

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- STERNWAY HALL.—OPERA CLUB, at 8 P. M. BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V., at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. TIVOLI THEATRE, Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. WALLACK'S THEATRE, THE SHAUGHNESSY, at 8 P. M. COLONEL'S, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, GREEN BUSHES, at 8 P. M. WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of British street.—WILD CAT, at 8 P. M. OLYMPIA THEATRE, No. 234 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourth street.—BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue.—BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street.—GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ENGLISH OPERA.—ROMAN TRIFLE, Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.—FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street.—PARK THEATRE, Broadway.—GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE, No. 285 Broadway.—BOEWRY THEATRE, Bowery.—GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1875.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the pressure of advertisements on the columns of our Sunday editions we are obliged to request advertisers to send in advertisements intended for the Sunday Herald during the week and early on Saturdays, thereby insuring a proper classification.

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

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Much excitement prevailed and stocks fluctuated widely. Gold moved up to 117, and money rates on call loans advanced to 1-16 and 1-32 per diem.

MESSES. MOODY AND SANKEY do not meet with entire approval in their revival labors. The London Athenaeum says there is more enthusiasm than religion in the crowds they attract, and compares Mr. Sankey's singing to a costermonger's cries.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT refuses to allow the Duke de Montpensier to return to Spain, in order to keep the ex-Queen Isabella out of the country. As it cannot admit the one without the other it excludes both. This consistency is hard upon the Duke; but how much more severe it is upon the Queen!

FRANCE is resolved to be worthily represented in the Centennial International Exhibition. This purpose was announced yesterday in the Assembly by the Duc Decazes, and is one of the evidences of encouraging European interest in this great enterprise. American States should not be less active than European nations.

THE ESCAPE FROM THE ICE.—There are few narratives more interesting than those of hardships at sea, and one of the most exciting of the class is printed in our columns this morning. It is the full story of the ten men who were cast away on the ice off the Banks of Newfoundland, and rescued after enduring terrible suffering and beholding many of their companions perish from hunger and cold.

MR. BEECHER TO TAKE THE STAND.—The excitement attendant on the Beecher trial will rise to an unprecedented height if the report be correct that Mr. Beecher is to appear upon the witness stand to-day. This step is said to have been decided upon by his counsel yesterday evening, and cannot be long delayed, even if it should be reconsidered now. Yesterday the testimony was principally intended to prove an alibi so far as some of Mrs. Moulton's statements are concerned.

Big Bonanzas in Wall Street.

The activity in Wall street will be accepted as a cheerful indication of the Easter business. We dislike to say anything to interfere with the rosy anticipations of the gentlemen who are tumbling stocks up and down Wall street in this active fashion. Of course it would afford us the highest gratification if we could see in the movements of the street the evidences of that serene and wholesome activity which attends true business prosperity, and which we have long waited to see. All the indications of the past few weeks lead us to anticipate a business spring of exceeding promise and value. The winter has been unusually hard. The depression that came with the panic was too serious in its character to any longer affect the nerves of a people as elastic and enterprising as our own. The demands for new supplies from various parts of the country, the necessity for constructing railroads and other large industries, the anticipations of rich harvests and the fact that while Congress has done nothing specially advantageous in strengthening the finances it still abstained from any violent interference with commerce, all tended to encourage our people and to lead to the opening of a prosperous and wholesome spring. Our only fear in giving expression to these anticipations has been that the clique of desperate speculators and gamblers in Wall street would take advantage of the situation and profit by this activity and this natural and wholesome growth of trade for their own gain. Therefore, while directing the attention of our merchants to the true processes of business advantage, we have steadily warned them against dealing in the Big Bonanza shares which for two or three months past have occupied the attention of Wall street.

The wisdom of this advice will be seen, we think, in studying the history of the market for the past few days. During the last week the number of shares sold in the street averaged three hundred and fifty thousand a day. Yesterday this number increased. There was a sudden rise in values, attended with rumors that one speculator had been caught in a "corner" and that another was punishing him for his temerity. All business interests responded in sympathy to this feeling. The gold market was unsettled, foreign exchange was in a feverish and excited condition, all the relations of commerce were interrupted, and Wall street, instead of being, as it should be, a natural channel of necessary and healthy business, was gorged with masses of speculative interests, "puts" and "calls," "bear" struggling with "bull" and "bull" endeavoring to kill "bear." One rumor succeeds another, shares go up and down in a mysterious way, desperation, distrust, dishonesty is the rule, and behind all two or three audacious speculators, who pull the wires for their own advantage and prey upon the street, and through the street upon mercantile interests, for their own gain. If we look back at the history of Wall street since the beginning of the year we find a desperate purpose on the part of certain operators to give a false value to stocks that have long been justly under suspicion. The "Big Bonanza" speculation, as it was called, in Nevada, came from the ingenious efforts of the owners of a certain mine to give it an incredible value. To this end stories were slowly and steadily put in circulation describing new "discoveries," and finally leading the imagination of the people up to the point of believing that within this mine there was enough money to pay the national debt; in other words, that it contained gold worth thousands of millions. There is nothing easier than to lead the popular imagination in matters of this kind, as those who have made a study of the history of these schemes can testify. There was the South Sea bubble, the Tulipomania, the Mississippi scheme of Law, the Northern Pacific Railway and thousands of others we could mention to show what, by dint of steady assurance and the publication of highly colored, attractive stories, people can be induced to buy with their money for the gain of speculators and reckless operators. The same policy which gives a quack medicine world-wide reputation as the curer of every ill of the human system and enables its owner to amass an enormous fortune from its sale is the policy which made the success of the Big Bonanza in Nevada. The shares were sold, the owners of the mine reaped large gains, and the people who have bought these shares have been left to mourn the folly which led them to invest their money upon the fraudulent misrepresentations of dishonest, gambling adventurers.

Nothing can be more deplorable in its results than for people to be led by the same influences in New York to commit the same folly. As we have said, nothing would gratify us more than to regard the operations in Wall street for the last few days as an indication of a heavy advance in trade. But we do not see the relation between a large part of the business done in Wall street and the natural operations of commerce. We find thousands of shares—or what are supposed to be shares—sold in the way of "puts" and "calls" for professedly gambling purposes. We find that the newspapers have been steadily filled with stories calculated to affect the value of these shares which, on their face, are untrue. We find that all the ingenious machinery of Wall street has been devoted to giving them a feverish value. Yet, if we look behind the interests which are thus driven on in this mad way, what do we find? Are these the shares that an honest business man would purchase if he were investing trust funds committed to his keeping? Are they stocks which any prudent bank president would accept on making a loan on collateral? Would any thrifty citizen buy these investments for his family? They are admitted to be "fancy stocks," and by "fancy stocks" we mean, to use a Wall street phrase, to indicate a class of shares that are under a cloud; that represent interests that have been badly managed; that are not esteemed altogether trustworthy pieces of property. We see that one is a railroad that has long been a scandal to the government, that was robbed by a Credit Mobilier Ring, and which now stands in relations of antagonism to the interests of the government, refusing to pay its obligations to the national Treasury, while it promises to pay dividends to its owners. We pass to another company, and we find that only three months ago it was investigated by a committee of Congress and proved to be utterly rotten and corrupt. We pass to another, and we read in its name an emblem of the darkest achievements of Ameri-

can finance; we read in its name the type of repudiation, buying and selling justice, of shameful violation of vested and corporate rights, of the worst excesses of the worst days of the Tammany Ring. These are the interests that a large part of the business in Wall street represents to-day. Who could call a purchase of any shares of this kind a genuine transaction? What prudent business man can feel that in buying one of these shares he makes an honest purchase? The men who control these speculations on both sides are men whose names have become infamous in the history of American business and finance. It would have been far better for this government to have paid five hundred thousand dollars to foreign capitalists than to have had many things done by the men who have now fanned Wall street into a fury, and who would have us believe that this feverish excitement of the stock gamblers is an evidence of healthy trade.

Our advice to the people who really have money and wish to invest it in a prudent way is to avoid Wall street, or rather to avoid dealing in those shares which now represent so large a part of its business. If our citizens desire to make investments in stocks the list is filled with interests they will cheerfully accept—government bonds, bonds of New York city or State, trust shares, first mortgage bonds, shares in old established and prudently managed railroads, the bonds of most of our States—these are investments that may be accepted to-morrow with perfect confidence. If we could see business transactions like these in volumes as large as those which we record to-day we should feel that we were in the full tide of that business prosperity which we hope to see before the Easter holidays have passed away. We sincerely trust the people will leave the speculators to fight this battle out alone. So far as "bulls" or "bears" are concerned we may say, like Iago, that "Whether Cassio kill Roderigo, or Roderigo kill Cassio, or each do kill the other," it concerns the public very little. So long as the people keep out of these speculations it is of comparatively minor consequence who rises or falls. These men who reign paramount in Wall street are gamblers, enemies to our business success, and so long as they destroy each other we can feel about them very much as we feel when we read of two Indian tribes warring in the country of the Black Hills. The danger is, however, that an excitement of this kind, nursed, as it is, with so much ability and address and sustained by so many flattering stories of possible gain in the "shares" in which they deal as they would the Big Bonanza stocks of Nevada, to find other investments in genuine property, and not to be led into transactions which will be of advantage to no one but the gamblers themselves, and which may, in this critical period of our business success, lead to a reaction that will be more disastrous in its effects and lasting in its consequences than any panic we have known since the war. There never was a time when prudence was more necessary than now.

The Mexican Raids—What's in the Wind.

The raids of Mexican freebooters into Texas, reported in our telegraph columns, must not be permitted to pass without remark, because such raids and robberies open to President Grant an easy way for embroiling the country in a foreign war on a plausible pretext, if he thinks such a war would promote his personal objects. It has been widely suspected for the last eighteen months that if he should find his aspirations for a third term blocked by the failure of his Southern policy he would precipitate the country into a foreign war and thereby attempt to rally popular passion to his support. Pretexts for a war with Spain have been removed by the recent settlement of the Virginia difficulty; but a war with Mexico might suit him equally well. He understands that country, having served with General Scott in his brilliant Mexican campaign. It is well known that at the close of our civil war General Grant thought it would be a good stroke of policy for our government to send an army to the Mexican capital and dethrone poor Maximilian. By allowing Confederate officers and soldiers to participate in the campaign and fight under our flag he thought the animosities of the civil war would be effaced, and that such an invasion in assertion of the Monroe doctrine would do more than anything else to tranquillize our sectional difficulties. The fact that General Grant formed such a conception attests his aptitude for combining political with military objects. It is not incredible, therefore, that he may again desire a war with Mexico for political purposes.

We have no doubt that it is just as easy to get up Mexican raids as White League outrages in pursuance of party or personal aims. The President, if so inclined, could easily cultivate a great crop of troubles on the Mexican frontier; and if, after a while, they should be thought unendurable, he could pursue the raiders across the Rio Grande and provoke a war with Mexico. The following extract from the leading editorial in President Grant's confidential organ in this city yesterday is very suggestive:—"The United States government is bound to give help and protection to all its citizens, no matter how far away and isolated may be their settlements on the soil of the Republic; and such a protection will be fully extended to our countrymen inhabiting the borders of the Rio Grande. Even at a great expense the administration will know how to protect them. Besides, Mr. Mariscal will be the first to understand that if Mexico is unable, according to his own saying, to maintain peace and tranquillity in its Rio Grande provinces, and prevent the bandits of those provinces from raiding on American territory, it will be, in the end, cheaper for Mexico to get rid of those provinces and to turn them over to the United States."

THE MISSING TROUBLES have again begun in Pennsylvania, and the Governor has been called upon for troops, to suppress an expected riot. This is in the West, and from

the Eastern collicies we have news of an actual outbreak, which is said to have been subdued.

The Canal Controversy and Party Politics.

If the republicans of the Legislature wish to prevent the democratic party, and Governor Tilden as an aspiring Presidential candidate of that party, from reaping any political advantage from his assault on the Canal Ring, the tactics they ought to adopt are exceedingly plain and simple. We do not merely mean that they must zealously support the Governor in this reform movement. That is so obvious that they cannot miss it. The problem for them to solve is how to support the Governor in the public interest without assisting to make political capital for him and his party. To this end they must discriminate between what sound morals and the interests of the State require and what the supposed ambition of Governor Tilden requires. If the republicans are shrewd they will give their strenuous support to the cause of reform, without lending themselves to subscribe the personal aspirations of a democratic chief. It is the interest of Governor Tilden to keep this controversy open; but it is the interest of the republican party to close it as speedily as possible by the adoption of efficient remedies. None but political simpletons or political charlatans or political gamblers will pretend that the Legislature is not already in possession of sufficient information both as to the magnitude and the methods of canal frauds to enable it to pass proper laws for their suppression. The public interest and the interest of the republican party require that remedies be applied at once without unnecessary delay. But the interest of Governor Tilden lies in a different direction. A great protracted struggle against the Canal Ring, running through the year and extending into the next Legislature, would keep him conspicuously before the country as a champion of reform, and the longer the contest lasts the more political capital he will make out of it. If the Legislature should end the controversy within the ensuing two weeks by passing a sound, stringent law for the prevention of canal frauds, it would be at once apparent that "Othello's occupation's gone," and general public attention would be no more directed to Mr. Tilden than to any other Governor of a State.

This line of remark bears particularly on the proposed lumbering investigations. An investigation by the Governor or Attorney General for the purpose of bringing individual thieves to justice would be intelligible and proper; but for the guidance of the Legislature no protracted investigation is needed. There is not an intelligent citizen of the State who does not perfectly understand the nature of the evils which ought to be eradicated. This Legislature is as well qualified to act on the subject at once as the next Legislature will be after commissions and committees have spent nine or ten months in searching for new proofs of facts which are notorious. If the republicans of the Legislature are not dupes or confederates of the Canal Ring they should insist on shutting down the gates on canal frauds at once by the passage of wise laws. If they do not wish a democratic Governor to make party and personal capital by keeping open a controversy which makes him so conspicuous they should cut it short by insisting on prompt legislative remedies for evils whose nature is as perfectly understood now as it will ever be. If they want to give Governor Tilden a great political boost they will favor a useless consumption of time in ostentatious investigations, which will keep him in the public eye as a hero of reform. Their surest way to prevent him from becoming formidable is to give him at once the reforms he desires and let him sink out of sight. The longer he can keep this controversy open the more he will gain by it, and it is not strange that he favors the investigations which he cannot but know are needless for any rational purpose of legislation.

The course of Frederick W. Seward deserves great commendation. Without any ostentation or smart tricks to gain notoriety he offered in the Assembly, on the first day of the session, an amendment to the State constitution whose adoption would put an end to the kind of canal frauds exposed in Governor Tilden's Message. It is the same amendment which was presented by the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and the Constitutional Convention of 1872, and which has been twice defeated in the State by democratic opposition. The republican Senate would do well to pass that amendment and give Mr. Seward an opportunity to press it again in the Assembly under more favorable auspices. As Mr. Seward said in his speech on the Governor's Message the other day, "The amendment could be adopted at this session of the Legislature, ratified at the next and submitted to the people for approval, all within a twelvemonth. And the fact that it is the work of neither political party, but of both combined, will still further commend it to popular favor." Meanwhile, Mr. Seward would have such laws immediately passed as the Governor asks to arrest the further progress of the frauds.

The Hyde Park Meeting.

The British press is imperfectly known in this country, and therefore the British people. The journals which speak for capital, aristocracy and stability give us most of our opinions of English society. But there is a press with millions of constituents which leads the unresting, angry spirit of English revolution. If such journals as Reynolds's Newspaper and Mr. Bradlaugh's were known here such a meeting as that held in Hyde Park yesterday would be better understood. These radical organs advocate the workmen's rights, attack the aristocracy, ridicule the throne, and some of them championed the Tichborne claimant till they made his personal cause a national one in the eyes of the people. The subscriptions they collected enabled the claimant to pay his great legal expenses, and the money was not given in pounds, but in shillings and sixpences, and even farthings, from laborers, mechanics, small tradesmen, "navvies," costermongers and innumerable local political clubs. The claimant was made a modern Jack Cade, and it is unnecessary to say that there are hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who regard him with more affection than they do the Queen. His conviction for perjury only raised him in their estimation and increased their hatred of the aristocracy. His sentence,

so far from ending, added to the excitement and indignation of the working classes, and we see the proof of this in the Hyde Park meeting, which a hundred thousand persons are said to have attended. In London no one will be surprised at such a demonstration; in America, because of the want of knowledge of the situation, many persons will be astonished at this startling revival of a question which was supposed to have been finally set at rest. But the truth is that the claimant of the Tichborne title and property is but beginning to be dangerous. If he had succeeded he would have been dropped by his own party; but when he failed he became a martyr.

The Deadlock in the City.

Instead of inserting the following advertisement under its appropriate head, as duly indexed in our "Directory of Advertisers" on the first page, we prefer to give it a gratuitous insertion in a more conspicuous place; and we hereby inform the sender that he will receive his money back by applying at our business counter and proving his identity:—  
LOST—THE HOME RULE PLANK OF THE SYRACUSE PLATFORM, WHOSE LAST SEEN IT WAS IN THE possession of Mayor Wickham; but what has since become of it has not been ascertained. If a distinguished functionary at Albany has disposed of it by the process known as a pocket watch or has hidden it under the canal fraud documents, he will receive a suitable reward and no questions asked if he will restore it to the hands of the disinterested OWNER.  
We condole with the city democracy, in view of their apparently irreparable loss. We are afflicted with painful doubts as to whether the "distinguished functionary at Albany" will acknowledge or repent of his larceny. He has so eclipsed and obscured home rule in the bright effulgence of his grand coup against the Canal Ring that the missing plank is dwarfed into so small a matter that it will require a powerful microscope to make it again visible to the cunning gubernatorial eye. We are truly sorry to see our worthy Mayor and the great city which, by a courteous fiction, he is supposed to govern, diminished in the Governor's view as if he were looking at them through the wrong end of a telescope. When Mayor Wickham calls on Governor Tilden to come down and assist him in reforming the government of the city the Governor virtually replies as Nehemiah did to Sanballat of old, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease while I leave it and come down to you?" Nehemiah was then devoted, as assiduously as Governor Tilden is now, to a great work of internal improvement, and our municipal Sanballat will find it difficult to get any share of his attention. "I am doing a great work; why should I come down to you? The removal of head city officers will not surround and illuminate me with a great blaze of political gaslights, and the lost plank cannot be even worked into a mud scow for clearing out the canal."

So Tilden's friend Green is secure; Counsel Corporation Smith is not disturbed; the accused Fire Commissioners have their malversations virtually condoned, and the Havemeyer regime is perpetuated in the city in spite of the splendid home rule majority in the last election. We advise the incupated city officers to come out at once and zealously in support of the Governor's Canal Message. It is a perfectly safe thing to do, because the Message is clearly right; and when the Governor can exercise a sort of pardoning power by mere inaction he will not be disposed to take a harsh view of the peccadilloes of his warm supporters. The famous home rule plank has been cast into the "ragging canal," where it is likely to get water-logged and to sink with other rubbish to the bottom. We fear the advertiser has a slim chance of ever recovering his lost and damaged property.

Our Emigration.

We shall not enter into the details of the controversy which every day or two comes to the surface in reference to the management of the Commissioners of Emigration, nor do we propose to discuss the difficulties which seem to tax the temper of Mr. Lynch and his colleagues of that body. But there is one general fact on this subject that should not be forgotten. An important source of the grandeur of America is the emigration to this country of the Germans, the English, the Irish, the Swedes and the other nationalities who come and found cities and Commonwealths under our flag. For some time past, partly because of the depression in business, and largely, perhaps, because of the direct interference of European governments, this emigration has received a sudden and marked check. We are not exactly sure about the figures, but we think it will be seen that during the last year alone it fell off fifty per cent. Now, if we were to make a calculation as to the money loss alone resulting from this decrease it would startle our readers. No doubt there are causes leading to it which we cannot control, and we must accept it as we accept the national debt and other matters that, twenty years ago, would have looked appalling if we could have seen them in the vista of our history. But while we are suffering from the falling off in emigration it is unwise to enter into a wrangle as to the management of Castle Garden. It would be wise for New York State, or for the general government, to take hold of this whole emigration question and arrange it upon scientific principles.

The Mormon Church has established the best plan of emigration in the world. By the operations of Brigham Young a Mormon proselyte is taken from his Welsh or English home, caught up in the arms of the Church and safely deposited in Utah—his way protected, his course clearly marked, and every comfort that can be given to a traveller bestowed upon him. But by our system of emigration the practical effect has been that in thousands of cases emigrants who come to America to unite their fortunes with ours through citizenship are dropped into New York, plundered by runners and ticket swindlers, and allowed to find their way as best they can where they may. Now, instead of wrangling over head money and the fear of officers, and twenty other trifling questions that every day come bubbling up to us from Castle Garden that have no possible importance to the emigrant, why should not this whole system be reorganized? Emigration is, after all, a national matter, and to us there is no question more important. We think the time has come for our State or for the national authorities to take hold of this question, to do away with the scandals that now surround it and to give us a system worthy of the subject and worthy of a free and generous country.

Mrs. Woodhull's Letter.

We give another contribution to the Beecher business this morning by publishing another letter from Mrs. Woodhull and addressed to Theodore Tilton on the occasion of his evidence in the present controversy. This letter was to have been published at the time Tilton closed his testimony, but it has not been the light until to-day. It will be seen that the tone of Mrs. Woodhull's mind when she wrote this communication was far different from that which inspired the letter of last Saturday. It would be interesting to know by what processes of mind she passed from the condition of fierce anger in which this letter is written to the sympathetic and courteous tone of her letter of Saturday. Perusal of Mrs. Woodhull's letter only convinces us that the truth will only be known when she is brought upon the stand. We trust that when she does appear Tilton's lawyers will handle her better than they did Bessie Turner or the colored witnesses. It makes us lose much of our faith in the cross-examination as a means of justice when we find that all the acuteness of this brilliant array of counsel is insufficient to destroy the evidence of a witness whose story falls at once if Mrs. Woodhull's letter is true. By all means let Mrs. Woodhull go upon the stand.

GENERAL SPINNER has at last fulfilled his threat and resigned the office of United States Treasurer, which he has held for thirteen years. The resignation is not to take effect until July 1, but the President has already appointed Mr. John C. New, who is new to the public, in substance as well as name. He is cashier of a national bank in Indianapolis. Senator Morton is said to have a high opinion of his financial ability; but this will not harm Mr. New unless he should hold a similar opinion of Senator Morton.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL DEATH.—The facts in the case of Elizabeth Stearn, who died while being removed from Bellevue Hospital to Blackwell's Island, are given fully in our local department to-day. They show, almost as startlingly as did the case of Mr. Stockvis, ignorance, red tape, and carelessness on the part of the officials whose business and duty it is to care for sick and helpless persons. An emergency ward is now to be established, but with Elizabeth Stearn the emergency is unfortunately over.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.
- Commander John Scouler, United States Army, is quartered at the St. James Hotel.
- Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, is staying at the Albemarle hotel.
- Captain Charles H. Baldwin, United States Army, is registered at the Hoffman House.
- Captain William Wallace, of the United States Marine Corps, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.
- General William J. Palmer, of Colorado, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
- Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, arrived from Washington, last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- Mr. George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- Rev. E. P. Roe has another of his religious romances on the anvil, entitled "From Jest to Earnest."
- Congressman Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, has arrived at the Hoffman House.
- George E. Tyson, formerly assistant navigator on the steamer Polaris, has been appointed captain of the watch at the Navy Department, Washington.
- Secretary Robeson, who has been residing with some friends on Long Island during the past week, arrived in this city yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- The new hit of Isaac Casaubon has drawn attention to the character of that name in George Eliot's "Middlemarch." The character of fiction is a sharp caricature of the actual Casaubon.
- Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur, United States Army, who will assume command of the Department of the Gulf, and Lieutenant Colonel Augur, second cavalry, ad-camp, arrived in New Orleans last Thursday from Texas.
- Poetic justice! Isabelle, the flower girl of the Paris Jockey Club, who was sued by her mother for support, has lost in consequence her lucrative post at the club, whose dowry girl she evidently be above the suspicion of want of filial affection.
- Koga-Ianassamoa, King of the cannibal islands, died in Paris the other day. Some years ago the English turned him out of his Polynesian monarchy, and ever since he has exhibited himself; but, unfortunately, became civilized in the process.
- The unending criticism of Shakespeare has produced as its latest book Professor Edward Dowden's "Shakespeare: A Critical Study of his Mind and Art," which the Academy pronounces the best work of the kind that has been written in our language.
- The London Gazette contains the following publication:—"Grown Old, March 15. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, County of Tipperary—John Hinton, of No. 305 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A., gentleman."
- How heroes carry off heroines is mentioned by the Court Journal with this note:—"At Vienna we saw a little tenor struggling for a part of a fat soprano to the amusement of the house, which she made stereotyped mirth by turning around, whipping up the tenor and making her exit with him kicking under her arm."
- The recent doubling of the postage on books is another proof of the unwisdom of Congress. Sixteen cents a pound is an onerous postage, and while it was to stop loading the mails with all sorts of merchandise at eight cents a pound, the diffusion of intelligence (which is the primary object of a postal system) should have kept up the cheap postage on newspapers, magazines and books.
- Smugglers used to get into the train at Geneva for Lyons with their valises full of cigars and their pockets full of dirty linen. Generally they got a compartment where they were alone. Before they reached the frontier they opened the customs of the railway carriage, took out some of the curled hair, put in their cigars and then filed their valises with the dirty linen, and in that shape passed the Custom House authorities; but they were caught, and now the cars are reconstructed.
- The Pope's encyclical letter of February 3, 1875, seems likely to divide the German Catholics, who have hitherto supported the Pope in his conflict with their government. Ten Catholic Deputies pushed their protest against the assumption of the Pope to declare invalid and null and void constitutionally enacted." Indeed, as this pretence justifies the ground taken against the Pope by the Berlin government, it is likely to do the Church great harm.
- All the people in a Paris house were started one night by a tremendous noise made in an upper apartment. Raising to the doors they saw a man coming down four steps at a time. He was arrested, and dealt with for it. He was a thief, had made his way in with a false key, and feeling his way about the apartments from room to room to find valuables, had come upon some strange, soft, movable, upright thing in the middle of a room. He put it on, passed his hand higher and higher and felt a face, cold as ice. Prized to enter to escape, he could not find his way to the door, and in his flight upset every article of furniture in the apartment. Then they all went up stairs and found the tenant of the fourth floor hanged in his room.