THE MITCHEL CONUNDRUM.

John Mitchel's Position Before Great Britain and the United States.

His Speech and Argument at Cork.

CAN HE SIT IN PARLIAMENT?

An American Freeman or an Escaped Felon?

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, March 3, 1875.

We venture to think John Mitchel is somewhat ill advised in regard to his actions and words. In the course of his recent lecture at Cork he declared that the jury which convicted him was packed from the ranks of his enemies, but he does not recollect that all supporters of law and order are the enemies of those who set them at defiance. Mitchel is indignant at being called a felon. Though all people might not consider him guilty of felony, yet according to the technicalities of the law he was guilty. Nor does British opinion want his explanation whether or not he broke his parole. The fact that he pledged his parole and yet did escape seems to them sufficient. Nothing could be more imprudent than the manner in which Mitchel attacked the *Times* for declaring him a Southern Confederate during the American war of secession. Acting wisely, he would have ignored the subject, in lieu of which he seemed to glory in it, saying:—"I own the soft impeachment. The *Times* was a Confederate. So were all the best men I knew in America."

WHOM DOES HE MEAN?

Whom does Mitchel mean? Has he forgotten the number of noble Irishmen who fought for the flag of the Union and died in defence of the North, as became naturalized citizens? Is Mitchel speaking for his countrymen in uttering these sentiments or for himself only? He appears to be a little contrary in his intent of self-glorification.

WHAT HE SUFFERED UNDER COMPULSION.

His friends render him ridiculous. An address, signed by one Hogan, on behalf of the Tipperary Conference, is full of silly rhapsody. It says that Mitchel, "for Ireland's sake, wore a convict's uniform and felon's fetters and dared the hangman's rope," ending with the words, "God defend the right! God save Ireland!"

THE CONUNDRUM OF STATE.

The real conundrum in the affair will be found in the question, Is Mitchel a citizen of the United States or not? In the former case the British government could not arrest him, which, perhaps, explains its inaction. But then Mitchel cannot sit in Parliament even in case he is not a citizen, as the British law incapacitates a felon from sitting in Parliament. That is the great Mitchel conundrum.

SPAIN.

AN ALFONSIST VICTORY OVER THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, March 3, 1875.

A force of Carlists under Miret has been defeated by a body of national troops.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, March 3, 1875.

The *North German Gazette* says the French government has ordered the purchase of 10,000 cavalry horses in Germany. The *Gazette* hopes the German authorities will take steps to prevent such purchases.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S PROGRESS IN CABINET MAKING.

LONDON, March 4, 1875.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Versailles says the negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet are progressing and will probably be concluded to-day.

Should they succeed, M. Buffet will be Vice President of the Council without a portfolio. The appointment of Minister of the Interior is as yet unsettled.

BISMARCK.

A PARLIAMENTARY DINNER FETE BY THE GERMAN PREMIER.

BERLIN, March 3, 1875.

The health of Prince Bismarck is improving.

He gave a dinner yesterday to the officers of the House of Lords and Chamber of Deputies, and several members of those two bodies.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

PONTIFICAL CARE FOR THE FLOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, March 3, 1875.

In the March Consistory the Pope will institute new dioceses in the United States, or raise those already created to metropolitan Sees.

A STEAMSHIP LOST.

THE STEAMSHIP GOTHENBURG OF THE AUSTRALIAN LINE WRECKED—LOSS OF MANY LIVES AND MUCH GOLD.

LONDON, March 4—5:30 A. M.

The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux Islands, in Bass' Straits, between Van Dieman's Land and Australia. She had on board eighty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-five.

THE SAVED.

Of these only four persons are known to be saved. Three boats filled with passengers and crew are yet to be heard from.

The steamer had a large cargo, which included 3,000 ounces of gold.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3, 1875.

The Utica *Herald* has advices from New York announcing that arrangements have been completed to have the Hudson Canal Company operate the Midland Railroad from Utica and Rome to Sidney Plains, the point of junction with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 3, 1875.

The Irish Rifle Association at a meeting to-day fixed upon June 29, next, as the date of commencement of the return match between the American and Irish riflemen. It was decided that the meeting will be either at Dublin or the Curragh of Kildare.

A committee to entertain the American visitors during their stay in Ireland was also appointed.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

RACING AT CROYDON—THE MARCH STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.

LONDON, March 3, 1875.

The Croydon March steeplechases and hurdle races, which were postponed yesterday in consequence of the frost, were commenced to-day.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENT

of the day was the Grand International Hurdle Race, which was won by Industrious, Barton coming in second and Hippias third.

Houghton started favorite at 4 to 1, but failed to get a place, and was tenth in passing the string.

The betting on the three placed horses was 12 to 1 against Industrious, 6 to 1 against Barton and 11 to 1 against Hippias. Nineteen horses started.

The following is a summary of

THE RACE.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 25 sovs. each, 10 forfeit (in case of acceptance), with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs.; winners after December 22 at noon, 7 lbs. extra; entrance 3 sovs. each (to the fund), the only liability if declared out by the first Tuesday in January; two miles and a quarter, over nine hurdles; closed with 105 subscribers, of whom 53 paid 3 sovs. to the fund.

W. K. Walker's b. c. Industrious, 4 years, by Blair Athol, dam Busy Bee, by Newminster, 152 lbs. 1
Mr. J. Harding's b. c. Barton, 4 years, by Trumpeter, dam Lady of the Manor, 143 lbs. 2
Owner's br. g. Hippias, aged, by Gladiateur, dam Lady Evelyn, 153 lbs. 3
Mr. J. Billingharst's b. h. Houghton, aged, by Wild Dayrell, dam Freight, 150 lbs. 0

REJOICING ARKANSAS.

LIVELY AND TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRATS—UNIVERSAL HILARITY—SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTEST—AN INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR GARLAND.

LITTLE ROCK, March 3, 1875.

The city has presented a lively appearance today. Groups of triumphant democrats and discomfited and disheartened republicans have lined the streets all day, discussing the effect of the vote on the Arkansas case in the House yesterday. It is generally conceded by intelligent men of both parties that the contest is now settled. A few hotheaded republicans still claim Grant will recognize Brooks: but the universal sentiment is that he would not have a shadow of a pretext for so doing. The Little Rock republican organ of the State will contain an editorial to-morrow giving up the contest and conceding that the vote of yesterday is the finality. The result was a surprise to both parties. Republicans were certain of 140 votes for Ward's resolution, and claimed that enough republicans would dodge to reduce the negative vote to 123. Democrats never claimed more than fifteen majority and were exceedingly doubtful of that.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR GARLAND.

Governor Garland in an interview to-day stated that he considered the fight at an end; he admitted that the result was a pleasant surprise to him, and asserted that he would endeavor to administer the affairs of the government to the satisfaction of every citizen, regardless of party.

AN EDITORIAL JUDGMENT.

The *Gazette*—Governor Garland's organ—of this morning, in an editorial on the result says:—"We should remember that our victory is one accorded by a majority of political opponents, in the House of Representatives, at a time when, upon a strict partisan vote, they could have defeated it by a majority of two-thirds. That this large majority could do justice to Arkansas softens our hearts to the degree that we are willing to believe that, in passing the Force bill, the same majority meant not to persecute but to throw around those of their own political faith on Arkansas such a protection of the federal laws as, naturally, it might be supposed they would need upon the restoration of the government to the hands of an outraged, plundered and excited people. It may not be out of place to remind the people of Arkansas that they are principally indebted to the Yankee representatives, the men who act and think with Poland, Blaine and others, for this recognition of their rights; and to them we owe a debt of gratitude which should not and we believe will not be forgotten."

UNIVERSAL HILARITY.

The humorous features of settlement are numerous; whiskey flows freely, and symptoms of universal hilarity are everywhere displayed by exhilarated democrats. Several enthusiasts appeared to-day attired in blue dress coats with brass buttons, in honor of the stereotyped costume of Judge Poland, chairman of the Arkansas Committee.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

No organized public demonstrations of approval have yet taken place, and probably will not.

CONGRATULATIONS OF MERCHANTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3, 1875.

The following was telegraphed to Judge Poland, Washington, to-day:—

"The undersigned, wholesale merchants of Louisville, who have close business relations with the citizens of Arkansas, a warm interest in their prosperity and a strong sympathy with the people, desire to thank you for your noble speech and successful efforts in behalf of quiet and good government in that State."

Signed by fifty-seven firms, representing all classes of business.

A large amount of merchandise has been waiting here, ordered by Arkansas merchants on condition that Congress would not interfere with the present State government. Had the action of Congress on Tuesday been different none of these orders would have been filled.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

HON. STEPHEN W. KELLOGG RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3, 1875.

The republicans of the Second Congressional district met in convention in this city to-day and renominated by acclamation Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, the present member for Congress. All the towns of the district were represented. Ex-Judge H. Lynde Harrison presided, and resolutions pledging the support of the party to the candidate were adopted.

HON. GEORGE M. LANDERS FOR CONGRESS.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3, 1875.

The democrats and liberals of the First Congressional district assembled in this city to-day, and unanimously nominated Hon. George M. Landers, of New Britain, for Congress. The proceedings were harmonious, and the resolutions indicate that the candidate will be accorded the undivided support of the democracy of the district. Mr. Landers has been prominently connected with the politics of the State. He represented his town in the Legislature last year, and in 1873 was a member of the State Senate from the First district. At present he holds the position of State Bank Commissioner.

MORE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3, 1875.

The returns from the town elections of Dutchess county make the Board of Supervisors stand eighteen democrats, three liberals and four republicans. Last year the Board had one republican majority. Several of the democrats were elected on a union ticket.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 3, 1875.

At the city and town elections in Oswego county yesterday seventeen democratic and ten republican Supervisors were elected.

STAGE-STRUCK YOUNG LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1875.

Two young girls, pupils of the Girls' Normal School, left their homes in the northern section of the city on Monday for the purpose of attending school. As they did not return in the afternoon their parents became somewhat anxious about them. Later in the day the father of one of the girls received a note stating that she, with her companion, had acquired a taste for theatrical life, and believed that they could do well at it and be no longer a burden to their parents. They had left the city to seek an engagement. The parents had employed detectives to bring them back. One of them is the daughter of a prominent clergyman and the other the daughter of a retired liquor dealer.

WASHINGTON.

The Final Settlement of the Spanish Difficulty.

RECOGNITION OF ALFONSO XII.

Record of the Radical Policy in the Forty-Third Congress.

PROBABLE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1875.

THE FINAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—AN AGGREGATE INDEMNITY OF EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SECURED FOR THE SANTIAGO MASSACRE—MR. CUSHING ACCREDITED TO KING ALFONSO.

Mr. Cushing has used his opportunities skilfully at Madrid, and has concluded to the satisfaction of his government the negotiations which, when approved and signed, will settle all difficulties with Spain. The Alfonsist government has acknowledged the justice of our claims in the Virginius matter, and an agreement has been perfected, and, it is believed here, will be signed by the Spanish government and Mr. Cushing within the present week, by which an indemnity is given for the Santiago murders.

Mr. Cushing has received from the State Department his credentials to the Alfonsist government, and will present them at once, it is understood; but with the distinct preliminary agreement that immediately on this act of recognition by the United States the Spanish government will officially confirm the agreement concerning the Virginius indemnity, to which it has already officially consented. It is stipulated that Spain will pay the United States $80,000 in gold, to be divided among the relatives of those Americans who were massacred at Santiago. This aggregate sum is based upon an indemnity of $2,500 for each man, regardless of color, our government refusing to accept a less sum for colored than for white men and a larger sum for officers, according to their scale of pay. These terms are better than those exacted by the British government, which were at the rate of £300 for colored and £500 for white officers and men alike. The $80,000 are to be paid in gold at Madrid in three instalments. It is probable that the ratification of this agreement will be completed in time to present all the correspondence to the Senate during the extra session.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is not now probable that there will be any immediate change in the Cabinet. Three new foreign ministers will be appointed, Mr. Jay having resigned, and the Turkish mission and one in Central America being vacant. Several consulates will also be filled.

THE RADICAL RECORD IN THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS—A GREAT JOB PASSED IN THE BOUNTY BILL—RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLE.

The Congress which is just now busy with its last duties deserves credit for one conspicuous virtue. It has allowed very few jobs to pass. The present session has seen the death of almost every job, large or small, which has appeared before it, and this in spite of vigorous efforts on the part of lobbyists and some members. The one big job of the session, the bill for the equalization of bounties, which has been demagogued first through the House and last night through the Senate with some amendments, may go through the House again to-night, but it is believed that the President will veto it. The average Congressman is afraid to vote against such a bill, and the truly loyal imagine it will help them in the next election.

Even the Vice President succumbed to the terrors of the Bounty bill, and it was by his casting vote that it passed the Senate. He says that he thinks its passage necessary, and that it was introduced by him six years ago, but the wicked ones are saying to-night that the Vice President was overcome by the plea of Senator Cameron that its passage was necessary to carry Pennsylvania. The close of the session brings the administration wing of the republican party before the country with a record in favor of the President's revolutionary Arkansas policy and of the Force bill, in both of which they and the President were defeated by republican votes. They are also recorded as in favor of additional taxes, laid upon the people in time of profound peace, and have done nothing either to cure or to decrease the evils of a debased currency.

"This vote for the Force bill will kill every one of us who is on the record in the next election," said a republican who had just voted for it. Some of those who heard him, as he sat in the smoking room, laughed at him, but others had grave faces. It must be said, however, that a great many of those who voted for this bill and for the Ward Arkansas resolution are men not re-elected, and whose political future lies in the gift of the President, for they do not expect anything from the people.

FAILURE OF THE FORCE BILL AND THE PRESIDENT'S ARKANSAS POLICY—DEPRESSION OF THE THIRD TERM FACTION.

The passage through the House of the Force bill greatly elated the administration republicans and for the moment, in spite of the certainty of its defeat in the Senate, was believed to mark the supremacy of the President over the party. It was said that the bill could be passed in the Senate if it could only be brought up and no doubt it could have been passed last Saturday or Monday; but great as was the elation of the President's adherents on Monday, equally great is their depression to-day. The defeat of his Arkansas policy is thought here the hardest blow he has received during his administration, and rightly, because he did his utmost to have it adopted. He called the republican members of the Arkansas Committee to him in the Capitol, and without condescending to ask their opinions or the summary of the facts they had got at, told them bluntly what he thought they ought to report. Two of them received his instructions in grim silence, and these two, Poland and Scudder, defeated his scheme in the House yesterday. To-day the third-termers are having their heads together, and it is openly said that the party does not belong to Grant.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1875.

SUCCESS OF THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

The Louisianians are jubilant over the successes gained by the conservative element. Mr. Zacharie, the counsel of the conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature, received by telegraph to-day the news that forty-seven members had signed the compromise, and was informed that the Louisiana Committee would meet on the 11th inst. to arbitrate. The duplicate returns will be here by that time, so that the committee can act with certainty.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1875.

PROVISIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL RAILROAD ACT.

The following is the text of the bill granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States, and which awaits the President's signature to become a law:—

Be it enacted, &c., that the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, except the District of Columbia or by the Congress of the United States, which shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of 100 feet on each side of the central line of said road; also the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material, earth, stone and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turnouts and water stations not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

SECTION 2.—That any railroad company whose right of way, or whose track or roadbed upon such right of way passes through any canyon, pass or defile, shall not prevent any other railroad company from the use and occupation of the said canyon, pass or defile for the purpose of its road in common with the road first located or the crossing of other railroads at grade, and the location of such right of way through any canyon, pass or defile shall not cause the disuse of any wagon road, or other public highway, now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same of any such wagon road or highway where such road or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation and where any change in the location of such wagon road is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any canyon, pass or defile, said railroad company shall, before entering upon the ground occupied by such wagon road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location and in as perfect a manner as the original road:—

Provided that such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying and using the same canyon, pass or defile.

SEC. 3.—That the Legislature of the proper Territory may provide for the manner in which private lands and possessory claims on the public lands of the United States may be condemned, and where such provision shall not have been made such condemnation may be made in accordance with section 3 of the act entitled, "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. Approved July 1, 1862." Approved July 2, 1864.

SEC. 4. That any railroad company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall within twelve months after the location of any section of twenty miles of its road if the same be on surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands within eighteen months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the Register of the Land Office for the district where such land is located a profile of its road, and upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office, and thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way:—

Provided that if any section of said road shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said road.

SEC. 5.—That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military park or Indian reservation or other lands specially reserved from sale, unless such right of way shall be provided for by treaty stipulation or by act of Congress heretofore passed.

SEC. 6.—That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend or repeal this act or any part thereof.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER IN THE HOUSE—ABOLITION OF COMMISSIONS—A MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT GRANT FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR GENERAL PORTER.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3, 1875.

There was a continuous session of six hours this afternoon and evening in the Lower House, which were consumed in the consideration of the Jersey City charter, three hours of which were occupied in reading the bill. Mr. Carscallen engineered the opposition, and resorted to all sorts of dilatory motions to delay business. He interrupted the reading of nearly every section of the bill, and called on the Clerk to articulate louder and more distinctly. In order to see that this was done Mr. Carscallen sat close by that officer when the call of the House was made. The doors were then locked, the rules suspended and the Sergeant-at-Arms sent after absentee members. That officer was sent to the hotels where members had gone for their suppers. This, together with all other kinds of filibustering, remained as the only principal feature of the proceedings. Motion after motion for adjournment was lost. Half of the seats were vacated, and members smoked and lolled in the cloak rooms. At last the bill was read. The previous question was moved and carried. The main question was then put, and the bill was declared passed by the vote of 39 to 13. Those in affirmative include all the democrats, and Mr. Morrow, republican, and those in the negative were republicans.

Mr. Carscallen, in explaining his vote, said that the democratic people of Jersey City did not want the bill, and it was only introduced for the purpose of legislating a worthy man out of office.

The bill totally abolishes all government by commissions in Jersey City. It has a fair prospect of success in the Senate, which is republican by thirteen to eight.

A NEW TRIAL FOR GENERAL PORTER.

In the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Sewell, the House resolutions calling on the President of the United States to grant a new trial in the case of General Fitz John Porter were adopted unanimously, with a slight modification. Mr. Sewell said that he knew that General Fitz John Porter was a gallant soldier.

TAXATION OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

In the lower House to-day Mr. Sheeran presented the following report:—

TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY:—

Your committee, which was appointed to examine into and report to the House of Assembly as to the relations between the city of Jersey City and the Erie Railway Company in matters of taxation and a bill to remedy existing evils in this respect, report that it has examined into the matters in said resolution referred to it, and has ascertained that the Erie Railway Company, while it enjoys as full and complete protection of its property from the Police and Fire departments of the city of Jersey City as any owner of property in said city, pays but one-third of its just proportion of expenses; that when its fair quota of taxes should be more than $120,000 per annum, it pays barely $40,000. The exemption from this two-thirds of its proper tax is claimed under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature, approved March 17, 1870, entitled "An act relating to taxes to be paid by the Erie Railway Company for certain property owned, leased, used or occupied by it in this State." Upon examination into the circumstances attending the passage and approval of this act your committee is constrained to believe that the interests of Jersey City were lost sight of and the bill was inconsiderately permitted to become a law. Your committee is satisfied that substantial justice to the tax payers of Jersey City can only be done by equalizing the taxes for municipal and other purposes in all property in the corporate limits of the city, and that a proper method leading to the effecting of such a result is the repeal of the above-mentioned act of 1870. Your committee, therefore, acting upon this conviction, herewith respectfully reports to this House a bill for the repeal of said act and recommends its passage without delay.

Mr. Sheeran made a statement that the Erie Railway Company only paid one assessment of $40,000 since the passage of the act and that was in 1873. The report of the valuation of their property was made by the company itself, and was set down at $4,000,000, when it was really about $10,000,000, and the committee presented the present bill as the only way of doing justice to the people of Jersey City.

Mr. Wyckoff moved that the report of the committee be adopted, which was carried without opposition.

The usual number of copies of the report was ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The bill reported was placed on the calendar for its second reading.

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

The act for the building of a tunnel under the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City was passed without opposition.

YACHTING NOTES.

An election for officers of the Williamsburg Yacht Club took place Tuesday night at the Club House on Newtown Creek. The result was as follows:—Commodore, Abijah Barker; Vice Commodore, Alanson Conklin; President, Theodore W. Reeves; Secretary, Charles E. Mielke; Treasurer, Henry Miller; Measurer, A. J. Bush. A report was read showing the receipts of the club for the past year to be $400 48.

OBITUARY.

VICAR GENERAL MACDONELL.

The Very Rev. Angus Macdonell, Vicar General of Kingston, died last Saturday morning. The deceased dignitary was born on the 27th of April, 1799, at St. Raphael's, Glengarry. He made his classical and theological studies at the College of Nicolet in Lower Canada, and was ordained priest by his uncle, Bishop Macdonell, on All Saints' Day, 1822. After serving many years in different charges he was called to Kingston in 1839, and charged by Bishop Macdonell with the erection of the College Regiopolis. The work was pushed forward with such vigor that before the expiration of five years from the laying of the foundation he had the pleasure of seeing completed the splendid building which is one of the ornaments of the city. The college was opened for students in 1846, with Vicar Macdonell as principal. The Vicar first visited Europe in 1833, when probably he imbibed that love of travel which formed so marked a trait in his character. He subsequently visited Europe sixteen times, making a tour through every country in it and studying the language, manners and customs of the inhabitants of each. He also travelled in Egypt and Algiers, in which latter place he was the guest of the present President of France, Marshal Macmahon. He also journeyed through every State in the Union and the West Indies. For fifty-three years he was a faithful pastor of the Church, and in every respect a model citizen. His name is better known throughout Ontario, Quebec and the United States than any other dignitary of the Canadian Church, and during his whole career the slightest blemish does not rest on his name.

GEORGE D. HAPPY.

George D. Happy, the well known Fifth avenue tailor, died at his residence in this city on Tuesday of pneumonia, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His sign of "Happy, Tailor," was familiar to all strollers, and many were the jests suggested by the incongruity of the legend. Mr. Happy was a prominent Mason, and his remains will be buried with Masonic honors to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI IN "MARY STUART."

The votaries of dramatic art who last night ventured to defy the storm to witness the performance of "Mary Stuart" by the great tragedienne were well repayed for their trouble. Schiller's tragedy, though full of beauties, is too prosy, and fails to hold the attention of the audience through the absence of vigor in its action. When Mary is not on the stage there is little to rivet the mind of the spectators. Only a great artist could induce an American public to tolerate this play with its interminable speeches and slow action. But with Ristori on the stage all that makes ordinary plays acceptable to the public can be dispensed with. Her genius supplies everything, for she manages, in a subtle, undemonstrative way, to seize on the intelligence and sympathy of the audience, so that no one thinks or sees much of any other character. There is a magnetism in her art—in its quiet gradations—that enables her to hold the audience in her grasp, as it were, while she unfolds pictures of the human heart—its longings, its hatreds, its hopes—that every other human heart recognizes as kindred to its own. In this lies her power and her triumph. Her art is the most perfect that we have ever seen—in its truth, its picturesqueness, its humanity. Sometimes it is so subtle that it seems no art at all, but only commonplace—an admirable illustration, as we soon find out, of that grand art which knows how to conceal art. It is only when we find the picture of human passion which seems pitched no higher than commonplace grow by imperceptible gradations to the revelations of some grand action or burst of passion that we begin to recognize how thorough and mature and finished is the great Italian's method. What a wonderful power it is that without the aid of language can convey and make comprehensible every phase of grief or passion. In painting the emotions of the human soul Mme. Ristori is independent of language. It is not necessary to understand the words she speaks; it is enough to watch her face and listen to the infinite modulations of her voice. With these as guides it is possible to follow her through all her trials and sympathize with her in all her misfortunes. No better illustration of the wide range of her art could be furnished than in her presentation of the two characters of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart, the unfortunate Scottish Queen—the one all craft, deception and violence, the other gentle and loving, but proud and indomitable in spirit. The one prosperous and powerful, reigning in the hearts of her people, the other a prisoner, abandoned by her own people, and without much hope that human aid could ever reach her. We have already spoken of the power with which the character of Queen Elizabeth was presented and the terribly vivid picture of remorse given by Mme. Ristori in her portrayal of Queen Elizabeth's death. This scene in its thoughtfulness, its variety, its elaborate finish is without parallel on the stage. It almost passes beyond the range of art. But in Mary Stuart she is relieved from the necessity of drawing pictures that, while they attract with irresistible force, cause anything but pleasurable sensations. As the imprisoned Queen we find her ever in situations which demand and receive the sympathy of every warm heart among the audience. Her path is therefore clear, and a less careful artiste might easily be tempted into carelessness by the knowledge that she could have the sympathy of the audience without much effort. With Madame Ristori this is not the case, and we doubt if, in point of artistic worth, her Mary Stuart is not superior in perfection of tone to her Elizabeth, though there is naturally more vigorous and commanding action in the latter. The scene in the garden of the castle between Mary Stuart and Queen Elizabeth is one of remarkable power and very illustrative of her method of gradation. Her pride struggling against abasing herself before Queen Elizabeth was admirably rendered, and when she knelt it was the Christian woman rather than the Queen, and when, insulted by the haughty Elizabeth, she taxes her with the infamy of her birth and scorns the woman at whose feet she has just knelt, the magnetism of her acting made her triumph felt through the audience as though the scene were, indeed, passing before their eyes between two real rivals. Such is the vividness and naturalness with which she expresses passion. In the final scene, where she goes to her death, the same well balanced tenderness and power were shown, and there were few hearts that did not throb with sympathy for the unfortunate Mary Stuart when the curtain fell. It was quite remarkable how the public, cold and impassive in the beginning, warmed up and became demonstratively enthusiastic as the play proceeded. After the third act last night the audience would not be satisfied until the curtain went up three times. Signor Abotti as Mortimer offered excellent support, and received well merited marks of public approbation. Signora Stephani, as Queen Elizabeth, displayed considerable power, but her idea of the character of Elizabeth was wanting in dignity and those commanding qualities which history has attributed to her. The other members of the company acted satisfactorily. Mme. Ristori will repeat this evening at the Lyceum the *rôle* of Queen Elizabeth, and on Friday night will appear as Medea.

BENEFIT MATINEE AT BOOTH'S TO-DAY.

Jake Zimmerman had an excellent reputation while he was treasurer of Niblo's Garden for affability and courteous attention to the wants of the theatre-going public. No official holding a similar position was more justly popular, but ill health eventually overtook him, inability to labor soon resulted, and to-day he is obliged to make an appeal that we trust will find a whole-souled response. The managers of Booth's Theatre have generously given him the use of the house, and Edwin Adams, the tragedian; Miss Rose Eytinge, William R. Floyd, of Wallack's Theatre; John Jack and others have volunteered to appear in Bulwer's always popular dramatic love story, "The Lady of Lyons." The play begins at half-past one.

THOMAS' PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

Mr. Theodore Thomas announces a public rehearsal of his fifth symphony concert, to take place at Steinway Hall this afternoon, commencing at two o'clock. The following rich and varied programme has been prepared for the occasion:—Symphony, Oxford (first time), Haydn. Sinfonia; Recitative, "Awake, Saturnia;" Aria, "Hence, hence;" Semele, second act, Handel, Miss Anna Drasdil. Overture, Leonore No. 2, Beethoven. Symphony Dramatique, No. 4, D minor, op. 95 (new), Rubinstein.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Callender's Georgia Minstrels begin a short engagement at Robinson Hall on Monday, March 8. This is the original Southern slave troupe and has given more than 3,000 performances in England and America. The minstrels have just concluded a very successful engagement in Brooklyn.

George L. Fox, the comedian, appeared at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in the character of "Humpty Dumpty" on Monday night, and was served with an injunction restraining him from acting, issued by Judge Donohue, at the instance of Mr. Swalm. Mr. Swalm accuses Mr. Fox of violating his contract.

The suit of Lyron Reckert against Theodore Habelman, the tenor singer and manager of the German opera house at St. Louis, for breach of contract, was concluded yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, before Judge McCue. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, which is $1,042.

The new sensation "Ahmed" is in active preparation at the Grand Opera House. The costumes and properties are ready. Matt Morgan and six attendant artists are busy upon the scenes. The action of the play is laid in Spain, and Matt Morgan will avail himself of his original studies made in the mountains of Grenada and in the halls of the Alhambra during his residence in those regions of romance.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

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

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	38	23	3 P. M.	65	25
6 A. M.	39	22	6 P. M.	51	29
9 A. M.	43	22	9 P. M.	48	29
12 M.	49	22	12 P. M.	45	21

Average temperature yesterday 24⅜
Average temperature corresponding date last year 46⅝

THE GERMAN SALOON KEEPERS.

The German Saloon Keepers' Central Organization, Joseph Fricks presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when the new Excise bill, now pending before the Legislature, was discussed, and action was taken to urge its speedy enactment at Albany.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.

About six o'clock last evening Alexander Stewart, residing at the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirteenth street, fell down a cellar in South William street, whereby his skull was fractured. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

FIRE AT FORT HAMILTON.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN THE CASEMATES—ALARM IN THE VILLAGE.

Shortly after seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the officers' quarters in the casemates at Fort Hamilton, in the apartments of Major Hess, the commandant of the garrison. The officer named was absent from his quarters, being at dinner when it occurred. The flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered by the guards. The men were immediately summoned to quarters, and, the hose being attached to the hydrants, several streams were brought to bear upon the fire. The cold northeast storm of sleet was beating furiously through the sally port, and the wind driving in formed an eddy and fanned the flames with fearful rapidity. A squad of men were set at work in removing the powder from the magazine to a safe distance from the threatened fortification. Judge Church, of Fort Hamilton, was the first citizen to arrive on the scene, and with his usual intrepidity and forethought, took in the situation and the danger and set about reinforcing the military in their labors to save the property of the government. He immediately telegraphed to Brooklyn by the Western Union line for a fire engine. The despatch, as soon as received by the operator in Montague street, was communicated to Acting Superintendent of Police George Waddy, at Headquarters, corner of Court and Livingston streets. That official sent a messenger to President Massey, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who sent word to Engine Company No. 1, lying in Seventeenth street, Gowanus, that being the nearest company to the scene of action, to repair to the fort. The summons was promptly obeyed and at ten minutes past nine Engine No. 1 was at its destination and at work. Chief Engineer Nevins was also on the scene, and in conjunction with Captain McKeller, of the Eighth precinct, and Sergeant Hall, of the Eighth sub-precinct, rendered invaluable assistance, saving the interior of the casemates, so far as the combustible material was concerned, from entire destruction. Engine No. 3 was also summoned and rendered valuable service in staying the conflagration. General Getty was present in person and directed the movements of his men. Major Burbank sustained the loss of all his furniture and many valuable papers. Majors Hess and Knower and Lieutenant Eaton also lost considerable property in the flames. Great excitement prevailed among the residents of the village outside the fort, whose fears of an explosion were intense, and the scenes attendant upon the memorable burning of the quarters in Fort Lafayette, which occurred about four years ago, were repeated. The timely precautions of the officers of the garrison in the removal of the powder from the magazine, however, becoming known, had the effect of allaying the fears of the timorous. At eleven o'clock the fire was nearly out, and fully under control. The thanks of the garrison were returned to Chief Nevins, Captain McKellar and Sergeant Hall, and to the firemen, who, in the almost incredible space of one hour, made the distance of seven miles over a heavy road, in the teeth of the snow storm, to succor the distressed garrison. It is difficult to estimate the loss that is entailed to the government. The officers and their families are the heaviest losers, being driven out of their comfortable shelter and suffering the loss of their effects.

FIRE IN EAST BROADWAY.

A fire broke out last night in the basement of No. 81 East Broadway, which is occupied by Roderick Brassell as an oyster saloon. It was caused by the ignition of some shavings near the furnace. The loss is estimated at $200, and is fully covered by insurance.

BAZAINE AT SANTANDER.

THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT—HIS RECEPTION BY THE FRENCH POPULATION.

[Santander (Feb. 15) Correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.]

M. Bazaine, the ex-Marshal, must feel well pleased with the reception given him by the population of this town on the 12th of this month. The Transatlantic packet Louisiane had brought over his mother-in-law from Mexico. He himself quitted Madrid to receive her.

Some of the numerous French manufacturers and residents here having heard of the circumstance, resolved to express to him the public expression of their sentiments. To act as legally as possible, they asked the Governor of the town for an authorization to make an ovation to one of their countrymen who was expected to arrive, and the request was granted. The ex-Marshal had alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, and the demonstrators, joined by the French residents and many liberals of the place, presented themselves before the house, carrying a banner on which were represented a Marshal's baton, attached in the form of a cross to a broom by means of a convict's chain with a ball at the end of it. Below were the three words, "Metz," "Trianon," "Sainte Marguerite," and underneath the Imperial eagle. This crowd of from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons in passing under the windows of the house never ceased shouting, "Traitor! Convict! to Cayenne with you, to Noumea!" &c. Bazaine was then absent, and in order to return home he was obliged to avail himself of a side door to enter the house and reach his apartment.

Whether from rodomontade or inadvertence he opened the blinds of the room and suffered himself to be seen by the multitude. Then the cries became absolutely furious. In presence of such a manifestation he retired in a fit of rage, and, seizing the things within his grasp, broke to pieces the furniture of the apartment. The police then caused the crowd to disperse.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP IS NOT ONLY A curative for specific inflammations of the joints and eruptions of the skin, but it renders the complexion fair, and the texture of the cuticle velvety, and the cheeks blooming with the hues