

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 146

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street—WEALTH AND CRIME, at 8 P. M. closes at 10:15 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.—UNDER PALM, COLOR.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

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

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 424 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 535 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—JANE SHORE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Clara Morris.

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

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—THE BIG BOY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Grand Extra Matinee at 4:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THORODRE TRUMAN'S CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street—Mlle. Gaudry. GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M. Mlle. Gaudry.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE. THE LADY OF LYONS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyer, Mr. Montague.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE. No. 20 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. West Sixteenth street—English Opera—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway—GALATHEA, at 8 P. M. Miss Lina Wassmann. Matinee at 4:30 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

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

ERIE WAS AGAIN the feature of the stock market yesterday upon a further decline, which induced a weak feeling generally. Gold closed at 116, being the lowest figure of the day, having sold at 116 1/2.

IN THE DISBECKER TRIAL, ex-Judge Porter will finish his argument to-day and Mr. Everts will begin his speech, which will probably occupy the remainder of the week.

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT has given assurances to Germany that a bill covering such offences as that of Duchesne will be proposed. The papers in his case have been given to the German Ambassador, and it is clear that there will be no war if little Belgium can prudently avert it. The government has been as conciliatory as it could be consistently with the self-respect of the nation.

MORE CARDINALS.—A special despatch by cable to the Herald from Rome informs the public that the Pope will hold a Consistory on June 24, when the five cardinals in petto will be fully confirmed in rank. The Bishop of Viterbo, Italy, Mgr. Serafini, will also assume the purple. A point of more interest to Americans is that Cardinal McCloskey is expected to arrive in Rome before the Consistory meets, and will then choose his title as a Prince of the Church.

A SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE is being tried in this city in which the party known to English law as the "co-respondent" is a witness for the husband, who is the plaintiff. The wife declares the charge to be the result of a conspiracy. Daniel Webster once spoke of a man who occupied a position similar to that which Fingal holds in this case, as having "perjured himself like a gentleman;" but if the accusation of Mrs. Searle is true Fingal has told the truth like a blackguard.

THE RESPONSIBILITY for the deposit of organic matter in the low lands known as the Harlem flats is handed between the Board of Health and the Police Department until the public begin to think the fault rests with both. Let the new Commissioners, General Smith and Dr. Janeway, deal so boldly with the question that they cannot be charged with any sympathy with the past action of the boards to which they belong. It is due to themselves that they should take a bold stand in a matter so much affecting the public well being.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The influence of the republican supporters of the present constitution of France was shown yesterday in the election of thirteen members of the new Committee of Thirty, among whom is M. Laboulaye, whom all Americans rejoice to see in a position of power, both as a friend of the United States and a man whose devotion to freedom is not accompanied by fanaticism or ignorance. The imperial party offered no candidates. They do not expect to succeed by the constitution, but in spite of it.

Will the Governor Now Give Some Attention to New York City?

The last shred of an excuse for Governor Tilden's strange neglect to act on Mayor Wickham's removals is taken away by the adjournment of the Legislature. The pretext has been that the Governor's time has been so occupied with his canal investigations and the multifarious duties which fell on him during the session that he could not command time to give the subject his deliberate attention. This community has been of the opinion that it was rather disinclination than want of time—and, perhaps, a personal pique at the Mayor's hesitation to send him the details of the evidence—that has incited the Governor to treat Mayor Wickham with such supercilious indifference. The people of this city have been unable to give themselves of the suspicion that the Governor has been veiling his real motives under the convenient plea of a pressure of other duties. But the Legislature has dissolved and this plea will no longer avail, although the Governor is seeking to extend it over the ensuing thirty days. With the dexterity of which he is so great a master he has informed an Albany reporter that he will be overburdened with official cares for the ensuing month. He says the adjournment has left two hundred and forty bills in his hands for examination, which he must sign within thirty days if they deserve his approval. The amendment of the constitution which prescribes this limit of time is excellent, but there is probably not one bill in fifty of whose merits so capable a man as Governor Tilden cannot judge by one deliberate, careful reading. At the very utmost there cannot be more than a dozen bills in the whole batch of two hundred and forty which require investigation and research, especially if he has watched legislative proceedings with proper vigilance during the period between the introduction of the bills and their final passage. Moreover, he has the valuable assistance of a most competent private secretary, Mr. Stebbins, who was induced to resign a place on the commission for revising the statutes to accept this confidential post, has a more minute acquaintance with the laws of the State than the Governor himself, and with the aid of so good a lawyer Governor Tilden is under no necessity of bestowing laborious attention on the mass of minor bills which present no questions of difficulty. Five days in the thirty, or one day in six of the whole time allowed him, will be ample for considering the few bills in the whole number which can occasion doubts as to the propriety of signing them. There is a kind of charlatanism in parading the whole number, as if each would present points of difficulty, or as if common sense could be smothered by a futile arithmetic.

Having thus demonstrated that the Governor is burdened with no duties which can justify a continuance of the neglect and postponement which are so disrespectful to the chief magistrate of the city, we have a right to expect his immediate attention to the cases of removal which have been nearly five months before him. This long delay is the more surprising and unaccountable from the fact that before the Governor went to Albany to take the official oath he was confidentially consulted in relation to one of the most important of these removals, and left the city with an implied understanding that he would sustain the action of the Mayor. On the very day that Mayor Wickham was sworn in he made formal and elaborate charges against Corporation Counsel Smith and summoned him to answer. It was no secret that the charges and arraignment were drawn up by Mr. O'Connor, and they were stated in the most vigorous and incisive style of that great lawyer. It is a fact which is equally true, though less public, that that accusatory document was read to Mr. Tilden before his departure for Albany and that he expressed approval of its general tenor and substance, though criticising some of its language. Those consultations and that assent morally bound the Governor to indorse the action of the Mayor. Unless he was acting a double part and raising expectations he meant to disappoint, he had made up his mind as to the propriety of removing the Corporation Counsel before he went to Albany. In view of these facts his subsequent plea of a want of time to look into the case is preposterous. What new light dawned on him? Why did he "go back on the Mayor" after giving him this encouragement? It is ridiculous to say that he could not find time to examine a question which he had already decided on the charges drawn by Mr. O'Connor and accepted by Mr. Wickham. No Mayor ever had reason to suppose he was proceeding on a surer ground in any public act than Mayor Wickham had in his attempt to remove Mr. Smith. We wish some of Governor Tilden's organs acquainted with these facts would try to vindicate his good faith in encouraging Mayor Wickham to undertake a removal and then making him appear foolish by involving him in a *fiasco*. This trick was not played upon a political opponent, but upon a political friend. And why? Until some authorized mouthpiece of the Governor shall put a better face upon it the public will continue to believe that the reason why the Governor did not keep faith with the Mayor was his determination to save Comptroller Green. The hard hits at Green in the Mayor's Message aroused the Governor's resentment that a known friend of his should be treated with so little forbearance, and seeing that Green's removal would probably be attempted the Governor made up his mind to thwart and humiliate the Mayor by rendering all his removals nugatory.

The plea of a want of time was a fetch which hardly served the purpose of a disguise. It was too transparent to hoodwink anybody, and it has now become obsolete by the adjournment of the Legislature. The Governor has given so many proofs that he is determined to protect his sycophant Green at all hazards that nobody expects a change of purpose at this late day. But why should he longer resist the removal of other notoriously unfit officers? He is, of course, entitled to judge whether the charges against them are supported by sufficient evidence; but for his further neglect to examine the evidence there is no excuse. If the charges have no foundation it is an injustice to the officers to let them rest under the Mayor's imputations. If, on the other hand, the charges are true, it is an equal injustice to the city to continue corrupt or unfit men in office. Nothing can be clearer

than the duty of the Governor to examine the cases and decide them one way or the other. A Governor who found time to inquire into Igersoll's claims to a pardon and set him free from a righteous sentence might at least have acted on the removal of the Corporation Counsel, whose conduct he had himself examined during the preparation of the charges. The idea that the claims of a Tammany thief to pardon were of more pressing urgency and had a better claim on the Governor's attention than honest government in this city evinces an estimate of the relative importance of things into which this community does not readily enter. As the Governor found time to investigate and pardon Igersoll, it would seem that he might have found time to act on the Mayor's removals. If he was under a necessity of postponing one or the other, it is the impression of this community that the Tammany thief might have waited until the interests of the metropolis had received proper attention.

But our citizens will overlook the past if Governor Tilden will now, at last, co-operate with Mayor Wickham in an attempt to make the city government as good as is possible under our defective charter. These two officers together, if they act in concert, have perfect control of the personnel of the municipal government in cases where unfit, incapable or obstructive officers stand at the head of departments. The charter, in prescribing that removal shall be for cause, without enumerating or defining the causes, gives a reasonable latitude of discretion to the removing authority. Officers are not created for the benefit of the incumbents but for the advantage of the city, and when their duties are not discharged in a manner conducive to the public interest the defects of capacity, temper or integrity which disqualify an officer for usefulness is a sufficient ground of removal. According to the plan recommended by the Governor in his municipal Message it will require two years to put a new system in operation; and, meanwhile, he should be willing to support the Mayor in his attempts to make as efficient a government as possible under the present bad charter. Since the adjournment of the Legislature has deprived him of his standing excuse of a want of time it is to be hoped that he will aid the Mayor in his honest purpose to correct municipal abuses.

The Crisis in France.

The rumor that there is a disagreement between the Left Centre and the government of Marshal MacMahon which may end in the overthrow of the present Ministry and the formation of a coalition between the Bonapartists and the legitimists is a serious one. The question upon which the Ministry and the Left Centre differ is in reference to the election of the delegates to the new Assembly. The Left Centre and the republicans insist that the new representatives shall be chosen by each arrondissement, while the government prefers the present plan of choosing them by departments. To make the distinction clear the point is this:—Should we elect members of Congress on a general State ticket or should we elect them by districts? The proper method in republican governments is certainly to elect representatives by the district which each member represents. This is the custom in England and in America, and we see no reason for making any exception in France. The immense power wielded by the Home Office enables those in authority to influence largely the elections when they are controlled by departments. The Home Office could do more, for instance, with the Department of the Seine-et-Oise than it could with the different communes or arrondissements composing it. The character of the Republic will depend very largely upon the men who are chosen to fill the next Assembly. Although the Republic has been officially proclaimed and accepted in France the friends of the empire and of the monarchy are endeavoring strenuously to deprive it of every element of republican character. If by any means they could lead to another revolution in politics, in the overthrow of MacMahon's government, there would still be a chance for Bonaparte or Bourbon. Our readers who have carefully observed foreign affairs will note this one controlling fact, that no royal party in any country in Europe will permit peace except as the price of their own success. All the interests of the royalists in Europe are warlike, just as the interests of the Republic are peaceful. It would, however, be a calamity of an unspeakable magnitude if the Republic should be thrown away upon a minor question of this character. Our hope is that the friends of the Republic and the men of the Left Centre, who, without any decided sympathy for democratic opinions, still recognize the fact that France has gone far beyond any hope of ever being peaceably imperial or royalist, will find some common ground for action so as to protect the present government, at least until after the elections, when the new Assembly, fresh from France, will have had opportunity to decide upon the steps necessary to strengthen the government.

Peace in Louisiana.

In Mr. Nordhoff's letter printed to-day he answers quite at length the inquiry whether republican citizens of Louisiana are safe from democratic persecution, and whether the black population is habitually buffeted and outraged by the white. Our correspondent does not merely give his opinion on these points, but furnishes ample materials from which readers can form an intelligent judgment of their own. He does not draw his facts from one locality, but from several, and his instructive comparisons and deductions will assist a proper interpretation of the facts. Among the parishes Mr. Nordhoff has investigated is that of Natchitoches—so notorious last year as the scene of disturbances—and he shows by statistics taken from records kept by the republican officials that most of the murders of negroes were perpetrated by persons of their own color. Of the forty-one murders committed in the last seven years in that parish there were thirteen whites by whites, thirteen of colored by colored, four of whites by colored, three of colored persons by whites, one Indian by a white man, one negro by an unknown murderer, and three officers killed in attempting to serve warrants. It will thus be seen that the murder line does not run parallel with the color line, but crosses it, so to speak, at right angles, so untrue is it that most of the victims are

negroes and most of the murderers white men.

Another parish in which our correspondent has made minute inquiries is Tensas, where no disturbances have occurred. Like Natchitoches it is a cotton growing region, with a large preponderance of negroes. But it has happened to have honest republican officers and has been well governed. Hence the contrast in the peace of the two parishes. "It is not the radicals but the thieves that we hate and oppose," is the common sentiment of the Louisiana conservatives. The State is now quiet, in the hope that better government may result from the late compromise, its former disturbed condition since Kellogg was counted in having been the effect of justifiable discontent with official fraud and incapacity.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Lancaster to-day, and will nominate candidates to be voted for in the fall. This will make a campaign of unusual length, though much activity will not be shown till July, when the Pennsylvania statesmen assemble at the watering places and combine the search for health and pleasure with the business of supporting the ticket. The Convention will nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, and over the first office there is no dispute. Governor Hartranft will be renominated beyond question, and probably without any opposition. This was made inevitable by the action of the Republican Convention of last year in declaring him to be the first choice of the party in Pennsylvania for the Presidency. His nomination is not to be regretted, for he has been a popular Chief Magistrate of the State, and if he has made mistakes they have not been serious enough to endanger his position. The miners have resented his course and will vote against him, and the temperance men will probably attempt to punish him for signing the act which repeals the Local Option law, which he had previously approved. But these are questions for the people to consider in the canvass, and there is little doubt that he is as strong a candidate as the republicans could find at present. The only contest, so far as the ticket is concerned, will be over the State treasuryship, Mayor Kewley, of Erie, and Senator Strang, of Tioga county, being the principal candidates. The Philadelphia delegation is supposed to be for Rawle, and the delegate elections in Lancaster also resulted in his favor.

Another important question upon which the Convention may act is that of the third term. That the Pennsylvania politicians are opposed to the renomination of Grant was shown last year by their significant choice of Hartranft; but whether they will have the courage to take a positive stand against Grant is doubtful. With Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni," they sing, "I would, and yet I would not; I feel my heart misgiving." The Philadelphia Times is probably right when it says "it is possible to appear to declare against a third term, and at the same time really not make a hostile deliverance on the subject, it will be done." But this is not possible. It is not the time for evasions, and the experiment of last year cannot be wisely repeated. The Convention must choose between absolute silence and direct speech, or rest under the imputation of timidity. Governor Hartranft has a direct interest in the decision. He is a good man to nominate, but it is not certain that he is a good man to elect. The perilous position of the republican party in the State was made plain to him by the election last year, and it is to his interest that he should not go into the canvass burdened with the odium of the third term conspiracy. The Republican Convention can do nothing better for the success of the party than to squarely declare against the third term, and our telegrams indicate that the importance of such action is understood. The disavowal of the third term conspiracy may save the republican party in Pennsylvania from overthrow next fall; but tacit acquiescence in that plot or evasive treatment of the issue will make it defeat inevitable.

Disbecker as a Talker.

Mr. Abraham Disbecker is a young gentleman who has a talent for many things, but his strongest faculty seems to be the utterance of the wrong thing at the right moment. He can talk more glib nonsense in his own condemnation in a shorter time than any man we know. Like the traditional Irishman it is impossible for him to open his mouth without putting his foot in it, and, what is even more remarkable, he seems charmed at the sound of his own voice though everybody else can see that his idle chatter only makes him appear absurd in the eyes of all. Still, as Dogberry was not the last Police Commissioner who insisted on writing himself down an ass, we suppose Mr. Disbecker must be allowed to talk until he is tired, even though the result be the same.

The last subject of Mr. Disbecker's discourse is "garbage." It is a topic in which he seems well versed. He knows all about the filling in of the Harlem flats and is perfectly willing to talk about it till the end of time. First of all, the dirt sold to the contractors by the Police Board is not garbage at all. This is Mr. Disbecker's grand achievement in his capacity as a talker, and prepares us for the assertion that follows—namely, that the garbage and ashes are carefully separated and the garbage sent out to sea. After all this who can doubt, when Mr. Disbecker asserts it, that the garbage remaining in the ashes is corroded in them and thus becomes perfectly pure and harmless? Like most great talkers Mr. Disbecker proves too much. It is the old story of the borrowed kettle told over again, and we must be pardoned for resting it in a shape that will most clearly demonstrate Mr. Disbecker's abilities as a conversationalist:—

- 1. There is no garbage used in the filling of the Harlem flats.
2. The garbage is separated from the ashes and sent out to sea.
3. The garbage is corroded with the ashes, and becomes sweet and pure.
If Mr. Disbecker had only given us his theory of the smells which arise from the pure garbage he has been depositing in the upper part of the island we should have been even more obliged to him. But he has afforded us one bit of information for which we cannot be too thankful. During the winter, according to his own showing, he appeared before the Board of Health and obtained the consent of that department to the depositing of poison-

ous matter in the very heart of the city. It was a very remarkable thing for a police commissioner to do, thus personally to interest himself in behalf of contractors who needed his assistance in promoting malarial fevers. But for his great qualities as a talker we might not have known the kind of man this Police Commissioner is. Now that he has told us, however, we are convinced that the sooner we get rid of him the better. Public officers who neglect their duty are bad enough, but those who plant poisonous gases in a populous neighborhood and see no harm in it are too dangerous to be kept long in office. Mr. Disbecker has shown that the community has very grave reasons for fearing him, and the people of New York are now anxious to dispense with his services.

It is a little singular that, with all his talking, Mr. Disbecker should not refer to the terms upon which the contracts for filling were obtained. The embankments were to be formed of good loam, sand or gravel; no muck or improper material was to be used, and coal ashes perfectly free from garbage was allowable only to within one foot of the proposed height of the filling. Yet Mr. Disbecker, whose duty it was to see that these conditions were fulfilled, assists the contractors in violating them and apologizes for their broken faith by asserting that there was only a percentage of garbage in the ashes used. In every way this talking official convicts himself to the hurt of his neighbors and his own disgrace.

The Intercollegiate Meeting at Saratoga.

We publish in another column the programme for the student walking and running races at Saratoga in July next, and it will be seen that there is promise of a very interesting day's sport. Following, as it does, the University boat race, it will allow the flower of the rowers to compete, and as the winners on land are often not from the first boat an equalizing and consoling effect will, in some measure, result. Several new features in the list are worthy of note. There are to be ten events—twice as many as ever before. There are to be both morning and afternoon meetings, the latter including most of the more arduous contests. Some of the races—a most excellent plan—are to be thrown open to graduates only, thus affording admirable facilities for comparing the best men of former days with those now coming up. The track being a half-mile one the competitors are never even a quarter of a mile from the spectators, and thus their every movement is easily watched—an advantage over the rowing contest which will yet make the foot racing, if well handled, the more attractive of the two, especially as no summer breeze will, as in the case of the latter, prevent its taking place at the time set, rain being the only troublesome visitor.

As so many colleges may take part it would be well that each should have in the more difficult races a representative man, who could be justly understood by the public to be the best man in his college at that particular sort of work, and who, of course, must be admittedly the best his college could bring out. This, while it would not bar less promising men, would both greatly deepen the interest felt and would be more likely to assure good racing; for not fast nor slow, but close work, is what fires the attention and makes the struggle exciting.

Again, there are in our country not a few who have shown themselves good men in the interuniversity sports across the water. Were the two graduate contests opened to them it would add a feature which would be a pleasant foretaste of what we may look for at the Centennial sports next year at Philadelphia, and make these college meetings what they already give strong promise of becoming, a permanent attraction of the only week in the year when the young men of the land meet at all generally for friendly trial of strength and stay. We offer these suggestions knowing that they will be considered, and believing that, if followed, the step will never be regretted.

Carruth's Retirement.

Carruth, the editor, shot some time ago by an aggrieved citizen of Vineland, N. J., has relinquished, apparently, all present hope to resume his editorial labors, and announces in an article which we print his retirement from journalism. He takes leave of his readers in a vein curiously mingled of humor, pathos and imperinence, which evinces his capacity to be vivacious in difficult circumstances as well as the flippant taste for pitiful smartness that was the source of so much trouble to himself and others. He says, "Our impaired eyesight, shattered nerves and pulsating brain admonish us that for the coming year we must not stray too far from the hospital." For a man thus incapacitated for his ordinary labor—the more especially if that labor was the only or the main resource for the support of a family—there is a common impulse of sympathy, which would perhaps be more acute if the thought did not follow that he is in all likelihood not the greatest sufferer. How painful have been the effects of the tragic event in the family of the man who shot Carruth and on that man himself has not been made apparent, for they seem to have studiously withdrawn themselves from public attention; but there will be lives in that family made as miserable and burdensome to their bearers by these events as the remainder of Carruth's life will be to him. Out of all the public reaps a benefit in the withdrawal from journalism of a man who added nothing to it by his talents, who was incapable of appreciating its better functions and conspicuously abused its privileges.

Murder in Boston.

It seems to be one of the curiosities of crime that communities which contribute but few cases to swell the criminal calendar give terrible examples when they give any. But perhaps this is not so much a curiosity as it appears superficially. All ordinary murders are the outcome of ungovernable temper and sudden fury; and the factors are either drunkenness and the consequent loss of perception of consequences, or the passionate nature with which consequences or any other ulterior facts have no weight; to which the present immediate impulse is all there is of life. Now there is none of this sudden passion in the kind of humanity that natural selection produces in the neighborhood of Boston, or there is a minimum of it. If a man is thorough-paced in the Massachusetts discipline he has, in the conception of every act, a panoramic view of its uttermost consequences, and he does not venture the act unless it will

pay—that is, unless it will procure him the largest amount of satisfaction and the smallest degree of evil. Crimes are, therefore, only committed under the influence of a temptation so great as to reduce the penalty to a trivial fact by comparison; and when done in that way they are done with a deliberate purpose and consideration which make them almost scientific transactions. There are scarcely any mere run murders there save in the slums. These murders, therefore, are mainly of two classes—those planned with some money purpose, or those that are the result of homicidal mania in the murderers. Common murderers are both cowards and fools. They kill their victims clumsily, hastily and leave traces by which they are caught nine times in ten. But a really diabolical crime, done coolly, carefully, audaciously, and as if without the fear of humanity or the devil, results when a desperate fellow with the ordinary Yankee capacity has made up his mind that it "will pay" to kill some of his rich relatives. No instances, however, can ever be worse than the crimes consequent upon that strange deformity of impulse, the mania to kill—and not merely to kill, but to kill in some strange and peculiar way, and to kill particular kinds of persons. So far as at present appears the murder of the little girl found in the church loft is likely to prove a result of mania, and her murderer may prove to be a grown-up Jesse Pomeroy.

Mr. Disbecker's Great Discovery.

As an authority on science Mr. Police Commissioner Disbecker is a great success. Mr. Disbecker's scientific attainments have not heretofore been the prominent topic of admiration on the part of his friends; but men of his calibre have the pyrotechnic faculty of developing some new beauty in every coruscation. Just now Disbecker appears before the New York community as the exponent of the healing and grateful influence of garbage. Not long since Professor Chandler, of the Board of Health, assured us that the washings of the fields into the Croton reservoir were not detrimental to health. Mr. Disbecker has improved upon Professor Chandler; for he has discovered that garbage is only another form of the innate beauties of nature; that it is pure and harmless, invigorating and delightful to oppressed senses. In after years Disbecker will be remembered and extolled as the Newton of the nineteenth century, eminent among scientific men because of this discovery. The only marvel is that Disbecker, like Newton and Galileo and other illustrious men of wisdom, does not take the fullest advantage of his invention. He should profit by it immediately, and win from the people of New York the ultimate, if reluctant, renown attending a philosopher who has the keenness to discover what is truth and the courage to avow it. Mr. Disbecker informs us as the result of many years of scientific incubation that garbage readily corrodes in ashes, and that all the stories about the noxious gases that exude from the Harlem flats, the offensive odors that arise from the stagnant surface of the green pools only come from the imagination, and that garbage as delivered by the contractors on these uptown districts is a beneficent and wholesome article. The frouble with Mr. Disbecker, like many philosophers whose modesty stifles their genius, is, he does not follow out the logic of his convictions with courage. Why should not Mr. Disbecker become "Professor of Garbage?" If it is such an excellent filling for exposed lots that a police commissioner presents it as a bouquet to the whole city, why not introduce it as a perfume, as a balm of a thousand flowers, new mown hay extract, or essence of vanilla, or the otto of roses, to the theatres and operas and music gardens and churches and other places where multitudes do congregate and where this sweetness might be enjoyed? "Disbecker's Patent Double Distilled Extract of Garbage" might become the fashionable perfume of the season. Nothing but the modesty of the eminent discoverer prevents it from assuming this value. Disbecker does himself injustice. He neglects the virtues of his own compound. If he is only true to himself, to the convictions he has so admirably expressed to our reporter, instead of handing over the garbage gatherers to the police he will insist upon the distribution of the delightful but heretofore unrecognized composition into every household of the city, and thus allow us all to enjoy the benefit of the wonderful bouquet which makes Harlem flats like that land "where the cypress and myrtle are emblem of deeds that are done in their clime." We do not desire to destroy the illusion thus conveyed, but it would be a great pity if, following out the figure of the poet, the labors of Disbecker should be misconceived, and the result of this treatment of the worthy inhabitants of the Harlem regions would be deeds that "should melt into sorrow or madden to crime."

Professor E. E. Salisbury, of New Haven, is residing at the Westminster Hotel. Dr. A. M. Ross, F. R. S., of Toronto, Canada, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Adjutant Robert H. Hall, of West Point, is among the late arrivals at the St. James Hotel. Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, arrived last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governors John B. Fags, of Vermont, and Thaddeus C. Point, of Wisconsin, are registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening from Albany. Hon. W. McDougall, the first Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, was yesterday elected to represent South Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature. It is announced that His Excellency President Grant and Governor Tilden will attend the approaching commencement exercises of Cornell University. The citizens of Saratoga gave Judge George S. Hatcheller a reception last evening, which was largely attended. Judge Hatcheller will sail for Egypt on Saturday. At his own request, Assistant Commissary General Beckwith has been relieved from duty in Washington and ordered to St. Louis, for which place he leaves on Saturday. General Crook, United States Army, returned yesterday to Omaha, from an extended tour of observation through the Department of the Platte, including the Indian agencies. Germany has made a formal demand on France for more indemnity. Around a workman, of Grenoble, married a German woman, and the couple lived some time in Lyons, where the husband died. Then the woman returned to Germany and became a pauper. Now the German government demands that the city of Lyons shall pay for the woman's support.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

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