

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, etc. at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—GIROFLE-GIROFOLA. at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina May.

NIBLOS. Broadway.—ROBY O'ROBE, and HERRMANN, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 20 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue.—THE BIG RONANZA, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—MARIE ANTOINETTE, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARIS THEATRE. Broadway.—French Opera House.—GIROFLE-GIROFOLA, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M. Mlle. Coralie Geodroy.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE. No. 85 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Bignold.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE GREAT CHURCHMAN, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Bonciani.

COLOSSEUM. Broadway and Thirty-third street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Brooklyn.—RICHIE'S CHURCHMAN, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—MONTE CRISTO and SASSA GUS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 64 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street, and Broadway.—CALLENDER'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 34 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—CIRCUS, TROTTING AND MENAGERIE, afternoon and evening, at 1 and 8.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and cloudy, with possibly rain or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold was firm at 116 1/2. Foreign exchange was steady. Money on call ranged from 3 to 5 per cent.

THE GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD was indorsed yesterday by the Common Council, who adopted resolutions asking the Legislature to pass the pending bill authorizing the company to extend its route and improve its road.

FRANCE.—The Versailles Assembly has agreed to adjourn from March 20 to May 5, a committee of twenty-five members to sit during the recess. On the important matter of the dissolution of the Assembly the Ministers refused to express any views, and the proposition to order no more partial elections was referred to a committee. Unless the dissolution is agreed to the Left will urge the prompt filling up of all vacancies. An attempt to restore Paris to her position as the capital was defeated by a close vote. The legislators are evidently getting tired of their self-imposed exile. If Versailles were a few miles further away from the Palais Royal they would long since have surrendered at discretion.

NO SEAT NO PAY.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to compel street railroad companies to furnish a seat for each passenger who enters their cars. In case no seat is provided no fare can be exacted. The overcrowding of our street cars at certain hours of the day is one of those nuisances that should be abated, being injurious to health as well as being very uncomfortable. The only feasible remedy is to compel the companies to place on their lines a larger number of cars during those hours of the day when the traffic is greatest. The proposed law, in which the principle of no seat no pay is established, would, doubtless, be efficacious in attaining the desired end.

LICENSING RAILROAD CARS.—The Common Council passed an ordinance yesterday requiring the railroad companies to pay a license fee of fifty dollars on each car, the ordinance to take effect immediately after being signed by the Mayor. The certificate of payment is to be affixed to each car in some conspicuous place, with a fine of fifty dollars for each day that a car is run without payment of the license. The details and exceptions are set forth in the ordinance which we print with the proceedings; we only state its substance in this place. This ordinance will be popular, provided it is legal. We suppose the companies will contest it in the courts as inconsistent with their charters, and that no license fees will be paid until the question has been adjudicated.

The Business Outlook.

There are good reasons for the assertion that the great commercial revulsion under which industry and enterprise have been prostrate for so many months has at last spent its force and that business of all kinds is about to revive. We propose to state below a few of the facts which lead to this belief and justify the hope that the year 1875 will mark the beginning of a new era of general prosperity.

1. It is a fact that the expenses of carrying on business have been greatly decreased during the last eighteen months. In some branches there is still extravagant management; but the majority of business men all over the country, as well as in this city, have been compelled to retrench in their living expenses and to manage their affairs more closely. Store rents are lower, merchants live on a less princely scale, clerks, salesmen and agents are more economical. As a result, commerce, the exchange of products, is performed more cheaply and with greater economy.

2. Production has been materially cheapened. Abundant food crops for two years have lowered the price of the necessities of life, and wages have also fallen. The great multitude of unemployed workmen have had time to consider the effect of trade unions and other labor organizations upon their real prosperity, and as American workmen are, in the main, a sensible folk, we hear less of eight hour movements and strikes. Labor has to a considerable extent adjusted its demands to the actual condition of the country's industries, and, except in the coal region of Pennsylvania, where disorders still break out sporadically, it may be said that the laboring force of the country, too long intoxicated by the artificial stimulus of paper money and the war, has now come to its senses, and is willing once more to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The time was when a dollar a day and roast beef was a favorite political cry, and the time now is when over a great part of the country the laboring man is content if he receives that wage.

3. The vast economy which was the enforced result of the stagnation of the last two years begins to tell. Divide forty millions by five, and we get eight millions as about the number of families in the United States, all of whom have been compelled, during the last two years, to live on less than they expended for some years before. In this and other cities many families have economized to the extent of thousands of dollars per annum each. What the average per family all over the country may have been it is impossible to tell. Suppose it to have amounted to one hundred dollars, and we should have a saving of eight hundred millions per annum. Put it at only half this great sum, and it is still an enormous saving, which begins to tell.

4. The West owes less money than ever before. The farmers have obtained, on the whole, good prices for good crops; Western merchants owe but little in the East, and the process of liquidating old debts has been almost completed.

5. The South also is prosperous. The sugar crop has been large and very profitable. The cotton crop has brought fair prices and has been yearly increasing; and those who raised it were able to lay by a large amount of the proceeds last year, for they owed no old debts. Rice also has been an uncommonly profitable crop.

6. Prices of merchandise are now so low that merchants do not incur a great risk in carrying stocks of goods. Production also has been so far cheapened that already last fall we began to export cottons to China and Cumberland coal to the West Indies. Our exports increase but slowly, to be sure, and the great amount of cotton and woollen machinery in the country, the result of injudicious and grasping tariffs, makes a large export trade necessary to enable manufacturers to get rid of their surplus products. But the immediate future looks hopeful, and, though a thorough reorganization and simplification of our customs duties are needed before we can hope to greatly and permanently extend our foreign trade and once more cover the sea with our ships and buy foreign commodities with our own manufactures, production is now in many important branches so far cheapened as to enable us to sell in the markets of the world to some extent.

7. The action of Congress on the currency question is now seen to be unimportant in its results; it will not either inflate or contract, and for a year to come, except in the unlikely case of a foreign war, business men may begin new enterprises without the fear of sudden or great changes in values or prices. The banks are on the whole in a healthy condition, and it is a good sign that they look with suspicion on accommodation paper, notwithstanding the low ruling rates of interest, which naturally tempt to imprudent investments. Every one who desires to see business re-established on a sound basis must rejoice at this evidence of conservative discrimination in the banks.

8. As signs of the actual revival of business we may quote the fact that already a number of contracts for new buildings are completing in this city. The iron industry, which was the most deplorably prostrate of all, is slowly reviving. Most of the railroads now buy steel rails instead of iron, and we hear that the steel rail works in different parts of the country are all busy and have orders for two or three months ahead. In the South, where violence and disorder have very greatly decreased during the last year, confidence is so far re-established that Southern securities, as railroad and other mortgage bonds, are bought for local investments in considerable quantities. Meantime the liquidation of Southern State debts is going on, and, though the scaling of State debts is not a pleasant thing for those who hold these securities, it is an important means toward a healthy re-establishment of Southern business and society. The low rate of money in England has induced a speculation there in our breadstuffs and provisions which is likely to create a greater demand here for export, and has already, indeed, affected prices. There are indications here, too, of an increased demand for money, which make leading financiers believe it probable that by April money may be worth six per cent. The jobbing grocers are doing a pretty good business already. The reduced cost of building will probably draw capital into house building to

a considerable extent as the spring opens. Finally, in the leading articles of production there is believed to be at this time no overstock in the country, and as confidence is steadily increasing and stocks in retailers' hands all over the country are short, there is every reason to expect a fair business for the year, which, fortunately, will not be speculative, but based on the needs of the people and their ability to buy for cash.

9. It is believed by the shrewdest and most cautious men that real estate in and near New York has seen its worst day, and that especially improved and productive property and that situated on a real line of improvement is about to rise.

10. It is also the belief of our most cautious financiers that for men who do a legitimate business, with sufficient capital, the present year is likely to be fairly prosperous.

11. Finally, in any consideration of the future, the immense recuperative powers of the country must be taken into account. Our condition is that of a young and vigorous man with a sound constitution struck down by fever. He may lie long in peril of death; but when once the fever is mastered his recovery is rapid and sure. The country is rich and strong; it has now passed the point of danger and is on the way to recovery, and its upward course will be more rapid than cautious or fearful men anticipate. Many of the causes of business prostration and loss of confidence have disappeared. A check has been at last put to the misgovernment and spoliation of the Southern half of the Union, and industry once more thrives and has its reward there. In the North a great mass of speculative enterprises have perished, and if the country is still in debt on their account at least further waste is stopped. We have learned one bitter lesson of economy and caution. But that we are safely past the dangerous point and on the upward turn all indications prove, and this consideration alone will greatly help to revive production and exchange by re-establishing confidence in the future.

Mayor Wickham's Message on the City Debt.

The sound Message sent by the Mayor to the Common Council yesterday afternoon will be indorsed by every honest man in the city. The bonded and funded debt of the city, already gigantic and appalling, is constantly increasing by means over which the city government has, at present, no control. In consequence of State laws passed in 1871, while the Tweed Ring was still supreme, the enormous city debt grows from year to year, and the municipal authorities are helpless to prevent or arrest it. When the Board of Apportionment meets from time to time it is compelled against its own judgment and its sense of city interests to issue new bonds, which swell the funded debt of the city, because the last Legislature, controlled by Tweed, clothed individual officers or the heads of particular departments with discretionary power to prosecute undertakings and incur expenses. These improvident laws which the Board of Apportionment is compelled to obey must remain in force until the Legislature repeals or amends them. It is the purpose of this excellent message to secure the co-operation of the Common Council in an appeal to the Legislature now in session to give the city government control of its finances and invest it with power to check the alarming increase of the municipal debt.

It is the desire of the Mayor that the great money-expending and debt-incurring departments, like the Public Works and Docks, be subordinated to the Mayor and Common Council and deprived of their present authority, under unwise State laws, to pile Ossa on Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa in the creation of new debts. The Mayor shows, by a detail of instances, that even the ordinary current expenses of certain departments, such as the salaries of officers and clerk hire, go to swell the funded debt, though no proposition can be more undeniable than that all stated current expenses should be met out of current revenues. The Mayor shows that the Legislature of 1871 (Tweed's last) gave to the Commissioners of Public Works and the Commissioners of Docks a debt-incurring power which cannot be safely exercised without the supervising authority and deliberate consent of the elected representatives of the city, consisting of the Mayor and Common Council. We trust that our city legislators will give their prompt consent and zealous co-operation in this praiseworthy attempt of the Mayor to secure the passage of such laws at Albany as will bring order out of the existing chaos and arrest the stupendous progress of the municipal debt. We commend the Message to the thoughtful perusal of our citizens.

ALDERMAN BILLINGS, having got his hand in, is trying to suppress the exhibition of performing bears in the streets as well as the music of church bells on the Sabbath. As bears have a fancy for giving hugs which are apt to be more close than affectionate we see no objection to this resolution, although the street urchins may demur, who get what they consider a good sight for nothing. Bruin, though not a friend, sticketh closer than a brother, and most people would be willing to dispense with his polite attentions. But it is odd that the same Alderman, at the same meeting of the Board, proposes to suppress church bells and dancing bears almost in the same breath. Why did he not include the bears of Wall street in his anathemas? Their hugs are more frequent and more dangerous to the victims than those of poor Bruin, and they are a greater nuisance than the pleasant chimes which would be stopped by silencing the church bells.

THE EVIDENCE produced relative to "John Doe" before the Coroner's jury does not show the police in a very favorable light. The habit of giving evidence against prisoners so grows on police officers that they make damaging assertions to magistrates without giving themselves much trouble as to whether or not they may be exact. All the civilian testimony goes to prove that Stockvis, or "John Doe," as the police rechristened him, was a sober, steady and industrious man, and that his death was hastened by the neglect of the police authorities in failing to secure for him the proper medical treatment. Stupid policemen, when they find a man helpless in the streets, are too apt to assume that drunkenness must be the cause. It is due, we suppose, to a professional prejudice.

Garibaldi and the Agro Romano.

Engineering science has recently cut through the Alps, pierced the isthmus that joins Asia and Africa, and is sharpening its tools for a greater labor than all—sending a railway under the sea between England and France. It is a great age, therefore, for achievements of this nature. The facts indicate that the practical sciences have in our time so far realized the results of some centuries of thought and discussion that they can grapple with difficulties that altogether vanquished the science of other ages. And it appears to have occurred to General Garibaldi, who always has Rome in his thoughts, to wonder whether this new condition of engineering science might not be advantageous to the Eternal City; whether, in fact, this would not be a happy moment to return to the struggle with that tough old subject, the Tiber, one of Rome's implacable enemies. As against the great city the yellow Tiber is guilty of two crimes, or rather, he is charged with two. He is guilty of one, but as to the other we incline to the opinion that there are doubts in his favor.

Father Tiber inundates the city from time to time, makes mimic rivers of its streets, floods the cellars and the shops and the first floors of the palaces, gives the people such an acquaintance with water as prejudices them against it for the rest of the year, and so tends to prevent its use in even salutary quantities. As a great part of the city, all that part in which the Corso runs, is but a little above the level of the river, this inundation is only a natural consequence of the freshets which require that enough water to furnish the Mississippi for a few days should run tranquilly in the bed of a river like the Passaic. The Tiber would be a more remarkable river than it is if it could meet this case and leave the city dry. Naturally the Romans did not wait till the coming of Garibaldi before making an effort to remedy this trouble. Claudius tried it and Trajan tried it. Trajan fancied he had succeeded and left behind, cut in substantial stone, the observation, "Urbs ab inundationis periculo liberabit." He also thought he was a liberator.

Garibaldi's notion is that the bed of the Tiber would be sufficient to carry down all its waters if it were not for the obstruction of a delta at its mouth and the consequent division of the river into unequal and inefficient streams and the sluggishness of the currents thus caused, which permits the channel to become clogged. He proposes the construction of a canal from a point above the city to the sea—using in the construction, wherever it is possible, the bed of the river. He would make this canal five hundred feet wide, thirty-three feet deep and about twenty-five miles long. From Rome to Ostia, at the mouth of the river, it is, as the bird flies, about fifteen kilometers, but by the line of the river it is twice as far. It does not appear, as the detail is not yet laid out, whether Garibaldi's canal would follow the sinuosities of the river; but, as it is proposed to use the natural channel "where possible" it would rather appear that he proposes a straight line. Part of the plan is a port and the admission up to the city of large ships. It is objected, first, that the inclination is so slight that the canal cannot be kept clear, but will fill up as the river does; and, second, that the necessary money cannot be raised, as the first estimate is thirty million francs—which sum will certainly be inadequate.

The second trouble caused by the Tiber, and which it is also thought this disposition of the water will overcome, is the condition of the Roman Campagna as to malaria. North-east and east to the Apennines and southwest to the sea the once fertile and highly cultivated Ager Romanus is now a desolate waste, unfit for human habitation. In the description of Strabo it is called a healthy country, "except a few spots near the sea which were marshy." In this district there were once many cities, and Laurentum, Ardea, Antium, Veii and Ostia were still in a flourishing state in the fourth century of Rome, while as long as Rome was free the immediate district within five miles of the city was held in small farms by the Roman people, and was as faithfully cultivated as any piece of earth in a garden. But as wealth increased, and large fortunes were accumulated, the small farms gave place to large tracts kept for pasturage, and the industrious laborers to whom alone the country owed its value were driven out. All that was not done of this in the imperial days of Rome was achieved by the devastations of later wars, and the district was made desolate. But how much of its malarious condition is due to the overflow from the river and how much to another consequence of its abandonment as a human habitation it would be difficult to say. As a general principle the relations of the hot sun and decaying vegetation and moisture are necessary elements for the production of fever miasm are known; but our knowledge is neither very particular nor very exact a step further. In fact, in wet seasons there is less fever than at other times, for the presence of water longer or later than usual seems to interfere with those operations by which the heat of the sun acts on the vegetation in producing malaria. If, therefore, Garibaldi's canal prevents the overflow of a more violent type than has been previously known there, and this change may continue until the inhabitants, if any can be attracted, shall work out of the earth by agriculture the accumulated poison of many centuries. Engineers can certainly prevent the inundation of Rome, but the redemption of the Campagna from malaria is less certain.

THE FLOODS, as will be seen from our telegraphic reports, did no further damage yesterday, and the excitement is subsiding. The opportune cold weather which came on during Wednesday night and has continued since postpones, though it may not remove, future danger. There is some reason to fear further serious destruction of property on the Delaware and Susquehanna, but not on other Northern rivers. The Mississippi will, of course, be greatly swollen by the melting of the snow in the mountainous regions that feed its sources, and there is too much reason to expect re-cesses and desolating inundations along the lower part of that mighty stream. We do not know whether any steps have been taken since the floods of last year by the Legislatures of the lower riparian States to strengthen the embankments and guard against a repetition of such calamities. If they have failed to do so their

neglect is criminally culpable. The bridge of the Erie Railway which was swept away at Port Jervis is to be promptly replaced. A contract was made yesterday for a new iron bridge, which is to be completed in about five weeks. It is to be constructed by the Watsons, of Paterson, at a cost of seventy thousand dollars.

The Senate Yesterday.

The Senate completed yesterday all the important business for which the extra session was called, and it ought to adjourn to-day; but there is some reason to fear that it will not. The President sent word by one of his private secretaries on Wednesday that he had no further communication to make. The Senate is supposed to have acted on all his nominations, and it ratified the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty yesterday by a vote of 51 to 12, after an animated debate of four hours. The Hawaiian government is so anxious to get this profitable treaty that it is pretty sure to accept the amendments engrafted on it by the Senate. One of these adds tobacco, leather and manufactures of leather to the list of articles to be admitted free of duty into the Sandwich Islands, and another requires the Hawaiian government to engage to sell or lease none of its ports or any part of its coast or territory to any foreign government other than that of the United States, and not to grant any new exclusive privilege in the islands to any other foreign nation. By a minor amendment, adopted in the last stage of the proceedings, the word "fruit" was stricken out and the word "bananas" substituted among the articles to be freely admitted into the United States. This last amendment was for the benefit of the California fruit growers.

The proper business of the extra session having been thus concluded there is nothing to detain the Senate longer in Washington after to-day beyond the contemplated party endorsement of President Grant's action in Louisiana—a measure of such doubtful expediency, even in a party view, that the republican caucus has been as yet unable to agree upon it. It seems pretty certain that Frelinghuysen's resolution will not be presented, but a committee has been appointed by the caucus to draft another and report this morning. If this committee should happen to agree, and the caucus should adopt its draft, nobody can foresee when the session will end. The democrats will debate and filibuster, contesting every part of the ground inch by inch, and a knowledge of this fact may induce republicans who are anxious to get home to abandon the attempt. Certain it is that no resolution of the kind can be passed except by the sheer force of caucus discipline, binding a part of the republicans against their individual judgments and sense of duty. An indorsement forced through in this way could be of no moral value to the President and would not strengthen him with the people.

Mr. Everts a Resident of Brooklyn.

The Eagle of last evening states that Mr. Everts has taken rooms at the Mansion House, in that city, assigning as a reason that he finds the daily trip to New York inconvenient. This looks more like a pretext than a reason. As the Court regularly adjourns at four o'clock in the afternoon, and does not sit until eleven the next morning, and as the additional distance to the Brooklyn City Hall is but about twenty minutes more than to his own office, the inconvenience of crossing the river is a bagatelle. Besides, why should he make the change for such a reason at the very end of the week? Why not postpone it till Monday? We suspect that the real reason is different from the one assigned. We incline to interpret Mr. Everts' stay in Brooklyn as an indication that the trial is approaching an important crisis, and that Mr. Beecher will be brought upon the witness stand as early as Monday. Mr. Everts will, of course, conduct the examination in chief, and he probably wishes to spend his evenings and early mornings in consultations with the witness. During the progress of the examination they will probably be together a great part of the out-of-court hours, except those devoted to meals and sleep. If our surmise be correct next week will be the most interesting in the course of the trial, unless the direct examination consumes so much time as to carry the cross-examination to the week following. Both the direct and the cross-examinations of Mr. Beecher will be of intense interest; but the latter will be more keenly watched, because his character and fame are staked on the success with which he goes through this ordeal in the hands of so skillful an inquisitor as Mr. Fullerton has proved himself to be. Every honest man and every friend of religion will rejoice if Mr. Beecher's direct testimony is not shaken and he succeeds in vindicating his innocence. His unwise letters most certainly need explanation, and if he can succeed in giving one which is not weakened by the cross-examination a depressing burden of doubt and anxiety will be lifted from many minds.

GERMAN AND THE POPE.—The struggle between Bismarck and the Pope is carried on vigorously at Berlin. It must be confessed that the odds, so far, appear to be heavily in favor of the Man of Iron. He has just given his enemies another knock-down blow, notwithstanding their skillful fence. By an immense majority the German Parliament has decided on withdrawing the State grants from the Roman Catholic bishops. The debate appears to have been very lively, as the ultramontanes fought fiercely. One sturdy member insisted on reading the Pope's Euclycal letter in spite of the protests of the House. It does not appear to have had the effect of converting Bismarck's followers. It is questionable whether these victories are not somewhat dearly purchased. They must have the effect of encouraging religious fanaticism and dividing North and South Germany into two hostile camps, one supporting the Kaiser, the other the Pope.

THE CENTENNIAL.—The preparations for the proper celebration of the first Centennial of American independence goes on bravely over the country. It is now evident the undertaking will be as successful as it undoubtedly deserves to be. The State Legislatures are voting the necessary funds to allow them to be properly represented in the great fair. New York alone makes no sign. Compared to the support given by the

smaller European Powers to those instructive industrial fairs the indifference of our State government to the proposed Centennial Exhibition affords ground for unfavorable comment.

Carlist Prospects.

The Carlist Pretender to the Spanish throne is likely soon to change his opinion of the influence which his "poor little cousin" is likely to exert on his fortunes. Alfonso personally resembles Don Carlos in this, that while he brings no remarkable genius to the service of his cause, he represents an idea that strengthens the authority of the men who rule in his name. When Don Carlos uttered the patronizing phrase about the little schoolboy who suddenly found himself a king he forgot that the reappearance of a king representing liberal traditions would rally the divided monarchical liberals into one compact body to resist the development of the reactionary Carlist movement. But he also overlooked what was of infinitely more importance—namely, the effect of the enthronement of a Catholic king at Madrid in depriving the struggle of its semi-religious character, from which it derived its greatest vitality. In the eyes of the simple mountaineers, who make the real strength of the Carlist forces, the Republic was closely connected with the author of all evil, and Biscayans and Aragonese took up arms against it with much the same feeling as actuated their fathers in their conflicts with the Moors. Once God and the King became again associated in their minds, and every one capable of bearing arms in the four provinces was willing to die, so that the devil should not triumph in the person of Castelar, an unbeliever and a republican. So long as that feeling remained intact it was no easy matter to reduce the mountaineers to subjection, but now that a King who has been blessed by the Pope reigns in Madrid the crusading spirit is likely to die out. The defection of Cabrera, the idol of the mountaineers, is likely to exercise a very unfavorable influence on the fortunes of Don Carlos. Rumors of treason are becoming rife, and should the desertion of General Elío be confirmed, no doubt other prominent commanders will hasten to surrender. The leaders of the movement perceive that their chances of success are at an end and that the government of King Alfonso is gradually restoring that order in the administration of the government which will allow the whole strength of the army to be used in suppressing the insurrection. For the sake of humanity it would be well if means could be found to terminate this useless slaughter, which threatens to go on interminably.

THE NEWS FROM ROME.—By our despatch in another column it will be seen that the news printed by us on Tuesday last made its appearance in the London papers forty-eight hours later. It is a sufficiently common event for news to be given in our columns one or two issues earlier than the same piece of news appears in other papers; so common, indeed, as to be scarcely noteworthy as to reports of ordinary occurrences. But the London papers plume themselves especially on the closeness with which they watch and report occurrences in European capitals; and Rome and the acts of the Pope have attracted lately far more than usual attention. In such circumstances to have bettered the vigilance of the capable and accomplished journalists who serve the London press is a feat worthy of special reference.

THE WEST SIDE PROPERTY OWNERS are resolved to protest vigorously against the delay in carrying out the projected improvements for which taxes have been levied and paid. It does look like a breach of faith to take money from taxpayers and give them nothing in return.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Up at Port Jervis they object to the proposition to "dam your rise." Count de Kergorlan, of Brittany, has apartments at the Hoffman House.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is staying at the Clarendon Hotel.

The British Parliament is urged by 1,800 petitioners to abolish vaccination.

Gladstone objects to life that it is "too short." It depends a little upon whose life it is.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, is among the late arrivals at the Brevoort House.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy, has quarters at the Union Square Hotel.

Adjutant General James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, has taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Joseph H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

United States District Attorney Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, is registered at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel S. C. Lyford, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, is residing temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The progress made by the project for a submarine tunnel under the Straits of Dover has not killed the project for a bridge which is now before the Assembly.

It is proposed in Parliament to put Keaneley down by the snub general and particular; but too many members are curious to know what he is going to do about it.

The Khedive of Egypt wants to borrow \$75,000,000, at twelve per cent, interest payable monthly, just to get rid of a little floating debt he has of about the same amount.

It must be merry in Mexico. If a herd of cattle is despoiled at a distance from any town it is taken for granted that it is a band of robbers coming to make a requisition, and the alarm is consequently given.

As Keaneley's forthcoming speech in Parliament on the Tienchow trial is understood to be more for the reporters than for the House, it is possible that the House may require the reporters to withdraw during its delivery.

Alexandre Dumas' chair in the French Academy is the same that was held by Montesquieu. The difference between the two authors indicate the difference in the quality of the literature most honored in their respective periods.

Old Baron Rothschild gave a louis to a charity fund, and the person receiving it said, "Ah, Monsieur Baron, you only gave a louis and your son gave five." "And reason enough," said the Baron; "his father is a millionaire and I'm only a poor orphan."

There are \$10,000 at Liverpool that they don't know what to do with. This sum is the surplus what was collected to relieve the poor of Chicago on the occasion of the great fire. It is proposed to invest it, and so keep it together 'till the next great fire in America."

An Italian chemist has invented a process for the chemical decomposition of humanity that is not disagreeable and leaves no residuum. It will be urged as better than cremation. But people had better be careful. Those Italians are great fellows for making soap and candles.