

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 136

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street—LIPSON'S CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Mr. Jerome Hopkins.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 12 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway—ROAD TO ROME, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Montague, Miss Jeffrey-Lewis.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE. No. 251 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street—ON HAND, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Madame at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 314 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street—AMALTA, at 8 P. M.

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

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

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 224 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—THE BIG BO. NANTA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davignon, Miss Gilbert.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 255 Broadway—FEMALE BATHERS, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. West Sixteenth street—THE QUIET FAMILY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—AMY FORD, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Neilson. Matinee at 1 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street near Sixth avenue—ELIZABETH and LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC, at 8 P. M. Miss Hunter.

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

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NASSAU ST. at 12 P. M. Miss Hunter.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

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

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were lower, on a feverish market. Money was easy. Foreign exchange firm and gold 115.

IT WILL BE SEEN from our cable despatches to-day that there has not been a fresh note from Germany received by Belgium. Too bad!

THE EMPEROR of Brazil is evidently anxious to shift the responsibility of the quarrel with the Church from the shoulders of the Crown to the Legislature. In his speech at the opening of the legislative chambers he impresses upon them the necessity of taking definite action on this subject, hinting also at the importance of financial reforms.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM has at length been selected for the coming international contest in Ireland. The successful candidates are Major Henry Fulton, Colonel John Bodine, Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve, General T. S. Dakin, G. W. Yale and L. L. Hepburn, the reserves being Messrs. Coleman, Canfield, Jr., and Jewell. The Irishmen have to look to their laurels when they meet such a band of experienced marksmen.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL TRIAL was enlivened yesterday by the testimony of the scientific Pantalon, Stephen Pearl Andrews, and the first appearance of Henry C. Bowen in the witness box. The peculiar doctrine of the former, gravely announced by himself, created much merriment, while the contradiction of some important points in Mr. Beecher's evidence by Bowen gave a sombre interest to the day's proceedings. The latter witness will continue to-day to tell what he knows about the scandal and the parties concerned, and there will be, undoubtedly, other new and startling features and perplexing questions of veracity introduced.

CENTRAL PARK is deservedly regarded as the most attractive feature of New York, and the Commissioners to whose care it has been intrusted should feel a pride in making it in every way useful as well as ornamental. During the summer months various sports and pastimes, inaugurated by our athletic clubs, would tend to excite the interest and stimulation of our youth and enable them to gain strength and will sufficient to cope with the severity of the winter months and the arduous cares of business. This can be accomplished by the introduction of athletic games in the Park, and early action on the part of the Commissioners would be a public boon.

Rapid Transit as a Practical Question.

Rapid transit in this city is so urgent a necessity that delay and semi-despair long ago brought our people to a mood in which they are willing to accept almost any plan likely to be put in prompt execution. "Only give us the thing," is their feeling, "and we will not quarrel with the method." But still there is a great difference in methods, and we are free to say that we do not wish the Legislature to pass all three of the pending bills, but only one bill. Three jostling bills standing in one another's way would operate as three mutually obstructing impediments. We want only one bill, and the best. As to which of the three is best we have no sort of doubt. The chief competition lies between what is called the Prince bill and the bill of the New York Common Council. A brief comparison will, it seems to us, demonstrate the immeasurable superiority of the latter.

We do not object to the Prince bill because it is prolix and minute, but because it has no especial adaptation to the wants of this city. It is a comprehensive general bill for the construction of local railroads of every sort and description in every part of the State. Now, in point of fact, there is none of the multitudinous cities and villages of the State outside of New York that needs, or is likely to need for the ensuing twenty years, anything corresponding to what we mean by rapid transit. Ordinary horse railroads, running on the surface of the ground, in the middle of streets, will answer all their wants. The other cities are not so large that travel at the rate of three miles an hour in horse cars involves any great waste of time. Even if such cities should grow beyond expectation they will extend pretty evenly in all directions; whereas New York, from its situation on a narrow tongue of land, can expand in only one direction. A city which has no geographical obstruction to its equal extension on every side must become very large indeed before it feels the want of quick transit between its centre and the various points of its widening circumference. In such a city the streams of travel are divided and flow in all directions, with not enough on any one route to justify the heavy outlay of capital required for steam roads above or below the surface of the ground. In other cities the fares would never reimburse the cost, because in other cities there is no mighty tide of travel moving back and forth every morning and evening on a long, narrow strip of land flanked on each side by rivers. A bill, therefore, drafted, like that of Mr. Prince, to include all the cities and villages of the State, has no peculiar adaptation to the necessities of the city of New York. It is like compelling a man of a tall, gaunt and very peculiar figure to go into a ready-made clothing store and select a suit from among those made for average dumpy men, instead of allowing a tailor to take his measure and make a suit to fit him.

To be sure, the State constitution, as recently amended, requires railroad laws to be framed in general terms; but the Common Council bill is in strict conformity with this requirement. There is nothing in the constitution which forbids one general law for horse railroads and another general law for local steam railroads. The vice of the Prince bill is that it jumbles the two in one incongruous act. Had this bill been restricted to ordinary street railroads, constructed on the surface and worked by horses, it would answer very well with some amendments of its details. But steam transit in cities is not needed except in New York. The whole urgency of the case lies in the wants of this city. Except for the great inconvenience suffered by New York all legislation on the subject of local railroads might be postponed for three or five years without detriment, since there is no city in the State where there is any present call for new horse railroads. There is no reason in the world for expediting the Prince bill or any other similar bill except as a means of securing rapid transit in this metropolis. But for this it has not only no special adaptation but is clumsy and ill-contrived. For purposes of rapid transit it takes hold of the problem at the wrong end. It begins by authorizing the incorporation of companies to construct local roads and gives them the initiative, whereas the survey and establishment of routes and the determination of plans ought to originate with the local authorities, with due consideration of all interests to be affected, and not with mere reference to the profits of the constructing company. The Prince bill makes the Common Councils of the various cities the controlling authority in such matters, which, we have no doubt, would work very well in the cities of the interior in relation to new horse railroads in the streets; but we should be extremely unwilling to see the Common Council of New York clothed with supreme power to select routes and adopt plans for rapid transit in this city. It would result in a greater number of conflicting and mutually destructive projects than have ever been before the Legislature. We should expect nothing better than a wrangle, ending in a deadlock; or if any one of the clashing plans should be adopted it would as probably be the worst as the best.

The bill sent to Albany by the Common Council avoids these dangers. Though general in its terms it is framed with strict reference to the wants of this city, as it ought to be, considering that the rapid transit which is so imperatively needed here is not wanted in any other part of the State. The other cities will be as free to avail themselves of the privilege as we are; but rapid transit roads will be actually built only in New York, because it is only in New York that there is a sufficient tide of travel moving in one direction to make elevated or underground steam roads pay. Although there is a constitutional necessity for making the law general it will be practically a law for New York city alone; and as the garment can have but one wearer it should be cut to his measure and fit his peculiarities of form. The draft of the Common Council is merely a rapid transit bill and not also a horse railroad bill, and is framed to suit the wants of the only city to which any rapid transit bill can apply for many long years to come. This is the peculiar excellence which distinguishes it from all the other bills which have been presented to the Legislature.

It is also superior to them all in its methods of procedure and its machinery for practical execution. Instead of committing a

work requiring the highest order of executive capacity to a jarring, jangling Common Council, it makes provision for the selection of fit men possessing special qualifications. It makes the Common Council the judge of their competency, which is all the power that body can usefully exert in a business so purely administrative. The bill requires the Mayor and Common Council to appoint three commissioners to establish routes, decide on plans and prescribe all the details of construction. Before any route or plan is adopted it must have the concurrence of the Mayor and a majority of the commissioners. These being decided on the Mayor advertises for proposals to construct the work, but the bill binds him and the commissioners to accept no bids which they do not think advantageous to the city. If none of the bids are satisfactory the Mayor is to advertise again for new proposals. This method is safe and practical. If the bill passes the commissioners will be appointed at once and the surveys prosecuted with vigor. The routes and mode of construction will probably be decided on before the end of summer and the work let out to contractors in the early autumn months. We hope this bill will pass both houses and be signed by the Governor before the session closes and enable us to gain one full year in forwarding this indispensable means of promoting the growth of the city, the convenience of our citizens and the value of our property.

The Revival in London.

The fact that the Presbyterian Synod now in session at London has approved the revival efforts of Messrs. Moody and Sankey is suggestive. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, as our readers know, have been travelling over England making speeches, delivering sermons and conducting religious services on a large scale. They have succeeded in awakening a spirit of religious enthusiasm such as has not been known for a long time. Tens of thousands have attended their ministrations and thousands have risen up in tears and exclaimed that they had found religion. The criticism has been made upon them that they are shallow, ranting, wandering street preachers, without any true religious spirit, and that the effect of their work will in the long run be pernicious. As Mr. Frothingham expressed it the other day to a HERALD reporter, it will be like the rising of the waves in the sea, which, when they subside, will only show larger deposits of mud. The fact, however, that a body as sober as the Presbyterian Synod approves the preaching of Moody and Sankey convinces us that they do not justly fall under this criticism. The Presbyterians were never "revivalists" in the sense which we might apply the word to the Mormons or the Jesuits, the Methodists or the Moslems. They never made efforts to proselyte. With them questions of faith have been of more consequence than simple professions of devotion, and, therefore, when we see that our fellow countrymen have so conducted their efforts to convert the English people as to meet the approbation of Presbyterian synods we must regard the movement as a serious expression of religious interest.

Corruption in a New Form.

We have no doubt that ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, will make a most useful Commissioner of Internal Revenue. At the same time we think the action of the President in appointing him is open to grave censure. Mr. Pratt has been a Senator. During that time it was his duty to advise and consult with the President upon many of the most important acts of his administration. At the close of his term he is given by the President an important office. We do not say that this appointment is in any sense a reward for his "fidelity to the party"; but the custom of members of the House and Senate at the close of their term insisting upon receiving a public office is calculated to bring the Legislature under the control of the Executive. Such a control is inconsistent with representative government and with true freedom. If a President can use his patronage to affect the vote of the Senate or the House then how can there be freedom of legislation or independence of Executive dictation? We know it has been the custom since the foundation of the government for Senators and members to expect, on their retirement from their legislative career, to receive Executive appointments. In some cases, where it is necessary to have a high, special fitness for certain work, it would be a hardship not to allow the President to select a Senator or a member, and no one would complain of such action—for instance, as making Mr. Chase Secretary of the Treasury, as was done by Mr. Lincoln upon his entering into the Presidency. But when it becomes a custom it is a dangerous form of corruption. President Grant has made it a custom. He has exhausted the patronage of the government to find places for every Senator and member who was defeated at the last election. He has shown future Presidents how they may maintain an influence over Congress of the most potent character. He has taught members that they need care nothing about their responsibility to the people, because if they will serve him by proving recreant to them he will give them place and power. General Grant has not shown the finest sense of propriety in many of his acts as President, but in nothing has he more offended the vital principle of freedom in legislation and independence in public life than in his efforts to reward with high places Congressmen who were driven from public life by their constituents.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION discussed at their meeting yesterday the question of German in the schools, and after a warm debate adjourned, without taking any definite action. There seems to be an unnecessary and undignified display of personal feeling in the discussion of this important subject.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.—The dark-skinned citizens of the model Republic of the Antilles celebrated last Sunday by a revolution, during which many atrocities were perpetrated. A general was dragged from church and shot and forty foreigners lost their lives. A servant of the British Consul was among the number, and as there are a couple of British gunboats on hand there the lawless acts of the revolutionists will likely be visited with severe chastisement. Government in Hayti rests on very insecure foundations and partakes more of the character of a farce than any other State.

Newspapers and Libel Suits.

We have had recently, in different courts and in different countries, an unusually large number of actions against the press for libel. In London the proprietors of the *Athenaeum*, a most respectable periodical, were sued for libel by a map publisher and compelled to pay damages to an extent, we think, of many thousands of dollars. It seems that the *Athenaeum* threw doubts upon the authenticity of certain maps in one of its book reviews. For this a jury imposed upon it an extraordinary fine. In Chicago the editor of the *Times* has been cast in a verdict of twenty-five thousand dollars for publishing as a matter of news a false report in reference to the character of a young lady. In Charleston Mr. Bowen, formerly Congressman, is suing the newspapers for a defamation of his character. Mr. Bowles, of Springfield, in a suit brought by a powerful politician, has been fined a hundred dollars. When we are through with the Beecher trial we are promised a half dozen libel suits between Mr. Tilton and some of our contemporaries. So that the saying, "It never rains but it pours," would seem to be verified in our own profession.

It is impossible to discover in the results attending these actions that any definite principle regarding the freedom of the press has been evolved. In the case of the *Athenaeum* nothing, we think, could be more unjust than the verdict against its proprietors. There was no libel intended, no malice proved, nor, on its face, could there have been malice. It is rather alarming to know that any jury could be induced to impose so heavy a fine upon a newspaper for the statements in a book review. In the case of the Chicago *Times* it is also a hardship to see an editor fined twenty-five thousand dollars because he was imposed upon by some wretch in a country village who, to wreak his revenge upon a young lady, wrote him a story affecting her character. No one supposes for a moment that the editor of this journal invented the statement for which he has been condemned. It is admitted that he made every effort to retract, and that he published a retraction. If journalism can be at the mercy of any one of a hundred correspondents or subordinates who are thoughtless and, in some cases, irresponsible people who may in one way or another find access to his columns, then it is about as hazardous a business as making powder or mining with nitro-glycerine. There may be an explosive shot in what appears to be the most innocent line on the page, and if every person whose name is mentioned in a newspaper column except in terms of commendation can be allowed access to a jury, with the certainty of obtaining a verdict of damages, then there is not only no freedom of the press, but no opportunity of doing anything in journalism but printing market reports and marriages and deaths.

At the same time we are in favor of a rigid law of libel. Only libel be clearly defined. We do not ask any special liberty for the press. On that subject there has been a wonderful amount of cant and nonsense. This country has suffered ten thousand times more from the license of the press than it ever possibly can suffer from its fettering. Editors should not be allowed to plead business or ignorance or haste or carelessness as an excuse for the publication in their columns of statements damaging to private character. A well organized paper can prevent the publication of these statements as efficiently as a well organized bank can prevent the passing into its coffers of forged checks or counterfeit bank notes. This will come by system, by employing gentlemen as journalists, by holding correspondents and reporters and writers to the severest accountability, and by taking pains to know the truth before an article is printed. If a journal is too poor to be too lazy or too indifferent to take this trouble then its editors should go into another profession. Of course this will take time and money, and will be an annoyance, but journalists have been given great power in this country. Their power has grown to an enormous responsibility, and they have no right to shrink it. If the result of these various libel suits against newspapers will be to establish a general system, clearly defining what is libel and showing editors how far they may go in dealing with the law, it will be an advantage not only to the press but to the public. What the true journalist wants is to know what is right and to do it.

The Yachting Season.

The reluctant May will not disturb our gallant yachtsmen, who care nothing for a spring squall. In fact, a wet sheet and a flowing sea are among the attractions of this noble and genuine enjoyment. New York has advantages for the yachtsman surpassed by no other city in the world. Here is the bay, the Sound, the Hudson, and the broad ocean within easy reach. The club house on Staten Island will be worthy of the club, and, if our hopes are not darkened, there will be a season of unusual gaiety and enjoyment within its walls this summer. The programme for the regattas and races and the cruises will give our yachtsmen abundant opportunity to show their prowess and their speed. The yacht club is one of those New York institutions which has grown in character, influence and usefulness since its foundation. It has always been kept at the highest standard, and never more so than under its new officers. The aim of the club has been to nationalize yachting, to encourage a taste for this finest of all amusements among gentlemen, and to contribute to the science of boat building and navigation. We should inherit a taste for the sea if we have anything of the Viking in our blood. The fact of our being here at all will certify to that, remembering the stormy time our fathers had before they had steamships or even sailing yachts. We rejoice in the prosperity of the club, and congratulate its members and our citizens who take interest in yachting upon the prospects of the coming summer.

A Harbinger of Peace.

The twentieth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be held in Richmond this year, beginning on the 20th inst., this being the first event of the kind in the South since the commencement of the civil war. In calling attention to this fact the committee of the Richmond Association says:—"As the last Convention which was held in a Southern State was on the eve of a great fraternal war between the North and the

South, so this Convention in the capital of the Old Dominion, on the eve of the Centennial celebration of our country's independence, may, we trust, be the harbinger of a peaceful reunion of every section in the enduring bonds of Christian fellowship and love." No work could be more beneficial at this time than that suggested in the Richmond circular, nor could the task of bringing the people of the North and South to a clearer understanding of each other's wants and condition be so effectively undertaken by any body as by the Young Men's Christian Association. This Convention may be made a harbinger of peace for the whole country if it is attended with full numbers and a proper spirit. After calling upon the people of the whole country to "reunite in the cordial bonds of one harmonious brotherhood" the Richmond committee declares that "nothing can do more to revive our former devotion to the Union of our fathers and to strengthen the bonds of affection between the North and the South, the East and the West, than the co-operation of every Christian in the objects of this Convention." If we sought only material and political advantages we should hope for a very great success for the Richmond Convention, and if its deliberations result in peace and good will between the sections it will accomplish what is in every way a Christian work.

Mr. Gladstone's Letter.

There was no incident connected with the celebration of the battle of Lexington more grateful than the letter written to the committee by the late Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone. The American people accepted it as an evidence of kindness and patriotism on the part of the English Minister and not as in any way lowering his character as an English leader. It seems, however, that Mr. Gladstone has brought upon himself the condemnation of the Tory press. The *Standard*, which is the organ of the conservatives, severely criticises him for writing the letter, saying "that the habit of toadying to America is discreditable to English public men and journalists. The results of the republican experiment in the United States are corruption of public life, extinction of public spirit, oppression of the minority, disgust of honorable men with politics and the transfer of the government into the hands of corrupt and unscrupulous and ignorant men." On the other hand, however, the *Times* indorses Mr. Gladstone's letter, although it says that great evils exist in some American institutions, "which must be remedied if the progress is to be kept up."

We should regret if an act of courtesy on the part of Mr. Gladstone to the committee of Americans who asked his presence at the celebration of the battle of Lexington should render him liable to misrepresentation. The criticism of the *Standard* only illustrates what we have had occasion to say so frequently, that there is a public opinion in England resolved to be hostile to the United States. Of course this opinion arises from ignorance, and in time it must give way. It is curious to observe, however, that while Americans are always anxious to welcome Englishmen and to cultivate the best feelings between the two countries, there is scarcely a day in which we do not find in some London newspaper just such an expression of feeling as we read in the *Standard*. There has not been an Englishman of any note who has visited America recently who has not gone back giving expression to the kindness of our people, their friendliness, their desire above all things to be on pleasant terms with their cousins. Mr. Forster, in a speech made on the occasion of his returning to Europe, said:—"There are mischief makers who, sometimes from recklessness and sometimes from malice, try on both sides of the Atlantic to represent that there is some ill-feeling between the two countries and between the two places, and therefore I am glad to take this opportunity of saying that from Boston to the Rocky Mountains and from Niagara to New Orleans I never heard one mention of my country that an Englishman would not like to hear." In every relation of life the English have been made welcome to America. They form a respectable and influential body of our citizens. They preside over our colleges, edit our newspapers, practice law and in many cases are chosen to high offices. It is not made a bar that they are subjects of a foreign State. Several of our journals in New York are edited by Englishmen, but no one objects to it. How long would the English people, especially those represented by the *Standard*, be content if it were known that the *Daily News* or *Telegraph* were edited by an American, or that an American was Chancellor of Oxford University? The truth is that Americans are never welcomed into English business or society as Englishmen are with us. There are few, but very few, cases to the contrary; Sir Curtis Lampton, J. S. Morgan, George Peabody, Russell Sturges and Joshua Bates are a few of the names that we can recall of Americans that have gone to England and made it their home. There are ten thousand Englishmen who have had the same opportunity in New York, and they come to us every day.

Mr. Gladstone expressed the sentiments of a statesman and Christian in his letter. If these Centennial celebrations were meant to revive the old spirit of the Revolution or to signalize the triumphs in war over the English troops our people would reject them as unworthy. There is nothing in the Centennial celebration by the American Republic that should not rejoice the heart of every Englishman. If the Centennial represents anything it is what the English race is capable of doing in the advancement of civilization. It is not a spirit of vainglory that leads us to say that the United States Republic is the highest achievement of the English race. It is something for England to have conquered India, to have overthrown Napoleon and to have broken the power of Louis XIV., to have covered the world with its navy; but it is something greater still to have founded a Republic of forty millions of people speaking the English language, obeying the English laws and worshipping God according to the faith received from English ancestors. The highest statesmanship of both countries is that which brings these nations together.

In the tremendous time that must surely come nothing is more necessary than that the men of the English race should stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their liberties, their civilization and their laws. A committee has been formed, with Mr. Diersell as its president, for the purpose of erecting a memorial over the grave of Lord Byron, in the chancel of Hockley Ford church, near Newstead Abbey. Among the members of the committee are Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Sir Thomas Carew, Lord Lovelace, Colonel Dudley Curzon, Lord Houghton, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. William F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey; Mr. E. J. Trevelyan and the venerable E. Trollope, Archbishop of Stow. An Irish lecturer thus endeavored to prove that the late John Stuart Mill was not a "human" man:—"An unnatural and laborious child, he took no delight in the proper amusements of youth, spending the hours that ought to have been devoted to fairy tales in the study of Greek grammar and Euclid; growing up without the hope of relaxation in this world or of enjoyment hereafter; working out the knowledge of many sciences, and yet ignorant of none, and spending what love his privileged heart might have had for woman on the love of abstract ideas."

The Obstrusive Policy of the Finance Department.

If Mayor Wickham and Comptroller Green could indulge in their unseemly fights without obtruding them upon the public it would matter very little how much they might snarl at each other. If their inclinations prompt them to display their antagonism upon every occasion, in season and out of season, they might at least so arrange it that innocent persons would not be compelled to suffer. Governor Tilden, it seems, is determined to keep Comptroller Green in office, although his peculiarities of temper should throw the whole city government into confusion and his financial tinkering should bankrupt the taxpayers. The Mayor, therefore, cannot get rid of the present head of the Finance Department until the expiration of Mr. Green's term of office, unless by the intervention of an authority over which the Governor has no control. The Comptroller, on the other hand, will not be allowed by the Mayor to usurp functions that do not pertain to his office, nor will he be any longer permitted to intermeddle with and control the patronage of departments with which he has no official connection. Under these circumstances both the Mayor and Comptroller, as men of sense and self-respect, should cease their unseemly wrangles, attend to the duties of their respective offices and adopt some outward show of official courtesy when the public business requires them to act together, whatever may be their private opinions of each other.

It is due to Mayor Wickham to say that in the indecent brawls between these two officers the Comptroller has invariably been the aggressor. His latest act of hostility has been to send to the Mayor this month the warrants for the payment of the firemen separately, instead of on payroll for each company, as provided for in the charter. When Mayor Wickham took office he called the Comptroller's attention to the needless delay occasioned in the payment of the city's employés by the practice of drawing separate warrants for each individual account, and pointed out to him the provision of chapter 757 of the Laws of 1873, section 8, which provides as follows:—"Wages and salaries, including payments for the Board of Education, may be paid upon payroll, upon which each person named thereon shall separately receipt for the amount paid to such person; and in every case of payment upon a payroll the warrant for the aggregate amount of wages and salaries included therein may be made payable to the Superintendent, principal, teacher, foreman or other officer designated for the purpose." This provision was inserted as an amendment to the charter of 1873, because it was discovered, after the passage of the original law, that to be compelled to draw separate warrants for each individual in a department where a great number of men are employed would not only seriously embarrass the business of the departments, but would necessarily cause delay, annoyance and needless trouble to the city's employés. In accordance with the Mayor's request the firemen were paid on company rolls in February, March and April. Now Mr. Green has a new spite against the Mayor, so he sends him a thousand warrants to sign instead of about fifty. If the Mayor should allow the Comptroller to continue this abuse the men would be kept out of their money until nearly the middle of the month, instead of being paid, as they ought to be, by the second or third day of the month. But Comptroller Green cares nothing for this so long as he can spite the Mayor. The law authorizes the drawing of the men's pay on company rolls, and they receive their money from their foreman in their engine house. The city derives no benefit from paying each individual fireman a separate warrant; but then the Mayor can be kept busy signing a thousand needless papers, and Mr. Green's malice is gratified.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Blanton Dubcan, of Kentucky, is sojourning at the Hoffman House. Rev. Dr. William Patton, of New Haven, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General J. J. Abercrombie, United States Army, is quartered at the Hotel Brunswick. Mr. James R. Osgood, of Boston, has taken up his residence at the Albemarle Hotel. State Senator Butler B. Strang, of Pennsylvania, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel. Captain H. Tibbits, of the steamship city of Paris, has quarters at the Everett House. Mr. Edward P. Smith, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from Washington. Viscount de Thun, of Paris, who arrived from Europe yesterday in the steamship L'Amérique, has apartments at the New York Hotel. Mr. Jar, late Minister to Austria, arrived in Washington last evening, and is staying with his brother-in-law, Dr. Bruen, on Farragut square. The government of the New Dominion has offered to Hon. Edward Blake the Chief Justice-ship of the Supreme Court—the highest judicial position in Canada. Mgr. Roncetti and Dr. Ualdi, legates of the Pope, with other distinguished persons, arrived in Albany at three o'clock yesterday from Boston. They remain until to-day as the guests of Bishop McTierney, who accompanied them to Boston from New York and from Boston to the State capital. Vice President Wilson left for Xenoville last night, having spent the day in company with General Elkin at the old Taylor farm, about five miles from Louisville, Ky., where the body of ex-President Taylor lies buried. The Vice President will be received there in form by Governor Porter, Mayor Lowell and other State and city officers. Onashi Masatake, a schoolmaster at Nakanogo, Tokio, recently spent a pupil on the ground that his hair was cut short, like that of Europeans. Onashi is a shrotoke of Tochi-gin, and the son of the late Onashi Junzo, who was a great hater of Europeans. He lectures on the doctrines of Mencius, old Chinese poetry and "saden," one of the works of Confucius. A committee has been formed, with Mr. Diersell as its president, for the purpose of erecting a memorial over the grave of Lord Byron, in the chancel of Hockley Ford church, near Newstead Abbey. Among the members of the committee are Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Sir Thomas Carew, Lord Lovelace, Colonel Dudley Curzon, Lord Houghton, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. William F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey; Mr. E. J. Trevelyan and the venerable E. Trollope, Archbishop of Stow. An Irish lecturer thus endeavored to prove that the late John Stuart Mill was not a "human" man:—"An unnatural and laborious child, he took no delight in the proper amusements of youth, spending the hours that ought to have been devoted to fairy tales in the study of Greek grammar and Euclid; growing up without the hope of relaxation in this world or of enjoyment hereafter; working out the knowledge of many sciences, and yet ignorant of none, and spending what love his privileged heart might have had for woman on the love of abstract ideas."