

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 332

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway—OUR BOYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M.

BAGLE THEATRE. Broadway and Thirty-third street—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE. Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—MINSTRELS and VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of 45th street—KATE KILNE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M.

TONY PARTON'S NEW THEATRE. Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Sixth street—DALLA, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE. Third avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets—MINSTRELS and VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Irving place—LEMONS, at 8 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, near Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY—THE WALKS OF NEW YORK, at 8 P. M. Miss Kate Raymond.

COLOSSEUM. Thirty-fourth street and Broadway—PRUSSIAN SIEGE OF PARIS. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL. Fifth street and Eighth street—CHAMBER CONCERT, at 8 P. M. See below.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth street—CASTLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.45 P. M. Mr. Harry Beckst. Miss Ada Dyer.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. Sixteenth street, near Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. New Opera House, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—LITTLE EMILY, at 8 P. M. George E. Rose.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street—GERMAN OPERA—LE POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU. Wachtel Opera.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway and Twenty-second street—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. No. 125 West Fourteenth street—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

STAIT THEATRE. Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1875.

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

THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—Newsletters and the public throughout the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West, the Pacific Coast, the North, the South and Southwest, also along the lines of the Hudson River, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads and their connections, will be supplied with THE HERALD, free of postage. Extraordinary inducements offered to newsdealers by sending their orders direct to this office.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The gold and stock boards adjourned at one o'clock. Gold was steady at 114 3/4-4 1/4-1 1/2. Stocks were moderately firm. Paper is worth \$7.33. Government and railway bonds were firm.

THE CENTENNIAL.—Governor Garland, of Arkansas, in his late Message to the Legislature of that State, took strong ground in favor of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. To this appeal the Legislature responded liberally and promptly. They voted fifteen thousand dollars, which, in the present impoverished condition of that State, is creditable. All praise to the Governor for his foresight and patriotism.

THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES are afraid of free speech, and it has been resolved to prevent all meetings of a character to excite disorders. Such precautions can only precipitate the disorders it is intended to prevent. If all parties are allowed freedom of opinion the expression of it will bring its own antidote.

LIBERIA.—After all a national debt is very like a national blessing, as has just been illustrated in the case of Liberia. If the Republic was without bondholders in England it would also be without friends; but, being in debt, the creditors are seeking aid and protection for the Liberians.

HENRY WILSON'S FUNERAL.—It is seldom the demise of a public man occasions such sincere regret and widespread grief as have been felt in the death of Henry Wilson. His unostentatious manners and ready sympathy with the wants of the people endeared him to the whole country, and his countrymen, forgetting all the prejudices which come from party differences, united to do honor to his memory when his life work was ended. Since the death of President Lincoln there has not been such an imposing funeral cortege in this city as that which escorted the remains of the dead statesman yesterday from the Cortlandt street ferry to the Grand Central depot. When conspicuous ability and tireless service earn such honor we need not despair of the Republic, for while the hearts of the people are responsive to the generous emotions occasioned by the death of the Vice President the American masses, as they always have been, cannot fail to be true to liberty.

Let a Mass Meeting of Merchants Be Held—Strike at Tammany Hall.

The general opinion that there can be no pure republican municipal government so long as we have a secret organization based upon the old Know Nothing, dark lantern idea of meeting in a lodge room, with grips and counter signs and pass words and giving absolute power over the deliberations of a party to an irresponsible political leader, is rapidly taking root. Thoughtful men who have studied the government of New York see that from the time of Aaron Burr to that of William M. Tweed we have had an influence which has been the source of endless crime and misgovernment. Now and then a reasonably honest man, as politicians go, like John Kelly, gains power and holds it for a year or two. By the inevitable tendency of the secret society influence corrupt gamblers in politics like Burr and monumental thieves like Tweed obtain power and use it for the destruction of public credit and the depletion of the city treasury. If this influence simply affected the personal character of the men elected to office, if it made itself felt only in the furtherance of individual ambitions or their antagonism, we could well conceive how the business men of New York could look upon it idly and let it pass, as they do so many things in our affairs. But the paramount effect of the dynasties of the Burrs and Tweeds who have controlled Tammany Hall is seen in the aggregation of our public debt, in the increase of taxes, in the deplorable condition into which New York has fallen in its sanitary arrangements, in the pollution which has crept into so many departments of its government, in the absence of all honest civil service, in the administration of its affairs, and in the still graver fact that, while New York is becoming every day more and more uninhabitable by reason of this mismanagement, the taxation increases from year to year until business men begin to fear that it will amount to confiscation.

Nor do we think that it is unfair for us to trace this evil to its root in Tammany Hall. If the democratic masses of New York had been permitted to govern themselves no such evil would have arisen. It is a mistake to attribute the mismanagement which we have seen so frequently in our city affairs to universal suffrage. The people of New York, whenever they have spoken with sincerity upon any question, have spoken for reform and honesty and economy in government. They showed this when they rose like one man, as it were, and insisted that New York, which had been cold and halting, and uncertain whether to go with the North or the South, should stand by the flag of the Union. They showed this when the Tammany Ring under Tweed, which appeared immutable, was stricken down, in spite of its organization, of the prodigious reach of its patronage and of the singular dexterity of the men who controlled its fortunes. They showed this in a conspicuous sense in the last canvass, when they protected the independence of the Bench in the person of John K. Hackett against the attempt to break it down and make it subservient to political influences on the part of John Kelly. Therefore the people of New York are safe to govern themselves if they are permitted to do so. But this Tammany Society has grown up by one false pretence and another, by subordinating every political influence to the wishes of one or two leaders, by giving its discipline almost military severity, until it became so strong as to practically control New York, unless in times of revolution like those which overthrew Tweed and Kelly.

But it is impossible to expect every election to be a revolution. The people are concerned with many things we cannot expect from business men and merchants—that political fervor which we find in partisans. We should gather the fruits of this last revolution and in doing so destroy Tammany Hall. This has been done by the merchants of New York, and we are glad to see that a movement has been made to that end under the name of the Committee of Safety. At the same time we think that this movement should be governed with wisdom and caution. We are afraid of "Committees of Safety," of irresponsible commune organizations which, in their name, recall the demagogues of the French Revolution, and tend to remind us of the "Committees of Seventy" and the "Citizens Associations," which began with the purpose of reform and ended by putting their leaders into office. Our trust is that the patriotic men who are at the head of the Committee of Safety will see this danger and avoid it, for they cannot fail to see that for the effect of the many dynasties of Tammany domination from the time of the infamous Burr to that of the infamous Tweed has been to make New York debt-burdened, diseased, infected. Therefore, the merchants of New York should hold a public meeting, whether they call it a Committee of Safety or not, such a meeting as that which welcomed the war for the Union and the campaign for the destruction of Tweed and Sweeny. Unless they do this it will never be done. For if our merchants—those who are largely interested in its prosperity and who feel the increase of taxation in their incomes—show themselves insensible to this evil, then what can we expect from the people, the poorer classes, who pay no taxes, and who do not feel, except in a manner so indirect that they cannot comprehend it, the results of this shameful misgovernment?

If the merchants of New York will only lead in this revolution there is no reason why Tammany Hall should not be destroyed. Let that work go on, whether by a Committee of Safety or not. We shall waive our criticism on the name if the end is gained. It must be clearly understood that the destruction of Tammany is not wished because its leaders claim to be democratic, but because it is an abuse in no sense representative or republican. It is a scandal upon democracy. It is the sure avenue by which peculation can always gain power. By the laws of New York the charter of the secret society which now controls Tammany is forfeit. It was organized seventy years ago "for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members." It was permitted to hold property to the sum of five thousand dollars, afterward increased to fifty thousand dollars, "for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benevolent purposes of affording relief to the indigent and distressed." Has anybody

ever heard of Tammany Society giving one dollar to relieve distress? This humane and generous purpose has long since been abandoned. Tammany Hall, which in the eyes of the law is a benevolent institution, against which no one can complain, has grown to be a secret political cabal, used by thieves and political adventurers for their own gain and power. It is to-day as illegal as gambling or smuggling. As our contemporary, the Evening Post, well puts it, "A more perfect perversion could not be conceived. If the Union Ferry Company, whose business it is to run boats between this city and Brooklyn, should undertake to build and work a railroad to San Francisco; or if an insurance company should direct its attention solely to the maintenance of an inebriate asylum; or if the directors of a bank should attempt theatrical management—in none of these cases would the departure from a legitimate purpose be wider than it is in the case of the charitable society of Tammany, which is now and for years has been nothing but a secret association of political managers." Clearly enough, therefore, the duty of the Legislature is to give voice to the will of the people of New York and to abolish this charter which has become forfeited by the acts of its managers. Let the men who go to Albany on the first of the year show that they will tolerate no longer a monstrosity like Tammany. If the members of the society are really anxious to continue the work of benevolence they can easily find means for doing this without meeting in a club room and calling themselves Indians and dancing around the council fire. But Tammany to-day, a chartered body, secret in its deliberations, governed by irresponsible political charlatans, is as much an evil as was the existence of the Jacobin Club, which claimed to make war or peace as it pleased, to control France by its mobs and to send to the guillotine the purest and best citizens of the Republic when they failed to do honor to a ruffian like Marat or a fanatic like Robespierre. Let a mass meeting of merchants be held. Let the business voice of New York unite with that of the independent press, and cry "down with Tammany Hall," and "down with every secret political influence which abuses the will of the people and enables speculators to gain office and power."

Our Cable-Letter and Our Paris Reading Room.

Our pithy letter from Paris by cable gives the literary and theatrical news of the gay capital; the activities of managers, actresses, artists and authors; the plans and programmes; the dissensions and legal skirmishes; the quirks and quiddities of the witty, contentious and irrepressible Gallic life. How ample a scene the cable sketches for us in its few lines; how filled with notable people; how well supplied with the indications of the kind of labor that makes an impression on the world! Offenbach being a manager; Rossi guessing at the sensational possibilities of Shakespeare; Paris determined to have the greatest of all circuses; two American prime donne storming the citadels of fortune; Worth, the high priest of the sublime in feminine attire, financially in danger. These are a few of the lively themes lightly "laid in" on our canvas of Paris life.

This cable-letter, if we may coin a word which becomes necessary to explain the modern steps in journalism, is now as much of a feature in the Herald as our Washington despatches. Paris and London are as near to New York, in a newspaper point of view, as Washington and New York were when the telegraph first became a system. In this sense journalism becomes an assurance of peace. It binds the nations together as it binds the States in a union of intelligence and peace. The Paris cable-letter, which must in time be followed by other cable-letters from the great news centres of the world, is a step in that path of progress which was marked by the opening of our Reading Room in Paris. This Reading Room, on the Avenue de l'Opera—in the very heart of the magnificent metropolis—is, perhaps, the best of the kind in the world. Certainly, there is none so attractive for Americans anywhere. Here are nearly two hundred and fifty journals—representing thirty-nine States—the best newspapers in the country. Here also are the principal journals of the cities of the continent. The American in Paris will find his country so far as it can be found in his journalism in the Reading Room of the New York Herald.

A Musical Meeana.

Mr. Samuel Wood, an old and highly respected citizen and millionaire, proposes to establish a College of Music in this city and to endow it with the munificent sum of five million dollars. In another column will be found the particulars of this grand and unprecedented gift toward the most beautiful of the art sisters. Music has made such immense progress in New York within the past few years that it may now be considered as one of the most popular studies of the metropolitan public. The concert hall and the opera house are more liberally patronized nowadays than the theatre or the lyceum. The liberality and enterprise of Mr. Wood will undoubtedly be productive of the highest beneficial effect in the interests of music in this city, and will make New York the centre of art. The native talent which is so abundant here, and which has languished so long for want of encouragement, can now have an ample opportunity to develop itself to the fullest extent. Many a great artist in the seasons to come may have occasion to bless the memory of the good man who established an institution in which the divine spark of genius in music was called into existence.

THE SCANNELL TRIAL came to an end yesterday, the result being the acquittal of the accused on the ground of insanity. It would be unfair to find fault with or even to discuss the finding of the jury, but it seems to us that the practice of the Courts, when the plea of insanity is introduced, is without coherence and that most of the verdicts in cases of this kind are based upon opinion and conjecture.

THE BROOKLYN RING is to be prosecuted, and there is some prospect that the prosecution will be effective.

England and Egypt.

Now that the English government has purchased the shares of the Suez Canal there is great dissatisfaction in Paris, as the special cable despatch to the Herald this morning shows, because the offer of the Khedive to sell them to France was not accepted by the government. All this is plain enough now that it is seen that England has made a characteristic move in the great diplomatic game for the spoil of the crumbling Ottoman Empire. In one of Flaniche's happiest bits of humor the alternative is put to a warlike old gentleman to pay or fight. "Up with your banners and down with your dust." England has lately been in a position analogous to that of the old knight. She has had the opportunity to display once more in support of the Turk "the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." But she has been loath to utilize the occasion. She has, however, seized the earliest opportunity to come "down with the dust" in the very practical shape of securing a property right in the Isthmus of Suez. It is declared in London that this purchase is political, and this gives it even more significance. Here is a case in which we see the modern commercial and financial system changing the whole scheme of the relations of nations to one another. England can now secure by purchase all that in another period she must have obtained by diplomacy or war. For what else does she want of Egypt if she possess the canal? It has been an admitted point of British policy that Egypt must be in the possession of England or of a Power in friendly relations with her; whence the support of Turkey and the recent announcement that if Turkey was given up England must occupy her greatest dependency in Africa, an announcement against which Russia made no protest, but to the spirit of which she rather consented. Is Egypt of any other value to England than for the sake of the route to India? The best opinion in England seems determined that the dependency would be rather an embarrassment than an advantage, except for this route. If, therefore, England secures, as is proposed, the full property right in the canal and nationalizes the property as she has done Gibraltar she will secure all that she needs unembarrassed by the encumbrance of the remainder of the Khedive's possessions. Such a result will be a happy stroke of British foreign policy.

Religious Press Tributes to the Vice President.

The religious press, at least that portion of it that was published after the death of Vice President Wilson, add their tributes of respect to the eminent statesman. The Christian at Work says that in his death the nation has lost a staunch patriot, a reliable man, a sound adviser and a worthy office-holder. Mr. Wilson was both a statesman and a Christian, and one of the statesmen who never brought Christianity into disrepute. With clean hands and a pure heart he passed away, leaving a record above criticism and a memory that will long be gratefully cherished by his countrymen. His last religious address was made to the Tabernacle Sunday School, Brooklyn, and to-day Dr. Talmage will deliver a memorial discourse on his life and taking away. The Jewish Messenger unites with its Christian contemporaries in believing that the death of Vice President Wilson is a genuine loss to the nation. He was no ordinary man, says the Messenger. His rise to civic distinction was due to his commanding personal character, and his career was free from reproach. His practical knowledge and untiring industry while Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate were no more remarkable than his sterling patriotism and inflexible integrity. He was religious in the true sense and had learned to bear with resignation profound domestic grief. His name will long be held in grateful remembrance. The Christian Union thinks the Vice President's death under the circumstances attending it and making it appear so sudden, when his speedy recovery was expected, will shock the country and disappoint the cherished hopes of millions of people, many of whom, though they had never looked into his face, yet loved him and confided in him as one who loved his country better than party, and subordinated all personal interests to the public good. Massachusetts has never had cause to blush for him as her Senator. If others enriched themselves at the expense of the country, so did not he. He entered the Senate a poor man, and a poor man he has died. Nearly twenty years ago he made a public profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church in Natick and remained a consistent member to the day of his death. He was also a friend of temperance, and during his whole public career set a worthy example of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. As a statesman, a Christian, a patriot, a true citizen and a warm-hearted, reliable friend, says the Intercor, the Vice President was outranked by none. He bore no comparison in intellectual force and culture with his friend Sumner. But to more than average talents he added the sterling virtues of industry, irreproachable integrity and a heart warm with human sympathy, which arrayed him on the side of justice and righteousness and made abiding friends of nearly all who came in contact with him. Mr. Wilson was a cheerful, trustful, happy Christian. The Baptist Weekly, after referring to his early life and his career as a statesman and an unflinching friend to temperance and to every other good cause, adds that, above all, Henry Wilson was a Christian! Blameless, courageous and active, he had favor with all men. His convictions were always strong on the side of virtue, and as a religious man he beautifully illustrated the highest graces of the Christian life. The Christian Intelligencer, in giving a review of his early and his public life, adds that his integrity was unquestioned and his patriotism was undoubted. He was always generous to his opponents. He disdained to sacrifice his convictions or his principles to win mere popularity. Mr. Wilson's life and the means which he used to attain successful eminence in it, says the Intelligencer, afford an example to the youth of our country. He was self-made by subjecting self to patient and persevering toil, and he commanded public confidence by the purity and honesty of his life and by an unostentatious but firm adherence

to the vital truths of Christianity. The Christian Advocate, having to go to press early, makes a brief note of the death of the Vice President, but reserves its comments for another issue.

"No Sator Ultra Creptidam."

When the gentle Henry Bergh, leaving for a moment his unrelenting pursuit of the shooters of pigeons or relaxing his efforts to persuade cruel cab drivers and ruthless raiters to Avoid the guilt of giving pain, seeks a new sphere for the exercise of his philanthropic principles, his zeal is not only apt to convert his principles to persecutions, but to lead him into the most ludicrous mistakes. The efforts made by a few gentlemen at Hackensack to establish the grand British sport of fox hunting appear to have completely driven the venerable philanthropist from his equanimity and tipped his pen with venom. From a letter to his confère, Mr. Kinney, President of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, we quote the following surprising passages:—

This impudent and aggressive relief to indolence is of aristocratic lineage, and to the tactics of the average London club man in particular presents great attractions, first, because it is of very high "ton," and second, that it expends his perfunctory body once a year to the semblance of physical exposure.

On a given day a number of habitual idlers issue from their do-nothing abodes and meet at a stated locality in close proximity to what is termed a "trap," or, in American parlance, a "stamp" room. The convention, all mounted on horses, and having imbibed sufficient air and liquid, starts for an open field, followed by a numerous pack of hounds, which locality, on being reached, a terrified fox is liberated from a box, and the dogs, horses and men scamper pell mell after the miserable animal. Now the fox, exercising that cunning for which he is distinguished, generally takes that route where his pursuers can do the most damage to hedges, gardens and crops, the consequence being that those noble "portemen" usually leave behind them an irregular track characterized by its widespread devastation. Sufficient injury having been done to the farmer and the landowner, the precious pack of men and hounds returns to their usual covers, dragging along a wretched fox as a trophy, and the following day the sporting papers print the "dramatic" and "exciting" details of the growing crops, just as the "Hackensack bun" was done.

If Mr. Bergh has ever visited the scenes he describes he must have associated with some very queer specimens of the "London club men" or the "habitual idler." "Feeble mind" and "perfumed body" are not pretty epithets to apply to the Dukes of Beaufort or of Grafton, to the members of the Pytchley or the Quorn, or the long list of gentlemen whose names, although they may appear in parliamentary annals or on the lists of noble charities, are forever damned in Mr. Bergh's eyes and subjected to his scornful vituperation because they are to be seen weekly during the hunting season in a godless sheet known to the ungenerous as *Bell's Life in London*, which advertises, under date of November 13, the following "meets" in the United Kingdom, viz.:—Five stag hounds, one hundred and thirty-five fox hounds, eighteen harriers, all, according to our letter writer, largely attended by "feeble minds" and "perfumed bodies." It would be impossible in the limited space of this article to correct all the mistakes or misstatements in the little extract we have given of Mr. Bergh's notion of a fox hunt; but one can imagine, for instance, Mr. Talley's expressions both of face and feelings, if, after a ringing "vieu halloo," "dogs, horses and men scamper pell mell after the miserable animal." Dear Mr. Bergh! if you had ever chanced to have had the luck once in your life to find yourself, well mounted, in an easy country, with negotiable fences, sailing along over grass land in the "first flight," you would have been spared an awful exhibition of yourself in the way of writing about what you do not understand.

Who own a good steed they know how to bestride, Who blind be the fences and brook deep and wide; With nerves that never fail, whatever the pace, Let what may delight others, their joy in be chase!

Our letter writer, in his lycanthropic zeal, may, perhaps, forget that the fox is the most destructive of vermin; the farmers, therefore, who join in the hunts he denounces have a reason for joy beyond the pleasure of the chase in their protected poultry yards; and, really, in considering the abstract cruelty of foxhunting, it does not seem of great moment whether the vermin is hunted and destroyed by dogs, or whether, caught by the leg in an iron-toothed trap during the night, he should linger in torture until he is clubbed to death by a farm servant in the morning.

It seems almost needless to defend a noble sport which has done so much to improve the breed of horses and to strengthen the nerve and give vigor to the frame of men in England; but it is well to remember that the grand old Duke of Wellington was a celebrated fox hunter; that the gallant cavalry whose resistless charge at Waterloo, whose brilliant riding at Balaklava are things of history, were led and officered by men who had learned their riding, their coolness and their pluck in many a hard run with the Pytchley, the Quorn or some of the hunting meets which take place four times a week during the season all over the United Kingdom; but then Mr. Bergh says they are—but no! let us not quote any more from that silly letter—we will drop the subject with Talleyrand's suggestion—

Surtout, point de zèle.— "We see what it leads to."

ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK has succumbed, the institution known as the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank having suspended yesterday. The loss to depositors probably will not be great, but the shock to public confidence occasioned by the failure of this and other banks will be almost irreparable. One of the worst failures so far is that of the Manufacturers and Builders Bank. The showing in this case is worse, if possible, than in the case of the Central Park Bank. In the latter case it was utterly impossible for the bank to make money; but nobody had vouched for the security of the institution, while as recently as the 12th of October the State Superintendent of Banking certified that the Manufacturers and Builders Bank possessed assets to the amount of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars above its liabilities. It now turns out that the bank will be deficient at least eighty thousand dollars. Naturally enough the public will desire to know how Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent, reconciles his certificate with the actual condition of the institution. The question is one which must be answered.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT SENATOR.—It seems that Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed ex-Governor English to the place in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Ferry.

Palpit Topics.

The death of Vice President Wilson will be made a theme for instruction to-day by Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, and by Messrs. Juten and King, of this city. The other pastors will continue to advance doctrinal or revival ideas and theories, so that there shall be no break in their discourses. Mr. Taylor will present the closing scenes in the life of Christ and His resurrection. Mr. Johns will take the events connected with the Saviour's crucifixion and resurrection and weave them into lessons of spiritual faith; and Mr. Lloyd will draw a moral meaning from Christ's stilling of the storm on the sea of Galilee, and will seek to inspire his people to greater activity in winning souls. Mr. Lightbourn will show the emptiness and folly of the bargain which gains the world at the expense of the soul, and Mr. Willis will make it certain to all that in following the Christian religion we do not follow a cunningly devised fable. Temptation has a ministry in this life as well as suffering or anything else. It will be Mr. Knapp's pleasure to-day to present some of the uses of temptation. Dr. Armitage will show from the symbol of Gideon's fleece how we may and should plead with God and His willingness to respond to our earnest entreaties, and to touch human hearts by His spirit and His word. Mr. Leavell will criticize a criticism of Paul, and Mr. Phelps will explain what it is to be saved. Mr. Merritt will hold up the young ruler who came to Jesus (as recorded in the Gospels) as a shining example of morality and as an evidence also that salvation means much more than a merely moral life. Mr. McCarthy will indicate what are the most essential qualities of love, so that our young readers who do not know much about this tender passion may learn something by attending. And then they will get some information also concerning the character of the present and the future life and the relations of one to the other, as well as have the illusions that attach to each pointed out; and Bishop Snow, who believes that the great day of God has begun, will make some guesses as to what the end will be. He, too, wants the people to hear.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ann Eliza Young is in Chicago. Lamartine is to have a statue in Paris. Hyacinthe is coming back here in the spring. A bronze statue of O'Connell is to be erected in Melbourne. Zoroaster says:—"When you doubt, abstain." Hoyle says:—"Trump and take the trick." It is said that Colonel Tom Scott has taken elegant apartments at the Arlington Hotel, Washington. M. H. Taine is lecturing at Geneva on the "Ancien Régime," the subject of his forthcoming volume. Marian Singer, daughter of the sewing machine inventor, has appeared upon the stage in San Francisco in burlesque. A dinner was given to Senator Christianity at Lansing, Mich., last Wednesday evening, by citizens of both political parties. Senators William Windom, Aaron A. Sargent, John J. Ingalls and Charles W. Jones left the city last evening for Washington. Emperor William keeps a French cook, and is said to study the bill of fare proposed by that functionary as carefully as one of Bismarck's reports. Mount Holyoke Seminary is principally devoted to the furnishing of wives for foreign missionaries. It has already furnished 115 of these wives. The Springfield Republican intimates that Moody and Sankey will not succeed in Philadelphia unless they claim to be working in the interests of the Centennial. Assistant Paymaster Zachary T. Brown, United States Navy, of Newport, on leave of absence, received orders yesterday to report at once on board the Cassik at Washington. Baron Edmond Rothschild and Count de Turenne, of France, are in San Francisco. These young men are reported to represent \$500,000,000 of property in and out of France. Religious intelligence in the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal:—"Her matches and perfect figure was a model, and never showed to so much advantage as when she knelt for baptism." Paul Morphy's friends believe that his insanity had its start in the strain upon his mind caused by playing many difficult games of chess. He is now in a private asylum near New Orleans. A maddened father is rushing from the room wild for revenge. He cries:—"My daughter, I go to avenge thee!" She clings to his knees and cries:—"All do not kill them all! Leave me—leave me one!" M. Thiers is said to fairly begrudge the time he bestows upon sleep, and as soon as the first hint of daylight is in the sky he is at his desk. His power of concentration is said never to have been greater than now. Ann Connolly, of San Francisco, aged seventy-three, has sued for divorce from her husband, Henry, aged seventy-five, because he had failed to keep the promise he made to her before they were married and give up tobacco. The father of Mr. Sankey, the revival singer, is present as a juror in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg. His home is in New Castle, Pa., and he has been a member of the Legislature and collector of internal revenue. The Boston Herald corrects its announcement that Guitton, the leader of the Fall River strike, has obtained a lucrative position in the Boston Custom House through General Butler. He had only refused a position as laborer. Charvost tells of a negro named Domingo in one of the French colonies, who, speaking of the advantages of the Christian religion, said:—"There was a time when I knew nothing of God or the devil, but now I know and love them both." Mr. Gordon Cumming, the Hon. hon. is a member of a venturesome family. His sister, Miss Constance Gordon Cumming, has written, under the title of "From the Hebrides to the Himalayas," a record of her wanderings, with many illustrations from her own drawings. The London Times correspondent at Mostar asserts that with the masses in the Herzegovina there is no political motive for insurrection, but simply class and creed oppression, and the absolute impossibility of obtaining justice for Christians from a Mussulman administration. The Chicago Tribune says:—"She was brushing his hair, and he enjoyed it amazingly. Rolling up his eyes he said, 'My dear, why was Columbus, when he landed in America, like me now?' She couldn't tell him and he explained, because he was tickled in being fust, etc." The Boston Journal says that when the war broke out the accumulations of Henry Wilson amounted to some few hundred dollars. When the war closed he was some \$1,500 in debt. No sick soldier was ever left un cared for if his pecuniary means rendered it possible to afford relief. Mrs. Mary Albert began business life in a little tent on the edge of Laramie, on the Plains, in Wyoming Territory. She had two cows and a calf. She peddled milk. She saved. She is worth \$50,000, rides in her carriage and her daughter is the most accomplished young lady in her generation. Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, left London last week for the East, to resume his researches in Assyria. He will be absent six months, returning in August. It is thought probable that he will leave England again in August to continue the explorations which cannot be conducted during the rainy season. The Russians have adopted useful sanitary measures in the cities of Central Asia. Hospitals have been established and public physicians appointed for the benefit of the natives; while during the cholera many persons gave their whole time to an organized work of disinfection and prevention, with excellent results. "These things," as one can readily understand, "the natives begin to appreciate."