

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—BOONDO DOG. BOWERY THEATRE—THE EXILES. NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain, and increasing east to southeast winds.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and strong. Gold opened at 100 3/4 and closed at 100 3/4.

Moses is still with us, and, painful to say, there is a possibility that he will remain permanently.

THE FARMERS' CLUB does not want any more English sparrows; but what do the sparrows care about resolutions!

AT ALBANY the One Cent Ferry bill has been favorably reported by one of the committee. It ought to be unanimously passed.

THE ABSURD PROPOSITION to impose an impost duty on American wheat received only twenty-eight votes in the Ottawa Parliament.

THE RAPID TRAMWAY COMPANIES are all working like beavers. The grand opening of the Gilbert line is announced for next month certain.

GLEN COVE, on Long Island, has acres of snakes, and, strange to say, the inhabitants are afraid of them. They ought to know them well enough by this time.

EX-CONGRESSMAN VANCE, whose disappearance some weeks ago gave rise to so many unpleasant rumors, has been found in San Francisco. He is said to be insane.

THE COMPARATIVELY LOW PRICES obtained yesterday for some of the choice property of the late Charles M. Connolly show that real estate is not going up with a very great rush.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has come to the rescue of the heathen Chinese. Orders have been issued to our war ships in the South Pacific to seize all American vessels engaged in the opium trade.

IN THE CASE of the Magenta explosion a pretty sweeping verdict has been rendered by the Coroner's jury. The owners of the vessel, the steamboat inspector and the engineer are all exonerated.

BISHOP ANDREWS, of the New York Methodist Conference, has decided that the licensing of women as preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The disappointed advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the General Conference of the Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

THE TRUSTEES of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, against whom judgments were given yesterday in suits in the interest of the poor depositors, ought not to appeal their cases, but pay promptly, so that the victims of their mismanagement will get a dividend as soon as possible. That would be the honest course and might have a good effect in the case of the trustees of the other broken banks.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY was gained by the people yesterday in the Senate by the passage of the bill compelling the Pacific Railroad companies to make provisions for the payment of their just obligations to the government. Two bills, one of which was a sham and a fraud, were pending, but the fair and honest bill was passed. The vote stood forty to nineteen, and of the forty twenty-nine were democrats. There is no doubt that the bill will pass the House.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre moved yesterday from the Platte Valley in a northeasterly direction into Iowa and Minnesota, preceded by rains that extend eastward to the Atlantic coast and from the upper lake region to Tennessee. Behind the storm centre with the falling temperature the precipitation decreases, but turns into snow or sleet. Unusually high temperatures attend the storm on its southern and southeasterly margin. The gradients of pressure are very steep on the eastern and western sides of the area of lowest pressure, indicating brisk and high winds respectively. The barometer has risen very rapidly along the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia southward to Georgia, with a temporary decrease of temperature. The rains are very abundant between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi, with a tendency to a relative increase over the lake region. Hence it is probable that a heavy rainfall will take place in the Middle and Eastern States as the storm advances. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and warm, with rain, and increasing east to southeast winds. To-morrow it will be cloudy, with rain, followed toward night by clearing weather.

Prince Gortschakoff's Reply to Lord Salisbury.

The Russian Imperial Chancellor's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular has been waited for in England with unceasing anxiety. It has come, and proves to be a politic, but energetic, defence of Russia's past action and present position in the dominions of the Sublime Porte. It furnishes without any trace of heat a series of answers to the points advanced by the English Foreign Secretary, and the first effect of the note is said to have been mollifying upon the English members of Parliament. In the view that a war with Russia would be a very ugly business, and that, after all, it is better to keep the peace, the English members may read the reply with complacency, but we can discover in it no balm for the wounds in English self-respect inflicted by England herself and which she is spending money in war preparations to cure. In Lord Salisbury's circular the grievances of England were for the first time formulated with an approach to cogency, but yet although specific exceptions to Russia's course were taken and a broader ground assumed for the English interests said to be endangered, the sum of the objections was a vague generality that the Treaty of San Stefano did not suit England, and, therefore, could not suit Europe. As may be imagined, the Russian statesman deals pitilessly though delicately with this evasiveness. England has, through the blundering of her government in neglecting to face the actualities of the late conflict during its pendency on the basis of her interests, left it very difficult for her to do more than grumble and fight shadows in her diplomatic correspondence now. This is, perhaps, the greatest difficulty in the way of an understanding. Even Lord Salisbury admitted that great changes must take place in existing treaties; but there is such fear that a fresh surprise is in store for England if she consents to anything, that to be called on to state specifically what she desires presents an unenviable task. This, after giving categorical replies to the objections of Lord Salisbury, is what Prince Gortschakoff demands in language whose fine politeness savors of cutting irony.

It will be remembered that the Salisbury circular objected to the New Bulgaria which the treaty creates that it would be a Slav State under Russian control. Gortschakoff points to Rumania, which Russia created, as an instance of the baseness of this fear, and to the Constantinople Conference, at which Lord Salisbury assisted. In that Conference the Powers demanded reforms for all that territory, and Turkey refused. The war which followed, and which Russia alone, of all the Powers, prosecuted, resulted, and an autonomous but not independent State was formed as the only means of carrying out these reforms. As to its boundaries, says Prince Gortschakoff, they are not definitively laid down; but we cannot see that he gives any promise of their modification in a large sense. His argument that Bulgarian ports on the Euxine and Egean would be more for the benefit of England than of Russia is a fine piece of argument; but that is not what England had in her mind. Yet as England neglected to state that she objected to Russia having the ports of a friendly if not vassal Power at her disposal we presume the Chancellor did not see why he should put his reply on that ground.

In replying to the nigging objections of Lord Salisbury to the provisions of the treaty respecting reforms in Epirus, Thessaly and Crete the Chancellor is on very firm ground. The new-born English zeal for the welfare of the Greeks could not be exposed more mercilessly than in his statement that the modest reforms which Russia demanded were carefully drawn so as to strike a happy medium between a claim for Russian supremacy and a total neglect of the Greeks. Lord Salisbury's objection was to the clause in the treaty which provided that the ordinances for the reforms should be submitted to the Czar. To whom else, Gortschakoff might have asked, should they be submitted? To England? England did not shed a drop of blood or spend a farthing to take the position which rendered the fulfillment of these reforms a necessity on the part of Turkey. In the same way at Constantinople last year England wanted reforms for the Bulgars, and now when the reforms are guaranteed she discovers that her new Greek pets "view with alarm" the prospect of their being carried out. The Chancellor does not say all this in words, but it is plainly written between the lines.

On the question of Bessarabia the Chancellor says that the freedom of the Danube is assured by the International Commission. There may be some satire in this, but the student of the late war will recall the celerity with which Russia practically closed the river in spite of Hohar Pacha and his fleet; and with friendly States on the right bank as well as the left—Bulgaria as well as Rumania—how much more quickly could she do it again? This is the practical view of it. In times of peace the International Danubian Commission can take care of the freedom of the river, and the treaty is made to obviate the necessity of war. With Bulgaria on one side and Rumania on the other what European object is served by keeping Russia out of the territory torn from her, without avail to Austria or England, as the late war proved, in the humiliating days of 1856?

In the English objections to the acquisition of territory in Armenia the Russian statesman talks bluntly. Against an impoverished State like Turkey what compensation can be had but territorial? And no one denies Russia's right to compensation. Besides, he says, with a frankness like Bismarck's, the territory including Batoum, Kars and Ardahan is held "so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war." Russia certainly does not pretend to hold them in the interest of England, any more than Bismarck holds Metz and Strasburg in her interest. It is the pride of the conqueror, who maintains his grip on what most might stand in his way

hereafter. The disturbance which the trade with Persia would suffer he proclaims to be moonshine, and with reason. The Germans in Alsace have not blocked the ways of commerce, and the great road builders through the Caucasus will not stop the passage of a bale of Manchester goods, if they are only cheap enough.

Prince Gortschakoff, it may be seen, relinquishes nothing, but makes the illogicality of England's position glaringly apparent. England, on paper, has been fighting in the air, and it is not hard work to dissipate her cloud castles, but the inexpressed or only muttered, though real, difficulty remains. There is a proof of this in the conclusion of the Chancellor's reply. "It remains," he says, "for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties (1856 and 1871) and the recognized rights of Great Britain and the other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed." He wants a "practical proposition"—that is, he wants England to come down out of the clouds of passion and say definitely what she wants. What she wants, if she states it all, Russia will not grant. Russia, we learn on high authority, is fixedly determined on what she will maintain, and it now is time to know what England can formulate as the things she will exert her force not to permit. This is the situation as between these Powers, but we cannot close without calling attention to the Chancellor's fine irony at "the pleasure" with which he learns of England's desire for "good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations." How could anybody quarrel over such desirable objects for everybody?

Secretary Sherman and the Bankers. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is spending a few days in this city, held an interview with some of our leading bankers yesterday. Like the recent conference between the bankers and a visiting subcommittee of the House it was meant to be confidential, and in this instance the secrecy has doubtless been better guarded than it was before. The alert and prying newspaper reporters, who are never idle on such an occasion, have done their best at pumping participants in the conference; but these wary men have revealed nothing to repay so much industry and trouble. They either repeated to the reporters things which everybody who attends to such subjects already knew or they gave utterance to wild and rubbishy opinions which no intelligent banker would be willing to have published as coming from him.

Assuredly no man of intelligence, whether banker or not, could have expected to be listened to with respect when he talked so much at random as to say that the Treasury needs to provide gold for the redemption of eight hundred millions of paper currency. There is no such amount in circulation. In his conference with the Finance Committee of the Senate Secretary Sherman made "the aggregate of greenbacks and bank notes about six hundred and forty-three million dollars," which is, of course, substantially correct. A banker who states it as eight hundred millions proves that anything he may say on the resumption question is rubbish.

It is equally wild and rubbishy to talk of the necessity of the Treasury having a gold reserve large enough to redeem the whole paper circulation of the country. It will have no occasion to redeem anything but such of the outstanding greenbacks as may be offered. The greenbacks will still continue to be a legal tender. The banks can employ them to redeem their notes and pay their depositors after resumption precisely the same as before resumption. The greenbacks will perform the same function in our currency that Bank of England notes do in the currency of Great Britain. The Resumption act contemplates the retention of three hundred millions of them in current use, and when they are at par they will be as good as coin for every purpose except that of paying foreign balances. It is, therefore, foolish and extravagant for anybody to talk about the national banks being required to pay their notes in gold as a consequence of resumption by the government. The Secretary of the Treasury undoubtedly needs a considerable addition to his present stock of coin, and if the bankers choose to be helpful they can aid him in acquiring it on easy and reasonable terms. The Resumption law permits him to acquire it by the sale of five per cent bonds, or four and a half per cent bonds, or four per cent bonds. He would be glad of the co-operation of the bankers in enabling him to accumulate the needed coin economically by disposing of the last named description of bonds.

Collisions in New York Waters. Almost every week of late brings its collision on the rivers or in the bay. We are aware that no schedule of rules will stop them completely, for human discretion must have a large margin inside of all regulations, and that insures rashness in some individuals and the reverse in others. A long career of piloting without accidents should show us a very desirable pilot, and generally does, but it is not infrequently happens that a veteran pilot errs through over-confidence. If he escapes in a hazardous run or turn which he undertakes for the first time he is tempted to do it again. We cannot precisely make up our minds in relation to the responsibility for the collision between the steamer St. John and the tugboat Only Son, the statements of both parties are so completely at variance in describing the affair. But there was a manifest violation of the rules of the river on one side or the other. The trouble is that in such cases no one is punished. There may be a suit for damages, but that only decides a trumpety question of a few hundred dollars, without any regard to the danger to human life. The rules for river navigation are, we believe, ample, if followed, to avoid nine out of ten of the collisions that happen. These rules would be regarded with more respect if there was a personal physical penalty of imprisonment applied to their flagrant non-observance. At the same time we think that American ingenuity might study with profit to devise means for making sound and light

signals more perfect. Here are busy thoroughfares with all sorts of craft passing in every imaginable direction by day and night; but the machinery for conveying warnings of movements is far short of what it should be.

The New Tariff Bill. The debate on this important measure opened yesterday with the delivery of Mr. Wood's speech, and is likely to continue for the ensuing two weeks. The opposition to the bill, except in details which may be amended, will come chiefly from the advocates of protection, although the protected interests have but little reason for dissatisfaction with this bill. It is computed by experts that the proposed tariff will yield ten millions more of revenue than was collected last year under the present tariff. The process of calculation is so simple that anybody can understand it. The quantities of every description of goods on which the new duties are to be laid are accurately recorded year by year by the customs officers. The committee, as the basis of their labors, ascertained the average amount of importations of each article for eight years—taking the last four years of business depression and the preceding four years of flush activity. No fairer mode of estimating the average of future importations could have been adopted, and on this basis the new tariff will yield a revenue ten million dollars in excess of that collected from customs during the last fiscal year. The estimated revenue from customs under the new tariff is one hundred and forty-one million dollars per annum, and this large sum will necessarily operate as a protection to American productions of the same kinds as those on which the duties are laid.

Aside from its bearing on the vexed question of protection the new tariff has conspicuous merits, respecting which there can be no candid difference of opinion. It will simplify the business of the custom houses and diminish the expense of collecting the revenue. The mere simplification of the system would alone be a great benefit. In fifteen years, dating from 1861, not less than one hundred and eight different laws were passed relating to the tariff and the collection of duties. This bewildering mass of legislation has so confused the subject and has raised so many doubtful questions and has called for such a multitude of revenue decisions that only experts of long experience can understand the existing laws. To sweep away this mass of confusion and substitute one clear, intelligible law which every merchant can interpret for himself without the aid of a lawyer or an expert would be a work well worth doing even if the main provisions of the present tariff were left unchanged.

There are other changes proposed in this bill which commend themselves to common sense. It will abolish the perplexing double duties or compound duties which run through our present cumbersome tariff. It is inconvenient and annoying to have both a specific duty and an ad valorem duty on the same article—so many cents on a yard, pound or gallon, and then again so much per cent on the invoice value, with this confusion further complicated by addition to the invoice of charges incurred between the place of purchase and port of shipment. Mr. Wood's bill avoids all this distracting complexity. There is no blending of specific and ad valorem duties. On every article the duty is either so much a yard, gallon, &c., or else so much per cent on the value. As soon as the importer receives his invoice he will know precisely the amount of duties he is to pay and a swarm of clerks may be dismissed from the custom houses. Instead of bothering with small charges while the goods are on their way a uniform addition of five per cent is to be made to all invoices, in order to avoid petty and troublesome questions.

There is simplification in another important respect. The number of articles on which duties are to be collected is diminished by more than one-half. On most of the articles thus dismissed the revenue is not equal to the cost of collection. The expense of the machinery for collecting the revenue will be lessened by discarding from the list of dutiable articles the vast multitude which do not yield enough to compensate for the trouble. Another change of a similar kind is the authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish some ports of entry and consolidate others when, in his judgment, such steps are expedient. There are many custom houses where the amount of duties collected is but a small part of the expense of keeping them up.

Mad Dogs and Philanthropy. Mr. Bergh's refusal to subject himself to the unpleasant operation of inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog for the purpose of testing the question whether there is or is not such a disease as hydrophobia is prudent and justifiable, although some exception may be taken to the grounds on which his declension of the experiment is based. Mr. Bergh thinks that the physician's offer might, without much impropriety, have been made to some "common blackguard," but is an outrage when proposed "to a gentleman." But then a common blackguard might not share Mr. Bergh's positive disbelief in the existence of hydrophobia, and certainly would not feel the same interest as is felt by that distinguished philanthropist in the advancement of the cause of science or in the protection of the canine species. Besides, according to Mr. Bergh's theory, hydrophobia is a sort of imaginative disease, the result of prejudice or ignorance combined with fear, and while his own well established intelligence and courage would protect him against any such disaster the proposed experiment would not be satisfactory if applied to a less positive and self-reliant subject. A "common blackguard," however boastful at the outset, might, after inoculation, recall the fact that children and animals who cannot be influenced by the "popular prejudice" in regard to the controverted disease have been bitten and died the horrible death, and might, like the condemned criminals who, as Mr. Bergh alleges, have caught cholera or scarlet fever from their imaginations, only add another to the numerous

AMUSEMENTS.

STERNWAY HALL—MUSIC AND RECITATION. An excellent audience assembled at Sternway Hall last evening to enjoy an entertainment provided by a number of public spirited Italian gentlemen for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a monument in memory of the late King Victor Emmanuel. In this worthy object, well known professors and amateurs of music, and the music given by the latter, was assisted by several of the best vocalists of the city. The performance, however, was one of much higher than the usual concert grade, and accordingly attracted all who expected to hear only the imperfect efforts of amateur performers. The programme consisted of selections from Mercadante, Verdi, Puccini, Donizetti, Bellini, Rossini and Gounod, and the music given by the latter, was assisted by several of the best vocalists of the city. The performance, however, was one of much higher than the usual concert grade, and accordingly attracted all who expected to hear only the imperfect efforts of amateur performers. The programme consisted of selections from Mercadante, Verdi, Puccini, Donizetti, Bellini, Rossini and Gounod, and the music given by the latter, was assisted by several of the best vocalists of the city.

MUSIC AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Maggie Mitchell to-night plays "Little Barefoot" at the Standard Theatre. It is one of the most charming sketches on the stage, and it may be ranked as among the best of her strong dramatic characteristics. "Diplomacy" at Wallace's and "Celebrated Case" at the Union Square Theatre crowd the neighborhood with carriages. At half-past ten o'clock a strange sight might be imagined that somebody was going to be married. At the Grand Opera House to-night "Il Trovatore" is to be given, with Mr. C. Fritsch as Manrico, Mr. A. Blum as Count de Luna, Mme. Anna Granger Dow, Miss Adelaide Randall and a well chosen cast and chorus. The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" methods at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon promises to be largely attended, especially by the ladies. It commences at half-past one P. M. and ends in time to permit suburban residents to reach home before dark. The play is worth seeing. The Boston version of "The Exiles" will be presented at Booth's Theatre to-night. The spectacular effects are said to be very fine. Money has been freely expended on new costumes and scenery. The cast will be nearly the same as that which made the piece so successful at the "Hub." Mrs. Laura S. Webb Richards will give a dramatic reading this evening at Lyric Hall, on Sixth avenue, which will embrace several of her own poems, besides selections from Whitier, Tennyson, Poe, Macaulay and Byron. Her recitation of "The Immortality" enlightening the darkness of "Custer's Immortality." To-morrow afternoon Theodore Thomas and his orchestra of eighty-five performers give their sixth and last public appearance at Sternway Hall. Mrs. E. A. Ogden (her first rehearsal in New York) and Mr. Max Planer are the soloists. The programme embraces selections from Mendelssohn, Weber, Liszt, Wagner and Beethoven. "Our Aldermen" is the feature of this evening at the Park Theatre, and gossip by those who have witnessed the rehearsal is indicative not only of an interesting performance, but a very full house. If the local hits are as amusing as the name of the play suggests that they may be, Messrs. Rauberg, Teige and Bubeloff among our curiothe politicians will find themselves nicely barbed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reakin's health is improving. Ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. G. C. Sumner, the new democratic Mayor of Hartford, is thirty-seven. The Philadelphia Bulletin grows reckless when it speaks of Stewart's She-lag. Metastaser never painted a woman. Probably because woman paid themselves. The Chinese commander of the Legion of Honor has finger nails four inches long. That beats the old record. Minnesota has a tramp who has been on the road for thirty years, and has been all over the world. He is a German. Professor Riley, of Missouri, will enter upon his duties as entomologist of the Agricultural Department on Saturday. "Congressman Kelly," tall, angular and with a voice like an avial chorus, is very quiet, and looks as sad as a Philadelphia newspaper. General Sewell arrived home at Lake Charles, La., on Sunday. He is very reticent and is waiting for Special Commissioner Adams. The name of the Assam (Cochin China) High Mandarin of Public Works is Hain-Yan-Van; and hain-Yan-Van any relations in New Jersey? A Stockton (Cal.) hen has taken charge of a litter of motherless pigs. Surely, after this, Mr. Forster ought to be reconciled to his party. Hiram A. Weeks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a former director of the Merchants' National Bank of that place, is reported to have absconded, taking \$43,000 of trust and borrowed funds. A boarder in Twenty-sixth street, who had been out late the night before, came down to breakfast yesterday morning, and looking at the salt mackerel said, "I'm singest when it shad." Miss Hogarth, the sister-in-law of Charles Dickens, and Miss Dickens, his eldest daughter, are collecting his letters for publication. They request those who have any of special interest to communicate with Miss Hogarth, at No. 11 Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W. Mark Hopkins, the Treasurer and brains of the Central Pacific Railroad, who died childless, leaving fifteen millions, were shabby clothes, dug his own garden, picked up bits of old iron when he saw them, worked until two o'clock in the morning, wore more on a page than most business men put on shoes, and paid \$35 a month rent. His adopted son Tim is at college. Mr. Cornell Jewett has arrived at Philadelphia from Europe and is now en route for Washington. He explains his object in visiting the United States to be to perfect a proposed American ocean cable organization to secure the independent cables in the interest of the government and its people. He also proposes, he says, to inaugurate a conservative party in the United States to support the policy of President Hayes and the resumption of specie payments upon the basis of the gold and silver dollar. General James Shields, who has been the subject of so much turmoil in Congress, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, 1810; came to this country in 1830; settled in Illinois; was a legislator and judge; was studied by Polk Commissioner of the General Land Office; was made Brigadier General for the Mexican war; was shot through the lungs, but recovered; fought at Chapultepec barbed and in his shirt sleeve, without a horse; was again wounded; rescued from capture a lady and her daughter in the night by a secret and disobedient ally; became Senator from Illinois; was afterwards beaten by Lyman Trumbull; went to Minnesota; was, as a farmer, elected therefrom to the Senate of the United States as a democrat; became a Brigadier General in the Union army; succeeded Lander; drove out Stone-wall Jackson while Fremont was pursuing Jackson through the Shenandoah, both federal Generals being victims of a war department; was nominated for Major General, but was not confirmed, and removed to a farm in Missouri, where he has since lived on a pension raised from \$31 to \$50 a month. He is five feet eight inches tall; has a swarthy face and dark hair; speaks fluently, and is a little visionary, enthusiastic and adventurous.

OBITUARY.

JOHN G. LAMBERSON. Mr. John G. Lamberson died suddenly at No. 224 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, of apoplexy of the heart. He was at the time in the office of an acquaintance spending the day with a friend, who suddenly seized with pains in the region of the heart, he sat down on a sofa and in a few minutes was a corpse. Coroner Flanagan was notified, and gave a permit to the deceased's master to bury the body at the deceased's late residence, corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-sixth street. Mr. Lamberson was sixty-three years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and was a well known figure for a long time. He held different positions of trust, and was District Attorney of Queens County, N. Y., for several years, and was a member of the New York Bar. He was a man of high character and had since practiced law here. He was a Mason, and had a large circle of friends.

REV. A. A. BROWN, C. S. P.

The Rev. Father Brown has suffered a great loss by the death of the Rev. Algernon Aloysius Brown, who died on Monday last in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He was a very promising member of the Order and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the church, Ninth avenue and Sixtieth street, the funeral service beginning at ten o'clock.

ROBERT A. WALLACE.

Robert A. Wallace, of the firm of Hurvy & Wallace, prominent carriage makers of Buffalo, N. Y., died Monday night, aged sixty years.

A. V. SMILEY.

A. V. Smiley, aged thirty-eight years, editor and publisher of the Louisville (Lewis county) Journal and Republican, died in St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, of an overburden of the lungs. He was formerly a member of the New York Assembly.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILROAD.

A gay party of gentlemen, mainly composed of the stockholders and officers of the Manhattan Beach Railroad, went on an excursion in the first train over the entire road, twenty-two miles, yesterday, thus formally opening it to traffic. The last rail was laid on a single track that the present double track, and the line on Monday afternoon. The excursionists yesterday consisted of sixty persons, including in their number Austin Corbin, president of the railroad, Treasurer D. C. Corbin, the acting Director, D. D. Barton, General Superintendent, and the following members of the Board of Directors—J. B. Upham, C. E. Flint, Alfred Reilly, George S. Davis, and under the supervision of Mr. Barton were conveyed in two cars to the site of the main depot at Greatpoint. This structure, which is a new course of structure, will be 100 feet by 60, situated on Quay street, at Sawbuck Creek. After the inspection of the progress of the work on this and other points, the excursionists made their way to the beach, and a quarter mile to East New York being rapidly covered. The company, after partaking briefly of a picnic at the house of Mr. Corbin, shall at the Metropolitan Hotel, continue on their journey, reaching the Manhattan Beach Hotel in forty-five minutes from the time of starting. The cars rolling smoothly. After a few moments' delay the trip was extended two miles over the marine railroad, and the excursionists, at the eastern point of the excursion. A momentary inspection of the sand used in ballasting the road was followed by a return to the depot, where Mr. C. Corbin made a brief address. The cars were then called into requisition again, and in fourteen minutes more the party were whirled to the Bay Bridge dock and from thence took boat for New York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Judge Douglas yesterday granted an order confirming of an order recently granted by Chancellor Hayden, of New Jersey, authorizing Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway Company, to purchase the outstanding bonds of the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, to the amount of \$22,500. The road, as it is well known, is a branch of the Erie Railway, and the bonds mentioned are guaranteed by the Erie company, while the remaining bonds, amounting to \$775,000, are the property of the Erie Railway Company.