

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO-NANZA, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 508 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE DONOVANS, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:40 P. M. Messrs. Harrison and Hart.

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

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Fairchild street.—LITTLE SUN-SHINE, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:40 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN. Late Barretto's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CON-CERT, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M. Ladies and chil-dren's matinee at 2 P. M.

OSWALD'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. MAUD'S FAITH, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm and clear, or partly cloudy.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday Herald mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

NEW TESTIMONY IN THE BECHER CASE.—The startling testimony we print this morning in reference to Mr. Becher is given with sorrow, for if it is believed it will decide the verdict of the public, no matter what may be the action of the jury. It is a matter of regret that it was not submitted in court, to enable the counsel for the defence to reply to it; yet it is also to be admitted that if the counsel for the plaintiff had known it they might have offered it with vast effect. We give the astounding statements as a matter of duty to the public, which is, after all, the ultimate tribunal by which the great clergyman is to be acquitted or condemned.

AN OIL CONFLAGRATION.—The very destructive oil fire which occurred yesterday at Negley's Run, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and which originated and extended in despite of the greatest precautions to prevent it, would seem to establish the fact that these establishments can never be made ordinarily safe from the devouring element. The insurance companies are beginning to realize this fact, and many of them refuse to take any risks thereon at any rate of premium.

THE YACHTING SEASON has now fairly begun, and all the clubs have arranged their preliminary contests. The New York, the Brooklyn and the Atlantic clubs' regattas attract the general attention of the public, and the programmes printed in the Herald to-day will clearly inform the public of the particulars of these exciting events. The small clubs are also preparing for their annual races, and June will certainly be a brilliant month in American aquatic sports.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY of the Colorado interior has fortunately been arranged upon plans submitted by the chiefs of the late expedition—scientists who know what is required of the government, and who have defined the objects at which exploration should be aimed. Our letter from Colorado to-day fully explains the purposes of the present expedition, its route, and indicates the results which the expedition anticipates.

ALABAMA.—We publish to-day the second of Mr. Charles Nordhoff's letters upon the political and social condition of Alabama. The financial mismanagement of that State he attributes to both of the political parties and considers the Enforcement acts to have operated injuriously to the interests of society. The future of Alabama is, however, considered to be brighter than many observing capitalists of the North have reason to expect.

THE HARLEM FLATS.—Yesterday, as will be seen by our news columns, the authorities commenced sprinkling the reeking garbage with refuse petroleum as a disinfectant. So far so well. In our desire to have the public health protected we do not wish to see this vitally important matter treated after the manner of the boys who try to sprinkle salt on a bird's tail in order to catch it. If, as we are informed, the authorities intend, after the disinfecting has been done, to cover the garbage with three or four feet of clean earth, we shall applaud even the tardy recognition of duty. But first we want the work done, and thoroughly.

The French Army Review—Germany and European Peace.

The special cable despatches to the Herald from Paris describe the review of the French army at Longchamps yesterday; and as this is the second review during the administration of Marshal MacMahon it is an event which deserves the attention given it. The French army was annihilated by the Germans only a few years ago. Paris was captured, and the victorious conquerors returned to their own country, leaving behind them devastation and chaos. Who thought then that France would recover so soon her former strength and not only pay the taxes of war imposed upon her by her foe, but rebuild an army out of anarchy and dissolution and seem to menace once more the peace of the Continent? We have never believed that this was the policy of the Republic, though under imperial rule nothing could have been more logical. The interests of France are all centered in peace, and in a long peace. War could only profit the Bourbons and the Bonapartists, who are worse enemies to her interests than even the intensely hated Germans. The foes of a republic are always embroiled in its own boundaries, and Liberty, like Cleopatra, always lays upon her own bosom the poisonous asp. Therefore we have never thought the wonderful recovery of France from the recent war, the development of her industry, the unexampled rapidity of the payment to Germany of the indemnity that was claimed, in any way meant that restoration of the country meant war. Nor now do we see any reason to suppose that the rebuilding of the French army has any other significance than that of preparation for defence, on a continent where every nation seems to go armed, like a bully, with a pistol in his belt, and where Germany holds one weapon at the head of the Pope and another in the face of France.

Although forty thousand troops were reviewed at Longchamps, and the display of cuirassiers, light cavalry and infantry was superb, there is no military menace in the event. Double the number of troops garrison Paris, but the government did not display them. It was a parade as peaceful in its purposes as any that we have in New York when the Governor of the State reviews our regiments from the City Hall. But it was also intended as some indication to the revolutionary parties in Paris and to the other nations of Europe that France is not crushed as a military power, but that she still retains her courage, her patriotism and her genius of organization. The Saxon races may subdue, but they cannot obliterate the Latins, and France is resolved to vindicate her right to a place among the great powers of Europe. This was the purpose of the government, and the policy deserves the approval of friends of republicanism in the Old World. But that the army did not fully execute these intentions is too plainly shown by our reports of the grand review. We are told that impartial judges openly assert that the military superiority of Germany cannot be disputed by the friends of France. We learn that the military spirit of the people is not the fiery threat which it was before the late war, and that more pleasure was taken in the brilliant show than faith was reposed in the actual force it was supposed to represent. Paris was gay yesterday; but where were the shouts of glory and revenge that in other days made the grand army flash an unshaken sword in the horridly dazzled eyes of Europe? The sword was in its scabbard. The army paraded, not as a menace, but as a consolation for defeat. It is the opinion of a French general that France could not now safely go to war with Germany, and that if she did the battle would be lost before it was fought. No voice was raised for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine; no cry was heard of "On to Berlin!" and MacMahon rode down silent lines, which echoed no longer the tumultuous shouts with which Napoleon was inspired to challenge victory or ruin. The review proved renewed military strength, but it equally displayed comparative weakness, and it meant nothing more clearly than the desire of France for peace.

This display of forty thousand soldiers near Paris was the most emphatic answer France could make to the recent German rumors that she was anxious to revenge her defeats at Metz and Sedan and the capture of her fair capital. There is little doubt but that Germany intended to force the disarmament of France, and now France shows how little reason there would be for that action. She may defend herself, but she would not presume to attack. The peace of Europe is not threatened, but rather supported, by this tranquil exhibition of the military force of France. In a recent session of the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli was enabled to make the formal statement that England had made representations to Germany in reference to the relations between that country and France, and that the effect of this action was to maintain peace. This official statement from the chief of the English government is an amusing commentary upon the assertions of various foreign correspondents to the effect that the recent difficulty on the Continent was a panic and not based upon any real fear of war. Mr. Disraeli's statement gives credence to the report that the German government yielded to the pressure of the military party, and had resolved to demand from France the reduction of her armies and the cessation of her armaments. Of course a refusal to accede to this summons would have been followed by the occupation of Lorraine and other provinces of France, and, perhaps, by a march upon Paris. It was contended in support of this action that the French had not been properly punished during the last war; that they had paid what was regarded as an enormous indemnity with alacrity and ease, and that, as every effort of the French administration appeared to be directed to the reorganization of the army to fight Germany, it was better for Germany to fight while she was strong and her antagonist was weak. Of course the answer to this argument was plain enough. If France was arming so was Germany; if Germany had a right to bring every able-bodied citizen into direct military service the same right belonged to France; if the peace of the world required the disarming of nations there was no country in the world so thoroughly under

military discipline as the German Empire. Furthermore, if a great nation like Germany entered upon a new war merely because she feared that at some future time France would be disposed to menace her sovereignty it would have been a scandalous proceeding and offensive to every principle of civilization and humanity. A war between France and Germany, such as would have been inevitable had Prince Bismarck persisted in his demands, would have wrapped the whole Continent in flames. Public opinion in England has been warlike ever since Sedan, and any Ministry who would resist the English temper would be as shortlived as the Ministry of Fox when he believed it possible to make peace with Napoleon.

Consequently the efforts of England and Russia to maintain peace deserve the thanks of the world. It seems assured that but for the direct interposition of these two countries we should now be at war. At the same time it is a striking commentary upon government as we find it in Europe that the happiness of millions of people, their prosperity and their lives, should be dependent upon the will of two or three rulers. Does it not show that in the progress of modern governments royalty is inseparable from war while republicanism is the surest road to peace? If the people of France and Germany could control their own destinies without the interposition of military or monarchical or clerical parties they would surely find the way of coming to a good understanding so that they might live from generation to generation each working out their own mighty and special destiny without any necessity for devastating their fields every generation with prolonged and bloody contests. The peace that we have received from the interposition of England and Russia is not really a peace, but a respite. We can accept it as nothing better until the great nations of Europe are governed by more prudent and liberal councils.

Mr. Wickham's Invitation to London.

When the Lord Mayor of London invited Mr. Wickham to dinner he intended to pay him a high compliment. It was virtually to say to him, "I know, Mr. Wickham, that your duties are onerous, yet, so profound is my confidence in your ability, I am confident that your city can spare you for a short time and manage to exist tolerably during your absence." The Lord Mayor undoubtedly wants to meet Mr. Wickham, or he would not have asked him to take dinner. The duty of the Mayor is to go. We can do without him for a few weeks, though not always, and the voyage to Liverpool would probably give him fresh strength and impulse to deal with our entangled local affairs. He could study the institutions of London, and on his return might improve our own by the application of foreign observation. It he should take Purser Green with him the ship of State would be wonderfully relieved, quite as much as was the biblical cruiser, when Jonah was thrown out to be miraculously saved by a whale. We do not think that Providence would interfere so much in behalf of Purser Green, but then we are not praying for miracles of that description. We hope that Mr. Wickham, as the Chief Magistrate of New York, will set a proper example to the other officials, and that Colonel Morrissey, Major Kelly and Captain Disbecker will profit by his course. Even if our honorable Mayor does not want to leave the city he should do so as an inducement to some of his colleagues. In this important matter of emigration we can afford to lose even one good official, if the assurance is given that we shall escape the evil of the presence of the others.

Phases of the Trial.

On the side of the accusation we had for many days a rare exhibition of patience, good temper and the capacity generally to "take their punishment" with the trained recognition that the other side had the fullest right to bestow all it could. Before the coarse and vulgar vituperation of Porter—his very deluge of Billingsgate—neither the plaintiff nor his counsel recoiled; and they stood firm equally well under the infinitely more severe but more lawyer-like dilanation by Mr. Everts. They were for many days intellectually martyred, but they waited with the patient confidence that their turn would come. In this demeanor they did themselves credit; but the defence has not behaved itself equally well. Mr. Porter, on the contrary, has seized an early opportunity to lose his temper. He has taken occasion to "misunderstand" a phrase used by Mr. Besch, and under the cover of that misunderstanding has accused the opposing counsel of falsehood, literally rising to his feet to "abuse the plaintiff's attorney." If the statement had been a falsehood, as it was not, and if its falsity gave the right to interrupt and denounce it, which it could not do, what a rule this would have made for application the other way! Under such a rule Mr. Porter might have been stopped a thousand times, for his long tirade was made up of mere bald denunciation, which assumed in his favor all the facts that are in issue on the trial and all that the other side controverts, and from their point of view, therefore, he uttered falsehoods all the time. All the abuse of the plaintiff flowed naturally from the assumption on the part of the defence of the truthfulness of their story; and, let the plaintiff's counsel, having the same right, assume in the same way the full credibility of the facts as stated by them, what a field for flaying, scourging, roasting with all the coals of rhetoric is displayed then! But it appears from the demeanor of Mr. Porter that if the plaintiff had followed in this respect the example set by the defence, the great trial might have been interrupted by a general fight, unless Mr. Everts, with the presence that is characteristic of his genius, had brought his colleague into court in a strait-jacket.

BUNKER HILL.—The Sunday preceding the centennial of the Bunker Hill fight was improved by several of the more prominent clergymen of Boston and vicinity in discourses on the event so dear to the heart of every patriotic American and the lessons to be derived therefrom. The details of the battle were admirably sketched by one, while the religious aspect of the Revolution, of which it was practically the initiation, received the attention of others. An extended report will be found elsewhere.

Peter B. Sweeney Must Come Home.

There has been much discussion in reference to the publication of the affidavits of James H. Ingersoll and Andrew J. Garvey in reference to the great Ring frauds. These affidavits have been before the people for a few days and have elicited various expressions of opinion. Briefly expressed, they set forth that during the reign of the old Tammany Ring three of the city authorities—Peter B. Sweeney, William M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly—conspired to defraud the city of millions of dollars, to fabricate unjust bills, to issue fraudulent warrants on the treasury and to divide the proceeds of the defalcations in the proportion of twenty-five per cent to Mr. Tweed, twenty per cent to Mr. Connolly and ten per cent to Mr. Sweeney. It has been generally understood that Mr. Tweed and Mr. Connolly were engaged in transactions of this character, and although suspicion has attended the course of Mr. Sweeney his friends and a great many who respected his ability have hoped, at least for the credit of political human nature, that when the truth was known it would be found he was a victim of circumstances, and not an absolute daring, reckless thief.

Peter B. Sweeney for many years was a master of New York. He is now an exile from New York, and practically, under the presentation of the Ingersoll affidavits, a fugitive from justice. His friends have attempted his exonerated by saying that he was compelled to deal with ignoble elements to accomplish great results, and, without being a willingly corrupt man himself, used corrupt means to attain public aims. They contend that if Mr. Sweeney had not been overwhelmed by these nefarious influences he would have exterminated them. They say that at the time when Judge Barnard granted the injunction which put an end to the power of the Ring it was his intention to make an alliance with Governor Tilden and Mr. O'Connor, destroying Connolly and Tweed, and giving the democracy into the hands of the very men who are now pursuing him as a thief and public plunderer. They recall the criticism of Horace Greeley, when speaking of the Ring leaders, that Sweeney, unlike his colleagues, "was a high and towering spirit." They have cherished the hope that he would return in a few years to resume the supremacy belonging to his intellect and his experience, return a wiser and riper man and vindicate the confidence of his friends. The severest blow these anticipations have received is the arraignment of Mr. Sweeney upon the affidavits of Ingersoll and Garvey, and there is only one way in which this arraignment can be answered. Peter B. Sweeney must come home and answer these charges before a jury of his countrymen.

As to these affidavits, we must remember that they come from confessed thieves, who have become informers to protect themselves. Nothing could sustain the testimony of such men before a jury but the strongest circumstantial and documentary evidence. The fact that Mr. Ingersoll says that he gave Mr. Sweeney money is nothing; but the fact that Mr. Sweeney remains abroad in seclusion under such a charge confirms it in the minds of the people. Therefore Mr. Sweeney must come home. Thus far he has escaped indictment or even a legal formal avowment of theft. Now, with his property attached and his personal liberty threatened, his personal honor under judicial suspicion, he must return to this country. He is an outlaw, a fugitive, and for him to remain abroad any longer under these charges is to confess that he is nothing more than a common vulgar thief, living outside of the jurisdiction of the country; no better than Tom Fields or Harry Genet, or Lagrave, or Sharkey, the murderer who is now living in Cuba under the immunity arising from the absence of an extradition law with Spain.

If Peter B. Sweeney comes home then we shall have the Ring issues tried upon a fair basis. Thus far they have not been so tried. The policy of the managers of the campaign against the old Tammany Ring has been that of terrorism. Mr. Tilden and Mr. O'Connor have been animated largely by patriotic considerations, we admit, but none the less by a desire to rescue the democratic party from the odium thrown upon it by Tammany misrule. Attorney General Barlow, Judge Davis and others who act with them have been inspired by a republican feeling rising almost to fanaticism. Consequently the campaign against the Ring has been a campaign of terrorism. Guilt has been assumed. Upon the mere assertion of crime or hint of punishment the leading Tammany men have fled. We have no doubt that in many cases this flight was a just confession of shame, but it is for the interest of public morality that we should know just what these Ring leaders did. It is for the interest of justice that there should be a trial that would bring out all the facts connected with the administration of New York by the great Tammany alliance. Peter B. Sweeney is in a position to demand and receive this trial. He must now come home, and, appearing before the bar of this country, demand absolute justice.

In giving this advice to Mr. Sweeney we are willing to give him the benefit of the confidence of his friends, who believe that, after all, he was more sinned against than sinning. This confidence will die away if he hesitates any longer about his duty. He is not simply a political exile, but a runaway thief, so long as the affidavits of Ingersoll and Garvey are allowed to stand against him. He must come home and answer them. Failing in this, instead of going into history, like Walpole and Pelham, as a man who had used necessarily ignoble means to accomplish great results, he will be remembered with Dick Turpin, Jack Sheppard and Claude Duval, as a man who used his position to rob the people, and who, in another generation and under another jurisdiction, would have been hanged like a robber on Tyburn Tree.

STREET GARBAGE.—In the interest of the public we have made a thorough investigation of the infected streets of the city and of the methods adopted by the municipal officials to remove the nuisances from which the entire city suffers. These reports are impartial and conclusive. The conclusion we are forced to make is that the nuisances are great and that the attempts to remove them are inadequate. The reader who doubts

this unprejudiced judgment, which is reluctantly delivered, is respectfully referred to the nearest street, and if he is not then satisfied let him go to the next.

Burglary and Self-Defence.

Every burglar is a possible assassin. This is not a newly derived rule; but a recent event gives it new emphasis, and in view of the fate of Mr. Shute every citizen has a direct personal interest in knowing his legal relations to the midnight intruder with whom he may find himself face to face in a death struggle any night, and especially in knowing how far this fact, that the burglar and the assassin are essentially one, is recognized by the law.

Every man frames in his own fancy, and almost instinctively, some line of conduct that he believes he would act upon if he should awake some night and find himself in the position in which this resolute citizen of Brooklyn came by the wounds which now so seriously endanger his life, and most men in view of such a case are very apt to conclude that they would be beforehand with the intruder if any one is to be seriously hurt. There are several reasons against a too precipitate course in such circumstances. Only a few weeks ago a man killed a near relative by a too rash defence against a supposed burglar. It happens in this city and Brooklyn that men become intruders unconsciously almost, in consequence of the habit of building rows of houses so much alike as to be indistinguishable one from the other, and having contact locks on the whole number, so that a key for one will open all. No man would fancy the notion of perforating with pistol bullets an innocent neighbor whose only crime was that he started for home a few drinks too late and miscounted the stoops from the corner door.

But if the citizen is sure of the case; if waked in the night he is satisfied there is a burglar in his apartment; if he thereupon with the revolver—that it seems he should always have within reach—shoots and kills the intruder, how does he then stand in the view of the authorities charged with the administration of justice? Is there any doubt whatever that his act is covered in the fullest conceivable degree by the theory that it is an act of self-defence? With the results of the Shute case before us we see just how far that burglar was prepared to go, and recognize obviously that any course that might have been taken with him would have been justified. But must a man wait to receive a fatal shot in order to know that he is in the presence of such a danger as will justify any extremity? Must he warn the intruder before he fires in the great uncertainty whether the warning will be acted upon for escape or whether it will not give the burglar himself information where to fire?

As it is the notion that his own life is in danger which is behind whatever immunity the citizen may have in killing an intruder, there is a limit to the discretion he may exercise; but how shall he go far enough to know that his life is in danger and not endanger it? Perhaps he had better shoot anyway, and take his chances with our juries, proverbially indifferent to human life. But if they should have just then one of those paroxysms of goodness that come over them occasionally the counsel on the other side might make it very uncomfortable. Altogether the dilemma is an unpleasant one for persons disposed to quiet lives and easy consciences. It seems to us that if there is any doubt whatever of the position of the citizen before the law in such a case as we have supposed the least that can be done is to remove that doubt by legislation, and to give to the citizen the same plenary and absolute right over the life of a midnight intruder that he would have naturally if the intruder were a rabid cur. As the authorities and the police afford so little protection to citizens in any of the emergencies of crime the law should at least leave the citizen the fullest conceivable right to protect himself.

Who Deserves the Bunker Hill Statue?

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox continues this interesting discussion in a second letter, and although he has to admit that Bancroft and Irving, following the narrative of Frothingham, give Prescott the place of honor in the battle of Bunker Hill, he maintains, by additional arguments, that Mr. Frothingham was mistaken. The points in favor of Putnam are that he was Prescott's superior in rank; that it was by his advice that Prescott was selected to make the intrenchments on the night of June 16; that Prescott actually submitted to Putnam's order against his own judgment when a party of soldiers was sent away on another service with the intrenching tools; that Putnam kept his eye on the whole scene of operations, while Prescott gave no commands outside the redoubt; that Putnam gave and enforced orders within the redoubt itself; that the other intrenchments were made by Putnam's sole order; that Putnam visited General Ward's headquarters at Cambridge, and procured authority to order Stark's regiment to the scene of action; that he was the only person who kept a general supervision of all the operations of the day; that Prescott issued no orders after he was driven out of the redoubt, and that the whole command then devolved on Putnam; that Congress immediately after made Putnam a major general, but conferred no promotion on Prescott; that when Trumbull painted the "Battle of Bunker Hill" he introduced Putnam into his picture and omitted Prescott; and that when Warren, who outranked them both, went over to join the battle as a private soldier, he first sought Putnam to receive his commands and was sent by him to the redoubt, whereas if Prescott had been the commander of the whole field Warren would have gone directly to him. All these facts taken together make a strong argument, which Mr. Tarbox fortifies by a great variety of supporting considerations and quotations from early documents. We are curious to see how such a mass of proof will be met by the Massachusetts patriots, who deny the post of honor to the rough and hearty old Connecticut brigadier. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Massachusetts soil, but that is no reason why Massachusetts should monopolize the credit of an action to which Connecticut contributed Putnam and New Hampshire contributed Stark and his brave regiment. Had the officers and soldiers of these two adjoining States been away Bunker Hill would not have been worthy of its great monument and of the fame which will endure

so long as the history of our Revolution shall be read.

The Difficulties of Religion in New York.

Religion is a subject to which, unhappily, most people attend but once a week. Our wish has ever been that instead of reporting such excellent discourses as we do to-day, for instance, weekly, we might be permitted to do so daily. But custom has prescribed that the clergy shall devote but one day of the seven to piety, the world insisting upon reserving the other six for sin. Six days for religious services and one for worldly interests would be undoubtedly better than the present arrangement, and we do not despair of seeing it accomplished. In the meanwhile the people must be as pious as they can with imperfect opportunities of religious improvement. It is their highest duty to make the most of the Sunday preaching, and we commend to them Mr. Beecher's trial—no, we do not mean that, but his sermon yesterday upon the growth of grace and its influences; Mr. Hepworth's excellent discourse upon the proofs of immortality; Mr. Frothingham's thoughtful argument to show the necessity of knowledge to the full development of feeling, in which "the sparks of fraternal love which are kindled everywhere by the centennial anniversaries" furnish him with a timely illustration; Mr. Chapman's beautiful essay upon the observance of Children's Day; the views which Father McCarty advanced upon the Papacy; the ideas of Mr. Saunders upon the faith which Abraham displayed in his proposed sacrifice of his son, and the Rev. Father Daly's persuasive appeal in favor of a godly life. These and other sermons which we print should do much to relieve the distress which we have pointed out because Sunday only comes once in the week. The sinful reader, if such there be, can prolong the Sabbath by reading one of these sermons daily, and thus counteract the worldly influences of the Wall street reports, the pool sales, the murders and Brooklyn affairs which a daily paper, published for sinners, yet anxious to aid them to become saints, is, in respect to the wishes of the public, compelled to publish. We would rather publish religious than worldly matters, but we are obliged to print the news, and that explains the difficulty of which we have complained.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is among the late arrivals at the Everett House. Surgeon B. A. Clements, United States Army, is quartered at the St. James Hotel. Congressman James G. Blaine, of Maine, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Algeron S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is residing temporarily at the Windsor Hotel. Captain James Kennedy, of the steamship City of Berlin, is staying at the New York Hotel. Captain William Prince, of the Ordnance Department, United States Navy, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mrs. Harney, who wrote of "Turkish Harem and Circassian Homes," will soon publish her "Costas Espanolas; or, Every Day Life in Spain." Prosper Merimee, it is said, left behind him another series of "Lettres a une Inconnue," addressed to another lady, which will shortly be published. Vice President Henry Wilson reached this city yesterday, after his narrow escape on the train on Saturday night, and has taken up his residence at the Grand Central Hotel. The well-known French publicist, Victor Bonnet, has written a book entitled "Le Credit et les Banques d'Emission," which discusses the danger of paper money in vigorous style. A Titan of great beauty is said to have been found recently in the garret of the Moritzhaus by the new director of the Museum at The Hague. It was with nearly 200 other paintings which had lain there rotting for nearly half a century. The new and very thoughtful book styled "The Unseen Univers," is from the joint pens of Professor Hail, of Edinburgh, and Professor Balfour Stewart, of Manchester. It deals with the question of immortality from the physical side. It is probable, says the Athenaeum, that the Treasury will make a grant to enable Mr. Smith to renew his excavations in Assyria, but the statement which has appeared in the newspapers and represents the matter as settled, is premature. The value of color in journalism has not been adequately tested outside of China, where a Shanghai journal lately doubted its sale by printing its daily edition on vermilion paper. By announcing the death of Prince Tung-che in blue the same feat was accomplished. Treasurer New has declined a complimentary dinner tendered him by the citizens of Indianapolis previous to his departure to Washington, giving as a reason that he had not yet been tried in so responsible a position and his ability is successfully discharge its duties is unproved. M. Goussot was to have led the orchestra at a gala representation at the Grand Opera, but the musicians protested to the administration against it as a breach of the tradition restricting the baton to one of the members of the orchestra, and consequently the composer of "Faust" abandoned his intention. Professor Henry Morley has undertaken a "Library of English Literature," which Messrs. Cassell will publish in numbers. Its design is to illustrate the literary productions of England through their progressive development, and to give the people selections of the best specimens from the earliest times to the present. The jury of the French Art Exhibition has voted that this year no medal of honor could be awarded in the section of painting. In sculpture the recompense was given to M. Chapsu for his marble statue of "Youth," which is to form part of the monument to the memory of M. Regnault and the pupils of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts who fell during the war. "Bosquet and His Contemporaries" is the title of a fresh English book by an anonymous lady writer, in which the great qualities of the eloquent Bishop of Meaux are set forth. The greatest prose writer of his day and gifted with a wealth of imagination that might have made him one of the greatest poets, it is strange that no translation of the eloquent discourses of Bossuet has appeared. His Eminence cardinal Guis, who arrived in Rome from Dublin, on the 15th of May, on important business connected with the Catholic Church in Ireland and the intended Irish National Synod, has fallen ill. The sudden change of temperature is supposed to have been too trying at his advanced age—over seventy years. He has been ordered by the physicians to leave Rome at once and return to Ireland. A machine for writing spoken words has been invented by M. H. Huppinger. The Revue Industrielle describes the machine as being about the size of the hand. It is put in connection with the vocal organs, the instrument recording their movements upon a moving band of paper in dots and dashes. The person to whom the instrument is attached simply repeats the words of the speaker after him inaudibly. This language is then faithfully written out. The Pope will, it is said, confer the archbishopric of Cashel, Ireland, by direct nomination of the Holy See, on the Right Rev. Thomas Crooke, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Auckland, in New Zealand. Dr. Crooke is a nephew of the late Archbishop Crooke, of Charleville, in Ireland. He made his divinity studies in the Roman College under the celebrated Father Passaglia. On Irish nationality and Irish education he is believed to hold advanced views. His Lordship resided in America a short time ago.