

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN. Late Barnum's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

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

BOWERY THEATRE. THE POLISH JEW, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. West Sixteenth Street.—English Opera.—GIROFLE BIRGOLA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.—Performance commences at 8 o'clock and closes at 12 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirtieth Street.—TWENTY YEARS OF THE TWINS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The New York Herald will run a special train every Sunday during the season, commencing July 4, between New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, leaving New York at half-past two o'clock A. M., arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two P. M., for the purpose of supplying the Sunday Herald along the line of the Hudson River, New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the Herald office as early as possible.

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

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.

"GRACE, MERCY AND PEACE."—Theodore Tilton was at Plymouth church yesterday and listened to Mr. Beecher's sermon.

LONG BRANCH was thronged with visitors yesterday; but the President, unlike so many of his wandering countrymen, quietly celebrated the Fourth by attending church.

THE EVIL EXPERIENCES of the evangelists Moody and Sankey are so full of interest that we transfer to our columns the account of the London Telegraph as supplementary to our previous despatches.

LADY FRANKLIN'S RECOVERY is still considered hopeless. To the last her mind is occupied with the great subject of her life, Arctic exploration and the discovery of traces of her lost husband. It is to be regretted that she cannot live to witness the return of the Pandora.

A SPECIMEN INDIAN OUTRAGE is that detailed in the communication of Commissioner Smith to the Department of the Interior. There ought to be restitution, but it should be made by the State of Kansas, and not by Congress.

THE AMERICAN VICTORY in Ireland makes everything in regard to the visit of our rifle-men to that country especially interesting, and so the details which we print in our Dublin letter this morning will be welcome additions to the news we have already published.

OUR SECOND CAPITAL—Long Branch has really become one of the national capitals. On Tuesday the retiring Italian Minister took his official leave of the President at the Swiss cottage. If Congress should be summoned for a summer session we presume it will meet in some of the sea side hotels.

THE FOURTH IN PARIS.—The French are not so scrupulous as the Americans in the matter of celebrating national events on Sunday, and yesterday M. Cambert, an eminent French judge, gave a banquet in honor of the day. Minister Washburne and other distinguished Americans were present, besides many eminent Frenchmen friendly to America.

THE FOURTH OF JULY has not been celebrated by the white people of the South since the war. Atlanta now takes the lead, and it is to be hoped that the centennial anniversary will be generally observed by the Southern as well as the Northern people. Let this be indeed the dawning of another era of good feeling.

THE COMMUNICATIONS from the churches in London and Berlin which Mr. Beecher read at the close of his services last night may be in questionable taste, but they will help in some degree to restore him to the position he once held before the world. These exhibitions of confidence show the reverence and love the great preacher has inspired, and it is well for human nature that there is such an abiding trust in his purity and innocence. "Grace, Mercy and Peace" is Plymouth's watchword.

"Independence Now and Independence Forever!"

It is true that John Adams never made the speech from which these well known words are quoted, and that it was invented for him and put into his mouth by Webster half a century after the occasion. But there is no doubt that Adams entertained the sentiment nor that he believed independence, if once achieved, would be permanent. But at the time these words are fancied to have been spoken it would have required the sanguine confidence of an inspired prophet to transform this noble aspiration into a fixed belief. Our independence has so long been secure that we fail to realize that it was ever in any danger, and that for the first half century after the Declaration it was rather upheld by the favor of a protecting Providence than by the strength of the country. In the Revolutionary War we were assisted by other nations who were willing to see England crippled by the dismemberment of her empire. She came out of that war exhausted, and when, at the end of ten years, she had recuperated her resources, she found too much other employment for them to turn her attention to the resubjugation of her colonies. Had she not been occupied and embarrassed by the situation of Europe the resources which England squandered in the wars of the French Revolution and the great Napoleonic wars might have been sufficient to subdue us in our then feeble condition. Our national infancy was sheltered by the quarter of a century of convulsions in Europe. Toward the close of those gigantic struggles we were drawn into a war with England, but she had too much other business on her hands to think of conquest. By the time when general peace was established in Europe we had grown up to such strength that neither England nor any other nation could have had any hopes of subduing us. There was but one subsequent danger to our independence, and that was of short duration. It was the danger that led to the celebrated declaration since familiarly known as the "Monroe doctrine." Had England, in that crisis, joined the Holy Alliance instead of inviting us to unite with her in opposing it, we might have been called to fight again for our independence, and not against England alone, but all Europe. Had England joined the Holy Alliance it was one of their chief purposes to assist Spain in recovering her revolted colonies, and when this was accomplished they would gladly have assisted England in a like way. Our government was thoroughly alarmed, and great was the rejoicing by Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet when the despatches were received from Mr. Rush communicating the confidential proposal of Canning. The occasion was felt to be so important that the President sent the papers to Jefferson and to Madison for their perusal and advice. The result was a cordial understanding with Canning and the celebrated declaration in President Monroe's next Message warning the nations of Europe against further attempts at colonization on "these continents." This auspicious result was mainly due to the liberal and enlightened policy of the illustrious Canning, who, by inviting our aid, kept England out of the Holy Alliance, which he considered as the proudest achievement of his life. It was the occasion of his famous rhetorical boast that he "had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old."

It is not probable that England would have withstood the Holy Alliance without our co-operation, since her single resistance might have resulted in war and our neutrality would have given us the carrying trade of her enemies. But if we were joined with her the commerce of the Powers forming the Holy Alliance would be annihilated as soon as they began hostilities. The Monroe doctrine was a second declaration of independence which, completing and rounding off the first, insured independence forever. By that time we had grown strong enough to cope single-handed with any separate Power of Europe, and by detaching England from the grand coalition of Continental monarchs in that remarkable crisis we prevented their interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere when we had not become strong enough (as we have now long been) to stand against all Europe combined. It thus appears that the "independence now," which was achieved with the aid of France and Holland, became an assured "independence forever" when the Holy Alliance was arrested by President Monroe's declaration that we should consider any further attempts at European colonization on this continent as a menace to our safety to which we would not submit. The despots who were plotting to suppress liberty in every part of the world would have paid little regard to the declaration at that time if they had not known, through diplomatic channels, that it was prompted and supported by England.

We have thought it fit and courteous to recall these important facts in the history of our independence on this occasion, because in celebrating its hundredth anniversary, next year, it is desirable that England should cordially join us. We wish our people to feel that if their independence was originally achieved by fighting against England it was finally assured and made forever permanent by the generous English policy which brought the Western Hemisphere as a counterpoise against the Holy Alliance and gave color to Canning's splendid boast that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. Had England joined the allies and restored South America to Spain they would gladly have rendered her a similar service in North America; not because they wished to strengthen her power, but because they thought our successful example of republican government weakened all their thrones, and threatened other convulsions like those which followed the French Revolution. It was owing to the wise and generous policy of England that we did not have to fight a second time for our independence after the close of the great Napoleonic wars. It is proper that we recognize this service while inviting her to join us in celebrating the centennial of an event which was a source of great mortification to her at the time it occurred. It is well also that our people should reflect how the condition of Europe favored and protected us during the first half century of our national existence. We trust that next year, when all nations are our guests,

We may have the grace to obtain from the vainglorious spirit of an ordinary Fourth of July oration, and allow the divinity that shapes our ends" its due share in the picture of liberty, greatness and prosperity which we present to the world. A devout, thankfulness and due recognition of human dependence on higher aid are the fittest expressions of deep joy.

There is one other topic which benefits this occasion in view of next year's Centennial. It has of late been customary to express a wish that the Centennial, with its preliminaries, may restore the old fraternal sentiments between the South and the North. Such sentiments are wise and timely, and they are certain to gain strength with the nearer approach of the Centennial festivities. But we apprehend that the repeaters of this wish or this advice see as yet only a part of the strength of their case. It is not merely that Massachusetts and South Carolina stood side by side in '76, powerful as this appeal to early recollections is and ought to be. The strong point is—and before the close of the centennial year the North will acknowledge it—that our Southern brethren have a livelier appreciation of the patriots of the Revolution than is possible to us. What we inherit as a tradition they have experienced as a reality. They have been themselves in the position of rebels. They, too, have fought for independence, and, while so fighting, they nourished their hearts and strengthened their fortitude by constant meditation on the deeds and the heroes of the Revolution. The position into which we of the North were forced for the maintenance of the Union tended to put us out of sympathy with the revolutionary spirit. We learned, for the first time, how governments feel that are rebelled against, and lost our former admiration of rebels. Up to the outbreak of our civil war there was not a rebellion in Ireland, or in South America, or in Greece, or in Hungary, or in any part of the world, in which the warmest sympathies of this country were not freely given to the rebels against their government. The South continues to retain this feeling, and as danger to the Union is forever past there is no reason why we should not relight the partially extinguished torch at the Southern altar where the fire has been kept steadily burning. Our Southern brethren will ultimately acknowledge that we did them an invaluable service in frustrating their attempt and making its repetition hopeless; and, on the other hand, we shall yet acknowledge that they acted from the noblest sentiments directed to a mistaken object. We have something to gain from them in capacity to enter into the spirit which achieved our independence.

Life-Saving Stations.

The value of the system of life-saving stations established on our coasts may be estimated by the aid of the official report published in Washington. From this report it appears that during the past six months fifty-nine wrecks, imperiling some eight hundred and sixty-two lives, occurred in the vicinity of the life-saving stations. The value of the aid rendered may be judged from the fact that out of this large number only fifteen of the shipwrecked lost their lives. Fourteen of these were lost in the wreck of the fated Italian bark Giovanni, which struck so far from the shore as to be out of reach of any life-saving apparatus at present invented. These are most satisfactory results, and we hope that measures will be taken to further increase the efficiency of this most valuable department of the public service. The results already obtained more than justify the creation of the life-saving stations, and ought to act as an inducement to their further multiplication. Not alone have hundreds of valuable lives been saved, but property to the value of over one million and a half has been rescued from the waves within a very few months. The total value of property rescued from loss by these stations since their establishment in 1871 amounts to the large sum of four millions and a half nearly, while the total number of lives imperilled during the same period was two thousand four hundred and fifty-one. Only eighteen of these lives were lost, including the fifteen before mentioned. These figures are the strongest argument in favor of the further increase of this department of the public service, and we hope before many years have passed that there will not be a dangerous point on the whole coast that does not possess its life-saving station.

The Carlist War.

There seems at last some prospect of an intelligent direction of the war by the Madrid generals. Martinez Campos and Jovellar have, it is said, hemmed in the forces commanded by Dorregaray. It is to be hoped that they may succeed in compelling the surrender of the Carlist chiefs, as otherwise there is little prospect of the restoration of peace to Spain. The Carlist movement never had the slightest chance of success. That it grew to its present proportions is wholly due to the disorganization into which the army was thrown by the advent of the Republic. Had not the extreme republican party, by their violent and unreasonable denunciation of the army, alienated the whole body of Spanish officers from the cause of the Republic, it is probable that Carlistism would have been crushed in its infancy. But the discontent of the army assumed the proportions of treason, and Carlistism grew, not of its own strength, but because the men who commanded the national army nursed the movement instead of crushing it. For their treason there can be no justification, but no reasonable man can approve of the policy adopted by the fanatics of the republican party, which provoked the hostility of the army. Not content with a reasonable liberty they sought to annihilate government and reduce the Spanish nation to an aggregation of little communes without cohesion, and so wipe out that grand Spanish nationality, built up at such a terrible cost of blood. Spain in the past fulfilled a great mission, and no one who understands the value of the work done by her can wish her to disappear from the list of nations—a fate that would seem to threaten her should the fanatics of reaction or of reform obtain the control of her destiny. The men who sought to destroy the work of ages disappeared at Carthage, and in the interest of humanity it is to be hoped that the party that seeks to turn back the wheels of progress may soon meet with final overthrow.

Disraeli and the English Conservatives.

A foreign newspaper informs us that some of the friends of Mr. Disraeli are proposing to present him with a "very valuable testimonial." Before Mr. Gladstone retired from his office it was intended to make him the subject of a similar courtesy. It is not known whether Mr. Disraeli will accept the proposed gift or not. At the same time it is curious to observe that the English journals in announcing this fact make no comment upon the propriety of the offer. In other words, while it was looked upon as a serious political scandal for the President of the United States, when he was General of the Army and before he became President, to accept the present of a House and other valuable property for his services during the war, in England it is not thought unbecoming for the Prime Minister, who controls the patronage and resources of a great kingdom, to be under pecuniary obligations to party followers. But this matter only leads us to consider many other rumors recently circulated to the effect that Disraeli proposes to retire from public life. He has been in ill health for some time. He complains of bronchitis and other ailments. He is said to fret under the care of official business. His management of the House of Commons during this session has been marked with blunders which form no consummate a master of political tact can only indicate a falling off of his natural powers. Furthermore, Mr. Disraeli is now an old man. His life has been one of excitement and labor. He is older than Mr. Gladstone, his rival, who retired the other day from sheer desire to find rest. Mr. Disraeli now occupies the position for which he has given all the years of a long and laborious life. He will not resign the prize until compelled to do so by infirmity and years. It is in obedience to these inexorable demands, if we may accept the statements of the English press, that he proposes to surrender the Ministry of England and the leadership of the tory party.

The retirement of Mr. Disraeli from public affairs will take out of this generation one of its most interesting and conspicuous characters. As to the effect upon the party it is difficult to prophesy. Mr. Disraeli has held the tories together since the death of Lord Derby, in spite of many adverse influences. He was never thoroughly at home with the leaders of that rich, aristocratic and exclusive organization. A plebeian from an alien race, without natural sympathy with the institutions of England or the English character, it seemed to be the irony of politics that he should be called upon to lead a party which represented the proudest traditions of the English name. His predecessor, the Earl of Derby, was a representative of one of the oldest and noblest houses in the realm. High noblemen, dukes and earls, descendants of men who had come over to England with the Conqueror and fought in the wars of the Roses, and who had given counsel to Elizabeth, did not kindly accept the leadership of a man whose ancestors were at that time straying in the Southern lands under religious and social ostracism. Mr. Disraeli has held his power at the head of the tory party by the sheer force of intellect, and the question arises whether his successor will wield equal influence.

Who will succeed Disraeli, and what will come after him? Gossip points to many statesmen. We are told the Duke of Richmond, the leader of the tory party in the House of Lords, may be an available chief. The Duke of Richmond is little more than a name, and is the leader of the tory lords because of his name. The Earl of Derby probably stands at the head of the tory party, not only from his rank, but from his acquirements and experience and the general confidence felt in his capacity by the English people. Whether Lord Derby is conservative enough for the tory party is a problem. Next to Lord Derby we have the Marquis of Salisbury, a man of high gifts, who outshined under Mr. Disraeli's generalship before, who came into the new Cabinet reluctantly, who has been publicly rebuked by his chief and who has never failed to express his indifference and almost contempt for the leadership of Mr. Disraeli. The Marquis of Salisbury is fitted by intellect and experience and rank to lead the tory party; but his opinions are too advanced on many questions to make him a serviceable statesman. Time may temper these views, as it has tempered those of others—of Mr. Disraeli, who became the career of a conservative by the expression of extreme radical ideas, and of Gladstone, who was once a stern, unbending tory. In the House of Commons it is difficult to know who will succeed Mr. Disraeli. Sir Stafford Northcote has been regarded, until the last session, as a moderate, safe man. In the recent financial debates he has shown unusual capacity. Mr. Gathorne Hardy has also much power with the House. There are other rising men in the Cabinet who are winning distinction from day to day, but there is no one man who is competent to take the place of the ailing leader and to thoroughly succeed him not only in the allegiance of the party but in the confidence of the English people.

SOME PEOPLE would persist in celebrating the national anniversary yesterday instead of to-day, because it was the real, while this is merely the legal holiday. The wicked always contrive to get more than their share of the rain which falls alike upon the just and the unjust. The usual number of independence accidents are reported.

DIVORCED.—To be divorced evidently "runs in the family" in some quarters. How otherwise can any one account for a circumstance so notable as that in a case on trial last week in the Marine Court? Every witness examined on Wednesday, man or woman, had been divorced. There were five of them—all more or less nearly related to one another—and of various ages; fathers and sons and daughters, sisters, brothers, cousins; all married, and, though married, yet neither husbands nor wives, but divorced people. As they are all related it might be a fair inference that the same infirmities of temper ran round the circle and led to the same result in all these cases. Or, is it rather that experience had shown in the case of one how preferable was this remedy to the continuance of a union that no longer had the sanction of happy hearts? From whatever cause, the fact arises and points to queer conditions in some corners of society.

Mayor Wickham Surely Going.

It appears that the Prefect of the Seine, who is, in fact, the Mayor of Paris, has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London to visit the British metropolis, and this news will naturally not be without its effect on the determination of our Mayor in regard to the invitation to make the same visit. It is understood that Mr. Morrissey, since the news came that the Mayor of Paris will be there, has been very desirous to go with Mayor Wickham in order to utilize a large French dictionary recently purchased by him. Doubtless, therefore, it may be anticipated that, now that the Rapid Transit Commissioners are appointed, His Honor will set out as soon as he has made arrangements for the procession of the 12th of July.

The apprehension that this purpose had been abandoned by His Honor has been viewed with alarm by many of our distinguished public citizens. We do not see that His Honor need even wait for the purpose of reviewing the Orange men on the 12th of July; for it is well known that Governor Tilden has purchased a fine suit of orange, trimmed with blue, in which, on horseback, he will review the descendants of the men who fought the Battle of the Boyne. And it is more important that Governor Tilden should perform this work than Mr. Wickham, because he is a candidate for the Presidency, and is just now ready to review any body of men, Orangemen or Ribbonmen, Frenchmen or Germans or Spaniards, anybody, in fact, except the old American Club, with whom the Governor is not upon reviewing relations. Now that we are to have an exciting struggle over Tammany Hall an easy-minded man like Mayor Wickham would find much comfort in the repose of the Strand and Fleet street. Why should an orator of so much eloquence, a story teller of so much humor, a ballad singer of so much harmony, a statesman of so much profundity of thought—why should this first gentleman of the age be doomed to sit by and listen to a barking Tammany quarrel when he might be riding up Pall Mall in an open barouche carrying in his hands the flag of his country and shouting defiance to the British lion and to the combined tyrannies of Europe in the name of a free and independent republic?

More than all, his brother Mayor, Stokley, of Philadelphia, commonly called in the high circles of that town "Bill Stokley," the head of the city Ring, is also about to visit Europe to talk to the Lord Mayor about the Centennial. Now the great danger is that if we allow Bill Stokley to go while our own Bill stays at home the impression will take deep root in the English mind that there is only one city in America, and that its name is Philadelphia. These Philadelphians are a shrewd, cunning people and have long envied the glory of New York, and who knows that if Philadelphia Bill once has access to the ears of the British capitalists at the table of the Lord Mayor we shall not have within six months all our steamboat lines running to Philadelphia, all our trade transferred to that placid, pastoral city, while this metropolis will become to the metropolis of Pennsylvania what Communipaw is to New York? So that, even for the self-protection of our commerce and of our city's greatness, Mayor Wickham is bound to make this journey.

The Firemen's Pay—Shall the Difficulty Be Renewed?

The wrangling between Mayor Wickham and Comptroller Green for the past four or five months has been creditable to those officials and disgraceful to the city; but it resulted in no positive evil until it blocked the payment of the firemen's salaries. When the Comptroller, through malice, and the Mayor, through stubbornness, risked the demoralization of this important branch of the city government it was time for the people to insist that such puerile squabbles should cease. The abandonment by Mr. Green of his ill-judged attempt to return to the cumbersome single-warrant system in paying a force of eight hundred or a thousand men, would, it was hoped, finally end this particular controversy and restore a decent show of harmony and official courtesy to the city government. Mayor Wickham's letter acknowledging the receipt of the company payrolls seemed to court a truce. He congratulates and thanks the Comptroller for his concession, invites a conference with him in reference to these matters and promises cheerful co-operation with that officer in every reasonable effort to secure efficiency in the public service. This advance was the more becoming on the part of the Mayor since he was the first to commence the quarrel when, in his inaugural Message to the Common Council, he charged the Finance Department with inefficiency and obstructiveness. We regret to see that the Comptroller does not meet this Mayor's overtures in a friendly spirit. On the contrary, in a letter addressed to another subordinate officer of the city government, Mr. Green discourteously accuses the Mayor of omitting to perform his duty and of studying his own personal comfort and convenience at the expense of the Fire Department, and conveys an intimation that the payment of the men in money by company rolls will only be made this time "to avoid further delay."

There is, therefore, some reason to fear an immediate renewal of the contention between the wrangling officials over the June payrolls of the Fire Department. If the men's June money, now overdue, is kept from them it will be a more serious inconvenience than the delay that has taken place in the payment of their May salaries, for the reason that a portion of the money some of them received on Saturday last was no doubt used in celebrating the Fourth, and they will have all the greater need of their June pay. But should the late difficulty between the Mayor and Comptroller be renewed the latter will clearly be compelled to bear the responsibility. The firemen's pay for June was overdue on Saturday last as well as their pay for May; and the Comptroller, when he drew the company payrolls for the one month, could have drawn them for the other as well. The Mayor urged him to do so. The quarrelsome officials could then have snarled at each other for a whole month over the course to be pursued in the future without injuring or annoying the firemen. As Mr. Green neglected to pay the overdue June payrolls in the same manner and at the same time as the May payrolls he cannot now renew his attempt to change the

manner of drawing the warrants without accepting all the responsibility for keeping the men out of their money. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that he will reconsider the threat conveyed in his letter to the President of the Fire Department and will entirely abandon the effort to change the mode of paying the men.

The Pulpit Yesterday.

Many of the sermons delivered from the metropolitan pulpits yesterday were inspired by the day of which it was the anniversary, but we confess to much surprise at the narrow sectarianism and bigotry which most of them betrayed. The Rev. Dr. Bellows was particularly foolish and feeble in his opinions, especially in his arraignment of the Roman Catholic Church for opposing the use of the Protestant version of the Bible in the public schools. If the Catholics were in the majority in this State we can conceive of no greater wrong to the Protestant children than an endeavor to force the Douay Bible upon them. Why, then, should Protestant clergymen seek to do a wrong of which they would themselves bitterly complain? The Rev. Mr. Terry, of the Eighteenth street Methodist church, preached in a somewhat similar vein, but he found more to rejoice at in our institutions and was not so reckless in his statements. While we may doubt the wisdom of discussing the school question in the pulpit at this time it is a fair subject of remark, if clergymen think any good purpose can be served by its agitation. In the North Presbyterian church, in Ninth avenue, the Rev. S. B. Rossiter preached on religion and politics and set his clerical brethren a good example by simple pleading for more Christians as well as more patriots. Out of the city the same general topics were the subjects of the pulpit discourses. At Sea-Cliff the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of Washington, delivered an address on the results of one hundred years of nationality; but a great part of the sermon was aimed at the Jesuits, and the Pope and Cardinal were familiarly warned by the parson. It will thus be seen that a fitting occasion for a little patriotic preaching gave rise to much unnecessary and, some bitter discussion, and it is not likely that any one will be the better for it.

ANOTHER RAIN DROP.—Governor Tilden finds it necessary to give, through the Albany Argus, a formal bulletin about his health. When public men think their health a national theme it is a sure sign of Presidential aspirations. Wilson, Blair and Morton are constantly addressing us on this subject. So it was with poor Schuyler Colfax, who, whenever he smoked a cigar too much, telegraphed the "dramatic symptoms" and "the fears of his friends" all over the country. By the way, what a blessing to the newspapers and what a saving in telegraph bills to have Schuyler in private life!

JESSE POMEROY.—It seems to be decided that Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, is to be hanged. While there is no doubt of this lad's crimes, nor of his being a moral monster, it seems barbarous that a youth who can scarcely be held responsible for his acts to the full extent of the penalty should be executed. The only justification of imposing the death penalty in this case is in the fact that there will be one dangerous criminal less in the world.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

There has been treachery in a cold caught at Rimini's funeral. Mayor R. L. Fulton, of Galveston, Texas, is staying at the St. James Hotel. Paymaster Henry B. Reese, United States Army, is quartered at the Grand Hotel. Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is sojourning at the Hoffman House. Mr. Thronin has been imprisoned for one year in France because his dog killed a little boy. Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, United States Army, is registered at the Windsor House. Mr. Benjamin H. Ticknor, of Boston, is among the late arrivals at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. George S. Bantz, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, has arrived at the St. James Hotel. There is little doubt but that the Right Rev. Dr. Croke will be appointed Catholic Archbishop of Casael, Ireland. It is reported that Brigham Young is ready to marry all the Yassar girls at once—but the girls insist on separate ceremonies. In an "international match" just before our team reached Ireland the English beat the Irish and the Scotch beat the English. Hon. Henry P. Le Post Trenc, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has apartments at the Westminster Hotel. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,171,124; in 1871, 5,412,371. In the last census there were 74 persons returned as over 100 years of age. Lately they had tremendous thunderstorms in France, and it was noticed that the wild animals on exhibition were uncommonly intractable and dangerous. The newly organized Société des Anciens Textes Français is going to print into manuscript the best specimens of the Middle Ages language and literature of France. In England a gentleman was appointed second secretary of the British Legation at Rome, but upon the discovery that he was a Catholic the government requires him to resign. General Horace Capron, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture and subsequently filling a similar position under the Japanese government, arrived in Washington last night from Tokio, Japan. The state of Father Tom Burke's health is such that all hopes of his being able to preach the sermon at the grand high mass in the Cathedral of Dublin on the occasion of the O'Connell centenary has had to be abandoned. The London Academy pronounces Marion Harland's latest novel "From My Youth Up" to be on the whole dull, and it thinks that Mrs. Stowe's "We and Our Neighbors" has very slight attractions for any class of readers. "The London Publishers' Circular" proposes a book useful to editors, and that would sell well to the public, "A Gallery of Kings," to contain full biographical sketches and engraved portraits of all reigning sovereigns. With the amendment of putting in the Presidents or Chief Executives of the Republic this is a good hint to American publishers. Captain Mascini, of the Italian bersaglieri, never edited a paper in Brooklyn, neither did Mr. H. H. Bayard ever preach there; and this, perhaps, accounts for the fact that when the Captain was satisfied of the guilt of his wife he sent to Bayard to know where they should meet, and when they met shot him fatally. At Bayard's funeral a vessel was appeared and when the service was over swallowed a bottle of sulphuric acid. She was not Mascini's wife, but the servant whose disclosures had led to Bayard's death. At a meeting of the O'Connell Centenary Celebration Committee in Dublin great disappointment and regret was felt upon the Lord Mayor informing the members that he had just had a telegram from Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, in the United States, stating that it was unable to deliver the eulogical oration, as requested by the committee. The following was the telegram:—Bishop Ryan, St. Louis, to the Lord Mayor of Dublin:—Invitation regarded as greatest compliment of my life. Stern duty alone prevents acceptance. Letter explains."