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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 103

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE EXILES.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAR.
STANDARD THEATRE—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE EXILES.
PARK THEATRE—OUR ALDERMEN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—IL TROVATORE.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HELLER'S WONDERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A CELEBRATED CASE.
GERMANIA THEATRE—ASCHENBRODEL.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
BOWERY THEATRE—STAFF OF DIAMONDS.
LYCEUM THEATRE—L'AMI FRITZ.
STEINWAY HALL—THOMAS' CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—A CELEBRATED HARD CASE.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THE FUNNY BABIES.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—BRONCHO HORSES.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 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 partly cloudy or fair, possibly with strong westerly winds. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or cloudy and cooler.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and strong, particularly for the Northwest stocks. Gold was lower, selling at 100½. Government bonds were firm and active at the close, State bonds dull and railroads quiet. Money on call was easier at 6 a 7 per cent, closing at 5 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT has directed a review of the case of General Fitz John Porter.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS MOSES continues to enjoy the hospitality of our police. It seems impossible to get rid of him.

THE LAST SECTION of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad is up. Rapid transit—as far as the Park—will probably come with the May flowers.

BROOKLYN will soon become as remarkable for her illicit distilleries as her churches. Another one has just been seized.

THE BILL to reduce the freight on milk has been killed by the Legislature. Milk is not the liquid in which the Legislature is interested.

THERE SEEMS to be an improvement in the building interest. Plans for nearly a million dollars' worth of new houses have been filed during the week.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has at last been recognized by our government. It is to be hoped he will now recognize the necessity of restraining his border thieves.

THE DEATH of a woman from what is said to be hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a cat is reported this morning. The symptoms were the same as in death from dog bite.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE project in Brooklyn begins to look better. The commissioners appointed for the purpose suggest the sale of the grounds around the Navy Yard for about half a million dollars.

MR. BERGH'S ACTION in stopping a United States mail wagon some days ago has been approved by the Post Office Department. Government contractors have no special privileges to torture maimed animals.

A PITEOUS ENTREATY was made by the sugar men yesterday to Mr. Sherman to be rescued from the polariscope. They were informed that it was the horrible invention of the Ways and Means Committee, who alone can relieve them.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., wants a monument on its famous battle field. There are so many unfinished monuments all over the country that it is to be hoped Monmouth county will see that all the money is raised before she begins to build.

IT BEGINS TO LOOK as if we shall not have to wait until January next for resumption. The Senate Finance Committee is seriously thinking of reporting a bill providing that the legal tenders shall be receivable next July for all obligations not otherwise stipulated.

THE YACHTING OUTLOOK in Massachusetts this season is excellent. All the clubs are in good condition, and it will be seen, by the article elsewhere printed, the roll of their membership embraces the names of many of the most distinguished citizens of the old Bay State.

THE WEATHER.—The high pressures east of the Rocky Mountains extend over the Eastern Gulf and the Platte Valley, while the lowest extend from the upper lakes southeastward to the New England coast. Rains have fallen over this latter region and very heavily in places. The storm centre in the regions north of the lakes has moved somewhat to the southeast again, involving the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley within the area of its influence. High winds from the northwest and west prevail in the districts westward of the Alleghany range and north of Tennessee. On the Gulf coast the winds are from the south and southwest. A subsidiary disturbance, which was developed on the Atlantic coast, has moved to New England, and is central in the vicinity of Portland, Me. Another depression is advancing from the southwest, and has already extended its margin to the Central Mississippi Valley. Temperatures have risen decidedly in the western and central districts and are very high in the south. They are lowest in New Brunswick and in the far Northwest. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, possibly with strong westerly winds. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or cloudy and cooler.

Methods of Extending Our Foreign Commerce.

Very soon after Mr. Evarts assumed the duties of his present office he had the sagacity to perceive that his best chance of distinguishing his administration of the State Department was by efforts to extend the foreign commerce of the country. This selection of his chief field of effort evinced the quick penetration of the Secretary of State. It attested his possession of that first merit of a statesman—the ability to "understand his epoch." No really able man ever accepts a high office for the empty honor of holding the place and performing its routine duties. Besides transacting the current business of his office an ambitious Secretary of State wishes to leave his mark on the history of the country by some memorable achievement; otherwise the dignity of a high position is mere dross. Mr. Evarts' immediate predecessors were fortunate in the necessity which was laid upon them of dealing with large international questions. Mr. Seward was called to work in a wide and fruitful field. It is infinitely to his credit that he kept the country out of foreign complications during the civil war, and that by a "wise and masterly inactivity" he foiled the design of the Emperor Napoleon to establish a monarchy in Mexico in contravention of the Monroe doctrine. His acquisition of Alaska by a treaty with Russia was a minor achievement; but even that would have made his administration of the State Department memorable. Mr. Fish was not equally fortunate; but he had, nevertheless, one great opportunity, which he seized with remarkable sureness of judgment and managed with a degree of skill and success which secures him against ever being forgotten by history. The Alabama claims treaty is a splendid trophy of diplomatic ability. When Mr. Evarts came into office as the successor of Mr. Seward and Mr. Fish, there were no important or difficult questions pending between the United States and foreign governments, and it seemed as if he would have no opportunity to display his abilities. A commonplace man would have lamented that he was cast upon a barren period; but Mr. Evarts saw that instead of gleaning after former reapers he could thrust his diplomatic sickle into a new and rich harvest. He set before himself, as his chief aim, the extension of our foreign commerce by the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with other trading nations. If he reaches his aim he will acquire for his country a great and substantial advantage.

Mr. Evarts' first step was directed to the acquisition of full authentic information. He addressed a circular to all our consuls requiring them to furnish him, after diligent inquiries, with facts and suggestions respecting the best methods of introducing our productions to foreign notice. The American consuls were alert in discharging this duty, and their replies to the Secretary of State have just been published in a volume issued from the government printing office. We lay before our readers an intelligent summary of its contents from our special correspondent at Washington, to which we direct the attention of American merchants and especially of American manufacturers.

Some of the leading points made in these interesting replies of the consuls may be passed without discussion. They insist, for example, that the want of stability in American prices is a great impediment to the purchase of our goods; but, inasmuch as the instability complained of is a consequence of our fluctuating currency, it is allowable to dismiss this topic in view of the early resumption of specie payments, of which we have at last an assured prospect. Another impediment to the extension of our foreign trade is found in our tariff, which, by excluding foreign commodities from our markets, prevents nations who would be our customers from purchasing our goods by their inability to pay for them in their own productions. If Mr. Wood's Tariff bill passes it will bring a partial remedy, but attempts to extend our foreign trade must not be abandoned if the new Tariff bill should fail to pass. Even under the heavy disadvantages of our present tariff many American manufactures are cheaper than similar foreign goods, as well as better in quality. This being the case our manufacturers must not give up in despair nor even be discouraged if an improved tariff should not be adopted by this Congress.

A large portion of the replying consuls think that our goods fail to make their way in foreign markets because they are so little known. The fact that so many of the consuls, acting, of course, without any concert or communication with one another, strongly recommend the establishment of large sample warehouses of American goods in the chief foreign marts should recommend this suggestion to the thoughtful consideration of American manufacturers. A little pushing of this kind would secure the introduction of our goods, and when their merits shall have become well known the interest of consumers will do the rest. If associations were organized among such American manufacturers as produce goods adapted to some particular foreign market they would in a year or two gain a foothold in that particular market, and the American goods would afterward make their own way. Other associations could be formed with reference to other markets, and the temporary scaffolding could be taken down when the building is finished. When the way is so clearly pointed out the American manufacturers should put their own shoulders to the wheel instead of calling on Hercules or the government.

According to the pretty unanimous testimony of these consuls one of the greatest obstructions to the reception of our goods in foreign markets is the bad American packing. This may seem a trifle, but it is really a serious matter. A case of goods of which several pieces get badly damaged in transmission is a bar to future purchases. The damage by bad packing destroys the profits of the foreign dealer, and in a natural fit of disgust he refuses to have anything more to do with American goods. Our manufacturers may learn some necessary and useful lessons by an attentive perusal of the extracts furnished by our Washington correspondent.

American manufacturers should recognize their obligations to the Secretary of State for the fresh, useful and timely information he has furnished them on a subject which so nearly concerns their interests. Even without any change in the tariff they can secure large sales of their goods in foreign markets if they will be as alert and as attentive to their own interests as their foreign rivals.

The Late William M. Tweed.

Tears will be shed over the sudden death of this noted individual, but they will be merely that tribute which nature prompts and requires from those who were bound to him by ties of blood or other relationship. Even his wife, to whom he was an indulgent though not a faithful husband; even his children, to whom he was a kind and even a fond father, will, in spite of the promptings of natural affection, "justify the ways of God to man" in his removal from this life and accept it as a merciful dispensation. Even his nearest friends should not wish to recall him if they could:—

Vex not his ghost: O! let him pass; he hates him,
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer.

This will be the sentiment, or at least ought to be the sentiment, of those who were bound to him by filial or other domestic ties; and the community at large whose sense of justice he affronted in life will be satisfied and appeased by his tragic end. Tweed has really suffered imprisonment for life as the penalty of his crimes, and life itself has been shortened by his confinement. Better so than that he should have been let out to die; and infinitely better, even for him, than that he should have been let out to live. What could life have been worth to a man with such a past behind him, and with no career and no hope for the future? It is a mercy to him that he has been taken away, and the place and the manner of his death convey an impressive lesson. "When Thy judgments are abroad in the earth the people will learn righteousness."

The sudden death of Tweed relieves the public authorities from an embarrassing question which would have been again and again pressed upon them, and which could not have been decided either way without causing dissatisfaction. The release of Tweed would have offended the sense of justice of one part of the community, and his perpetual retention in prison would have excited an amount of sympathy which, when bestowed on such a character, would have perverted the moral standard of the sympathizers. It is well that this question has been taken out of the hands of the civil authorities by an act of Providence before the feeling that Tweed was a sort of martyr or victim had gained strength enough to obliterate the sense of his crimes. It is important that the moral judgment of the people should be kept sound and steady, and not be dissolved by a mawkish and sentimental pity.

It was beginning to be said that Tweed was hardly treated when he was no more guilty than numerous associates who escaped. But it should be remembered that the chief object of punishment is the prevention of crime, and that in pursuance of this principle the common practice is to treat only the ringleaders with extreme severity in a confederacy of guilt. There are some crimes, like a riot, like a rebellion, like a mutiny on board a ship, which can be perpetrated only by concerted action; and as such crimes are impossible without directing minds to plan them and superintend their execution, it is the practice of all governments to single out the ringleaders as the objects of avenging justice. All the abettors and participants are equally guilty; but inasmuch as crimes requiring extensive combinations depend on skilful leaders for their success the making of such leadership dangerous is thought to be the best means of prevention. Tweed has indeed suffered more than his equally guilty associates; but without his boldness and skill the gigantic Ring robberies would not have been committed. The heaviest punishment fell on the criminal who most richly deserved it, and his death in a prison will operate as an impressive warning.

A Liquor Registration Tax Bill Reported.

The Assembly Committee on Cities has reported favorably a bill for the collection of a retail liquor tax by registration. Some of the members of the committee took occasion to announce that they are not committed to the bill, but it is to be hoped that they will support so wise and beneficial a law when the matter comes up for consideration. It is difficult to understand what opposition there can be to the measure if we are to have any excise law at all, unless it may come from the smaller retail dealers, who are unwilling to pay so large a tax for the privilege of selling bad liquor, on which they make an enormous profit. The responsible dealers do not object to the tax; the people at large will be greatly benefited by it, and the temperance advocates should certainly favor it next to total abstinence. There is no practical difficulty in the way of the enforcement of such a law, provided a system of registration which cannot be evaded is secured. The mode of registering and collecting the tax may properly be left to the State Tax Board, and the amount collected in each county would, of course, be retained by such county, to be applied to the decrease of its local tax rate. The State might require that the several counties shall pay their quota of the State tax specially out of the excise moneys, in whole or as far as the amount collected will go, and thus relieve the State Treasury from the inconvenience experienced by the delay in the collection of general taxes. The Comptroller has called the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of providing for a sort of revenue bond issue for the State, in anticipation of the coming in of the taxes; but as the excise registration tax would be collected monthly, or probably twice a month, the quota of the State tax could very well be paid out of the Excise fund and the necessity avoided. New York city especially needs a lightening of the burden of taxation, and no method of relief has yet been suggested that would be as just and as effective as a registration tax on the retail liquor trade

A Chimerical Project.

Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, is reputed to be an able man of a practical and business-like turn of mind; but his bill requiring the government to go into the building business on a large scale is a deviation from his customary good sense. His reasoning seems plausible until we descend to particulars, but a cursory inquiry into details suffices to explode it. The government is paying the large sum of $900,000 for the annual rent of rooms and buildings in various parts of the country. Mr. Schleicher maintains that it would be economy for the government to erect and own all the buildings needed for public uses, inasmuch as it probably pays ten or twelve per cent of the value of the property it rents, whereas five per cent is all it would need to cost with government ownership. Mr. Schleicher therefore proposes to capitalize the annual sum now paid for rents and to use the amount as a fund for the immediate erection of public buildings in all places where rents are now paid by the government.

This specious scheme is exposed to grave objections. In the first place a considerable portion of the rent paid by the government is for single rooms or small suits of rooms needed for purposes which may prove to be temporary. The assessors and collectors of internal revenue are widely distributed for the convenience of easy contact with the business of their respective districts; but in each district nothing is needed but a small, simple office. It would be absurd to go to the expense of erecting separate buildings for their accommodation, even if it were certain that the internal revenue is to be a permanent part of our fiscal system. The same remark applies to the land offices scattered through the West, to the recruiting offices for the army, to various offices connected with the purchase of supplies, to the vast number of post offices in small towns where a single room or a couple of rooms suffices for the transaction of the business. Even in the large and permanent establishments, like the custom houses at the chief ports of entry and the post offices in cities, the government probably saves no rent by its ownership of buildings, although it gains something in convenience. The ornamental architecture adopted and the jobbery which infests the construction of all public works always prevents such buildings from being an economy to the government, although they contribute to its dignity and gratify the local pride of the places where they are erected. Mr. Schleicher's bill is an ingenious fancy which will not bear much scrutiny.

Discussing the Treaty.

Some days ago we pointed out that upon England's initiative the Treaty of San Stefano was practically subjected to European discussion. With the treaty in hand England blurted out boldly and loudly her objections to it, and with the treaty in hand also other Powers conned the summary of those objections. Berlin seemed to smile approvingly on certain points of the objections; but, with solemn shakings of the head at other points, held its peace. Austria, on the contrary, was jubilantly noisy. All the Vienna statesmen chattered with the kind of excited glee that seizes upon a large family of monkeys when a flight of birds sweeps past their window and alights near by. Now, finally, Russia has shown how really the treaty is under discussion before the world by her keen and capable reply to the English circular note. In these facts is to be seen a significant indication of the share of the newspapers in the great transactions of the day; for here, in the journals of Europe, is actually conducted the debate that would have been carried on in the Congress if that had been held. It will be observed in the despatches that the *Agence Russe* does not fail to note this fact of the actual discussion of the treaty as a refutation of England's position that it was not worth while to hold the Congress because Russia was determined the treaty should not come before it.

Not Transferable.

There was a skirmish in Albany yesterday on a topic that is not, perhaps, of the greatest interest throughout the State, but is evidently of the liveliest sort of interest in spots. In the possession of the Ways and Means Committee there slumbered peacefully a little bill "for the relief of towns, villages and cities which have issued bonds in aid of railroads," and the bill was likely to slumber there—to the dismay of members from places vitally interested on that great issue—and so the bill was by vote taken from the hands of the committee and handed over to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Alvord's account of the bill was that the towns, villages and cities referred to having been disappointed in the results of their operation with railroad schemes want the rest of the people of the State to "put their hands in their pockets" and help the said towns, villages and cities out of their scrape. If that is the nature of the bill it certainly should not pass. Many towns have made bad investments in that way, and they ought to have them all to themselves. Some towns, it is believed, have issued bonds equal in amount to a valuation of fifty per cent on all the property in the town. These bonds were generally voted by the people—when the impecunious multitude never likely to be responsible outvoted the property holders who might suffer. It will be a hardship if the cases come to liquidation, and may make many converts to that proposed amendment to the constitution that limits the suffrage on financial subjects to property holders; but, even with that possibility in view, the towns in trouble should have their trouble all to themselves.

William and Mary.

It is a quaint spectacle to see Massachusetts and Virginia in Congress

Cooing and billing,
Like William and Mary on a shilling.

but the spectacle was presented yesterday, and the country will enjoy it very greatly if it does not at last prove over-expensive. All the sweetness and light that the two old Commonwealths respectively shed upon one another was about a war claim—a mere prosaic demand that the government shall pay the old college at Williamsburg for damages done to its property at the time of the battle near that city. What do we say—a prosaic demand? On the contrary, it was extremely poetical—poetical to the verge of hifalutin and hysterics. Perhaps the claim will be paid, for there is a tender place in the national fancy for that old school on account of some colonial memories, and then an educational institution seldom appeals in vain. Yet only the other day they refused to pay for Gettysburg—a first class victory. Can it be possible that, with such a precedent, they will pay for that dull little fight on a rainy day in the muddy middle of the peninsula?

A Chinaman on China.

As a demonstration on a small scale that the rigid monotony of Chinese history is not a necessary consequence of the character of the people may be cited the appearance at New Haven of Chun Lung, a Chinaman, who at a college exhibition delivered an address which is counted superior to that of the students who were not compelled to begin their collegiate studies by acquiring the English language. Here is a man who has so completely gotten out of the Chinese groove, so entirely departed from the mental and moral mould of the quaint nation of which he is a part, that he has made great advances in the widely different culture of the West, and has acquired the habit of regarding China from a critical and literary standpoint. His own example supports his argument that the stationary character of his country and his countrymen is due only to that sort of second nature which results from their education. Chinese education has its peculiar methods. They are much as if in the study of the horse one were forbidden to study the real animal, but required to get him by rote from a wooden model approved by the government. All their studies are moral, but they do not study real morals. They get by rote moral precepts laid down by Chinese who lived a few thousand years ago. Defects like this in the studies of a people may account for any condition; but the Chinese student also invokes as a cause the absence of a supernatural element from the religion of the people.

Telegraph Poles.

If the bill for the gradual substitution of iron supports for the telegraph wires becomes a law and is the best that can be done in that way the public ought to be thankful for it as promising a great improvement upon the poles now in use. Its good features are that it requires all supports erected in future in the streets to be of iron; requires them to be made on a pattern approved by the Board of Public Works, and establishes a public inspection of the supports, with power to compel removal when deemed necessary. With a good pattern of pole, and with all the poles made uniformly, this would eventually convert this great machinery of modern life into an ornament rather than an eyesore in the streets, as it now is in a great degree. Some telegraph poles have been made—there is one on the Battery—handsome by comparison with the ordinary stick more or less perpendicular and in all degrees of dilapidation and irregularity. This change would be a slight burden on the company, as the substitution system would spread the expense over a period of some length. There is but one change, however, that can be made in the disposition of the telegraph wires that will be thoroughly satisfactory. This is to put them under ground. That is the best place for them for all reasons. They are safer there, they cease to be an obstruction in the streets, and it is a great economy to the companies to put them there. They have found in London that the economy in the breakage and destruction of wires alone is, at a yearly rate, sufficient to pay in ten years the whole expense of making this change.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Porter will return from Florida to Washington next month.

Josh Billings is for a spell in Texas. He is a pronounced success.

Miss Waite, daughter of the Chief Justice, will not return from Europe until autumn.

Captain Jennings, of the White Star steamer Adriatic, is at the Great Western Hotel.

Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Better a dinner with green pea soup where love is, than cold bologna sausage and hatred therewith.

The Boston *Post* thinks that a portrait of Donn Piatt might be taken for that of Charles Dickens.

Jesse Grant, while abroad, is having fun poked at him. It is thought that he poses gawkily and tries to appear learned.

The man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a dark nook on the front stoop when he goes to see his girl will make a thrifty husband.

John B. Anthony, of Providence, reported as president of the Union Mills corporation of Fall River, sold out and left that position a year ago.

Colonel A. D. Shaw, recently United States Consul at Toronto, is at Watertown, N. Y., whence he will soon go to his new post at Manchester, England.

The Shah returns to Europe. The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, says he will only stay ten days in their city, but thirty five rooms have been engaged for him in a hotel.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson left Washington yesterday morning for Terre Haute, to be absent about two weeks. Rear Admiral Howell is acting Secretary to the Navy in the meantime.

Secretary Evarts returned yesterday from the West, bringing with him his invalid son William. The latter was so much prostrated that he was carried into the residence of his father.

President MacMahon is in luck. A mandarin, accompanying about one hundred rich Chinese merchants, is bringing him "presents of great value" from the Emperor of pigtail Celestials.

A Georgia journal says that the prolonging of A. H. Stephens' life is an evident act of God. Well, how about William Lloyd Garrison's and John G. Whittier's, not to speak of Tom Thumb's and Brignoli's?

Major Anderson, of the New Jersey Commissioners of Fisheries, has a salmon caught two miles above Trenton, in the Delaware. It weighs twenty-three and a quarter pounds and is three and a half feet long.

Henry F. Gilley, principal of the American Exchange at London, had an interview with President Hayes yesterday, and met with a cordial reception from other prominent gentlemen in official circles in Washington.

DETAINED BY A FOG.

The admirers of Bayard Taylor, who accompanied him down the bay on Thursday, owing to the dense fog off the Hook, were unable to find the tug that went down to take them off the Holsatia. The latter vessel, in consequence, lay to until yesterday morning, when, the fog lifting, the tug steamed alongside, and upon it they returned early to the city. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, whose family were on the Holsatia, did not intend to depart with them, but he was so pleased with one night's experience on the vessel and the company in her that, at the last moment, he decided to make the voyage.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL JAMES ROOSEVELT HITCHCOCK.

James Roosevelt Hitchcock, the colonel of the Ninth regiment N.G.S.N.Y., died yesterday in this city. He was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, March 23, 1841. His grandfather on his mother's side was Major George Howard, United States Army, who served in the war of 1812-1814. His grandfather on his father's side was Daniel Marion Hitchcock, surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital at Staten Island. His father, Daniel R. Hitchcock, was a colonel of a New York volunteer regiment during the war and subsequently brigadier general in the State National Guard. Two of his brothers fought in the late war, and one was breveted a brigadier general on the field of battle for his bravery at Newborn.

Colonel Hitchcock graduated from a collegiate school with distinguished honors and developed at an early age a remarkable fondness for a military life. His services commenced January 7, 1861, when he joined Company F, Seventy-first regiment, State National Guard. He was with this regiment during the rebellion whenever it entered the field. On December 14, 1864, and while a member of this regiment, he formed Company B of the Ninth regiment, and was elected its captain. He made it the best and largest company in the regiment and remained in command until May 29, 1870, when he was promoted major. After Colonel Fisk's death he was chosen lieutenant colonel, June 6, 1872. When Colonel Braine resigned the colonelcy Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock was made the colonel, February 1, 1875. Colonel Hitchcock was much esteemed by his officers and men, who expressed their appreciation of his merits by presenting him with a gold watch and chain at the armory last December. Since the evening of that presentation the Colonel has not been able to appear before his regiment owing to ill health. The prosperity of the organization under his command was shown by the fact that it paraded the largest number ever inspected in the State, having a total number of 908 men present. His physician, surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Roof, pronounces his death caused by a tumor pressing on the brain. There is no doubt that the duties during the railroad riots last summer, when the Ninth regiment was summoned to Albany by Governor Robinson, were the indirect cause of Colonel Hitchcock's sickness. Anything connected with his regiment or its welfare always had the Colonel's constant attention, and the strain of last summer's severe service doubtless cost Colonel Hitchcock his life. He was the youngest colonel in the State, and no officer will be more sincerely mourned. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Ninth regiment, N.G. S.N.Y., will assemble at the headquarters in the armory at ten o'clock next Monday morning, to act as an escort at the funeral of their late commander, Colonel James Roosevelt Hitchcock.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, well known as a lawyer of extensive practice and a prominent politician of this city, died yesterday at his residence, Shrewsbury, N. J., in the fifty-second year of his age. After having for a considerable period discharged the onerous duties of District Attorney, the deceased was, upon the resignation of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, appointed by Mayor A. Oakey Hall to the office of Corporation Counsel. On the 4th of January, 1875, Mayor Wickham intimated his intention of removing Mr. Smith from office, in consequence of a misunderstanding about certain suits then pending against one Henry Starkweather, who had figured as head of the Bureau of Collection in the Street Department. On September 9, 1875, Mr. Smith was finally relieved from office by Governor Tilden, who appointed Mr. Whitney to the vacant position. The deceased gentleman possessed a very wide circle of political friends, who regarded him as a man of undoubted ability, integrity and strength of purpose.

The funeral services will take place at his late country seat in Shrewsbury, N. J., on the 16th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

GEORGE HARTLEY GILBERT.

George Hartley Gilbert, son of Mrs. Gilbert, the actress, died yesterday morning, at his mother's residence, No. 66 West Thirty-eighth street. Mr. Gilbert was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1860. His father was stage manager of the old Broadway Theatre, and the young man received his education in this city, where he has generally resided. Owing to his delicate constitution he was prevented from engaging in any pursuits requiring much bodily or mental labor. When Augustin Daly opened the old Fifth Avenue Theatre in Twenty-fourth street young Gilbert appeared in some minor characters in which he gave evidence of having inherited considerable dramatic ability. He was, however, soon compelled to quit the stage, and it was his intention, had he lived, to adopt some other than the histrionic profession. For a long time he had suffered from congestion of the brain, and during the past week was confined to his bed. He sunk gradually and at eight o'clock yesterday morning expired. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at one o'clock, from his mother's residence, and Dr. Hepworth will conduct the ceremonies.

RIGHT REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D. D., BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

A cable despatch from London announces the death of the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D., Bishop of Lichfield. Dr. Selwyn was well known as a zealous and successful missionary in the South Sea Islands. He was born in 1809 and was a son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey. He was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics and first class in classics. Having entered the Church, he was appointed curate of Windsor, and at the same time discharged the duties of tutor at Eton. After spending some time there he was in 1841 appointed first Bishop of New Zealand, which was at that time a position of much difficulty and no little personal danger, owing to the ferocity of the then savage Maoris and the scarcely less tractable horde of escaped convicts from Australia and Van Diemen's Land, who were the first white settlers in the island. There was, besides, much competition in the missionary field, owing to the presence of a number of able and devoted French Catholic priests who had already learned the Maori language and without resources established several congregations and schools among the natives. Dr. Selwyn, by dint of unceasing labor and the display of considerable tact, succeeded in gaining the good will of the natives, and in a short time the Protestant Church was in a flourishing condition in New Zealand. He extended his missionary labors over a great part of the Australasian Archipelago and at one period guided a small ship for many thousand miles to and from the scattered islands of the South Pacific. Owing to the rapid influx of white colonists and the unprecedented advance of the natives in civilization the diocese became too large for one man to administer, and in 1857 he succeeded in obtaining from government a suitable division of the sea. He found the church in its infancy on his advent to New Zealand and the country a prey to warring tribes of savages. On his departure for England in 1857 he left it a flourishing and populous colony, governed by its own Legislature, with a numerous and well organized religious community and the natives far advanced on the road to civilization and prosperity. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield, England, in December, 1867, and from that time to his death resided in England.

F. B. KNEUHALL.

Mr. Ferdinand B. Kneuhall, a prominent business man and citizen of Newark, N. J., died at his home there yesterday after a long illness. Some years ago deceased served as an Alderman from the Second ward. At the time of his death he was President of the German Savings Bank and a director in an insurance company, and was well known in Masonic circles. He was a native of Tegnitz, Turingia, and came to this country the year before the Rhenish Bavarian revolt (1847). He was sixty years of age.

GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, LL. D.

George Tyler Bigelow, LL. D., formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and a jurist of more than local reputation, died yesterday at his residence in Boston at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. Bigelow was born in 1810, at Watertown, Mass., and was educated at the Boston Latin School and subsequently at Harvard College.

REV. GEORGE PUTNAM, D. D.

Rev. George Putnam, D. D., one of the most prominent Unitarian clergymen in Boston, died at his residence late on Thursday night.

COLONEL J. E. OWENS.

Colonel J. E. Owens, proprietor of the Markham House, Atlanta, Ga., died yesterday at his residence.

FINE ARTS.

THE COTTIER COLLECTION.

The private view of the pictures belonging to Cottier & Co., of Fifth avenue, will take place this evening at the Leavitt Art Rooms. The collection is sold as the firm intend discontinuing that branch of their business. The sale by the Messrs. Leavitt will be under the management of Mr. S. P. Avery, and will take place at Association Hall on the evenings of the 23d and 24th inst. Among the names represented we note those of Bilders, Corot, Delacroix, Daubigny, Diaz, Dupré, Hamon, Harpignies, Israels, Jacquea, Maris, Mauve, Michel, Millet, Rebot, Rousseau, Roybet, Troyon, Velden, Vollon and Verveer.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent Adams, of the Department of Buildings, filed in his office during the past week thirty-one plans for the erection of new buildings and forty-five for alterations, the former to cost $513,200 and the latter $93,140.