BOYNTON'S SWIM.

The Great Natatorial Walk from the English Coast Toward the French Shore.

FIFTY MILES IN FIFTEEN HOURS

The Weather "Dirty"—Storm and Darkness.

Taken from the Water When Within Five Miles of the Goal.

HE PROTESTS FROM THE DEPTHS.

In Good Bodily Condition and His Underclothing Dry.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, April 11, 1875.

Paul Boynton, clothed in his life-saving apparatus, started from Dover, England, at three o'clock yesterday morning, with the intention of journeying through the water to the coast of France.

He went along hopefully, and at the hour of six o'clock in the evening was five miles distant from Cape Gris-nez, the nearest point of the French shore, lying opposite to that of Britain at South Foreland.

"DIRTY" WEATHER, DARKNESS AND DANGER.

The weather was what the sailors term "dirty," and the darkness prevented the steamtug which accompanied Boynton going closer to the shore.

A COUNCIL FOR SAFETY—TAKEN ON BOARD.

The people on the steamer were assembled in council and, after due deliberation, it was decided to take Mr. Boynton on board, which was done.

NOT FATIGUED—HIS CLOTHING DRY.

He was not fatigued and his clothing, which was worn under the marine dress, was dry.

SLIGHT EFFECT ON HIS PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The temperature of his body was lowered one degree. His pulse was at eighty.

TIME AND DISTANCE.

He had been fifteen hours in the water, and had traversed a distance of fifty miles, the pilot having taken a wrong course.

POWER OF ENDURANCE.

The physician stated, as his professional opinion, that Boynton could have remained in the water six hours longer.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FEAT.

LONDON, April 11, 1875.

Paul Boynton did not make the entire distance to Boulogne by swimming. He was taken on board the press steamer shortly after six o'clock yesterday afternoon, against his own wish, within eight miles of the coast.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

The weather had become boisterous. Night was closing in, and the pilot declined the responsibility of guiding him after dark.

A ROUGH SEA.

The sea was so rough that nearly all on board the steamer were sick.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The *Observer* to-day says, although the task was hardly accomplished, the success of the life-saving invention is conclusively established.

BOYNTON TO TRY AGAIN.

LONDON, April 11, 1875.

Paul Boynton has determined to repeat his attempt to swim across the Channel.

THE POINT AT WHICH HE BOARDED THE STEAMER.

LONDON, April 12, 1875.

Mr. Boynton came on board five miles distant from Cape Grisnez and eleven from Boulogne, having traversed over fifty miles.

CAUSES OF HIS FAILURE.

His failure is attributed to a change of wind and the delay in starting, whereby he missed favorable tides and was compelled to struggle with the current from ten until one o'clock, making no progress and barely maintaining his position. The piloting also was defective.

CONGRATULATIONS OF STATE.

The Queen and the Lord Mayor telegraphed their congratulations.

CERTIFICATE FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The reporters publish a joint declaration that Boynton's desistance was solely due to their remonstrance because of the increasing darkness and roughness of the channel.

He fully proved his power to succeed under ordinary circumstances.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL FLAG CARRIED BY BOYNTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11, 1875.

A cable special to the *Press* says that Boynton carried across the channel with him the Centennial flag, according to a promise made to Colonel Forney, in London, in December last.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 11, 1875.

It is reported from Estella that the Carlists shot eight Alfonsist prisoners on the 7th inst. in reprisal for Carlists assassinated near Tafalla.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11, 1875.

The government has seized a number of Courbet's pictures under the decree of the Court confiscating his property to defray the expense of restoring the Vendôme column.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

GERMAN HOPE OF A CLEAR SKY AND PEACE—THE EMPIRE TOO POWERFUL FOR ITS LAY ENEMIES AND THE JESUITS.

BERLIN, April 11, 1875.

The *North-German Gazette*, a semi-official journal, says, "The article of the Berlin *Post* contains much truth in one respect, but combined with such anxious views that we must contradict it. Our international relations are by no means unfavorable as represented. While the reorganization of the French army is disquieting, it does not aim at a solid establishment of the French forces, but is undertaken for obvious purposes. The *Post* overrates the influence of the Papal party and the Jesuits in Italy and Austria. Their power is, happily, insufficient to prejudice the good understanding between the sovereigns or nations concerned."

The *Gazette* thinks the same may be said in regard to France.

FRENCH PROFESSION OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

PARIS, April 11, 1875.

The *Moniteur* (semi-official) declares that "France is unanimous for peace as a paramount necessity. She is not conspiring against any one."

The French press generally concur in this opinion.

THE KAISER OR THE POPE?

THE PRUSSIAN CATHOLIC PRELATES PRESENT A PETITION AND A PROTEST TO THE EMPEROR—HIS MAJESTY'S OPINION OF THE DUTY OF PRELATICAL OBEDIENCE.

BERLIN, April 11, 1875.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia soon after their conference at Fulda addressed a petition to the Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of the State grants, to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged.

They also protested against being required to obey unconditionally the State laws.

THE PRELATICAL DUTY OF OBEDIENCE TO STATE LAWS—CIVIL WARNINGS UNHEEDED.

The Ministers of State, authorized by the Emperor, have replied, expressing regret that the bishops should object to obey laws which were always obeyed in other countries, and adding that the bishops "would have preserved the Fatherland from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions and to the warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council."

PRUSSIAN LEGISLATION FOR THE CURTAILMENT OF CATHOLIC CHURCH PRIVILEGES—CLERICAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE HOLY SEE MAY BE CUT OFF.

BERLIN, April 11, 1875.

A bill has been introduced in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to abrogate the clauses of the constitution which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs and the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors.

The bill restricts freedom of clerical appointments and makes their confirmation indispensable to their legality.

BISMARCK.

LONDON, April 12—5:30 A. M.

Prince Bismarck is expected soon at Sandown, Isle of Wight, whither he comes for the benefit of his health.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

BISMARCK CAUTIOUS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL ROYAL VISIT.

LONDON, April 12, 1875.

The German Prince Imperial will go to Italy, as announced; but the intention of officially visiting King Victor Emmanuel has been abandoned.

The *Daily News* says it is informed that he decided not to visit the King, at the special request of Prince Bismarck.

THE BESSEMER STEAMER.

LONDON, April 12, 1875.

The Bessemer steamer, which is constructed so as to overcome the motion of the sea, made a trial trip yesterday from Gravesend to Calais.

She crossed in seven hours and her performance was satisfactory.

At Calais, however, she struck a pier and somewhat damaged one of her paddles.

She starts for Dover this morning.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1875.

There was no choice for a Senator and four Representatives at the second trial in Warwick yesterday. There was some excitement and a slight breach of the peace at the polls.

The second trial in Pawtucket resulted in the election of William F. Sayles, an independent republican and prohibitionist, by a vote of 904 to 702 for Earle, license republican. There was no choice for a fifth representative.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 11, 1875.

A special from Brownsville says it is reported that Clarke and his men killed French Louis and a man named Torres at La Prarie. The charge of abusing women has not been verified, and no doubt will not be. Captain Claus returned with his command yesterday morning. It is reported that the men implicated with the raiders are coming to grief, but no details have been received. The raiders complain of General Cortina, who allows them only $2 a head or beeves and $4 a head for horses they bring from Texas. They say they are compelled to take these low prices because he fits them out and they must sell to him.

PRESS EXCURSION TO THE GULF.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 11, 1875.

A party of 150 members of the Missouri Valley Press Association and prominent citizens of Kansas, accompanied by a number of ladies, arrived here last night. The object of the visit is pleasure and also to obtain information relative to opening trade relations with Galveston and the improvement of its harbor. This Western movement toward the Gulf is but in its inception, and its final accomplishment is beyond doubt.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 11, 1875.

A small retail grocery store at No. 95 Garden street took fire this afternoon, during which a barrel of coal oil in the cellar exploded with terrific effect. John Hennick, George Houch, E. C. Keyser, Joseph Wagner, S. A. Rudolph and George Grubb, all firemen, were in the cellar at the time, and were blown from it by the force of the explosion to the pavement above. They were all burned severely, but none fatally. The clothes and hair of some of them were nearly burned off. The loss by fire is small.

LARGE FIRE AT TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 11, 1875.

A fire at Millerstown, Pa., this morning broke out in Bluestine's confectionery and faro bank, which in two hours destroyed forty buildings. It is impossible at present to give the losses, but they will not be less than $10,000. The most important losses were McKemey Brothers and Galey's building, the Oil Producers' and Aerman National banks, S. McBride's drug store, A. Tolman's paint store and the Hoan Opera House. The other buildings were most saloons and small tenements. The insurance is small.

FIRES IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1875.

A fire at Buena Vista, Iowa, to-day, destroyed $15,000 worth of property. No insurance.

A special to the *Times* says: "A fire at Monmouth, Ill., this morning destroyed over half a block of buildings, including the Monmouth Co-operative Building, with a large stock of ploughs. The loss is about $27,000, without little insurance."

REFINED BENEVOLENCE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11, 1875.

It is stated to-night that William S. Groesbeck has presented $50,000 to Burnet Woods Park, the interest of which is to be used to defray the expenses of music in that Park.

THE MINE WORKERS

Former Employment of the Military to Preserve the Peace.

AMONG THE OUTPOSTS.

A Visit to the Threatened Points of the Disturbed Region.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 11, 1875.

The parallel between the events which have led to the occupation of Hazleton by an armed force and those which attended the marching of troops to Scranton four years ago is so striking that a comparison is challenged. After a three or four months' suspension the effort was made to stop all work at the mines. The miners became uneasy and finally broke out into turbulent demonstrations, raided from one colliery to another, forcing men to leave work, and then marched through the city of Scranton, a mob armed with bludgeons, firearms and such weapons of offence as could be most readily obtained. Mayor Monies attempted to reason with those engaged in the disorderly demonstration, and being satisfied that the civil authority was powerless to preserve the peace, called upon Governor Geary for aid, which was promptly furnished. On the 7th of April General Osborne entered Scranton and took command of the situation. The like efforts to have the military withdrawn which are now being made here were resorted to, and the military force was after a time reduced. The disorderly element again came to the surface, and it was not only found necessary to call back the troops, but to increase the number, and the military were kept on duty two months, lacking but a day or so, until the strike ended and the men went to work, upon giving up what they had been contending for about six months.

THE PRESENT TROUBLES.

Just four years later this history seems to be repeating itself in the middle coal field. The work in the mines here has been for four months in a state of enforced suspension, brought about by the action of the operators, and the miners have resorted to direct and indirect methods to force a settlement of their difficulties with their employers. The scenes which were enacted in Scranton have been re-enacted, and on the 7th of April the soldiers are called upon to maintain the civil authorities. Whether affairs will end by the men going to work at the reduced rates proposed by the operators remains to be seen. At this moment it is impossible to anticipate a result different from that which ended the long strike at Scranton. It may or may not be. The consultation between the operators and the Sheriff hardly promises to bring about the result expected by those who are anxious for the immediate withdrawal of the troops. There is a mass of evidence as to the disturbances in different quarters of this region and sworn affidavits of the most respectable and responsible men in the community, which must be explained away, and which it seems most improbable that those claiming to represent the miners can set aside. When the other side has produced its testimony and it goes before the Governor for his consideration the crisis will be reached. As to whether it will be a return to peace and good order, without the presence of the military, it would be premature to predict.

A RIDE AMONG THE OUTPOSTS.

To-day General Osborne and staff, accompanied by General Bardslette, Inspector General of the State; Colonel Benson, and the regimental staff of the First regiment of Philadelphia, Sheriff Kirkendall, Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, Charles Hise, legal adviser of the Sheriff; General Pardee and several gentlemen, including the representative of the HERALD, made a visit to the outposts at Jeddo, Oakland, Highlands and Eckley, garrisoned by companies from the First regiment. The trip was a most interesting one, and furnished much information as to the nature of the country and the temper of the people who inhabit it. After leaving Stockton the country is a perfect wilderness, rough in appearance, sterile in quality, and dotted here and there by the works which bring the "black diamonds" from the bowels of the earth, and whose idleness and desertion have lately bred so much uneasiness, turbulence and apprehension. The region guarded by the military is about fifteen miles long and about seven broad, and is covered by a growth of young pines. There is a deep defile and an impassable morass, and on every side can be encountered almost inaccessible crags and steep elevations. After passing over the ground and taking in the general situation, it is by no means difficult to estimate the possible chances of a Sheriff's posse against a gathering disposed to be disorderly or aggressive.

MARTIAL LAW.

At Jeddo martial law exists to a limited extent. From that place to Oakdale pickets are stationed, and after nightfall no one can prowl around without a fair chance of being taken care of according to military rule. At Highlands an opportunity was afforded to see how engineers and firemen may be intimidated, according to occasion. The walls of the engine house are perforated in several places by Minie balls, and one shot was so well calculated that, had the engineer been in his customary seat at the time it was fired, he must have been killed. At Eckley the presence of the military had had a beneficial effect, and people had been exceedingly civil and quiet since their appearance. The inspection was pronounced exceedingly gratifying; but the impression of the entire party was that the removal of the troops just at present would be followed by most direful results. To-morrow the General will visit the extreme outpost at Buck Mountain.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The greatest anxiety is felt in regard to the action of the branches of the Miners' Association, which meet to-morrow. They are to vote on the proposition of furnishing the guarantees required by the Governor, and the report will reach here on Tuesday. There are those who predict that the promises of the committee which visited Governor Hartranft will be cheerfully fulfilled; but there are quite as many well-informed persons who have no confidence that such will be the result.

To-day the soldiers have attended the various churches and the usual Sunday inspection and dress parade attracted a large crowd and elicited much admiration. The feeling in regard to the soldiers is greatly modified and the appearance of the Sheriff at the seat of trouble has made a marked difference in public sentiment regarding that officer. It is greatly to be regretted that certain persons seem determined to give a political aspect to the difficulties and it is not plain what advantage can be gained by such a course. Their action is generally deprecated by all well disposed and rightly thinking people.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LATTA REPORTS TO THE GOVERNOR THE CONDITION OF THE MINING DISTRICT—THE TROOPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1875.

Adjutant General Latta, whom the Governor had despatched to Hazleton and vicinity to ascertain the true situation of affairs in Luzerne county, has returned and reported to Governor Hartranft that no present danger of violent measures exists, but that the immediate withdrawal of troops would not be advisable. He had interviews with operators, miners and commanders of the military, and from their several statements he is of opinion that the troops should not be called back. The miners and citizens of Hazleton were almost unanimous in disapproving of military intervention to settle the coal difficulties.

None but the operators thought the withdrawal of troops might be attended with serious consequences. In accordance with General Latta's report, the Governor has decided not to recall the military until all danger of violence in the Luzerne coal region has disappeared.

FOUL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11, 1875.

At half-past eleven P. M. on Thursday the body of Mrs. Mary Denbahy was run over by a train on the Old Colony Railroad, two and a half miles from this city. At first it was supposed that it was an accident, but an investigation seems to point to foul play. The Coroner's inquest has been adjourned over till Monday for further evidence. An impression is gaining ground that she was murdered and placed on the track.

CASUALTIES IN NEW ENGLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11, 1875.

Police Officer Joseph C. Kennedy was assaulted by roughs on Eddy street last evening, when he discharged his revolver, instantly killing a young man named Peter Booken, who was walking with a friend on the sidewalk. An inquest will be held.

S. C. Swan, a brakeman on the Stonington Railroad, was killed yesterday by his head striking a bridge near East Greenwich.

The mangled body of an unknown man was found this morning, on the track of the Stonington Railroad, near Niantic.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1875.

THE REDEMPTION AND REPLACEMENT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption by the National Bank Redemption Agency during the week ending yesterday was $3,558,592, and the amount assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency during the same period was $2,712,100. The total redemptions from July 1, 1874, to date are $91,657,500, and the total amount assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes is $82,247,845. The Agency began on the 1st of April the assortment of notes fit for circulation, which are now coming in for redemption at the rate of $150,000 a day. In a few days the several national banks will be notified of the amount of the redemptions of their notes fit for circulation and be called upon to reimburse the Agency therefor. As soon as the Agency shall be reimbursed the notes will be returned to the banks and again put in circulation. The accumulation of notes fit for circulation in the hands of the Agency during the past week accounts for the discrepancy between the amount redeemed and the amount delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency during that period.

THE GALVESTON JOCKEY CLUB.

GALVESTON, April 11, 1875.

Active preparations are being made for the spring meeting of the Galveston Jockey Club on the 27th inst.

MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, April 11, 1875.

The proprietors of Mystic Park announce a purse of $10,000 for the second annual stallion race, open to all stallions in Canada and the United States.

PHILADELPHIA BURGLARS ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11, 1875.

This morning three burglars entered the shoe store of Christian Huber, No. 479 North Sixth street, and stole fifty-five pairs of shoes. With these they left the house, when they were discovered by a policeman and the private watchman. Two of them gave the names of John Blake and William Johnson. They were arrested and the goods were recovered. The latter is a well known thief. Blake is a conductor on the City Railway line.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF DUTCH HARMON AND FIVE OTHER CONVICTS FROM PRISON ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—RECAPTURE OF ALL BUT ONE—SCENES ON THE ISLAND.

Blackwell's Island last night was the scene of intense excitement among the officials of the Penitentiary, the same being occasioned by the culmination of a deep-laid, but unsuccessfully executed, plot for escape on the part of half a dozen of the most desperate convicts confined on the Island.

It appears that at about half-past seven o'clock last night Watchman Dennis Harney, while in the west wing of the Penitentiary, heard a peculiar grating noise of suspicious character, and hastening to investigate the same was almost dumbfounded at beholding six convicts emerging from their cells and making for the door that leads to the grounds of the Island, the same being thrown wide open. In an instant he had sounded the alarm, and Warden Fox, hearing it, rushed from his residence to the prison just in time to see the last of the six prisoners making his exit. Hastily summoning the entire guard on duty in the prison, consisting of twenty-five men, he sent the majority to scour the Island, armed with pistols and shot guns, in search of the convicts. He then communicated by telegraph with the Nineteenth precinct station house, giving the danger signal 444 and calling for a detachment of armed policemen forthwith, and in less than fifteen minutes a platoon of twenty-one officers, under command of Sergeant Whitcomb and Roundsman Minueck, were on the spot.

The following are the names of the convicts who escaped from their cells:—Herman Liedendorf, alias Dutch Harmon, the notorious desperado, who was serving a sentence for felonious assault on a policeman last summer; George Thomas, alias Bentley, convicted of grand larceny; Edward Kane, serving a sentence of fourteen months for larceny; Philip Shan Shwarz, George Sloan and William Henry Johnson.

Sloan and Thomas were captured near the Smallpox hospital endeavoring to secrete themselves. Johnson was caught close to the Lunatic Asylum, hidden under a plank, and Shan Schwarz was taken on the west side of the island.

THE RECAPTURE OF DUTCH HARMON

was attended with considerable difficulty, as he made a desperate fight for his liberty. While the officers were searching on the west side of the Penitentiary, near the water, they noticed a boat containing three men hugging the shore, and a moment afterward Harmon jumped from his hiding place into the river and was about to scramble into the boat, when the police fired some shots at the occupants and they quickly rowed away, leaving the convict to his fate. One of the officers caught him by the neck, he violently resisting but he was finally taken after a struggle. He had at the time fastened to one of his legs a portion of the ball and chain he was constantly obliged to wear, the balance of it having been filed off. The prisoners were taken back to the jail, and Warden Fox ordered them to be placed in separate dark cells and ironed. Up to a late hour last night Edward Kane was still at liberty, but the authorities were confident that he would be apprehended, believing him to be still on the Island as he had chains fastened to his legs.

A HERALD reporter was cordially received by Warden Fox and Dr. Kitchen, of the Charity Hospital, last night, who gave the following explanation of the escape:—Dutch Harman was the ringleader, and had, as he afterwards confessed, been plotting the matter for a few weeks past. By the aid of some soft wax on a piece of wood, which he somehow obtained (he would not impart how) he succeeded, when not observed, in taking the impression of the lock to the safe in which the keys of all the cells are kept, and he had a key made from the impression, probably through some accomplice outside. Last night when the keeper started on his nightly rounds Harman watched his opportunity and leaving his cell, the door of which in some unexplainable manner was not locked, rushed to the safe, opened it and taking therefrom five keys, unlocked the cells where his "pals" were incarcerated and liberated them.

The attempt was a desperate one, and had more of the prisoners been in the plot it is more than likely that blood would have been shed. The police force sent to the Island from the Nineteenth precinct were there up to one o'clock this morning, and were to remain until the capture of Kane was effected.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A. B. Meacham, chairman of the Modoc commission, supported by a company of Modoc and Klamath Indians, will make a plea for the Indian race, stating some of the scenes of the lava bed troubles with the Modocs, at the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, this evening.

At Mrs. Conway's Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Mlle. Redenti made her début in English opera, in conjunction with the Kellogg troupe. The opera selected was "Maritana," and the part of the gypsy maid was sung and acted by the fair débutante with success. Mlle. Redenti has youth, good looks and a voice of promise. She received encores for her aria and cavatina.

General Sherman and staff are to visit Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening, to witness the pageantry of Henry V., by invitation from Jarrett & Palmer. The arrangements for their reception comprise a display of fireworks to be made in front of the Twenty-third street entrance upon the arrival of the coaches and the greeting of the distinguished party with the national airs performed by the orchestra, under the direction of Michael Connolly, when they reach the auditorium.

OBITUARY.

REV. ROBERT BUCHANAN, D. D., OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, April 1.]

A painful sensation will be created throughout all the Christian Churches of Great Britain by the intelligence we publish this morning—namely, that the Rev. Dr. Robert Buchanan, of the Free Church, Glasgow, and one of the few remaining leaders of the Scottish Disruption, died on Tuesday at Rome. It was only last week that a letter was received from him by his friends in Glasgow, describing a very interesting intereview he had had with Garibaldi, and the next public news we have of him is the intelligence of his sudden death. Dr. Buchanan, who was upwards of seventy years of age, originally belonged to the Established Church of Scotland, in which he was ordained in 1821, and for many years previous to 1843 he was minister of one of the largest and most populous parishes in Glasgow. He was a contemporary of Dr. Chalmers, and sympathized with and shared in his well known efforts in that city in behalf of the reclamation (or, to use Chalmers' own favorite word, "the excavation") of the sunken masses. It was the non-intrusion controversy, however, that brought him to the front; and one of the chiefest actors in it, he afterward, in "The Ten Years' Conflict," became its historian. Along with Chalmers, Candlish, Cunningham and Guthrie, he was the sworn enemy of patronage. He was one of the main founders of the Free Church colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; and the coincidence is very painful that had he lived till the next Free Church Assembly in May he would have been appointed principal of the college in Glasgow. In all the educational machinery of the Free Church, particularly the normal schools and their relation to the Privy Council, Dr. Buchanan, along with Dr. Candlish, took a prominent part. He had great influence with successive governments, and materially helped to raise the education standard both of Free Church teachers and schools in all parts of the country. As years grew upon him, and he watched the working of the non-established churches of the land, Dr. Buchanan, while retaining theoretically his Established Church convictions, became thoroughly convinced of the practical success in religion of what is known as the voluntary principle. His church in Glasgow was well known by its conspicuous towers at the West End Park, close to the Free Church College. As an author Dr. Buchanan will be remembered beyond the two volumes of "The Ten Years' Conflict," already mentioned. He published, in 1859, a valuable commentary on "The Book of Ecclesiastes: its Meaning and its Lessons," and he is also the author of a very interesting volume of travels, with the felicitous title of "A Clerical Furlough in the Holy Land." He is, in addition, the author of several valuable articles in "Fairbairn's Bible Dictionary." He had gone to Rome to visit the station of the Free Church in "the Eternal City," and had recently enjoyed the visit of the Baptist brethren who had proceeded from London to be present at the opening of their new church. The death in emancipated Italy of the great champion of an emancipated British Church is not without its suggestive lessons.

M. MELINGUE, FRENCH ACTOR.

[From Galignani's Messenger, March 31.]

We have to announce the death at Paris of the well-known actor Mélingue, aged 64 years, from the effects of a severe cold. He was a great favorite with the public of the theatres devoted to melodrama. He gave his own name to the particular style for which he was famous, and the expression has long been familiar of "jouer les Mélingue," to designate those parts of noble presence and grand manners which call for a feerie activity and powerful energy. The name of Mélingue is inseparable from all the great successes at the Théâtre Historique of the elder Dumas, such as the "Trois Mousquetaires," "Vingt ans après," "Les Girondins" and "Monte Cristo." Afterward, at the Gaité, Porte-Saint-Martin, Ambigu and Châtelet, he created the "Avocat des Pauvres," of Dennery; the "Bossu," of Paul Féval; "Fanfan la Tulipe," of Paul Meurice; the "Dame de Monsoreau," of Dumas and Maquet, and all those other dramas, of cape and sword so full of movement and heroic action. In Benvenuto Cellini, he was entirely unapproachable, and having been originally a sculptor, he night after night, modelled on the stage, in face of the spectators, a statue of Hebe, so rapidly and so admirably executed, that the audience withdrew, regretting that so charming a work had only been created for one night's existence.

DUKE D'ARENBERG.

The Belgian journals announce the occurrence of the death, on Easter Sunday, of the Duke d'Arenberg, at the Château of Héverlé, near Louvain. The Duke Anglebert d'Arenberg, Duke of Aerschot and Croy, Count of Meppen, Duke of Recklinghausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece and Grand Cordon of the Order of Pius IX., was only fifty-one years old. The great families affected by this bereavement are the Mérode, Liechtenstein, Aldobrandini, Sarsina, La Rochefoucauld, Lancellotti, Kaunitz and Lobkowitz. The late Duchess of Arenberg, mother of the deceased, was a princess of the last named house. She died on January 10, 1868, at Brussels, aged seventy years. The Duke Prosper, his father, died at Brussels, on February 27, 1861, aged seventy-six years.

COUNT FREDERIC DE LAGRANGE, THE FRENCH TURFMAN.

Mail advices from Auch (Gers), France, of March 31, announce the occurrence of the death of Count Frederic de Lagrange, at the age of fifty-nine years. In 1849 the deceased was a member of the National Assembly, and, under the Empire, similarly represented his department for several years. He was, however, better known to the public as a breeder of race horses and a patron of the turf. The two celebrated winners, Fille-de-l'Air and Gladiateur, were foaled and trained in his stables.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. WEBSTER.

Captain John A. Webster, Commander of the United States revenue cutter Chase on Lake Ontario, died at Ogdensburg Tuesday evening last, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was an officer of much experience, having commanded a ship at several stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Years ago he served as a third lieutenant on the iron steam cutter Jefferson.

HON. JAMES M. SLADE.

The Hon. James M. Slade, of Middlebury, Vt., died at that place on the evening of the 10th inst. He was Lieutenant Governor of Vermont from 1856 to 1858, inclusive, and has held many other important offices of trust in the State.

AFFRAYS IN BROOKLYN.

George Seimes was taken into custody by an officer of the Fifth precinct police, on last Saturday night, on a charge of having feloniously assaulted John Fullenn, of No. 118 North Eighth street. The two men named quarelled on Tuesday last "over their cups," when George Seimes beat his antagonist Fullenn about the head until the latter fell insensible to the floor. The assailant was taken into custody at the time, but was released on bail, as the injuries were regarded as fatal. The doctors have now found, however, that Fullenn is not likely to recover and hence the arrest. The prisoner has been locked up to answer.

Patrick Rhatigan was severely beaten about the head with a club, by a party of boon companions with whom he was engaged in playing a game of poker at Henry Meyr's saloon, De Kalb and Tiroop avenues. The assailants of "P. R." escaped.

A SCARE IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage had a congregation last evening that crowded the spacious Tabernacle and extended to the sidewalk. Hundreds were turned away, and many more were content with standing room only. The preacher gave one of his impassioned discourses on the dangers of a seafaring life, and the peril every one in the congregation was menaced with, himself included, of becoming a castaway. The immense audience were now and again stilled by the vigorous appeals familiar to Tabernacle ears. During one of these, in which the preacher, with upraised hand and voice husky with emotion, had declared that he claimed every one in the house for God, and, without a moment's delay to raise a cry for mercy, show a signal of distress—in five minutes it might be too late, in four minutes it might be too late, in three minutes it might be, in two minutes—yes, in one minute—there was a great hush; the silence became oppressive. Suddenly from the western side of the church came a sharp, crackling noise, as of the breaking of timbers. A moment more, and a clamorous confusion arose, through which came cries of "The gallery's giving way!" "Get out! get out!" followed by a frantic rush for the doors by the most excitable. Clothes were torn and minor incidents of discomfort ensued, but no one was seriously injured. The preacher endeavored to draw a moral from the alarm, but it was not listened to. The doxology was started by a gentleman and continued by the organ and cornet, the audience pouring out of the doors despite the efforts of the ushers. It was announced that in consequence of this alarm, occasioned by the needless interference of one of the audience with a window, the closing of which by an unskilful hand had nearly caused a calamity, the trustees had determined upon hereafter handing such persons over to the police.

ART MATTERS.

Considerable speculation has been caused by the action of the Hanging Committee of the Academy of Design in reference to Mr. Vaini's picture "The First Grief." For some reason unknown to the gentlemen of the canvas, Mr.

VAINI'S PICTURE

has been hung up near the skylight. It is visible for a moment to people mounting the main staircase, but once the visitor is landed his chance of examining the artist's work is at an end. It is very much to be regretted that a better spirit was not shown in giving this work a place suitable to its merits. The subject is thoughtful and interesting, and it has been well handled. The painting is broad, bold and effective, and the color remarkably brilliant. There are a large number of works, which somehow have found a place on the line, which might have been put in place of Mr. Vaini's picture, and no one would have felt in the least aggrieved. To say the least, there has been a sad want of taste shown in this matter. Mr. Vaini is a resident artist of much promise, and the fact that he is a stranger ought to have recommended him to the good offices of his fellow artists. As it is, the action of the Hanging Committee has given rise to much unfavorable criticism.

WHAT HAVE THE AMERICAN SCULPTORS

been doing during the past year, is a question that must suggest itself to all visitors to the spring exhibition. A beggarly half-dozen of busts is all that the students of the plastic art have to show for their year's labor—at least that is all they exhibit to the public. Even among these the only clever work is a bust of Mr. John Kelly, the Tammany magnate, executed by Cushon, a promising sculptor of this city.

One of the best landscapes in the present exhibition represents High Bridge, and is the work of a resident artist named Miller, who promises to take a front place in American art. The picture is very low in tone and will be thought somewhat cold by many; but the sense of atmosphere is admirably rendered.

THE COMING WEEK

will be a notable one in art circles. It will witness the sale of several important collections of paintings. Colonel Chapman, the well known art amateur of Brooklyn, will place his very valuable collection of sculpture and paintings on exhibition previous to disposing of it. It is understood that Colonel Chapman is compelled to give up housekeeping in consequence of ill health in his family. The breaking up of his gallery will throw on the market a large number of very rare and beautiful works of art.

KNOEDLER'S SALE.

A number of very choice paintings have been put on exhibition by the firm of Knoedler & Co., at Kurtz's art gallery. The French, Spanish, Italian, German and American schools are represented, and the works composing the exhibition are of an usual evenness of merit. In fact the collection has been kept studiously free from inferior works, and though there is no great work on the walls the proportion of really good works in the collection is something very unusual. Among the most pleasing works are Ecatier's "Alone at Home," and a very highly finished painting by Schmidt, "The Alchemist." Isabey is represented by a small work, very dramatic in conception, representing a duel in old times.

BOUGHTON

has a characteristic picture which he calls "Too Near the Warpath." It portrays an incident of frontier life, and has all the poetic interest with which this artist succeeds in surrounding his subjects. "Waiting," by Detti, is an excellent example of careful painting. It belongs to the new Roman school, but is free from the exaggerations which disfigure most of the works of this now popular school. "Her Note," by Esguquiza, belongs to

THE SPANISH DIVISION

of the same school. It is admirably drawn and the faces of the two women are painted with consummate art. No collection would be complete without a fruit subject by Preyer. The peaches, grapes, &c., lying on the marble slab are painted with wonderful naturalness. The two works that will attract most notice, however, are "The Fisher Girl of Etretat," by Bouguereau, and the "Ophelia" of Hugues Merle. The collection will remain on exhibition until Wednesday evening, when it will be offered for public sale.

JAMES' SALE.

At the Somerville gallery there is an exhibition of very interesting paintings, consisting of paintings belonging to Mr. James and Mr. Bronson. Several of the works are very meritorious, especially two large paintings of French infantry soldiers in campaigning costume, by Alphonse Neuville, who has made two exceedingly life-like pictures of French soldiers. One of the most pleasing canvases is a little picture of French child life by Crawford Thom, a pupil of Frere's. It has the freshness and movement which are so distinguishing a feature of this artist's compositions. This collection will be sold to-morrow evening at the Somerville gallery.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon as John Munch, of Fresh Pond, was driving in toward Williamsburg, he was attacked, near the bridge on the Fresh Pond road, by three men, who jumped upon his wagon and beat him severely about the head. His cries were answered by Henselman, a Queens county constable, who arrested two of the assailants; the third escaping. When Munch reached Williamsburg the loss of blood, from a three-inch wound on the scalp, had so thoroughly exhausted him that he went to the Sixth precinct station house for medical assistance, and he was taken home.

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