

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 25 Broadway.—VARIETY, 8 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. FREDERICK THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M. BOWERY THEATRE. THE POLISH JEW, at 8 P. M. ROBINSON HALL. West Sixteenth Street.—Singsing Opera—GIROFLE GIROFLE, at 8 P. M. TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—Performance commences at 8 o'clock and closes at 12 o'clock. WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third Street.—BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, at 3 P. M.; closes at 10 45 P. M. Naumee at 2 P. M.—WOMAN OF THE WORLD. GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN. 4th Avenue, between 10th and 11th Streets.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

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 a little cooler and partly cloudy, with possibly occasional light rains.

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.

THE AMERICAN REFLEKES have had another pleasant evidence of Irish hospitality in a trip they made yesterday through the county of Wicklow, one of the most beautiful portions of the island.

THE TESTIMONY in regard to the death of a young lady and her infant at Central Park station, Long Island, is published to-day. It is the old, old story of error and shame; but it may be hoped that no dark crime has been committed.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.—There were three good races at the Monmouth Park yesterday, and the last was especially exciting. The winners in these events respectively were Pastor, Big Fellow and Aaron Pennington. As it was a holiday the course was thronged and the day's sport was heartily enjoyed.

THE STEAM CARRIERS.—How the good news was carried from New York to Niagara Falls, how the special train which served the Sunday HERALD was run upon its unprecedented trip, is graphically told elsewhere. The four hundred and seventy miles were made in wonderfully fast time, and the lightning HERALD express proved itself worthy of the title. A similar gratifying success was obtained in the delivery of the paper at Long Branch at the early hour of five o'clock in the morning. These feats of journalism are appreciated by the public, for whose benefit they are primarily intended.

EGYPTIAN CONQUESTS.—The expeditionary enterprise of the Khédive of Egypt in Equatorial Africa, under the command of Colonel Shaille Long Bey, formerly of the United States Army, has been very successful in extending the authority of His Highness, as will be seen by our special cable despatch. Colonel Long has arrived in Paris. He has added greatly to the pre-existing stock of knowledge concerning the Niam-Niam country, both geographical and ethnological. This information was not obtained without fighting. Two negro soldiers have been decorated by the Khédive for their bravery in support of Colonel Long.

A GOOD AVERAGE.—The aggregate city debt on the 1st of January last was one hundred and forty-two million dollars. If we add to this the floating debt, unpaid judgments and claims in suit it will reach one hundred and sixty-four millions. Then a deficiency exists in the treasury, owing to uncollected taxes and assessments of about twelve millions, making our real public indebtedness about one hundred and seventy-six millions. This on the basis of a million population is a per capita of one hundred and seventy-six dollars. The year's appropriations for the expenses of the government amount to nearly thirty-eight million dollars. This is a per capita of thirty-eight dollars. Our united debt and taxation therefore averages two hundred and fourteen dollars for every man, woman and child in the city. Who says we are not a progressive people?

The Currency Question as a Party Issue.

The Ohio democracy have given a great advantage to the enemy by reopening unseasonably a controversy whose further prosecution at this time tends to consolidate the republicans and divide the democrats of the country at large. The unity of the party will not be promoted by the firebrand which has been flung into the democratic camp. The Ohio Convention should have foreseen that their platform would provoke dissent and denunciation in the Eastern organs of the party, and that an internal war this year forebodes something very different from harmony in the Democratic National Convention next year. It was to have been hoped that the Western and Southern democratic inflationists would quietly have come around to the traditional hard money views of the party without being forced to a mortifying renunciation. Had the question been permitted to rest for a year or two a sound declaration on the currency could have been inserted in the national platform next year, and party fealty would have done the rest. But the Ohio blunder will carry the controversy into the National Convention, and the inflation democrats will surrender only after a hard fight in that body. The transfer of the quarrel to that arena is inevitable unless the democratic party is badly beaten in Ohio next October, and that result might be preferable to strengthening the democratic inflationists of the West and South by a local success on such a platform. If the democracy of Ohio should be soundly whipped this year the hard money men will easily have their own way in the National Convention. It is an unfortunate predicament for the party at large to be placed in. It is "between the devil and the deep sea." The loss of Ohio will encourage the republicans to believe that the "tidal wave" has been stayed and turned back; and, on the other hand, a democratic victory on an inflation platform will enable the republicans to use the same weapons with which they so decisively put down the democracy in 1868. A relapse to Pendletonism would be fatal, and the danger of such a relapse will be imminent if the democrats carry Ohio this year on their inflation platform.

The vigorous denunciation of this Ohio platform by the Eastern democrats will put the eminent inflationists of the party on the defensive. It is not very consistent with the pride of public men to be forced into a renunciation of their recent record. The inflation democrats would not feel humiliated by the quiet adoption of a hard money national platform next year, but an extorted renunciation is a different thing. Now that this issue has been made they will take a keen personal interest in the success of the Ohio inflationists. A large proportion of the democratic Senators gave their ardent support to the inflation bills last year. They will resist an open attempt to read them out of the party, and be likely to make strenuous exertions to ward off a public rebuke. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, were among the foremost champions of inflation in the debates last year. They were zealously supported by Senators Johnston, of Virginia; McCree, of Kentucky; Boggs, of Missouri; Goldthwaite, of Alabama; Ransom, of North Carolina; Norwood, of Georgia; Dennis, of Maryland. And even Thurman, Stevenson, of Kentucky; Cooper, of Tennessee; Davis, of West Virginia, and Kelly, of Oregon, voted for Dawes' compromise bill, which is the law now in force. The only democratic Senators who were staunch and steady for hard money were Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware; Hager, of California, and Stockton, of New Jersey—three Eastern men and one representative of a State on the Pacific coast. The eminent democratic Senators of the West and South who were zealous of inflation in the last Congress, and whose inflation record cannot be blotted out or soon forgotten, will not patiently consent to be put down or read out of the party as recreant democrats. This controversy having been stupidly reopened by the Ohio democracy these men will feel constrained to stand by their recent record, and their sympathies and good wishes, if not their active efforts, will be given to the Ohio inflationists. If Gordon and Merrimon and McCree and the rest should be persuaded by Pendleton and Allen to go to Ohio and stump the State in September they will have committed themselves beyond the possibility of retreat. If, by their aid, Ohio is carried by the inflation democracy there will be a grand rally of the South and West to control the National Convention and transplant the Ohio weed into a broader field, as was done with such fatal results in 1868.

If the democrats carry Ohio this ill-omened controversy will be fanned into new fervor by the personal aspirations of rival candidates. Tilden's friends and Bayard's friends will strain every nerve to secure a hard money majority in the Convention, and the supporters of every Western candidate will be equally active on the other side. The nomination, as between the East and the West, will be controlled by the result of the preliminary struggle on the platform; for neither Thurman nor Hendricks will have a much better chance than Pendleton himself in a Convention which proclaims its unalterable devotion to hard money. Thurman has stood by and held the garments of hard money while it was held by the inflationists at Columbus, and he will be regarded as a consenting party to its martyrdom. Moreover, he has promised to take the stump, and will be compelled by his antecedents to dwarf and belittle the question. Hendricks is in no better plight. In the State of which he is Governor the democrats adopted an inflation platform last year without protest or opposition from him. Neither he nor Thurman has any chance at all in a Convention which reads in substance the New York democratic platform of last year. They resemble the temperance candidate who said that he was in favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its enforcement. Thurman and Hendricks approve of hard money in the abstract, but are not zealous to see it adopted in practice. The hard money democrats will apply to them the maxim, "He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." Their only remaining chance of success lies in the strength of the Western inflationists and their ability to bring the Convention to a deadlock on the currency question, when the

specie man might consent to take a candidate like Thurman or Hendricks in preference to a heresiarch of inflation like Pendleton. But the Ohio canvass, in the shape it has assumed, forebodes dissension and disturbance in the Democratic National Convention unless the democracy are badly beaten in that State this year. In that event a hard money candidate on a hard money platform will be the natural resource of the national democracy; but their defeat in Ohio will have broken the enchantment of the "tidal wave" which has of late so buoyed up their hopes and given them such a fresh infusion of confidence and courage.

The republicans are not likely to suffer from this element of distraction and division. They will stand united on the compromise legislation of last year. They will be too shrewd to reopen within their own ranks so troublesome a controversy. They are committed to specie payments in 1879, and as even Morton voted for the act of June 20, 1874, and Logan dodged the vote by absence, no republican politician will go back upon that act which settled the currency question in the republican party. On this distracting question the republicans are pretty certain to present a united front, and the democratic schism will turn to their advantage. The democratic party will be weakened by the Ohio election, let it go which way it will. They cannot lose it without a great loss of prestige, nor can they gain it but at the expense of a great internal feud which will expose their National Convention of 1876 to the same perils on which that of 1868 made shipwreck of the party. The smaller of the two evils is a defeat this year in Ohio.

The Fourth of July.

That standard sheet which we are informed by the poet was by angel hands to valor given never reflected more brilliantly its gorgeous hues to its ancestral skies than yesterday, when the heavens smiled upon the flag of freedom and those who clustered around it. The Fourth of July was celebrated with more enthusiasm than it has been for several years, and our reports from all parts of the country show that the nation was in earnest in its holiday. This unanimity of feeling is probably to a large extent due to the recent centennial celebrations, which have made all the memories of the Revolution dearer to the American people. Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord, Fort Ticonderoga, Mecklenburg and Cambridge have been worthily celebrated, and prepared the way for an unusually spirited observance of the anniversary of American Independence, which can only be excelled at the Centennial in 1876. We rejoice that the Fourth of July is so well remembered, and that the Declaration of Independence which the festival commemorates is united with an equally emphatic pledge of union. In Augusta, Ga., a remarkable illustration of this fact was given. In New York all business was suspended by common consent, excepting such as was necessary to amusement. Many thousands of citizens sought rest in the parks or on the water, and in the night the sky was illumined with fireworks whose dazzling light eclipsed for the hour the paler splendor of the steadfast stars. Every kind of sport had its admirers; there were boat and yacht contests, races, athletic games, all of which are chronicled in our columns. Of course there were the usual number of accidents and fires, caused by carelessness, shadows coming to mar the pleasure of the day we celebrated.

The Water Supply of the City.

If there be any public want on which no necessary expense should be spared it is an abundant supply of water for the extinguishing of possible fires, and the health, cleanliness and comfort of our citizens. A great drought is liable to happen at any time, and the atmospheric causes which produce a drought convert all the woodwork of our buildings into tinder, so that great fires and a deficient supply of water would naturally happen at the same time. Droughts we cannot prevent, but we can so increase the supply of water that no drought can either create a famine of that indispensable necessity or deprive us of the means of promptly extinguishing fires.

This subject has been brought officially to the notice of the Common Council by a timely communication from Commissioner Porter and a message of Mayor Wickham. The recommendations presented in these documents were twofold—first, to increase the facilities for the distribution of water in the city, and second, additional preparations for increasing the sources of supply and replenishing the reservoirs. The message of the Mayor made it clear that the sources of supply were abundant if proper means be taken to make them available, and the communication of the Commissioner of Public Works insisted on the importance of laying new pipes and supplying new valves in the city during the approaching season, when the streets will be comparatively free from the encumbrance and impediments of travel and traffic. The necessity for action by the Board of Aldermen grows out of an act passed by the last Legislature curtailing the powers of the Department of Public Works, and requiring the authority of the Common Council to carry out such improvements. The proper ordinance was passed, and now the Department of Public Works should lay down the necessary pipes for a better distribution of water within the city limits.

A SINGULAR CASE was on trial in Brooklyn last week. The plaintiff brings an action for the recovery of a deed given to secure a lawyer's bill. The story of the plaintiff (a female) is that the lawyer gained a suit for her, and demanded twelve hundred dollars, alleging, as she says, that of this three hundred and fifty dollars were for the judge, three hundred and fifty for the jury, two hundred and fifty for the County Clerk and the same amount for himself. The lady must have had advanced ideas of Brooklyn justice or she would not have paid the bill.

WITHIN A FEW DAYS—ALBANY at any moment—a new voice may be heard whispering between the Old and the New Worlds. The "direct cable" is said to be on the point of completion. The constructors are now engaged in searching for the imperfection, having successfully grappled for and secured the cable, and they anticipate speedy success. The new link between the two worlds will be welcome. "The more the merrier," and let us hope, the more in number the more reasonable in rates.

The Rockaway Railroad Horror.

Another of those awful disasters, which seem more terrible when they come in seasons of pleasure, is reported in our columns to-day. The collision upon the Rockaway branch of the Southern Railroad of Long Island was the most appalling that has happened in the neighborhood of New York for years. The facts, so far as known, are that a train of six cars left Williamsburg for Rockaway at half-past twelve yesterday, and when at a short distance beyond Lawrence station collided with another train on its way to Valley Stream. These six cars were crowded by nearly five hundred people in search of pleasure, and the engines approaching, each at a speed of ten miles an hour, came together with fearful force. The cars were telescoped, and a scene of gayety and joy was instantly replaced by one of panic and horror and death. Eleven persons were killed without a minute's warning, and twenty-seven wounded, some of them, no doubt, fatally.

The only marvel is that the loss of life is not greater. The passengers, as usual, were packed into the cars and many were compelled to stand on the platforms. This was against the company's rules, we are told; but the company should have protected its own rules by providing sufficient accommodation, or refusing to sell tickets, if that was impossible. It is a common thing on all the roads running to towns near New York to compel passengers to stand by neglecting to furnish enough cars, and much of the fatality on the Rockaway branch is attributed to this criminal neglect. The custom of using a single track is also largely responsible for the disaster. These are general errors, resulting from a miserly and reckless system of railroad management, but it is plain that some one was particularly to blame in this terrible calamity. Two trains cannot meet upon a single track without the conductors or the telegraph operators having the responsibility. The company, up to a late hour last night, showed no desire to give the public any information, but the public will have the truth. Accidents such as this are crimes, and the criminals must be discovered and punished.

The Khédive's New Court.

The announcement that there has been opened in Alexandria, Egypt, a new international court of appeals, composed of judges selected by the great Powers, with Egyptian jurists in the same jurisdiction, is an event of more than usual interest. Justice in Cairo, so far as foreign residents are concerned, has been in the hands of irresponsible consuls. By a system of treaties, or "capitulations" as they are called, between the Christian Powers and Powers like Japan, Turkey, China, &c., which are not Christian, foreign governments have claimed the right to "protect" their own subjects, and to administer justice through their own agents and under their own flag. This right is, of course, undisputed in countries like Zanzibar or Madagascar or Morocco, where there are rude, half civilized nationalities, with no sense of justice except what comes from the arbitrary will of an ignorant sovereign. But when it is applied to governments like those of Turkey and Egypt, and we might say China—governments which, in many respects, are as civilized as England, France or our own—it is an anomaly that has led to abuse. The Khédive is a rich potentate, a tempting opportunity to adventurers who swarm around him. It has been a favorite expedient for consuls of other countries to plunder him in "the interest of justice." For a long time the Khédive has been endeavoring to reform this. He has asked the great Powers to create their own court by sending competent jurists, and this court he would protect by his authority and support out of his revenues. Consequently the jurisdiction over all issues between foreigners and subjects of the Khédive is transferred from irresponsible consuls to a learned, honorable and efficient tribunal. We are glad that America has a representative on this bench, and we are especially glad to note the opening of this court as a step in civilization.

The Militia and the Fourth.

The military display yesterday was not calculated to give very great satisfaction to the public who imagine that our citizen soldiers are a perfect military organization. About five thousand troops formed in line, but even this small body left a good deal to be desired in the matter of training and discipline. The military spirit evidenced by the men was above all praise, for it requires a good deal of self-sacrifice to undertake a march through the streets of New York under a July sun. Many of the regiments gave evidence of careful training and supervision on the part of their officers, and to these regiments all credit is due. But many others showed that there was need of reform in their direction. The evolutions the troops are called on to perform on a review parade are of the simplest kind, and we have a right to expect that the militia will perform them correctly. Some of the regiments yesterday did not seem to have thoroughly mastered the difficulties of the manual of arms. This is something within the competence of the least favored regiment to acquire, and we think a little attention to the matter on the part of the commanding officers would set the trouble at rest. Much as these defects are to be regretted, it is better that the real state of the militia should be exhibited in these public parades than that the public should imagine that a state of thorough efficiency has been reached. The display yesterday was on the whole creditable to the militia of this city, but it proved conclusively that there was plenty of room for improvement. We hope our citizen soldiers will do better next year.

AN EXAMPLE.—Two policemen who recently murdered an unoffending citizen of Philadelphia have been sent to the Penitentiary for nine years. Justice thus administered ought to have a good effect.

THE BROOKLYN CONSPIRACY.—The Beecher trial naturally attracted to it men of bad repute, such as Connor, whose story we publish. The charge which he makes against the honorable gentlemen who were counsel for Mr. Tilton will be received with general doubt. But it might as well be thoroughly examined and the public enlightened as to who the real conspirators are.

The Mayor's Journey to London.

One difficulty has often occurred to us in reflecting upon the Mayor's journey to London. It was who should go with him. Out of what material should his suite be made, for a Mayor without a suite would not be recognized in London. In a happy moment the solution of this great problem has come to us. Perhaps it is an inspiration, and in the formation of his suite we see that the Mayor has once again a great opportunity! New York is studded with remnants of unappreciated talent and greatness. There are probably more men of high character and extraordinary acquirements who are suffering from the want of appreciation in New York than in any part of the world. Broadway clusters with them. They may be found at all the free lunch counters on the Bowery, waiting in the anterooms of newspaper offices, idling around the doors of nominating conventions, attending theatrical benefits and seeking fame by becoming voluntary pall-bearers to available funerals. The unappreciated statesmen of New York are victims of circumstances which they cannot control. Now, the Mayor has an opportunity to give these men advancement. Take, for instance, Hon. Daniel D. Conover, who was once the master of New York. Nine-tenths of the politicians of New York think that Dan is dead, but he is really living and would make a fine member of Parliament for Kerry or Tipperary if he could only be introduced to public life under the auspices of the Mayor. And there is Nelson J. Waterbury, the Gay Fawkes of the democracy, who, for twenty years past, has been always on the point of exploding Tammany Hall with his little keg of powder and is always nabbed at the critical moment. There is Theodor Tomlinson, the successor of Henry Clay, who has been trying to reform this city for sixty years, but never gets beyond the organization of an uptown club. Then we have our stalwart old friend John McKeon, the companion and confidant of General Jackson, who, if he only had an opportunity, would bring back Jacksonian times to Tammany Hall. If John McKeon were only to be properly appreciated by the English, as he would be under Mayor Wickham's tuition, he would be the Lord Chief Justice of England in three months. Why should not John Cochrane—that cheery, bright, effervescent Champagne Charley of a statesman, who was once a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and who is now an available candidate for any position of honor or distinction—why should not John Cochrane have the advancement which a trip to England would certainly bring? Then we have Dick Busted, who has been living in seclusion since his retirement from dispensing Southern justice, the "glorious Dick Busted" of the past, and Rufe Andrews who is to Busted what Jonathan was to David, and who, failing to revolutionize the politics of New York, has taken to temperance and private virtues. Above all we have our grand friend Colonel Fred Conkling, with his brow like Caesar's and his Byronician scowl, who was twenty years ago a prominent candidate for the Presidency, full blooded, anxious, expectant, with youth power, beauty and vigor in his veins, who was a proud young scymore of the forest, but who has steadily been shrinking and shrivelling until his last public appearance was as a decoy candidate for Mayor, nominated by Oakey Hall and kept in the canvass so as to make the canvass a legal formality. We do not know a more suitable candidate for the throne of Greece than Colonel Fred Conkling, and we are sure that if the English could once obtain an idea of his true merits he would be nominated to that easy and soon to be abandoned post without delay. Therefore, for the glory of New York and a fraternal act to these unappreciated statesmen who now linger around our city, objects of sympathy and pity and admiration, let the Mayor not hesitate to visit London. Let him take these gentlemen with him as a retinue, and if he can only secure for them that appreciation in London which they have failed to receive in New York he will confer unnumbered blessings upon the city he leaves behind him.

Jerusalem.

The most interesting part of the planet, on account of associations which reach back into the mists of prehistoric times, is undoubtedly that known as the Holy Land. The whole country is only about one hundred and forty miles long, while it averages something like forty in width. Yet within that narrow space victories, defeats and revelations have been crowded which have been the impulse of civilization and the foundation of religion. Whatever we may say or think of the Hebrew family as it is represented in Europe and America at the present time, there can be little doubt in the mind of a critical scholar that the time has been when that remarkable family held the key to the world's future. The whole of Christendom looks on the soil of the Promised Land as holy, and there is hardly an acre, from thickly wooded Lebanon in the north to the desert in the south, that has not been the scene of some prominent and important event. What the Hebrew race is to become at some time in the distant future, then certain vague and not easily understood prophecies shall come true, is matter of grave interest and speculation; but so proud are we all of its heroic and privileged past that every hill top and valley, every plain and stream, has an inestimable value. Leaving its future, then, for time to settle, and caring less than nothing for its ignoble present, the religious bodies of Christendom some years ago determined to discover whatever inscriptions, monuments and relics of any kind remained after the ravages of centuries. To Great Britain was assigned the country lying west of the Jordan, while the land of Moab was given over to the spade, pick and derrick of American zeal. This land of Moab lies directly east of the Jordan, stretching along the shores of the Dead Sea, and is about fifty miles long by nearly twenty broad. It contains some very interesting remains, and discoveries of more or less importance are being made every year by persevering explorers. Their expenses, which are by no means light, are met by a commendable generosity on the part of churches and individuals. The American people are not much given to antiquities, because we believe more in to-morrow than in yesterday. The new rather than the old is valuable to us. As a general rule, we are quite willing to let the dead past bury its dead. But in

this instance the past seems to have a very decided relation to things of the present. It is no ordinary event to discover a tablet or a monument whose inscription corroborates the Old Testament story, and so far, at least, confounds the audacity of modern infidelity.

The English, however, have the more startling field of discovery. They have concentrated their efforts on the city of Jerusalem, and have managed to unearth important inscriptions and facts. The difficulties of this work are understood by few. There are relics which point to a variety of periods, and which must be carefully discriminated. There are ruins which the people of Israel found when they captured the country; ruins Herodian; ruins Roman and post Herodian; ruins Christian and ruins Saracenic. Now, in spite of the time and money spent in this enterprise, the English explorers are compelled to confess that they have demonstrated very little, while they have guessed at a great deal. They seem to have no definite idea as to the position of the Temple even, and cannot reproduce the ancient city with sufficient accuracy to give any satisfaction to the Bible student. It is impossible to tell the position of the fortress Antonia, or of the Tombs of the Kings. It is not known where the Pool of Bethesda was, or that of Hozekiah, nor where the towers of Hippicus, Phasaelus and Mariamme were. Even the site of Mount Zion itself is matter for hot controversy.

We have a conviction, contrary to the judgment of many, that a private enterprise is apt to be more successful than a regularly organized expedition. The latter is likely to use more ordinary methods and to lack the zeal and personal responsibility of the former. When business of importance is to be accomplished it can be more satisfactorily done by one earnest administrative man than by a cumbersome committee. We should hesitate to utter a word of criticism even concerning the efficiency of the expedition which is excavating in the region of Jerusalem. Still it occurs to us to say, in spite of the admonition of that expedition not to engage in or encourage any private enterprises, that a private enterprise is just as likely to make important discoveries as the not entirely satisfactory organization which has the work in hand. It is a pity that nothing can be found which will fix some important site, like that of the Temple, which will be a key to other important discoveries. We have strong hopes that the day is not far distant when new light will be thrown on these disputed matters, and when the Christian Church can have some definite conception of the city which to their affection is the centre of all things earthly.

White Trash.

"The bottom rail is certainly on the top," or very nearly so, in Washington, if we may judge from the action of a gentleman whose euphonious name is Smith. Hitherto unknown to fame save as one of a great family whose pedigree can be traced far back beyond the Hapsburgs, and to whose ancestors old Julius Cæsar was but a parvenu, Henry, of that stock, made his mark in the world's history as the shadows were falling on the closing hours of the pleasant June month. Refusing to accept the decree of the Fifteenth Amendment, making white men the equals of colored gentlemen, Smith boldly closed the doors of his hostelry in the face of a presuming "white trash," who sought comfort and refreshment in a place sacred to colored respectability. And now this "white trash" brings Smith into court to compel the colored people to receive him into their inns and society under the tyrannical provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment. Smith has our best sympathy in this struggle, and we think the man who pretends that there is anything like equality between "white trash" and colored gentlemen must be in a state of mind that would justify the authorities in Washington in taking active measures for the protection of the public by lodging this firebrand in Fortress Monroe until such time as he had learned to recognize the fact that "the bottom rail is on the top," and that he had better not try to disturb it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. J. Brace, of Hartford, is residing at the Everett House. The Sultan of Zanzibar in London is bored by anti-slave trade deputations. Professor William B. Rogers, of Boston, is sojourning at the Westminster Hotel. A tall old fiddler taken by the police in the streets of Paris claimed to be the ghost of Laganni. The Augsburgische Zeitung says that Bismarck's withdrawal from public affairs is an "indisposition eminently favorable to continued peace." Fashionable people in France now take their bathing houses with them from Paris to the seaside. They are made portable and can be packed in a trunk. There is to be a deaf and dumb celebration in Paris—orations, &c.—on the fingers, of course. All for the inauguration of a monument to the Abbe de l'Épee. Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, has received congratulations from Rome on his clever conduct through the French Assembly of the bill on the Universities. Captain W. Gienness, of the Twentieth regiment, and Captain W. F. Brown, of the Ninety-seventh regiment, British Army, are quartered at the Grand Central Hotel. In London a cab driver who would keep in the way of a horse-car was given by the magistrate the option of a month or \$10. Pestered riders in horse cars here might import that judge. The Paris Financial Journal is written up by five editors, who send their copy from their places of residence. In the number of June 19 the copy of each editor respectively was sent from a Paris prison. Banking is not so free over there. Queen Isabella, accompanied by her three daughters, and attended by two ladies of honor and two gentlemen on service, recently visited Mme. la Marquise de MacMahon at Versailles. The August company dined at the Hotel des Reservoirs. Recently the Italian Parliament passed a law for the suppression of brigandage. Upon hearing of this in Sicily the population organized indignation demonstrations, as people here do against prohibition laws. Brigandage is their most agreeable pastime. They are conservative in England. George Carpenter Hall died there the other day and left legacies to three servants. His housekeeper had been with him fifty years, his housemaid twenty years, and his man servant thirty-five years. To the first he left an income for life. A series of interesting experiments have been made at Toulon on board the iron-clad Marengo to work the rudder by steam power. By means of this invention one man can do in ten seconds what it required eight men to perform in a minute and a half under the former system. It is proposed in Paris to place in all the tobacco shops umbrellas to be hired out at a modest price, a small sum being required as a deposit until the umbrella be returned. In fact, about the same system will be pursued as is at present carried out in theatres and other places of amusements by persons who let opera glasses.