitiated with the usual time required for this march; but if I state that on my expedition in search of Livingstone the same march occupied me fifty-seven days, and that it occupied Lieutenant Cameron's party four months, even the most superficial reader will not fail to perceive that I have every reason to be devoutly grateful and extremely cheerful. And, while considering this rate of speedy marching, it must be remembered that this is a very large expedition, bearing such cumbersome things as the pontoon Livingstone and the cedar boat Lady Alice, and that since leaving the coast we have been travelling along an entirely new route, much north of any yet adopted.

QUICK TIME.

Though I may look now with pleased expression on the distance traversed so speedily, as auguring well for the further prosecution of the march to the unknown lands north, and thence to the Nile sources, the day we left Zanzibar, with its wild disorder, did not promise much success. Nearly every member of the expeditionary force was either drunk, tipsy or elevated, or, as some would say, "a little the 'better' for the liquor." Many were absent from muster, and a few had deserted with their advance. I consoled myself with thinking, as I noticed the confusion and insolence of some of the most inebriated, "All right, my sable gentlemen; to-day is your day; to-morrow the reign of discipline and order begins."

STRICT DISCIPLINE A POSITIVE NECESSITY—DEMORALIZATIONS UNDER THE SUN.

After disembarking at Bagamoyo matters were not mended. The men had not as yet expended all their advance, and the consequence was that they betook themselves into the vile liquor shops of the Goanese at Bagamoyo, and after brutalizing themselves with the fire-water retailed there they took to swaggering through the streets, proclaiming that they were white men's soldiers, maltreating women, breaking into shops and smashing crockery, some even drawing knives on the peaceable citizens, and in other ways indulging their worst passions.

Of course, as long as I remained at Bagamoyo this state of things would continue; a few might be arrested and severely punished, but it would be too great a task to watch about 300 such men scattered among the houses of so large a town as Bagamoyo. I was so engrossed with the novel duties of suppressing turbulence and debauchery that I had not much time left for anything else. On the fifth day, however, after arriving at Bagamoyo, the bugle announced the march, and, although we had some trouble in collecting the laggards, by nine A. M. the last man had left the town,

AT SHAMBA GONERA,

my former first camp, the men manifested a disposition to stop, in order to [illegible]e "one more night of it" at Bagamoyo; but by this time, as you may imagine, I had had enough of such scenes, and they were bodily driven on by the armed guard, not without considerable violence. Arriving at the Kingani River, the sections of the Lady Alice were screwed together, and her powers of transportation and efficiency here were well tested. I ascertained that the utmost she could bear in ferrying across the river were thirty men and thirty bales of cloth, or the weight of three tons, which was perfectly satisfactory to me. The Livingstone pontoon was not uncovered, as the Lady Alice proved expeditious enough in transporting the force across the river. When the ferriage was completed we resumed the journey, and long before sunset we encamped at Kikoka.

THE INTEMPERATE MEN BREAK DOWN.

The intense heat of the Kingani Plains lying on either side told severely on those men who were unaccustomed to traveling in Africa, and who had indulged their vicious propensities at Zanzibar and Bagamoyo before departure, which compelled us to remain a day at Kikoka. I had, however, taken the precaution to leave a strong guard at the river to prevent the men from returning to Bagamoyo, and another on the hills between Bagamoyo and the Kingani Plain, on the eastern side of the river, for a similar purpose.

A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

During the afternoon of this day, as I was preparing my last letters, I was rather surprised at a visit paid me in my camp from a party of the Sultan's soldiers, the chief of whom bore a letter from the Governor of Bagamoyo, wherein he complained that my people had induced about fifteen women to abandon their masters.

On mustering the people and inquiring into their domestic affairs it was discovered that a large number of women had indeed joined the expedition during the night. Most of them, however, bore free papers accorded to them by the political agent at Zanzibar; but eleven were, by their own confessions, runaway slaves. After being hospitably received by the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Arabs it was no part of a stranger's duty, unless authorized by some government likely to abide by its agent's actions, to countenance such a novel mode of liberating the slaves. The order was, therefore, given that these women should return with the Sultan's soldiers; but, as this did not agree with either the views of the women themseves or their abducters, the females set up a determined defiance to the order, and the males seized their Snider rifles, vowing that they should not return. As such a disposition and demonstration of hostility was not politic nor calculated to deserve my esteem, or to win for me the Arabs' good will, this disposition was summarily suppressed and the women returned to their masters.

CASTOR AND CAPTAIN.

The first victim on this expedition has been the noble mastiff Castor, presented to me by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, who died between the Kingani and Kikoka, from heat apoplexy. The second was the mastiff dog Captain—a very fine though ferocious animal—who died a few days after. I have still three dogs—the retriever Nero, the undaunted bulldog Bull and a well-bred bull terrier Jack, who so far have borne the fatigues of the march very well, though the latter is considerably exercised in his mind by the numbers of grasshoppers he meets in the country while *en route*.

ON THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE WAMI.

Our course since leaving Rosako has been mainly west-northwest, until approaching Mpwapwa we travelled due west. For several days we journeyed along the southern bank of the Wami River, making the discovery that the Wami can never be navigable during the dry season, as its channel for many miles is choked with granite boulders. During the rainy season very large craft could ascend as far as the Usagara Mountains; there is a rise of over sixteen feet in the river. On crossing the Wami we entered Nguru, which is north of Usegubba—a country studded with tall peaks and mountains, the highest of which is a truncated cone, Mount Kidudwe, having an altitude of about 12,000 feet above the sea. As we journeyed through Nguru we crossed the several tributaries of the Wami, which are the Mwehweh, the Mkindo, the Mvomero, the Usingwe, the Rudewa and Mukondokwa.

IN NORTHERN USAGARA.

From Nguru we entered Northern Usagara, over ground which the aneroids indicated was 4,475 feet above sea level. Then we descended into lower ground about 3,400 feet above sea level until we came to Mpwapwa, which, I have ascertained, has an altitude, according to boiling point and two barometers, of 3,575 feet.

Three days from here we crossed three tributaries of some river flowing east north of the Wami, which may probably be the Pangani.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

The most extreme north which we reached on our journey here from the coast has been south latitude 5 deg. 49 min., which I ascertained by taking double altitudes. This was at the village of Kitangeh.

We intend to prosecute our journey to-morrow, but before leaving the Unyanyembe road for the land of discoveries and the sources of the Nile, which I am eager to reach, I will drop you a short letter informing you of our march through inhospitable Ugogo. HENRY M. STANLEY.

P. S.—I have omitted to state that the white men, Edward and Francis Pocock and Fred Barker, are enjoying excellent health and spirits. The three have gone through their seasoning fevers without much trouble.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE NAVY.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE COLORED CADET AFFAIR AT ANNAPOLIS—CONDUCT OF YOUNG CLAUDE—THE ORDER OF EXPULSION COMES FROM WASHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 25, 1875.

The presence of the colored midshipman at the Naval Academy is having one effect, at least, and that is to cause the expulsion of white youths who do not like his society. Only the other day two cadets, Welton, from South Carolina, the appointee of Congressman Elliott, colored, and Hood, of Georgia, both midshipmen, were expelled from the Academy on account of an assault made on this colored boy, which, if it had been perpetrated on a white one would have been, it is probable, easily atoned for.

One day this week Cadet Engineer Gordon Claude, of Annapolis, was ordered by the fencing master to fence with the colored cadet. He refused, and was reported to the officers of the Academy. Mr. Claude was required to apologize before the whole class and then make a public exhibition of himself by fencing before the whole class with the colored cadet. This he refused. He was asked to resign. This he also declined to do, and obtained permission to see his parents for consultation.

His father, Dr. Abram Claude, of this city, put the matter in such a light that the son thought he was desired to make the apology. He then placed a letter of explanation in the hands of the authorities. When his father learned that he had been influenced by him he at once told his son, who is about nineteen or twenty years of age, that he desired him to act as his own judgment dictated. The young man immediately withdrew the apology. In this statement he had used the words "colored cadet." This Commander Edward Terry, Commandant of Midshipmen, considered "disrespectful," adding that the colored boy was "his equal in every respect." Mr. Claude replied "It was the first time he knew it." The letter had not reached the Superintendent, Rear Admiral Rodgers, but when it was withdrawn young Claude was sent for, and the Superintendent informed him that he would "make it go hard with him." The young engineer replied he was very sorry about the affair, but it was a matter of conscience with him. The Superintendent then said that he was opposed to the colored cadet being there, but he was an officer and under the law. He then said that Mr. Claude would take colored people gunning with him and thus put them on a social equality. Mr. Claude promptly replied, "No, Admiral, I will explain to you the difference." At this the Admiral bravely took refuge behind his bars, saying, "I did not come here to be lectured, sir!"

Dr. Claude also went to see the Admiral and said to him that his son was raised as a Southerner and was opposed to social equality with negroes. In the course of the conversation with the father, Admiral Rodgers remarked that his son was an honorable young man. "Yes," replied the Doctor, "and I would not have him put one stain upon his honor for the highest social or political position."

The papers in the case were sent to Washington, and, it is presumed, were returned in hot haste, as the ultimatum was reached yesterday evening in the expulsion of Cadet Engineer Claude from the Academy.

A BLOODTHIRSTY RUFFIAN.

Last evening, about six o'clock, Charles Blair, a colored waiter, aged about fifty, of No. 42 Wooster street, surreptitiously entered the room of Jane Clark in the same house, a white woman, who was in bed at the time, and immediately began to take improper liberties with her. She woke up and resented his intrusion, when he drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed her twice in the head and then again twice in the arm, inflicting some severe wounds, which may possibly result very seriously. During this time she struggled with him, but was overpowered. Della Torbett, who lives in the same house, brought into the room by the screams of the woman, went to her assistance, and the assailant, by this time perfectly furious, rushed at her, stabbing her in the head, and then ran away. The two women fainted, but the noise which had been made drew others to the scene and the police among them. The two wounded women were taken to the Eighth precinct station house in Prince street, where their wounds were dressed, after which they were taken home. Della Torbett, who was stabbed in the back of the head, is the most seriously injured of the two, and the wound appears to have been done with a razor. The ruffian Blair was subsequently arrested by a roundsman. He is held on two charges—attempted outrage and felonious assault.

THE POLAR MYSTERY.

An Appropriation for its Exploration to be Made by Congress.

A PRIVATE FUND A CONTINGENCY.

Letter from Judge Daly on the Project of a New Arctic Expedition.

How May the Pole be Reached—By Water or Land?

THE SMITH SOUND PASSAGE.

Mild Prophecy of the Coming Summer.

Reasons for Doubting the Theory of an Open Polar Sea.

THE CLIMATE AROUND THE WORLD'S AXIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1875.

It is proposed to provide a small sum in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for an Arctic expedition. The Secretary of the Navy favors it, and it will have the favor also of a number of Senators and members. The Navy Department will be authorized in the bill to provide and to fit a proper ship, and to man it with officers and men already under pay and awaiting sea duty. The extra expense will be small, not more than $50,000, to the government, but it is proposed to make action by the government contingent on private subscriptions to the amounnt of $25,000, and it is hoped by friends of Polar research here that the New York Geographical Society will use its influence to raise this money and will give timely notice if it favors an expedition.

It is said here that we ought not to let other nations find their way to the North Pole by the channel which is peculiarly American, without making an effort ourselves.

JUDGE DALY'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In answer to the request for my views respecting Arctic exploration I will give them as fully as I am able to do at present, being very much occupied. I believe that the North Pole can and will be reached. The importance of reaching it does not consist merely in the geographical achievement of getting to the Pole, but in the scientific results that will follow, and the large amount of scientific information that can in any event be gathered by a well appointed expedition. There is no portion of the globe where exploration is more important, in a scientific point of view, than in the region of the Arctic. It would take too much space in a letter like this to enumerate the objects of inquiry and point out the great value to the world of exact information respecting them and it is the less necessary as they have been set forth at length and with great clearness by Admiral Sherard Osborn, a distinguished Arctic explorer and author, and by Dr. Hooker, the most eminent man in England in his particular department.

LEGITIMATE MOTIVES OF EXPLORATION.

Voyages of discovery, moreover, to the unknown parts of the earth are not to depend upon the assurance beforehand of what they will achieve. They are not susceptible of a commercial calculation as to their results, nor is the result of the undertaking insured as in an ordinary voyage of commercial adventure. They are undertaken because the region is unknown; because it is the interest of man to know everything respecting the earth of which he is an inhabitant, and because civilization, the well being of man and all that he now is, is largely due to the growth and advancement of such knowledge. It has not unfrequently happened, moreover, that the object for which a voyage of discovery was undertaken to unknown regions has not been attained, but something different and greater. The object of the voyage of Columbus was not the discovery of a great continent, nor did he suppose he had discovered one, but died in the belief that the land he had found was a part of India. Voyages for the discovery of territory, inhabited or inhabitable by man, are now very limited, but a thorough exploration of the Arctic may, and in my judgment will, lead to results relatively as important in the acquisition of a large amount of information bearing upon physical laws, now imperfectly understood, that relate to the whole globe, and will affect and benefit every one who is hereafter to live upon it.

THE BEST ROUTE TO THE POLE.

In respect to the most feasible route by which to reach the Pole it is now pretty generally conceded that the one by the way of Smith Sound offers the greatest advantages and is the one also where the largest amount of scientific information is to be obtained. It is the one that Kane, Hayes and Hall have done so much to explore, and which the American Geographical Society uniformly for many years insisted upon as the best and earnestly advocated when, unlike the present general impression in favor of it, there were only a few persons in the world who, like Admiral Sherard Osborn, maintained that it was the most practicable. By that route Hall went further to the north with a vessel than has yet been done by any one, and did so in a favorable season, without any obstruction or difficulty. It is the route to be taken by the expedition to be sent by the British government next June, and, as far as such a matter can be anticipated, the indications are that the coming summer will be a favorable one.

A MILD ARCTIC SEASON PREDICTED.

It has long been observed by our American whalemen that a severe winter in the temperate regions is generally accompanied by an unusual degree of mildness in the region of the Arctic. I called attention to this observation in my annual address to the Geographical Society in 1872, when the Polaris had long been absent without being heard from, as holding out the hope that the summer of 1872 would be a favorable one for getting to the north, which proved to be the fact. The present winter, so far, has been one of great severity, and Captain Gray, from his observations of the Arctic drift last summer, is of the impression that nearly the whole of the ice was during the summer driven out of the Arctic basin. His observations, however, were limited to the coast of Greenland; but other observers have noted that the low temperature and drizzling mistiness of last summer was quite exceptional, which is supposed to be due to some unusual Arctic influence, such as the southward drift of large bodies of Polar ice and possibly the removal of some of the barriers which exist between us and the Pole. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact of the unusual number of icebergs seen in the Atlantic last summer and their existence in the Bay of Biscay, an unusual occurrence, as they generally drift southward and melt in the Middle Atlantic.

EXISTENCE OF THE POLAR SEA DOUBTED.

The ability of an expedition to reach the Pole does not depend upon the existence of an open Polar sea. The theory of such a sea has been maintained now for more than two centuries; but so far as my own judgment could be exercised, I have never found anything in the arguments advanced to convince me of the probability of its existence. I say this, however, with great deference to the opinion of the eminent Arctic explorers who have heretofore thought, and those who still think, otherwise. The indications, I think, from the discoveries made, are that the region to the Pole is, in the distribution of land and water, of the same general character as that which has been found in the most northern points yet reached—large tracts or islands northward of Greenland extending toward the Pole, among which there is necessarily a large amount of ice, and possibly, on the American side, a great archipelago, which will render navigation difficult and precarious with respect to the currents.

THE POLAR CLIMATE.

I doubt whether the currents beyond the region already known have any influence in the modification of the temperature of the air or upon the formation of ice, and, from what is known, I find nothing to support the theory that the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and the Kuro Siwa, or warm Japanese current of the Pacific, are continued to the Pole, where they have been supposed to meet, and by the mingling and diffusion of their warmth produce an open Polar sea. It is, however, I think, true, whatever may be the cause. As to the north beyond—say latitude 75 deg.—the climate is somewhat modified, and the probability is that the belt of extreme cold lies below this; that toward the Pole a climate may be met with which, although not by any means temperate, is not so severe but that open water may exist at times, to a greater or less extent. I have, I confess, little faith in a vessel being able to reach the Pole, but believe that it may be reached by dog sledges or in boats. This impression, however, is founded simply upon what is known, for it may be, under favorable circumstances, that the Pole can be reached by a vessel.

A GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION URGED.

It is to be regretted, after so much was achieved by the Polaris—for the scientific results alone justify the expedition—that our government should be so inert in the matter of Polar exploration. The route now conceded as offering the greatest advantages is the one opened up by the successive explorations of our countrymen, Kane, Hayes and Hall. It has been especially the American route, and as a nation we stand high before the world from what we have accomplished in this direction. This has not been chiefly due to the government. It has sent out but one expedition, that of Hall. The various expeditions of Kane and Hayes were due to the public spirit and pecuniary means of private citizens, the aid given to them by the government being comparatively little, and even in the Hall expedition Congress did not avail itself of the services of our own distinguished Arctic explorers, nor even secure the requisite discipline by placing it under a naval officer, but intrusted the command to Captain Hall, who had never been in the Arctic, had never been farther than Frobisher's Straits and, not being a seaman, was unacquainted with navigation. It is gratifying to find that an officer holding the high official position of Admiral Porter thinks favorably of an American expedition, and if Congress would before its adjournment make the necessary appropriation, there would yet be time to despatch an expedition by next June, to reach the Greenland coast, and avail itself of the very earliest opportunity to penetrate the ice in the upper region of Baffin's Bay, and reach Smith Sound by the middle of August, when, according to previous experience, there is the least obstruction from the ice.

NATIONAL PRIDE OF ACHIEVEMENT.

The world is interested only in the fact that the Pole should be discovered, and it is immaterial by what nation. The nation, however, by which this, the great geographical undertaking of our age, shall be achieved will be honored in all future time, and, after having done so much in the exploration of what is now believed to be the nearest route to the Pole, I think it will be a matter of regret to our whole people that our government from indifference should leave to another nation what was nearly within our grasp. No complaint has been made that our government, like England, Germany and Austria, having interested itself in Polar explorations; but I think, on the contrary, that our people have given much attention to this subject and are in favor of following up what we have already attained.

DISCIPLINE.

It is desirable that the expedition should be sent by the government provided it is sent under the direction of the Navy Department, in such a manner as to secure the proper discipline; if not, then by a private enterprise. The expedition of Dr. Hayes in 1860, which, under great obstacles, accomplished very important results, was by private enterprise, and one on which the most effective discipline was preserved. Not a single instance of insubordination occurred, and it was pertinently said after the return of the Polaris that if Congress had given the command of the vessel to him the conduct of officers and men, instead of being investigated as a matter of necessity at Washington, would have been disposed of under the lee of an iceberg. So far as the Navy Department was concerned, everything was done to secure the success of the Polaris, to which and the existence of a favorable season, it owed all that it achieved, for it was practically at an end as soon as it encountered an obstruction. I conversed last summer in London with some of the most distinguished of the Arctic explorers, who, after fully considering the facts, were of the opinion that the expedition could have got further north if a proper effort had been made, and it is under that conviction that the present English expedition is to be sent out.

REACHING THE POLE ON SLEIGHS.

I see by the letter of Dr. Hayes in the HERALD on the 25th inst., who has had very great experience in sledge travelling, that he believes, even if the North Pole cannot be reached by a ship, that it can be by sleds or boats, provided there is a sufficient force of men—an opinion entitled to very great weight, as well as his opinion that a base of operations should be provided by establishing a permanent depot of supplies, to be annually kept up.

As respects the Geographical Society, I am sure it will heartily co-operate in any expedition, whether undertaken by the government or private enterprise. I am not prepared to say that it will be in its power to give any pecuniary assistance. It has not, like some of the chief geographical societies of Europe, received any pecuniary aid from government, nor has it, like many of the European societies, been the recipient of liberal assistance from public spirited citizens, appreciating its objects and contributing means to enable them to be carried out.

With these views, rather hastily expressed, I am, &c. CHAS. P. DALY,
President of the American Geographical Society.

THE NEWARK SUICIDE.

The "unknown man," who threw himself in front of a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in Newark on Saturday, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, has been identified as George Townsend, a cigarmaker and small dealer of Washington street, that city. The dreadfully mutilated remains were removed from the Morgue to undertaker Mullin's. Deceased was unmarried and lived with his sister. There are ample reasons for believing that Townsend was insane when he killed himself. About two years ago a chandelier fell on his head; brain fever followed and ever since he has acted "queer." Subsequent to the fever his brother, who had served in the English army in India, visited him, and one day George nearly choked him to death. He would, doubtless, have killed him but for timely interference. The assault was made during a fit of insanity. The brother left at once, and has not been heard from since. It is thought that remorse touching this matter, and, probably, a bad loss of money, heightened Townsend's "queerness." For a week past his actions were so singular that he was constantly under friendly surveillance. On Saturday morning, it is stated, he made several attempts to hang himself in the cellar of his house, but the vigilance of his sister prevented. He was a quiet, inoffensive and very conscientious man, and is well spoken of by those intimate with him in business.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	28	15	3:30 P. M.	41	19
6 A. M.	27	14	6 P. M.	36	17
9 A. M.	29	16	9 P. M.	33	13
12 M.	36	17	12 P. M.	32	9

Average temperature yesterday 15
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 32¼
Average temperature for the month in 1872, 29.713 deg.; in 1873, 23.205; in 1874, 30.349; in 1875, 23.842.

THE FRENCH SENATE BILL.

A Grand Struggle of Parties in the Legislature.

THE DEMOCRACY VINDICATING ITSELF.

American Ideas Pervading the Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 15, 1875.

The Bonapartists have but eighteen votes in the Assembly, but they hold the balance of power. In the two critical divisions of Thursday and Saturday last it was their action that turned minorities into majorities. On Thursday the Assembly was to consider the elaborate scheme of the select committee for a Senate partly consisting of members *ex officio*, partly of Presidential nominees, and partly of members elected by the Councils-General, which may, with an approximation to correctness, be called the local Parliaments of France. For seventeen months the ablest heads in the country had been laid together to devise, with care and even a touching spirit of fairness, what should be an efficient check to the possible excesses of a democratic Chamber elected by universal suffrage. Like

A HOUSE OF CARDS

the whole scheme fell to pieces at the first touch. M. Pascal Duprat, of the Left, proposed as an amendment to the first article of the committee's bill that the Senate should be elective and chosen by the same voters as the Chamber of Deputies. To M. Duprat's astonishment his amendment was carried on a division by 322 to 310. The Extreme Right, who have orders from the Comte de Chambord not to aid in the founding of a constitution, abstained from voting at all. The Bonapartists, whose very official name is "the party of appeal to the people," and who never lose an opportunity of showing themselves friendly to universal suffrage, were thus left masters of the situation. They voted with M. Duprat and secured the triumph of his amendment. It was

PRETTY PLAY,

for they risked nothing, as will be seen in the sequel. Their tactics are virtually those of the Extreme Right. As the latter wish to prevent the establishment of any settled government but the monarchy of Henry V. so the former will allow nothing to be constituted but the Empire. Only the imperialists generally show more spirit and, it is fair to add, more unscrupulousness than the old aristocracy of France. Hence without the slightest intention of suffering the election of a free Senate the partisans of Prince Louis Napoleon were clever enough to get the credit of supporting the idea.

MACMAHON ANNOYED.

Meanwhile Marshal MacMahon was annoyed beyond measure at the vote of Thursday. On the following day General de Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, ascended the tribune and made the following declaration:—

GENTLEMEN—The President of the Republic has not deemed it right to authorize our intervention in the continuation of this debate. He thinks, indeed, that your last vote has altered the nature of the institution on which you are called upon to give a decision, and would thus deprive the constitutional bills as a whole of the character which they cannot lose without compromising conservative interests. The government, which cannot, therefore, associate itself with the resolutions adopted in your last sitting, deems it right to apprise you of the fact before they become definitive.

A THREAT.

The only meaning that could be discovered in this studiously obscure message was a threat to do something which the sender of the message evidently had not the courage to say openly. Was military interference menaced? No one could tell.

THE DEBATE

proceeded, and after some discussion the new first article of the bill, due to joint amendments of M. Duprat and of M. Bardoux, a barrister and member of the Left Centre, was adopted by 366 votes to 235. Its text was as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—The Senate is elective and is chosen by the same voters as the Chamber of Deputies. Each department shall appoint three members of the Senate by a collective vote, and under conditions of eligibility hereafter determined.

That each department should return an equal number of Senators, irrespective of its population, was, of course, a provision borrowed from

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

and one of the best, as well as the most liberal, that could be devised. But republicans might have guessed that their victory had been too complete, and won with the assistance of too doubtful allies to have much significance. The debate had already become unreal. Nevertheless, it went on for a while, and the House accepted without a division.

Article 2, which declared that no one can be a Senator if he is not a Frenchman, aged forty years at least, and in possession of his civil, political and family rights.

Article 3 next became law. It enumerated the categories of citizens from which the Senate might be taken.

They comprised present and former Deputies, members of councils general, ministers of state, ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, councillors of state at the Court of Cassation and Court of Accounts, members of the Institute, of the Academy of Medicine, of the Superior Council of Commerce and Agriculture, archbishops and bishops, members of consistories, marshals, admirals, governors of Algeria, mayors of towns of 30,000 inhabitants twice elected to the Municipal Council, inspectors general, members of the Council at the Bank of France and presidents of the Chambers of Commerce.

Articles 4 to 8 of the Committee's bill were suppressed in consequence of the effect of the Duprat amendment.

The paragraph of article 9, relative to the election of Senators by the colonies was adopted and became article 4 of the new bill.

Article 10, which was also adopted and became article 5, borrowed

ANOTHER AMERICAN IDEA

and enacted that

"The Senators elected by the deputies be chosen for nine years, and are renewable by thirds every three years. At each nomination all the vacancies which may have occurred are filled up. Nevertheless the powers of all are only conferred on them with the reserve of the right, which may be attributed by the constitutional laws to the two chambers united in Congress."

Article 11 of the old bill declared that Senators should receive no salary or allowance. M. Bardoux wished them to receive the same pay as Deputies ($2,500 a year) but agreed to postpone his amendment till

THE VOTE

had been taken on the third reading of the bill, which immediately followed, when there appeared for the third reading—yeas 345, nays 368—majority against the bill, 23.

THE BILL LOST.

The bill was therefore lost and the Assembly after four years has once more proved its inability to found a stable constitution or indeed to act rationally for a fortnight together. I predicted this fate for the constitutional bills and I expressed a doubt to you whether the vote of the 30th of January, which was supposed to have affirmed the principle of the Republic would stand the test of time. M. Rouher and his friends voted with the majority. Their eighteen suffrages turned the scale.

THE ASSEMBLY ASKED TO DISSOLVE.

The sitting was not yet closed and M. Brisson, of the extreme left, very sensibly moved that the Assembly, being impotent to frame a constitution, should dissolve itself and that the electors should be convoked for the first Sunday in April to name a new Assembly. In the course of the debate which ensued the Duc Decazes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, acknowledged that the Ministers were personally and conjointly responsible—a statement which had not the slightest reference to the question under discussion. M. Gambetta spoke rather wildly and with scarcely his usual eloquence. Had his speech, however, been a masterpiece of rhetoric, combined with close reasoning, it would have availed little to induce the Chamber to commit the "happy despatch"—300 members preferring the sweets of salaried existence, against 257 who may have thought themselves secure of re-election. It must be borne in mind that the consequence of this vote was only to reject the demand for urgency and to refer M. Brisson's proposal to the Committee on Constitutional bills. It may have to be adopted before long as the only feasible solution of

THE PRESENT DEADLOCK.

What is to happen next it is difficult to foresee. The President has again consulted the Duke de Broglie; but the Duke, who is fully conscious of his own unpopularity, can do nothing, least of all form a Cabinet which should command a majority in the House. M. Buffet has been more than once mentioned as the probable head of the new administration; but he makes such a capital partisan Speaker and snubs republican orators with such laudable and persistent resolution that the conservatives feel that he has been specially placed in his right position by the favors of Providence. As they cannot command his services both in the chair and the council together he will probably be left where he is.

NEW YORK CITY.

John Sheridan's trunk took fire at No. 555 West Forty-fourth street. Damage $50.

There was a small fire yesterday morning in a two story frame building on 110th street, near the Boulevard. Damage $30.

The "Singin Skewl" by the boys and girls of the Howard Mission will be repeated at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening, March 9.

Colonel Delaney, the colored member of Congress, will deliver an address on Southern affairs in this city during the present week at the invitation of many prominent citizens.

There is an apparently well-founded rumor among the politicians that Mr. Van Nort, the Commissioner of Public Works, will resign during the present week, and that General Fitz John Porter will be his successor.

The third lecture of the free course for the members of the Catholic Union will be delivered at Cooper Institute this evening, by Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., President of Boston College. Subject, "The Standard of Action."

The Aldermanic committee appointed to investigate Comptroller Green's conduct or rather misconduct, as Comptroller, will hold a meeting to-day at one P. M., when several important witnesses are to be examined.

A grand billiard match will be played at Tammany Hall on Tuesday, March 2, in aid of the Cuban sufferers. Messrs. Vignaux, Rudolphe, Garnier, Ubassy, C. Dion, J. Dion and Daly have volunteered their services.

John Homan, of No. 79 Norfolk street, was stabbed several times by the barkeeper of a saloon at Ludlow and Delancey streets on Sunday morning, and it was necessary to send him to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant escaped.

By order of the president a meeting of the National Association of Amateur Base Ball Players will be held at the Revere House, Boston, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, instead of [illegible] 17th, as was announced. The delegates will assemble at ten o'clock A. M.

Patrick McCarthy, of Eleventh street, and George Wilson, of Thirteenth street, had an altercation at avenue B and Fifteenth street on Sunday morning, during which Wilson cut his opponent's lip very severely. McCarthy refused to make complaint and Wilson was not held.

The Windsor Dramatic Club will give an entertainment on Tuesday evening, in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, on behalf of the Helping Hand Society of the Church of the Disciples. This charitable organization is engaged in furnishing clothing to the destitute of the city and will make good use of the receipts for admission.

To-morrow there will be exhibited at the rooms of the Lotos Club a collection of pictures from the galleries of various wealthy collectors and connoisseurs of this city, in aid of the Branch Home of the Ladies' Christian Union. The exhibition will last for three days, from one until five o'clock P. M., and the whole will be under the direction of the artist Mr. George H. Story. The tickets in aid of this worthy charity will be for sale at the Club on the days of exhibition, and the price is fixed at $1.

A course of five lectures in the French language on "The History and Fortunes of the Jewish People Since the Days of Christ" will be given in the chapel of Calvary church, Fourth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, by the Rev. E. Borel, pastor of the French Protestant church worshipping in that place. The first lecture of the course will be delivered on Saturday, the 6th of March, at eleven o'clock A. M., and the remaining lectures at the same hour on the four successive Saturdays—viz., the 13th, 20th and 27th of March and 3d of April.

BROOKLYN.

The Police and Excise Commissioners are again determined upon enforcing the liquor law, and they threaten to arrest all persons in future who seek to violate it.

Alexander Grey, fifteen years of age, was caught by Patrolman Donahue while attempting to pick the pocket of Alexander A. Granard, of No. 416 Lewis avenue, on the Catharine ferry.

Andrew Smith, fifty years of age, fell on the sidewalk on Franklin avenue while under the influence of liquor, and, cutting his head, severed an artery. He was removed to the hospital.

In yesterday's issue there appeared an item, under the head of the Brooklyn Intelligence, stating that Titus Barker was placed on trial, before Judge Moore, for burglary. It should have read William Barker.

Edward Grogran, twenty-one years of age, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer Donlon while in the act of cutting a pane of glass out of a window of the residence of President Clancey, of the Board of Aldermen.

Patrick Shea, during a drunken quarrel at tenement house No. 176 Water street, struck his adversary, Cornelius Conlogue, on the head with a hatchet, inflicting two severe scalp wounds. Both men were arrested and were committed by Justice Walsh to await further examination.

The residence of Mr. John Gatehouse, No. 280 Washington street, caught fire from a defective flue about ten o'clock yesterday morning, causing a loss of $2,000. The property is insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The building was owned by Judah Dickson, of New York.

Captain McKellar, of the Eighth precinct, on Saturday night last, caused a descent to be made on No. 518 Sixth avenue, where a number of people of both sexes were acting in an unseemly manner. Charles Higney, Ellen Ronan, Thomas Conner, Thomas Devine, Mary Carnly and Peter McCue were arrested. The prisoners were remanded by Justice Delmar to await examination.

The funeral of Mr. Joseph E. Richardson, for many years of the business department of the HERALD, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his mother, No. 90 Classon avenue. The services were attended by the members of Tuscan Lodge, No. 704, F. and A. M., in full regalia, and nearly the entire force of the office associated of deceased. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, where the usual Masonic rites were performed over the grave.

NEW JERSEY.

The medical wards in the Jersey City Charity Hospital are crowded with patients. The other department is daily filled with applicants for outdoor relief. The Poormaster says he has never had such a rush of the poor and the sick.

Early yesterday morning a young man named John Ganley, while passing through Clinton street, Hoboken, was attacked by two highwaymen, who beat him to the ground and robbed him of his money. Two suspicious characters, named John Brennan and John Farrell, were arrested shortly afterward, on suspicion of having perpetrated the outrage. They were committed by Recorder Bonnstedt without bail to the County Jail.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond, pastor of the Bergen Baptist church in Jersey City, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation last evening. At the conclusion of the sermon a large portion of the congregation were deeply affected and urged the pastor to reconsider his determination. He remained steadfast, however, stating that in view of the long dissensions in the congregation he would transfer the work of reconciliation to another. Two-thirds of the members of the church adhered to him throughout. His departure will put an end to troubles in the church that some months ago assumed a scandalous aspect.

Yesterday afternoon three men from Staten Island entered a stable at Weehawken, used by the Bull's Ferry road contractors. Two of the strangers enticed the negro in charge out to drink, while the third made away with a valuable mare, galloped to the Hoboken ferry and proceeded on board a boat en route for New York. In the meantime the negro discovered the deception and rode hastily toward the ferry in pursuit. He arrived there