

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 100

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street—INDIA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, No. 68 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue—SPRING EXHIBITION, Open day and evening.

ROMAN HIPPODROME, Fourth avenue and Twenty-ninth street—VISIONS OF THE HOUR, at 8 P. M. and 8 P. M.; Matinee open at 11 P. M. and 1:30 P. M.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE, No. 31 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—THE BIG RANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway—DANNY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street—AHMED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

LYCÉE THEATRE, Fourteenth street—LA JOLIE PARFUMÈE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Irving place—LION OPERA—L'OMBRA, at 1:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place—LION OPERA—L'OMBRA, at 1:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE, Eighth street between Second and Third avenues—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Theodore Thomas.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, English opera—MARIANA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—RAPHAEL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

COLOSSEUM, Broadway and Third—PARIS BY NIGHT, Two exhibitions daily, at 8 and 9 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COLOGNE, No. 34 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE OF ART, West Fourth street—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be rainy, followed by clearing and warmer weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Foreign exchange was firm. Gold closed at 115. Money was easy on call at 4 and 5 per cent. Stocks were irregular.

SHARKEY is still under duress in Cuba. But his return to our anxious country is only a question of time, as the order for his arrest remains in force.

FRANCE.—The announcement that the French government is summoning citizens of France resident in foreign countries to return home and do military service is suggestive.

GERMANY has made her peace with China. It is reassuring to find Germany anxious to have amicable relations with any nation. Now, if this kindly spirit could only find expression nearer home!

WE PRINT this morning a letter from St. Domingo, calling upon the President to resign. The arguments presented by our correspondent are forcible and urgent. We are not without a lingering hope they may be heard in Washington.

WE refer two executions this morning—Michael Sullivan, at New Brunswick, N. J., for the murder of a farmer, and Patrick O'Shea, in St. Louis, for the stabbing of his wife. O'Shea died asserting his innocence, while Sullivan made no statement.

THERE WAS an important meeting at Central Park Garden last evening of property-owners to protest against building an immense slaughter house on the west side, at the foot of Fifty-ninth street. Fernando Wood was among the speakers. The proposal to establish this abattoir is an outrage.

FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.—We learn by our cable dispatches that the French Commission on the Centennial met yesterday in Paris under the presidency of M. de Lafayette. An encouraging letter was read from the French Minister of Commerce showing that France will take an active part in the great display.

OUR fellow citizen, Paul Boyer, is proposing to cross the straits of Dover in his "life-saving dress." He will leave Dover at three in the morning and expects to reach Boulogne—a journey of about twenty-seven miles—in twelve hours. This is a daring and novel undertaking, and we are not surprised that it attracts universal attention.

The Shadows in the European Sky.

The close relation between the civilized nations of the world is seen in the sympathy which the political condition of one country imposes upon another. Notwithstanding the acrimonies which so often disturb diplomacy—even to cruel and unnecessary wars—the progress of civilization has brought the nations nearer and nearer. Steam, the telegraph, the progress of religion, free trade, travel, literature, cheap newspapers, are all so many agencies that make more and more possible the fraternity of the human race. Science and education seem to be the best ministers of democracy and peace. Let us compare the world as it is in the nineteenth century, and we shall see the extent and value of these changes, and how futile are the experiments of those statesmen who believe that any success in war or diplomacy, any measure of annexation, conquest or violence, will render possible an absolute violation of justice. Europe is now in a fretful, irritated condition because of the injustice which marked the close of the last war, especially in the dealings of Germany with France. Every day or two we have an uneasy rumor from the Continent. England, powerful and growing, the branches of her empire spreading out until they overshadow the world; strong in her wealth, her naval supremacy and her national character, looks with uneasy eyes over the "silver thread of sea" that separates her silver-coasted island from Holland and France. The House of Commons, in a time of profound peace, discusses no subject with half the eloquence that is bestowed upon war. The manhood of Europe is under drill. Germany, Prussia, Italy, Austria and France are straining the mighty resources of their empires to excel in military excellence, and it would not surprise us if to-morrow the tramp of armed men were suddenly heard from the Seine to the Danube.

All the world is held in pause and anxiety because of this condition of affairs. It is four years since peace was declared between France and Prussia, but there is no peace. Prussia crowned her imperial greatness by overthrowing a Bonaparte. In six years she had marched from victory to victory over Denmark, Austria and France. For when Sedan was won six years had only passed since Bismarck roughly declared that there was no policy but "blood and iron" that would save Germany. In these six years Europe had seen three wars, each of them won by Prussia. In six years Prussia had dismembered Denmark, Austria and France; had lifted out of the dust into which it had been thrown by Napoleon the crown of Charlemagne and placed it on the brow of her King. Surely, if any war could bring peace, it would be a war that had such a close. Why is it that, since Sedan, Europe has never been so disturbed as since Sedan? Why is it that since Bismarck and Thiers signed the peace of Frankfurt Europe has been in a state of unrest and uproar? It is because a cruel war ended in an unjust peace. Only a few weeks since the London Times, with unusual emphasis, pointed out that Europe was a camp, and that Germany had summoned the nations to arms. And now comes the announcement of a Berlin journal, supposed to represent the opinions of Prince Bismarck, that the German Chancellor really thinks that France, under the lead of the Orleans princes, means to "precipitate a war of revenge," that in Austria the conservatives look toward such a movement with hope and expectation; that the upper classes of Italy would gladly war upon Germany to show their appreciation of the Pope; that France looks toward an Austro-Italian alliance, and that the time has come to "wake the slumberers" and "acquaint them with the realities of the situation." At the same moment there is an angry question between Germany and Belgium, a question reminding us of the complaint made by the wolf in regard to the wicked lamb that would trouble the stream.

This "warning" from Berlin, coming so hard upon the menacing note to Belgium, is full of significance. No one for a moment supposes that Bismarck really means to quarrel with honest, industrious, harmless Belgium, whose people have done nothing but hammer and dig and stich since Waterloo, caring little for the conflicts that now and then surrounded them. But Belgium is a good pretext for an alert statesman with a purpose to serve and anxious for even the shadow of motive to guide his hand. France has given him no such motive. France, animated by the wisest and most patient statesmanship, has submitted to buffeting, censure, insult and scorn. She has paid her money, kept her peace, and cast cannon. To attack France under such circumstances would be a war of wantonness and outrage, offending civilization, precipitating alliances that Germany does not care to encounter, and, above all, summoning to a war of defence and despair a people who once traversed Europe under the flag of a republic, and who, notwithstanding Sedan, are ready to start on the same adventure. Therefore, since France has not permitted the opportunity to Bismarck of a direct renewal of the war on the Rhine, his policy has been to enfold it with unfriendly States. Thus we have seen his power in Switzerland, in Italy, in Spain. If he could only make these nations so many sentinels on the borders of France, ready to advance upon the signal from Berlin, it would make the campaign on the Rhine so much easier. Once impose upon France the necessity of defending all of her frontiers from hostile neighbors, and Count Moltke would have an easy road through Champagne. The same thought would make Bismarck's treatment of Belgium intelligible. Belgium is French and Catholic. She has no sympathy with either the politics or the religion of Prussia. Her government is perhaps the only sincere friend of the Holy See now remaining in Europe. Belgium is the battle field of Europe, the natural road to France. Since, therefore, no alliance is possible between Germany and Belgium that will make the latter nation the convenient instrument of Bismarck's ambition, the surest policy is that of "blood and iron."

An issue of war forced upon Belgium, like that forced upon Denmark in 1864, cannot but have the most tremendous consequences. An attack upon Belgium is an attack upon France. It brings war into her doorway. More than that, if there is anything in the traditions of English statesmanship, it is a menace to England. Belgium was made a kingdom by

English influences to serve as a breakwater between England and French ambition.

Waterloo the independence of Belgium became "necessary to the safety of Great Britain." But can the London Cabinet calmly look on and see Belgium reduced into the vassalage imposed by Prussia upon Denmark? If Lord Palmerston were alive we know what English statesmanship would answer. If the spirit of Lord Palmerston still dominates the councils of England we can still imagine that a menace to Belgium would mean war with Great Britain. It may be that Bismarck in his pride does not pause at such a contingency. France and England have become natural allies. They have a thousand interests in common, while religion alone is the only strong tie that binds England and Germany. The next war in Europe will be a war of allies. Russia will naturally sympathize with Germany, although even the Czar does not cheerfully accept the tutelage of Bismarck, and he has a new and dear tie with England in the person of his daughter, who is now an English princess. Italy, no matter how friendly the King may be with the German Emperor, can never really become the enemy of France. Geographically Italy is at the mercy of a French army, and, as members of the same family of nations, their interests are alike. Austria has not forgotten Sadowa, and she remembers that a cardinal point of Prussian statesmanship is the annexation of the German provinces of the Danube. All this time the influence of Rome must be considered. The Pope is to-day even in his dethronement the most powerful prince in Europe—more powerful, perhaps, than any ruler in the world. Germany has defied and insulted him, imprisoned his bishops and made a persistent war upon his power. The influence of Rome will be entirely arrayed against Germany, and it is an influence that no statesman can despise.

We are now well into the spring, when the roads are good and the crops are in the ground. When statesmen are in a fighting humor they find the spring the most convenient season. All the signs are ominous. We trust that there is wisdom and prudence enough to keep the peace, and that even Bismarck may see the way to his ambition without deluging the Continent with blood. A war now would have the most disastrous effect upon Europe as well as America. Even Germany, with all her strength and pride, must shudder at the prospect, especially when she remembers the terrible sacrifices imposed upon her by the easy victory over France. Her next victory will not be so easy. Great as the German Empire now is, that of France was at one time greater. Powerful as this Emperor has shown himself to be, his power is but the shadow of that once wielded by the Great Napoleon. Napoleon, after Wagram and Jena, imagined that he could become the arbiter of Europe—a modern Alexander, king of kings, Emperor of the West. Bismarck, after Sadowa and Sedan, may fancy that he can lead Germany in the same path of universal dominion. Napoleon's ambition led him to Waterloo, and Bismarck, with all of his power, pride, genius and fame, should beware of following the example.

The Removal of State Officers.

One of the most important bills of the session was introduced in the State Senate yesterday. It empowers the Governor to remove any of the State officers for malversation in office. The bill is framed in pursuance of a provision of the constitution of 1846, which has been for nearly thirty years a dead letter, in this language:—"Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal." We will not discuss this bill in detail until we have had an opportunity to examine its text. It has been drafted and presented at the instance of the Governor, who regards it as a necessary means of rendering the State administration honest and efficient. Granting that its principle is correct we cannot understand why Governor Tilden should object to its application to the government of this city. The State officers whom he wishes the power to remove are not his appointees, but are elected by the people, whereas the heads of the city departments are appointed by the Mayor. It seems much more reasonable that the Mayor should have power to revoke or nullify his own choices of officers than that the Governor should have power to nullify the choice of the people. Governor Tilden's constituents have a right to demand that he be consistent. The heads of the municipal departments are as such under the supervision of the Mayor as the heads of the State departments are under the supervision of the Governor. If efficient administration requires that the chief executive should have the power of removal in the one case it equally requires it in the other. Governor Tilden stultifies himself in asking for himself a power of removal for which no reason can be given which is not a stronger reason for its possession by the Mayor of the city.

SPAIN.—The usurper Alfonso continues the work of governing Spain under "liberal institutions" by exiling the professors of the University. Salmeron, former President of Spain, and a most worthy citizen, is in prison. The illustrious Castelar is about to go into banishment. In the meantime we have our daily assortment of lies about the Carlists. The latest is that the veteran Elio, Secretary of War to Don Carlos, is about to abandon his cause. There is about as much truth in this as there was in the old story that Castelar meant to acknowledge the Alfonso usurpation.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—Sweden also now proposes to send an expedition toward the North Pole. Austria will repeat her experiment; England has an expedition on foot; Uncle Sam fancies the same enterprise, and Prussia, France and Russia could doubtless be tempted. Why, then, will not all these nations join their forces for co-operation on a common plan? One grand Arctic expedition, supported by the naval resources of seven nations, would perhaps be somewhat nearer the possibility of a successful struggle with nature than a smaller expedition, and, by the movement of the expeditions in echelon, one might at last start almost fresh at the point at which the endeavor is commonly abandoned.

Pennsylvania and the Centennial.

By a letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, which we print to-day, our readers will see at a glance what has been done by the Keystone State and the Quaker City together for the encouragement of the enterprise of the Centennial celebration of our national independence. Governor Hartranft's letter is worthy of special attention, particularly on the part of the authorities and Legislatures of the several States. It is true that in the merely material aspects of the case the city in which independence was declared may have the greatest interest in the celebration; and that view has been accepted in the liberal financial support of two and a half million dollars voted; but as independence is not local there are other than the merely material aspects of the case, and the consideration of these will suggest the inquiry whether Pennsylvania shall so far lead all other States in this patriotic interest. At the same time, so far as material interests are concerned, New York has as much to gain as, if not more, than Pennsylvania. New York city will be the home, more or less, of all the visitors to the Centennial. The thousands who come from Europe will naturally and necessarily visit New York, and the same may be said of the tens of thousands who will come from the other States. Therefore the gain that will result from this Exhibition, if it should yield any gain, will be as much ours as that of Philadelphia.

Governor Hartranft is pleased to allude to the support given to the Centennial by the HERALD as something that will entitle us to "the gratitude of the nation" and give the HERALD "a warm and permanent place in the affections of Pennsylvanians." We are not insensible to this courteous recognition of our efforts by the gallant gentleman who presides over the destinies of Pennsylvania. We believed in the Centennial from the outset. There was at one time fear that the movement might become a job-seeking endowment and subsidies from the national Treasury, and falling, perhaps, under the control of certain politicians who are endeavoring to govern affairs in Philadelphia, as we ourselves were at one time governed by politicians who are now happily in jail or flying from legal process to the four quarters of the globe. So long as the Centennial threatened to assume this aspect we feared it as the inception of a vast and disgraceful job. But Pennsylvania has rescued the movement from any such contingency. The men who control it are the first citizens of Philadelphia in business and social standing. Mr. John Welsh, who is head of the Financial Commission, is a wealthy, enterprising and honored citizen of Philadelphia, whose name is a guarantee that whatever work he attempts will be honestly and promptly done. Mr. Goshorn, the Director General, has won golden opinions by his management of the duties assigned to him. The city and the State have been lavish in their expenditures to make the Exhibition a success. Consequently, in supporting the Centennial, we not only have the assurance that a patriotic work is being done, but in such a manner as to reflect honor upon the nation. In a labor of this kind, carried on by such men, and free from the taint of jobbery or self-interest, the HERALD is only too glad to do its part.

The Governor informs us that the State of Pennsylvania has appropriated a million of dollars to the Centennial, the city of Philadelphia has given a million and a half, and it is probable that "a further sum of one million dollars will, within a few weeks," be devoted to the same object. This amounts to three and a half millions from one State alone. These appropriations do not include the private subscriptions from individuals in Pennsylvania, which will probably amount to another million. This is certainly a noble work for one State to do. We trust that our own State will not be tardy. The government has appropriated a half million, which, however, will be devoted to the display of the various departments of the general administration. New York will certainly aim to make a display worthy of our supremacy as the Empire State. We cannot afford to be under obligations to our friends in Pennsylvania for the opportunity of so doing. It is not the habit of New York to be dependent upon others where either her honor or her interests are concerned. We trust that before the Legislature adjourns an appropriation will be voted that will enable New York to make an appearance at the Exhibition worthy of our greatness and the magnitude of the occasion.

The Beecher Case—The Value of Character.

We have a lull in the Beecher case, arising out of the unfortunate illness of Mr. Beach, one of the counsel for Mr. Tilton. The proceedings will be resumed on Monday, when it is presumed the direct examination of Mr. Beecher will close. The cross-examination will occupy all of next week, and may have even a longer range. This will close the case for the defendant. We shall then have the rebuttal and the speeches of the counsel. It now looks as if the case will reach the jury about the 1st of June. The evidence of Mr. Beecher has been of a dramatic character, but of its value as indicating the fame of the celebrated defendant we prefer to reserve our opinion.

This we believe to be fair to both parties—to the plaintiff no less than the defendant. One of our contemporaries, in discussing the case, makes the point that Mr. Beecher's evidence is not to be believed until it is confirmed by corroborative statements; that, as a witness, he is no better than any other of those that have gone upon the stand. The effect of a doctrine like this is to do away, in our minds, with the most precious privilege of a citizen—the privilege of a good name. In all the transactions of life, and more especially in a criminal trial, character is always the first and vital point. If a man can live to maturity age a vagabond, a spendthrift, an adulterer, if he can ignore all the duties of society, and at the same time go upon the witness stand and be treated as one who has led an honored life, then, of what value, even in a worldly sense, are a good life and a good name? Now, we think that so far as Mr. Beecher is concerned, his character, his years, his name, should be allowed to speak for him with all possible emphasis. If he is saying what is untrue there are resources enough in law and in the ingenuity of those who prosecute him

to demonstrate that fact. But what we object to is the train of argument that animates so many of those who criticize this unfortunate transaction and assume that every witness who does not answer their hopes or their dislikes is a perjurer. Mr. Beecher is an old man. He has lived until this time, so far as public repute is concerned, a blameless life. He has gone through manhood into old age and whitening hairs, through the temptations that surround all of us in our journey through the world, and has gained the fame of an eloquent and illustrious clergyman. So far as we know, until the branching of this scandal, no one had accused Mr. Beecher of any offense affecting his standing either as a clergyman or a gentleman. And yet, beyond most men, considering his celebrity, his temperance, his influence, his personal surroundings, his life has been subjected to temptations. Now, the point we make is, that, while Mr. Beecher is on the stand, while his evidence is being scrutinized by cunning lawyers, and while he speaks with the penalty of perjury, imprisonment and degradation before him, while he swears under the solemnity of an oath by the "ever-living God, the Searcher of all hearts," his character should be considered.

We see many things in this scandal to deplore, many things he has not yet explained and which we do not think can be explained. Now that Mr. Beecher is bearing public witness let us all stand off and give him fair play. Certainly if a man can live until within the verge of threescore years and ten, and so live that he becomes one of the most celebrated men of his age, and yet this fame counts nothing in a time of trial, then of what use is character at all?

Comptroller Green's Lobby Operations.

The word "lobbyist" is justly deemed a term of reproach which no respectable man is willing to have applied to him. Comptroller Green cannot escape this disreputable title on the plea that he does not often go to Albany in person; but he employs paid tools who act by his inspiration and obey his instructions. How he pays his lobby this winter has not yet been disclosed; but his chief agent in a former Legislature, Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, was paid out of the city treasury at a most extravagant price, as was shown by the publication of his bills a year or two ago. But whether their stipend comes out of Mr. Green's own pocket or out of the taxpayers of the city, it is quite certain that they are uncommonly active in Albany this winter. Green's hand has been plainly visible in the legislation of the present week on two separate bills.

One of these bills in which Green's lobby has been diligent in earning its wages is the bill relating to the deposits of the city moneys, the selection of the banks which are to receive them and the rate of interest. The bill, as it passed the Assembly, made the Chamberlain and the Mayor the judges of this matter. The Chamberlain is the City Treasurer, who is responsible for the safe keeping of its funds, and it is reasonable to associate the Mayor with him in the discharge of this trust as a precaution against favoritism to particular banks. But there is no good reason why the Comptroller should be joined with them in the discharge of this trust. But when the Assembly bill got into the Senate Green's lobby got it so amended as to give him a voice in the decision and enable him to arrest the action of the Mayor and Chamberlain. This amendment was made because Green wanted it, and instructed his lobbyists to secure it. In all well organized governments the functions of the chief finance officer and that of the treasurer are strictly separated, and for the soundest reasons. The federal Secretary of the Treasury never handles a dollar of the public money. He or his subordinates examine claims, decide what sums are due and give warrants for their payment, but the custody of the money is given to the Treasurer, who is quite independent of him. The Treasurer gives heavy bonds; the Secretary gives none. The Treasurer is not appointed by the Secretary, but by the President and Senate. He is an independent officer, and is made so as a means of protecting the public funds. The same system has always prevailed in our State government. The Comptroller never touches a dollar of the State funds—all claims against the State being paid by the Treasurer on the Comptroller's warrant. The division of functions between these two officers is intended to make them checks on each other. Our city government is organized on the same principle. The Chamberlain derives his appointment from a source entirely independent of the Comptroller. He gives a bond of a million dollars; but the Comptroller gives no bond, for the reason that the law does not intrust the city money to his keeping, as he merely examines and certifies claims and draws his warrant for their payment. But, impelled by his wish to grasp all the powers of the city government, Green instructed his lobbyists to get the bill amended in the republican Senate as a means of breaking down an old and established check on his authority.

The bill which was sprung on the Assembly for revolutionizing the city government and concentrating the greater part of its powers in his hands is a more conspicuous illustration of his activity as a lobbyist. With Husted as a confederate and the black horse cavalry as coadjutors he succeeded in giving this preposterous bill quite a promising start in the Assembly, but he is destined to a signal defeat. But he is as fully stamped as a lobbyist by the attempt as he would be by success. His ambitious scheme is utterly preposterous. It is a scheme to overshadow the Mayor and usurp his powers by one of his subordinates. It is as absurd as it would be for the national Secretary of the Treasury to attempt to eclipse and supplant the President and make the Treasury Department supreme in the national administration. The Comptroller would be much better employed in attending to the proper duties of his office instead of expending his energy in the discreditable trade of an Albany lobbyist.

English law is funny.

English law is funny. If Mitchell had lived Moore, the candidate of the minority, would have had the seat in Parliament, because, under the law, votes cast for a candidate known to be ineligible are not counted; but Mitchell's death gives the case one more new phase—legally.

Messrs. John Biglow, Alexander K. Orr and John D. Van Buren, Jr., members of the commission constituted by Governor Tilden for investigating the canal frauds, residents of this city, were in Albany yesterday for the purpose of consulting with the Governor concerning the duties of the position to which they have been appointed.

Appropos to the notion of putting clocks in all the principal streets of Paris, all combined eccentricity to give a uniform hour, the *Figaro* says, "this is the last work of progress, and Paris, as usual, is in advance of all cities." But Brussels has this piece of progress ten years ago, and copied it from old-fashioned Ghent.

M. Loret, of the French Assembly, has excited the French apothecaries. He says they sell for twenty-five cents a medicine which costs them about a cent and a half; but they say the medicine costs them at least twice as much, that it is three cents, and they seem to consider it an outrage that any one should thus question their right to a profit of 300 per cent.

our government. He tells us a sad enough story of the manner in which reconstruction has been performed, and at the same time emphasizes the duty that more and more devolves upon all honest men, without distinction of party, of rescuing these Commonwealths from the degradation into which they have fallen.

Cruelty to Animals.

Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals would seem to be made up, wherever they exist, of the same sort of people—meddling, impertinent, ridiculous busybodies, far less concerned with the ostensible objects of their association than with the incidental opportunities afforded to assert a pitiful authority and parade their poor importance. Their last appearance is in this light and in a Brussels theatre. In Brussels, as in several other cities in Europe, Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" is on the stage, and one of the performers is an elephant. This intelligent beast is not reduced, as animals generally are, to playing a mute part; he has a speech—that is to say, at a certain given moment he must utter the sufficiently known scream of his species. Billy is up to the game. His keeper, an Englishman, is on such terms with the animal intellectually that he has less than the usual difficulty in making him understand what he wants him to do, and in this instance has trained him so well that he has only to put his hand on the animal's side and say "scream"—when he screams as if it were the "whangdooble mourning for her young." But the Brussels Society for the Protection of Animals did not know this; and seems to have had as little faith in the intelligence of animals as knowledge of the relations between them and their keepers; and so it assumed that it is unusual for an elephant to scream; that this elephant screamed with pain, from some prod by a sharp instrument given every time the scream was required; and that these prods were in contravention of the law; and upon this fabric it would have interfered with the play, but that Billy and his keeper demonstrated to a committee of the society what may be done with animals by a man who loves them and understands them.

Mrs. TILTON will not be a witness in the Beecher trial, unless the counsel on both sides should consent to call her. The Legislature has refused to pass a bill giving wives the opportunity of testifying in cases in which either husband or wife is a party. This was the bill introduced to meet the case of Mrs. Tilton. We presume some sound legal principle controlled the action of the Assembly. At the same time we cannot but feel that a law which permits Mr. Tilton, the husband, to spend weeks on the stand assailing the honor and virtue of his wife, and which prevents the wife from vindicating her womanhood, is a violation of the true spirit of the law.

PROTECTION IN CANADA.—We learn from Ottawa that a demand has been made upon the government of Canada to grant protection to sugar, else the refining business will be destroyed by American competition. Somehow the English are never enthusiastic free-traders except where their own interests are served.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Preliminary to hanging first get your Sharkoy. San Francisco is badly ticked on those molasses, and so forth.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republic, is enjoining at the Brevoort House.

General Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany, is among the late arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel.

Brigadier General Benjamin W. Brice, United States Army, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.

Germany is now furnishing Russia with large proportions of the manufactured goods formerly supplied exclusively by England.

His Excellency will leave Washington next Friday for Massachusetts, to attend the Centennial celebration of the Battle of Lexington.

General William Tecumseh Sherman arrived in this city yesterday from his headquarters in St. Louis, and is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Henry Berg will lecture this evening, before 3,000 children, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the subject of "Kindness to Animals."

Senators Dickinson, Kellogg and Lansing, and Assemblymen Ransom, Wenzel, Wellington and Vostburgh arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening from Albany.

Mr. Algernon Sartoris, the President's son-in-law, will sail for England to-day in the steamship *Celtic*. Mrs. Sartoris will remain with her parents during the absence of her husband.

On 31st at Saratoga, in France, a baby was born which lived less than one day, and in its short period informed the good people about that "1875 would be a good year, but 1876 a bloody one."

M. Thiers can neither eat nor talk without a champagne or root-ster under his feet, and the apparatus to disseminate its true character is made in the form of a little vase that always goes with him.

Easter cards have been introduced by the London stationers, engraved in the form of crosses of great variety, and many of them of great beauty, some of them sell as low as two-pence each, others as high as half a crown.

A London journal, *The Tobacco Plant*, has a fine caricature cartoon, showing the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli as the great god Pan charming all the beasts; Mr. Bright as a lion, Mr. Lowe as a bear, Lord Lytton as a water dog, and other wags and Tories as wolves, foxes, pigs, cats, &c.

M. Hasatan, Mayor of Marseilles, made a tour of inspection in the hospitals of that city and caught the smallpox. So now he knows the condition of the hospitals. Hospitals are so far barbarous in France that smallpox patients are not separated from the others.

His Excellency the President will hereafter receive visitors at the Magisterial Palace by card, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M., except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the Cabinet assemblies, and only government officials will be received.

English law is funny. If Mitchell had lived Moore, the candidate of the minority, would have had the seat in Parliament, because, under the law, votes cast for a candidate known to be ineligible are not counted; but Mitchell's death gives the case one more new phase—legally.

Messrs. John Biglow, Alexander K. Orr and John D. Van Buren, Jr., members of the commission constituted by Governor Tilden for investigating the canal frauds, residents of this city, were in Albany yesterday for the purpose of consulting with the Governor concerning the duties of the position to which they have been appointed.

Appropos to the notion of putting clocks in all the principal streets of Paris, all combined eccentricity to give a uniform hour, the *Figaro* says, "this is the last work of progress, and Paris, as usual, is in advance of all cities." But Brussels has this piece of progress ten years ago, and copied it from old-fashioned Ghent.

M. Loret, of the French Assembly, has excited the French apothecaries. He says they sell for twenty-five cents a medicine which costs them about a cent and a half; but they say the medicine costs them at least twice as much, that it is three cents, and they seem to consider it an outrage that any one should thus question their right to a profit of 300 per cent.