

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG RONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert. BOWERY.—TRUE AS STEEL, at 8 P. M. BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue.—KENNEDY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Nelson. FORTY-NINTH STREET THEATRE.—RENATA DI FENICIA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third Avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner of Third street.—ON HAND, at 8 P. M.; Mr. Montague, Miss Jefferson. BOWERY OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street.—ON HAND, at 8 P. M.; THOROUGHLY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. GREENWICH THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—FALCHING BILDERMANN, at 8 P. M. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Metropolitan street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. OLYMPIA THEATRE. No. 324 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be colder and cloudy, clearing up later.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were dull, and prices barely steady. Gold declined from 115 1/4 to 115 1/2. Money on call 2 1/2 and 3 per cent.

GOVERNOR TILDEN had not had time to decide whether DeLafayette Smith should or should not be Corporation Counsel. The Governor must be a very busy man.

AND NOW WILLIAM M. TWEED, in imitation of Beecher, wants a "bill of particulars." The Attorney General should send him the minutes of the Board of Supervisors.

THE AUTHORITIES seem to have discovered a new batch of counterfeiters. We presume there will be no end of this nefarious trade until we have gold again as a currency.

THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT statesmen view with alarm the increasing tendency of our Mayor to appoint men to office who do not know whether Mullingar is in the north or the south of Ireland.

NOT SO BAD AS REPRESENTED.—The accident on Thursday last was not so serious as reported. The telegraphic account was greatly exaggerated. The ladies' car only was thrown over into the ditch and but three ladies were injured, fortunately none of them seriously. The train resumed its journey after three hours' delay.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHERMEN are said to be quarrelling up in the Newfoundland regions, and the French and English governments propose to send war vessels to keep the peace. It would seem that there are fish alike and that there is no reason for bloodshed in the matter.

WE HAVE A RUMOR from the coal regions in Pennsylvania that the quarrels between the coal dealers and miners are about to be compromised. There was never any reason for these disputes. They affect trade, hurt the best interests of the workmen, injure society and generate feelings of hatred that will come again to distress and wound us. It would be a blessing if we could have these difficulties compromised forever. They are unworthy of our institutions.

THE BILL making the Brooklyn Bridge a public work of the two cities has been passed to a third reading. We do not know much about this particular act, but any measure that tends to complete the bridge will be an advantage to the city. Give us the tunnel to Jersey, the bridge and a steam railway from the Battery to Harlem. These are the three points in the chart of our metropolitan greatness.

BY THE TERMS of the bill passed by the German Parliament in reference to the sequestration of the ecclesiastical properties in Prussia all Church property is taken by the State. All monastic orders and societies are dissolved, with the exception of those who have charge of invalids. These must be closed within four years. The Prussian mind evidently feeling that in that time the inmates should all die or forfeit. Those inmates of the monasteries who are too old to work will have pensions. In other words, we presume Bismarck will give them a place in some almshouse. This is the policy of "through" with a vengeance. But how long will it continue?

The Revival.

The announcement that Henry Varley, the revivalist, has preached his farewell sermon and sailed for England will be read with interest, especially by those who have followed his movements in New York and elsewhere. This gentleman came to America to do a work like that performed by our fellow citizens, Moody and Sankey, in England. From his success in New York, the multitudes who waited upon his ministry and the interest taken in religion by those who came under his influence, we presumed that he would continue his work. It is therefore a surprise that he should have so suddenly abandoned a vineyard that promised so rich and ripe a harvest. We confess that the spectacle of two American divines striving to convert England, while an English divine was aiming at the same result in America, was novel and suggestive, and showed a drawing together of the bonds that unite the two nations. In no respect have America and the mother nation so many ties of harmony as in religion. Ninety-nine per cent of our people profess some faith that has its roots in the older lands. Our theology is in nearly all of its aspects a tradition that runs back to Rome and Geneva and Worms. With the exception of the monstrous dogmas of the Mormons there is no creed professed by any number of Americans that is not based upon the decrees of some council of foreign priests or the teaching of some foreign divine. The impressions which move the souls of men and women abroad are sure to make an impression upon our Christian people at home.

There have been several artificial and abnormal influences at work upon the minds of our religious people for the past few months. The elevation of an American citizen to the rank of a Cardinal in the Roman Church is an unusual event. Whether as a pageant, rich with the pomp and splendor and ceremony of Rome, or as an ecclesiastical act bringing the Catholic Church in America more directly under the Holy See, or as a political measure, showing the regard entertained for America by the Pope, the event has a special significance. We see in the United States the growth of a new and sincere spirit in the Catholic Church—a resolution to sustain the Pope as the head of the Church and the creed he teaches in spite of all the efforts on the part of the Germans to destroy them. Our esteemed correspondent, "Prudentius," calls attention to the spirit of liberty animating the Catholic prelates from the time of Carroll to that of Hughes, and he emphasizes the absence of our President by reflecting on the pride which Lincoln and Seward would have taken in being "central figures" in the ceremony of "imposing the berretta." The services of the late Archbishop Hughes in behalf of the Union were entitled to the gratitude of the government which he served. We have no doubt Cardinal McCloskey would do as much for his country, which he loves with no less a patriotic fervor. But we are glad to think that the President and no one representing him took any part in the ceremony. We do not believe that the representatives of our Church and State can keep too far apart. However gratifying it might have been to Catholics to have seen the President first in the congregation which witnessed the conferring of the berretta, the precedent would have been barren and unfortunate. Neither the Catholic Church nor any other denomination has ever in the long run gained by an alliance with the State. Religion in England suffers because of the Established Church. The prominent thought in this revival movement is that the Church has become enervated and dormant; that the priests care more for the honors of the episcopate than for the good of the people; that churches are under the control very frequently of ambitious and careless peers, who nominate curates upon the same principle which leads General Grant to name postmasters—that it is all under the control of a corrupt patronage. The people see an Established Church floating above them, with which they have no friendship, no communication and no sympathy. It is a dark, blessing cloud between them and the blessed light of true religion. They see a Church which, so far from bringing Christ to their homes and hearts, buries Him in the cold vaults of a damp cathedral or under the bishops' benches of the House of Lords. Therefore the revival movement in England is as much as anything else a crying out of the people for bread, for manna, for anything that will give them life. It was this same crying out for the substance of true religion that gave Luther the opportunity of the Reformation. His revival was a protest against the Papacy of a dazzling age, when the Church was allied to the State, when the honors of the Holy See were dispensed even as the English livings are distributed now, and when the religion of the Catholic faith was forgotten in the splendid temptations of the Established system.

The spirit of revival in America, which now attracts so much attention, has not developed itself so fully as to enable us to completely understand it. The influence of the Beecher case upon religion cannot but be marked, and in the HERALD of yesterday we gave a few impressions on that subject as communicated to our reporters by some of our clergymen. One minister fancied that he had seen a falling off in the attendance at the churches because of the developments of this extraordinary case; that Christians lost heart when they saw a man of venerable years, rare genius and unusual eloquence dragged into a criminal court as a perjuror and an adulterer. We can well understand how the lambs of the flock would go astray or faint and fall in the pastures before these sad sights. But, as Mr. Frothingham aptly said, even if Mr. Beecher were convicted, the effect would be to establish a higher and severer standard of morals. The cardinal error in the theology which Mr. Beecher represents is that his people have been apt to forget their adoration of the Crucified in their adoration of Mr. Beecher. Whenever a church bases itself upon anything else but high religious principles—upon the Gospel and the creeds—whenever the personal attributes or acquisitions or personal graces of a man are allowed to supersede Christ, we invite a fall, and we must not be surprised at any revelation or any catastrophe. We can well imagine how there would be a revival among our people, a protest against the religion as taught by Mr. Beecher, a yearning

for Christ, for something more nourishing than rhapsodies about gardens and horticultural rhetoric; for, however much Christian souls may delight in the graces and gifts of oratory, eloquence and rhetoric do not constitute religion. In the fall of Mr. Beecher—and we do not speak of him as one who, whatever the result of this trial, has survived his reputation, and never again can preach a sweet and pure gospel, but one tainted with acrid memories of the scandal trial—in the fall of Mr. Beecher we have an incentive to the revival which we see around us and which gave Mr. Varley so much encouragement and success. There is a crying out in the hearts of the people for the bread of life. We cannot agree with Mr. Frothingham, for instance, that this revival is only a series of waves, and that when they recede they leave darker deposits of mud. No harm ever came from these movements any more than harm would come from the turbulence and agitation of the sea. Some weak bark will be swept ashore among the breakers, we shall see wrecks and inundations, but in the end the result will be a blessing. There will be a purer atmosphere, brighter skies and a general freshening and awakening of nature.

In the same way we see in this revival a freshening and awakening of soul. Is it not time? After so much lethargy can we not have life? After so much sorrow is there no peace? After so much shame is there no purer, higher, nobler duty? After all those miasmatic vapors that have polluted the atmosphere may not the Christian soul cry out for the air and sunshine of Gospel truth? It is a good thing to find our people coming back to the Ten Commandments, and whatever odd customs the revivalists preach, whatever their exaggerations and homeliness of thought, they are generally true to the solemn laws which the Israelites read on the tablets of stone. A religion of geometry and the classics, tempered by backwoods dramas and the negro minstrels, such as Mr. Frothingham would preach, will not in the long run be of much more benefit than the floriculture and ocellation of Brooklyn Heights. There is something, after all, in these old commandments, and so far as the revival feeling brings them to the hearts of the people so far it is a blessing to our civilization. We are not afraid of the "mud deposits" which annoy Mr. Frothingham, nor of the cases of dementia which have attended the labors of Moody and Sankey in England. For one poor, rapt, uncertain soul which finds its way into an insane asylum to fret and gibber over effectual calling and eternal punishment there are thousands who fall into the prisons and workhouses and pauper asylums because of their sin and shame. There are more hearts tainted this morning because of what we have heard and read of Brooklyn theology; more fresh, virgin minds polluted because of the revelations of this pernicious trial; more irreparable injury to society and good morals than would result from a thousand years of the revival efforts of Moody and Sankey and Varley. Let our clergymen, therefore, who mock at the work of plain, humble men, rise up and preach Christ crucified. Religion does not want an opera or a hymn, but the ringing of tocsin, the alarm bell in the night, the summoning of every agency of truth to combat vice and to revive a disheartened and dying faith.

May Day.

Many years have passed since we have had so bleak a May Day. We have been hoping against hope all this time for spring, and now, when all nature should be awake and radiant, and showering the earth with beauty and life—when there should be sunshine and greenness and the opening of the year's glories, we have only the gray skies and cold, forbidding rains. We have never had a drearier winter nor a more disheartening spring. The trees are afraid to bud and, the birds refuse to sing, and is it any wonder that devout people should accept it all as a chastisement and pray for their sins? It may be Bismarck or the Beecher trial or Ciesarism, or the corruptions of the administration or the Canal Ring—certainly it comes from some extraordinary cause. But let us not repine nor look at our damp, misty skies, as those who have no hope. The Beecher trial will come to an end, and Bismarck cannot rule forever, and Grant has yet to be elected to a third term, and the administration has the disaffecting influence of Pierpont in the Cabinet, and Tilden will finish the Canal Ring before he is through with it. So that, after all, May will not go without its blessing, and spring will leave us with waving fields and ripening grain.

Sharkey in Spain.

We learn from Havana that the question of returning Sharkey, the murderer, to the custody of the American authorities has been referred to the Captain General of Cuba and the Cabinet of Madrid. This will be a disappointment to our District Attorney and to the detectives; but we do not see how it could well be otherwise. We have no extradition treaty with Spain and no claim upon Cuba for the return of Sharkey or any other criminal who seeks refuge from our laws. Although England made a request for the return of the forger Bidwell—a request which was granted—it must be remembered that we have not made any request for the surrender of Sharkey. Mr. Fish has steadily declined to ask this from the Spanish government, upon the ground that it would only give the Madrid Cabinet a pretext for demanding the return of the many Cuban refugees now in this country and under sentence of death in Cuba. It may be that Mr. Fish is right in his fears, and he is certainly inspired by the best motives. We should be glad to have Sharkey returned to New York and suffer the punishment to which he has been sentenced, but it is far better that even a murderer should escape the gallows than that we should ask Spain to violate her own independence by granting to America what we have no right to expect under the law. The best thing for our Minister in Spain to do will be to induce her to enter into a sensible treaty of extradition.

Palpit Topics To-Day.

The revival interest seems not to flag, though moving time is here and the anniversaries and camp meetings and other religious excitements, together with the "dog days," will be here by and by. So great, indeed, is the desire to hear about it that Dr. Macloskie, of Princeton College, will tell what he knows from personal observation in Great Britain and Ireland under Messrs. Moody and Sankey's preaching. The Rev. Mr. Bonham, who belongs to a new order of preachers very little known in the church until lately—Evangelists—will impart his knowledge of it from personal observation in the Church of England. It will be understood revivals in the sense in which these gentlemen will speak of them refer almost, if not altogether, to different phases and workings of religious life. Mr. Hepworth, who, with the junior Dr. Tyng, has been for some weeks working in and for a revival will to-day offer some suggestions about the Atonement and remove doubts from the minds of some who would believe but cannot. Mr. Hawthorne will show his people how they may and should forsake all for Christ, and will present some features of ritualism for their consideration; and Dr. Thompson will make prominent the political features of the English Reformation, while Mr. Newton will discuss the conflict that appears to exist between religion and science, with special reference to the bearings of the latter upon the Bible. Dr. Osgood will show the relation of music to Christianity, and Dr. Ewer will analyze the worship of the Episcopal Church, exhibiting internal structure and external phases. The hurried life of which every one of us knows something by experience will employ Mr. Thomas' thought and tongue this evening; and the precious blood of Christ will divide with Naaman, the leper, the attention of Mr. Lightbown. The work and greatness of man ere the night of life closes on him will be considered by the Rev. Mr. Alger, and the advent at Peniel will receive the attention of the Rev. Mr. McCaffrey. The gain of loss—referring to spiritual gain by temporal losses—will be illustrated by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, who will also analyze and review Balaam's prayer. The Rev. Oscar Hugo, the Hungarian exile, will blaze away at the Roman Catholic attitude toward our public schools. He is willing, according to his announcement, to give millions of dollars for public schools, but not one cent for priestly ones. Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, has laid out for himself a threefold task this morning—to describe the Pope's Church, its sources and the certainty of its doom, winding up with general remarks on the peril of evil doing this evening. And to this he might add a few words on the danger of evil speaking. This is the programme of the pulpit of New York and Brooklyn to-day.

Shall We Have a Street Cleaning Reform?

The street cleaning question in the Legislature is confused by the introduction of a number of independent propositions affecting to be reforms. They are mainly designed to destroy each other and to prevent the passage of any bill that will disturb the present abominable system. This is an old trick of the lobby. It is the plan resorted to year after year to defeat all propositions for rapid transit, and is an easy method of proceeding. The sneaks of legislation, who fear to put themselves on record as against a desirable law, plausibly support some counter proposition of a similar character in order to defeat the original bill and earn their pay without damaging their characters. The passage of the Street Cleaning bill in the Assembly was followed by the introduction of a number of these decoy ducks of legislation in the Senate. The object is to kill the Assembly bill without compelling the killers to record themselves as the upholders of a notorious abuse.

Probably these tactics, learned in the lobby, may prevail. But we should like to see some active Senator or Assemblyman make an earnest effort before the adjournment takes place to secure the passage of a law striking at the root of the street cleaning evil by a complete change in the system of street cleaning heretofore in force in the city. Hitherto the city has been at a heavy expense for this work, and neither contractors, superintendents nor commissioners have succeeded in giving us clean streets. We are now in a worse condition than ever before, and in the summer approaching and the danger of disease from the reeking filth of the streets staring us in the face. Why not now take a new departure and try the experiment of a law compelling the property owners and householders to do the work of keeping their own share of the streets clean, at their own expense, under heavy penalty for neglect? Even in the matter of snow, each household now is compelled to clear his sidewalk, and it would be no great hardship, at least in ordinary falls, to require him to clear the small pieces of road opposite his residence as well. Such a system would necessarily require railroads to bear their full share of the burden. It is

questionable whether this plan of compelling the people to be their own street cleaners would not be less expensive to each property owner than the tax they are now called upon to pay for the support of an army of political bummers. It would certainly insure cleaner streets, for the money expended on the work would all be used for the purpose of cleaning and not to support the adherents of ward politicians and country legislators. At all events the plan is worth trying. Should it fail we should be no worse off than we now are as to the condition of the streets, and we should save the million dollars a year squandered by the Street Cleaning Bureau.

JUSTICE IN TENNESSEE.—A Nashville negro shot a policeman dead. The negro was arrested and imprisoned. The people assembled and in their anger broke open the jail and took the negro to the bridge to hang him. A rope was put around his neck and the poor wretch suspended from the bridge. But the rope broke, the negro fell over ninety feet upon the rocks beneath and rolled into the waters. Two shots were fired at him, and his body sank. We do not remember to have read for a long time of an act more cowardly and brutal than this killing. The negro was in custody. There was no chance, no pretext that he would escape. The laws of Tennessee are clear and supreme, and in a city like Nashville—a Southern city controlled by the whites—there was no fear that an independent public opinion would arrest the operation of the law. But the man was a negro, and the old brutal feeling of the whites toward the negro was allowed to bring dishonor upon justice in Tennessee and upon the American name.

Echoes of the Religious Press.

The religious press this week divides its interest between the Cardinal and the Centennial. The Freeman's Journal, in its wild joy, thinks the investiture has set the new Cardinal "as a hinge of the door that opens heaven to the faithful and shuts it against prevaricators and the profane." The Tablet, more rational in its expressions, hopes "that the ceremonies of last Tuesday will inaugurate an era of good feeling among all classes, and that the sectarian bitterness and animosity which have, at some epochs in our history, disgraced our country have been laid at rest forever." The Tablet utterly discredits the idea that this elevation of Cardinal McCloskey is a blow aimed at republican institutions, and says it has been amused at the efforts of some of its Protestant contemporaries to make out such a case. The Jewish Times eloquently traces the spirit of the settlers of this Continent back through the ages and shows that it defied the Roman power through Martin Luther, and that today it defies that power through Bismarck. A soil like this, therefore, the Times concludes, is not congenial to a Church which has claimed superiority over all other creeds, and wherever it could make its claim good by whatever means the object could be gained. The Times has no fear of this new move in creating an American cardinal. It has faith in the spirit of progress, but it admonishes its readers that they should be watchful and constantly on guard. Church and State likes the ceremony of last week to a big show, and says the Patriarch of the Greek Church in Russia can beat the new Cardinal altogether in the style of his dress, which is pure gold and no tinsel whatever. And it asks the question, "Why should simple-minded republicans jump at a big show just as mackerel do at a red rag?" and says that it does not know any reason why, as citizens or Christians, we should be caught with a spectacle, especially when we are supposed to have left all such things to kings and courtiers. The Philadelphia Catholic Standard treats the ceremony as a great honor not only to Catholics but to all classes of people on this Continent, and says that intelligent non-Catholics admit this proposition. The Golden Age recognizes the goodness and piety of Cardinal McCloskey, and looks upon his elevation to the red-hat dignity as an act of Papal naturalization of America, which has been up to this time a foreign country to the Roman See. If the present Catholic leaders could have their way here the Age thinks they would revolutionize our education, our religion and our government; and so too, it adds, would the Presbyterians. The real strength of the Catholic Church is yet to be tested, and it is a question how she will stand the steady disintegrations of modern thought for the next fifty years. The Observer pokes a little fun at the Tablet for its splurge about the arrival of the Cardinal's robes. The other religious papers have either given their voice on this subject in advance or are reserving their fire for a future occasion. They are silent this week.

The Centennial celebration has a greater charm for the Christian Union than the Cardinal's berretta. But it is the change in the style of oratory usual on such occasions that receives its hearty approval. The oratory of Lexington and Concord was simply a statement of facts, and yet it evoked the deepest patriotism. The Union therefore hopes that this fashion of centennial oratory will never fade or fail. The Jewish Messenger is afraid that by July 4, 1876, our patriotic enthusiasm will so boil over and we shall have so much to say about our great country and our great selves that we shall convey a false impression to our European cousins. It therefore advises that we keep sober and not go into the spread-eagle business too much on that occasion. The Evangelist questions the taste that invited Mr. Gladstone to Lexington and Concord, but heartily approves of his courteous and gentlemanly reply. The Independent rejoices in the signs of reviving patriotism when South Carolina unites with Massachusetts in celebrating the Centennial. It urges the States, North and South, to turn back to the records in which there have a common pride and join hands here rather than over the bloody chasm of rebellion and revolt.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Argyll has a new book on "Law and Theology" in press. General Duroc has visited the American frigate Franklin in the harbor of Nice. Prince Leopold, of England, has shown his zeal for Freemasonry by joining a London lodge. Cardinal Manning is receiving as many congratulatory addresses as Cardinal McCloskey. They are so careful of their opera houses in London that they will not allow Moody and Sankey to play in them. The Boston Post calls Senator Boutwell "Bouty," and, speaking of his successor, says "Bouty is shivered." The English Court of Arches has granted a letter of request requiring an organist to assist playing when asked by the vicar. Kenealy, of Tiebourn fame, calls the English Premier "that attorney's clerk, Disraeli," and himself the "heroic Lexington." Concord colds and Lexington sore throats are very prevalent in Boston, and the only remedy is said to be a Bunker Hill sweat. "Baldy" Smith told General Lee he "never surrendered." But then Baldy and Lee were a long distance apart when he said it.

In Liverpool, the other day, an old fellow of seventy addressed a young girl of seventeen of that name because she refused to marry him. Hood, Longstreet and other rebel leaders are farming, while the "Union generals" have adopted office-holding in New York as a profession. A music teacher up town apologized for her bad spelling by adding a postscript to her letter as follows:—"You must excuse this letter, as I dia bt neat but spell by ear." Benjamin J. Lossing is writing "The American Centenary: A History of the Progress of the United States During One Hundred Years," which Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, will publish. And now they say it was Bryant and not Shakespeare whom Spenser meant when he sang:— And there, though lost and least, is Elion; A graver deeper than his nowhere to be found. At an amateur performance of a piece called "Gopher and His Brethren" in London recently, Gopher wore a black frock coat, white vest, black trousers and hat, carried a walking cane and smoked cigars.

The extreme shabbiness of German home life is ascribed in Fraser's Magazine to the fact that the literary, professional and official class in Germany is very much larger and very much poorer than those holding similar positions in England or America. Dr. H. Willis Baxter, an American physician in search of health, has written the latest book on Spain, which Longman & Co., of London, have published. The Jerusalem Post says that while the book is an admirable guide to Spanish art and architecture, it abounds too much in religious discourses. Walt Whitman's letters are as peculiar as his poetry. He recently sent to a friend in London the following scrap:—"Still unwell and paralyzed, but up and around. Post office address at Camden, N. J., E. S. A.; shall probably remain there. Design to bring out a volume, mélange of prose and verse, partly fresh matter, this summer." By the cable telegram, dated in Constantinople yesterday, we are informed that on the 1st inst. the Sultan gave a farewell audience to George H. Baker, who has recently been transferred from the office of United States Minister in Turkey to the same office at the Court of St. Petersburg. Mr. Baker will leave the Turkish capital for Russia during the course of the ensuing week.

The Hollandsche, of Brussels, are a literary corporation, instituted in the seventeenth century, for the purpose of collecting and publishing the lives of all the saints of the Catholic Church. Sixty folio volumes have been printed in this Hollandsche Church history, which was interrupted by the French Revolution, but its work has been resumed, and the month of October is nearly completed, though the lives of 4,773 saints yet remain unwritten.

GOVERNOR KEELLOGG, of LOUISIANA, in the interests of peace, it is reported, has removed some illegally elected and appointed office-holders in that State and appointed democrats. This the despatch says, he does in the interest of peace. Rather, let us say, in the interest of justice, and pray that henceforward in Louisiana peace and justice may go hand and hand.

THE CENTENNIAL.—Governor Bigler reports that the Centennial work goes on with alacrity and wisdom. There is to be an interesting display from Tunis and an observatory in the fair grounds, which will be a marvel of taste and ingenuity. This National Exhibition is rapidly becoming a national event and something in which every American feels the highest pride.

WE HAVE the pleasant news that during April the government debt was reduced more than two millions of dollars.