

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

PARK THEATRE—ENGAGED. BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THEO' THE DARK. LYCUM THEATRE—PINAFORE AND SONGERS. WALLACKS—A SCRAP OF PAPER. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LORENZINI. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MY SON. WINDSOR THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. NIBLO'S THEATRE—BLACK CROSS. ROWERY THEATRE—KIT. STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. OLYMPIC THEATRE—LA CIGALE. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—HIS MUD SCOW. TONY PASTORS—PINAFORE BURLESQUE. FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—RED RIDING HOOD. AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES. MASONIC HALL—THE MIDGETS. BREWSTER HALL—PHOTODUPLICATION. GILMORE'S GARDEN—INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy, possibly with rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active and prices showed but slight fluctuations. Government bonds were firm, States irregular and railroads strong. Money on call lent at 3 3/4 per cent, advanced to 5 per cent and closed at 3 per cent.

TWO YEARS OF the administration have passed and civil service reform has got as far as the approval of another "plan" at Washington.

THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR VERDICT against a street car company yesterday will, perhaps, convince those corporations that tripping one of their patrons for life is not so very funny as they supposed.

ACCORDING TO MR. KELLY the city needs all the money it can get to pay its debts. Why not cut down the small army of Tammany officeholders? That is the army New York would like to see reduced.

OUR PARIS LETTER this morning contains some pleasant gossip concerning the theatre in France. Since the fall of the Empire the theatre has taken the place of the Court in the world of fashion and amusement.

THE DEKE OF CONSAUGHT is, it seems, the favorite member of the English royal family with Kaiser Wilhelm. Our Berlin letter gives a gossip description of the bride-elect, her father and the Hohenzollerns generally. The alliance is not the work of the diplomatists.

OWING TO THE SEVERE FROSTS fox hunting in England this season has been almost an entire failure. The perils of the sport, which were the most favorable circumstances are very great, have been immeasurably increased by the unfavorable weather, and accidents in the hunting field have been exceedingly numerous. Our London letter on the subject will be found interesting.

AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN, it would appear from the military preparations that are making in Washington, is expected by the War Department this spring. Montana is the seat of trouble this time, but we shall be fortunate if hostilities are confined to that section. It is some consolation to know that the administration has learned something from past experience and is taking time and the Indians by the forelock.

SOME INTERESTING but depressing facts concerning scarlet fever in the public schools appear on another page. The public will admit that the Board of Education labors under some serious difficulties in its attempts to prevent the spread of this scourge; but until the Board makes use of some humble facilities it already has—windows, doors and other ventilators—it is questionable whether it would make proper use of any additional powers. The rapidity with which infectious and contagious diseases spread in unventilated rooms is known to every one but our School Commissioners.

THE WEATHER.—The movement of the depression which lay over the districts west of the Mississippi River yesterday was very slow, on account of the organization within it of a centre of very low pressure over the Northern Missouri Valley. This low centre commenced advancing eastward last evening, and it will pass through the central valleys, reaching the Middle Atlantic States to-morrow evening. The influence of the disturbance was felt in a most marked manner in our district last evening. To the general observer the weather did not appear very changeable. The early part of the day was bright and cool, but toward night, as predicted by the Herald, a very rapid change took place and the sky became overcast and threatening. Rain commenced falling about ten o'clock. The precipitation is greatest in the lake regions, where the temperature is relatively low. In the other districts generally fair weather prevails. The temperature rose considerably in the central valley districts and the West. In the other sections of the country it has not varied very much. The winds have been light in all the districts except the West, near the centre of the disturbance, and in the Southwest, where the gradients are getting steeper. The approaching disturbance is likely to prove a severe one, particularly on the Atlantic coast districts. In the lake regions the attendant rains will be heavy. Reports from Ohio state that the Sandusky River is very much swollen by the rapid accumulation of water above the ice goings, causing a considerable amount of damage to dwelling houses. Severe thunder storms prevailed over Lake Ontario yesterday, and considerable damage was done by lightning. The storm in California has proved one of the most disastrous experienced there for many years. Several lives have been lost, and the destruction of property was immense. Live stock is said to have suffered very much in the central districts. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy, possibly with rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather.

Commerce in Central Africa.

Equatorial Africa is the region of great possibility, to which the eyes of every commercial and adventurous people are turned in these days. From Belgium we hear the note of preparation of great enterprises on foot with regard to that country. British boards of trade are keenly interested in a land whose millions of natives will buy more calico than India and will not fight half so fiercely as the Zulus. The Egyptian Khedive was at one time prepared to develop the commercial resources of the lake country and open a route to the Indian Ocean at his own expense, if English merchants at Zanzibar had not been alarmed lest there might be one chance less in the world for British enterprise. With this subject of what may be done in Central Africa handed around and considered in England, Egypt, Belgium, Germany and Italy, it is natural enough that it should come up in this city also, and nobody was astonished, therefore, when the Chamber of Commerce had the subject before it on Thursday.

Commercial projectors may reasonably find the suggestion of grander visions of wealth in Africa than in any other part of the known world. From twelve degrees north of the Equator to twenty degrees south of it, and stretching through the thirty degrees of longitude from ten to forty east of Greenwich, lies a region which with regard to colonial possession by European nations or commercial monopolies is practically a great "No Man's Land," except as to a few points on the coast, which are infinitely insignificant by comparison with the extent of this enormous tract of populous and fertile country. For ages it was supposed that this unknown region was one vast desert; that the region of elevated country lying from east to west, between twelve and sixteen degrees north latitude, was a mountain wall that separated the sandy desert of the north from a wider and wilder desert of the south, bounded only by the two oceans and the bit of good country at the Cape. In ancient times it is certain they had more accurate information on this point, but though some fragments of the ancient knowledge crop up here and there it passed out of sight as a whole, and modern times accepted from the Middle Ages the easier tradition that this wide tract was one of those that could only be properly represented on the map by pictures of nondescript and ever hungry wild beasts. But it is now tolerably certain that that greatest of human antihills, the Chinese Empire, is the only region in the world whose swarming population outnumbered what is to be found in this part of Africa. On the law that population is principally affected by the food supply there need be no limit to the population of the district, save that of room, for every part of it is fertile, and the only sources of destruction are the wars that are kept up by the traffic in slaves.

But the millions that swarm in the little touched parts of Africa, unlike those of the Chinese Empire, have a taste for commodities they cannot make for themselves. Without mechanical ingenuity, and with a zealous spirit that needs direction rather than stimulation to make their agricultural products of great importance, these people are waiting for the commercial nations to come and pick them up and make customers of them—customers in want of everything that is ordinarily sent to barbarous races; and they will be customers capable of paying enormously in the raw material that grows spontaneously, or with little culture, in their own country. Commerce with the African races once established on a good basis would be one of the double trades which pay both ways; for the ship that carried out a cargo of cotton goods from American looms might return loaded with sugar, coffee, ebony, some of the most valued dyes in the world, ostrich feathers, ivory and gold and many other much treasured articles of commercial importance. In fact, since Mr. Stanley led his now famous expedition through that country and showed its real character it has been perceptible how erroneous were all the older notions of it, how important, in a traffic sense, was the new knowledge, and the problem of interest has been who shall profit by it.

Why should not American merchants have their share of interest in the results of a discovery made by an American? If flags are of any consequence and the theory of discovery and possession on which about half the known world has been seized is of any value then every inch of the Congo Valley must recognize the dominion of the United States. Spanish, English, Portuguese and Dutch countries of the colonial sort fell to the possession of those several Powers generally because some Spaniard, Englishman, Dutchman or Portuguese in a ship was the first to look upon them from the high sea or to land at some deserted spot and there surreptitiously plant the colors of his country. An American was the first to explore this newly known country, and to make his way down the whole length of this great river; and, in so far as his expedition had any national character, it was under the Stars and Stripes. Although financially the expedition was of combined English and American resources, it must be remembered that it was not English in any other respect—for when a question arose on this point the British government officially and expressly disavowed it, and denied Stanley's right to use the British colors.

But the point of possession or dominion is not raised now, we believe, unless in some shadowy way by a Portuguese claim at the mouth of the Congo, a claim whose limits can easily be determined if need shall arise. The points that are raised touch the project of the opening of the country to commerce, civilization and intercourse; the development of its great resources, the elevation of its people and the final eradication of the slave trade, and the means by which all this may be most readily and effectively accomplished. Railways have been mooted, but are, of course, far in the future, and are not continuous lines, but only short stretches here and there to make continuous the great water ways on the rivers

and lakes. For the line that the Khedive conceived, from the Nyanzas to the Indian Ocean, he proposed to establish self-defending and self-supporting stations at thirty miles from one another. And a project very similar is what appears to be proposed for the whole length of the Congo Valley by the International Association, of which the King of the Belgians is the main support. Such stations, peopled by American citizens of African descent, might become important elements of a great commercial enterprise.

Is Christianity a Failure?

Our correspondents who discuss the failure or success of Christianity are much divided on the matter of the tests to be applied. We cannot print all that is sent us on the subject, but this diversity is observable in all the letters that reach us. The sceptics who pronounce it a failure furnish catalogues of clerical criminals or even of clergymen accused of crime, and say these are the fruits of Christianity. The orthodox point to a catalogue of good men and say Christianity has not failed, because these are its blossoms. Others again say that there were as many good men proportionally before Christ as since; just as there were strong men before Agamemnon. Into the discussion, too, are protruded the strifes and bickerings of sects, each blaming the other for Christianity's practical shortcomings. Again, others make it the ground of quibbling over small doctrinal points. But the question is wider far. Has Christianity failed or is it failing to satisfy spiritually those put down as its children? Has it failed to control actually its professed believers in their everyday life? If so, is it because Christianity is spiritually inadequate or morally impotent? If not, is it because Church expositions of the Christian spirituality are non-luminous or Church systems incapable of presenting moral precepts so that they will enforce themselves? Is it Christianity or the Christian churches that are to blame? What is the remedy? Let those who affirm the failure of Christianity show a yearning age whether man as he exists to-day can be subjected to any moral power that will make him perfect to his neighbor and himself. Let the Christian show how all that is good in Christianity can be most forcibly brought to bear on man. No one affirms that all the possible good in Christianity is wrought. We have, to be sure, expressions of smug satisfaction that persons and priests do their work reasonably well; but the priest is only a particle in the great question.

Impeachment in France.

Apparently the committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the acts of those two ministries chosen by Marshal MacMahon as the instruments with which to fight the republican party in his famous struggle of 1877 does not mean that the theme of that investigation shall die away quietly and without an echo. It will be remembered that Marshal MacMahon, under the excitement of a public agitation stirred up by the clerical party in France, suddenly dismissed with insulting circumstances the republican Ministry of which Jules Simon was the head, and chose a Ministry from the Right in defiance of the principle of government by the majority. This was the De Broglie Ministry, which the Marshal was at last compelled to abandon, but which was succeeded by another of the same character, which, it was thought, would be less obnoxious because its members were less conspicuous party men. Finally came the dissolution and the return of an overwhelming republican majority in the new Chamber. One of the early acts of the new Chamber was to appoint a committee to investigate the acts of those two ministries of the *gouvernement de combat*, and this is the committee that now proposes to recommend impeachment. People will be able to judge fully of the propriety of this course only when acquainted with the facts the committee discovered. It has been thought that the process of impeachment would be now a source of injurious and needless excitement; but the committee's persistency must necessarily be based on a clear knowledge of important facts.

Pulpit Topics To-day.

In many if not all of the Catholic churches of the city to-day the subject of Archbishop Purcell's financial troubles will be in some way the subject of remark and probably some effort will be made to relieve him. Mr. Mayo will discuss the grounds of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's success and Mr. Seward will inquire into the true foundation of spiritual life. The culture of character, which Mr. Newton has been considering for the benefit of young people, he will continue to-day with reference to the influence of circumstances on character. The great woman who was kind to Elisha, the Lord's prophet of old, will be the subject of eulogy by Dr. Rogers, and the work of women will receive Mr. Goss's attention. The influence of women will be set forth by Mr. Evans, and Queen Esther's part in bringing Haman to ruin and saving the Jews of Babylon from death will be shown by Mr. Moment. Commercial morality, which is a sort of unknown quantity, will be described by Dr. King, while Mr. Martyn seeks to avert ruin from the city and land. The doom of sectarianism will be pronounced by Dr. Talmage and the joy of the Christian portrayed by Mr. Colcord. Bible tectonism will find an advocate in Mr. Affleck; the rational side of the temperance question will be presented by Mr. Pullman; America's incomparable temperance orator, Gough, will receive a fitting compliment from an English advocate of cold water, Mr. Fitzwilliam, and the Church of the future will be pictured by Mr. J. E. Searles. Dr. Simmons knows God's purposes concerning Chhemen in America, and he will reveal them to his people to-day; the genius and mission of the Universalist Church will be described and defined by Mr. Sweetser; the unanswerable argument will be made by Mr. Hull, and the use and abuse of crosses will be contrasted by Mr. Davis. Evanescent piety will be deprecated by Mr. Virgin, and the success of the

Church, notwithstanding, will be predicted by Mr. W. N. Searles. The wages of sin and the gift of God will be put in opposite scales by Mr. Van Alstyne, and the limitations of Christ's blessing will be fixed and indicated by Mr. Rowell. After the tearful sowing of a year's existence Mr. Lloyd and his church will come to-day to the joyous reaping time.

Wooling Virginia.

Having captured the heart of California and the Pacific coast by sacrificing the unoffending Chinaman, Mr. Blaine, it will be seen from our Richmond despatches, is laying desperate siege to Virginia and her interesting sisters. The Maine statesman is the most accomplished of woolers. No one knows better than he that "every door is barred with gold and opens but to golden keys," and, of course, he is too shrewd to be placed at a disadvantage in his suit. The particular golden key with which the Maine Senator has determined to unlock the door to Virginia's affections is a railroad, the old flag and an appropriation, and, if our despatches accurately describe the state of the young lady's affections, she is ready to throw herself into his arms for better, for worse, until perchance the Presidential election do them part. This little political love making is exceedingly interesting, and we do not wish to interfere in any way with its progress. Far be it from us to forbid the banns. But, if the consummation so devoutly to be wished for is to take place, Virginia ought to insist upon one thing—namely, that Mr. Blaine settle down in the old homestead of his maternal grandmother to whom he so touchingly alludes and get a complete divorce from her Maine rival whom he has so long worshipped. Mr. Blaine is a gyp deceiver. He turned his back upon Pennsylvania long ago, abandoning her for her northern cousin. Virginia ought to be warned in time. A railroad, an appropriation and the old flag are handy things to have in the house, but she ought to insist upon Mr. Blaine remaining to watch and preserve them against political tramps. Does Mr. Blaine really mean to take his well filled carpet bag and settle down in the home of his grandparent? Virginia may yet become the grandmother of a President.

Some Statistics of Newspaper Making.

We are compelled this morning to again print a quintuple sheet of the Herald to meet the demands of advertisers, who occupy sixty-eight columns of our space. Apart from the great amount of extra labor required to set the immense quantity of type required by this increase of size, the single item of stereotyping reaches extraordinary dimensions. As fourteen plates are made of each page of the Herald our issue of to-day calls for two hundred and eighty plates; each of these weighs fifty pounds, so the full set requires about fourteen thousand pounds, or seven tons of metal from which to print this single edition. In round numbers about three millions of pieces of type have been picked up, one at a time, by compositors to prepare the pages for the stereotypers, and more than a hundred and fifty men were required to set the type, make the plates and print the paper. These figures will give our readers some idea, though only an imperfect one, of the amount of work necessary to the printing of a single copy of the Herald.

An "Artistic" Squabble.

A week ago we pointed out to the members of the Society of American Artists the danger they would run by a policy of artistic exclusiveness. That the warning we then gave was needed is shown by the petty squabble between the Hanging Committee and some artists whose pictures have been refused or badly hung. Absurd as it may seem, the most indignant of those offended members of the society, after resigning in ill advised and hot haste because his large canvas was rejected, was permitted to take from the walls, after the hanging of the gallery was completed, a smaller picture. Another member, more temperate, who grumbled because his most important picture was sent home, did not resign, but on request was allowed to carry away one of his two other pictures which were given place in the gallery, because it was hung too high. Finally the remonstrances of a third discontented one, who intends to resign, had such an effect on the Hanging Committee that they allowed him also to take a picture away. Now, this is all child's play, and is not worthy of sensible men and true artists. Either the Hanging Committee have the power to accept and hang as they think best such pictures as members or non-members send in or they have not. If not, what are they elected for? In either case, after the pictures are hung it is a ludicrous and undignified proceeding for members to attempt or the society to allow them to withdraw their pictures. It is, however, generally understood that members of a society have more claims on a Hanging Committee than outsiders. Such should not be the case.

Unauthorized Unloading.

When a man has property for which he has paid or is expected to pay his exclusive right to unload the same must be conceded, no matter whether he operates with shovels or telegrams. Mr. James R. Keene, the well known operator in wheat, has therefore the sympathy of the public in his indignation at the rascally liberty that was taken with his name on Thursday night. The despatch purporting to be from Mr. Keene, and ordering the sale of any quantity of wheat at Chicago, even if it had failed to work any of the mischief which it temporarily occasioned, was as unpardonable an outrage as the theft of Mr. Keene's pocketbook or private accounts would have been, for, although the aggrieved gentleman has lost nothing but his temper by the operation, the rogue or rogues who managed the swindle did whatever business they accomplished solely upon the name and reputation of the man whose signature they used. If the perpetrators of the fraud should be detected no punishment will seem to the public to be too severe, for the telegraph is an instrument which can be used to the injury of almost any person or business, the only preventive of swindling or malice being the fear of consequences.

The Zulu Plan of Attack.

The advance of the Zulu army, according to the plan of attack shown by the diagram which we publish elsewhere this morning, was evidently made with a very complete knowledge of the British position and a good conception of the invaders' manner of movement and system of covering their trains. The horns, as it were, of the Zulu order of battle closed like a pair of enormous nippers on the British rear, and in a few moments cut off the troops from their supplies of ammunition by the capture of the supply train. The front attack was, it appears, regularly covered by skirmishers, behind whom came a sufficient force to draw the whole attention of the British to the direction of the general Zulu advance. While engaged with what they deemed to be the whole force of the enemy the flank movements by the horns or "nippers" were completed, and the unfortunate column was surrounded. It is clear that if the British had suspected a flank and rear attack they would have fallen back on their wagon train and utilized it for defence. Behind the wagons the British might have prolonged a desperate resistance until succored, but in the open field they were overwhelmed as they stood. It is very probable that the concentrated fire of the Zulus destroyed the greater number of the troops before the former got near enough to use the assegai, a weapon that is not effective at a longer range than thirty or forty yards.

The County Clerk and Register.

Currency is given to the report that the Governor intends to take official action against the Register and County Clerk on the grounds hitherto advanced against these officers with respect to charges made for services under their authority, and our Albany correspondent is of opinion that this report is not a mere idle rumor. While we are not disposed to believe that the Governor would act in a case of this nature without mature deliberation, we must consider that a decision to remove these functionaries implies that the Executive has not fully examined the case in all its aspects. As we have hitherto pointed out the facts that are the basis of the complaints against Messrs. Gambleton and Loew are part of a system—it is, we believe, a vicious system; but these men did not invent it and have not extended it beyond the limits at which they found it. They are not morally responsible for it; they are not officially to blame for its existence. They went on with it as they found it—a system which had grown under their predecessors and acquired the sanction of usage and the assent of the many citizens who deal with these offices officially. Now, the citizens that specially deal with these departments are not of the general public that may be deceived as to its rights and be imposed upon without a murmur. They are, on the contrary, lawyers who know their rights very well and are vigorous in their defence. That they permitted this system to exist for years is under one of their own rules an evidence that it has some justifiable if not strictly legal origin. They are right, as we believe, in their endeavors to secure a reform. By all means reform any part of the public service which needs it. But do not make victims of incumbents guilty of no other offence than that of administering offices under the system they found in operation.

An English Judgment.

An important decision was made by an English judge in a recent case tried at Liverpool, on a point that may be the same in law on both sides of the Atlantic, and if so of interest to the public and to the police of this city. Sowell, a policeman, was shot dead in the street by a man named Carey, whom he had stopped, and Carey was tried on the charge of murder, but under the ruling made by the Judge it was clear that the shooting was not murder and the prisoner escaped conviction for a capital offence and was held guilty of manslaughter. The circumstances of the homicide were these:—The policeman met the culprit in the street and demanded to know the contents of a bundle the prisoner had with him. But the prisoner refused to satisfy him, and when the policeman tried forcibly to examine the bundle, the other drew a revolver, exclaimed "Take that!" and fired the fatal shot. The Judge held that the officer was not justified in laying hands on the prisoner, and was, therefore, engaged in an illegal act when he was shot, and he directed the jury "that the prisoner could not be convicted on the capital charge." As it appears to be a standing order that the police in this city shall stop every man they meet at night with a bundle, and as that is one of their principal duties, this judgment on a case growing out of a similar activity may interest them.

Evidence of Perjury.

There is little room to doubt that, in some quarter or another, gross and wilful perjury has been committed in the progress of the Vanderbilt will case. The conflicting testimony cannot be explained away in any other manner. It is not a case in which one witness takes one view of existing facts and another witness takes another view, and in which the two give directly opposite, but still each in his own belief truthful, evidence. Here are some witnesses swearing to actual occurrences which other witnesses swear never had existence; to conversations with persons which those persons swear never took place; to secret and confidential negotiations with men who in their turn make oath that they never knew and never saw the parties thus testifying until they appeared on the witness stand. No sane person can doubt that the crime of wilful perjury has been committed by some one in this scandalous case, and as a matter of public concern the guilty parties ought to be brought to punishment. To suffer so self-evident a crime to pass by unnoticed is to offer a reward to false witnesses in all such cases, and no man's last will and testament will be safe from assault. The District Attorney will probably regard it as his duty to examine the testimony given before the Surrogate with a view to ascertaining whether there is ground for the institution

of criminal proceedings against any of the witnesses who have figured in the case.

The Eastern Question.

Apparently the present anxiety of the Russians in Turkey is to get away. They have made their definitive treaty, have all their relations with their late enemy well understood, have put the Christian populations north of the Balkan out of the dominion of the Moslem and those to the south in a greatly ameliorated position, and are eager, perhaps, to see how the machinery that they have put in motion will operate when they are gone. But there already appears on the scene the initiation of the proceedings that are to force the second stage of the solution of the Eastern question—Who shall be dominant in the east of Europe? What shall be the fate of the Continental parts of the Ottoman Empire? and who shall rule the people of those countries? These are the points of the Eastern question. And the first doubt that was to be determined was settled in the late war by the collapse of the Turkish resistance. It cannot be the Ottoman, because he is beaten out and is beyond revival, and if not him not England, because England could not there only through him. Shall it be Russia or Austria? That is the next point in the problem. England moved Austria's possession of Bosnia with a deliberate purpose to put a spoke in Russia's wheel; and there are already appearances that a sort of moral collision is already in progress. Out of that will grow the passions and rivalries that will produce the next forcible solution.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is claimed that Hampton, Washington, Putnam and Satan were all "rebel brigadiers." Several young ladies of Boston have accepted the proposition of Harvard College, and will row over the course of studies. Philadelphia Bulletin:—"When an Indian makes a dash for a scalp and finds it is only a wig can he indulge in any bolder dash?" "On no man of modern times," says the Pall Mall "has so much literature been expended as that which has been expended on Turner, the painter." Arnold, the private secretary of Gambetta, is only six feet three. He labors for love, as he receives an income of \$20,000 a year from Mme. Guichard. President Hayes receives \$50,000 a year, besides rent, furniture, towels, fuel, gas, medicine, vegetables, beef, gardeners, cooks, steward, coachmen, doctor, flowers, &c. New Orleans Phoenician:—"The New York Herald says:—'Apollonius has been playing his harp privately for Mr. Hayes and a select company at the White House.' Perhaps this apt Thomas is playing for a post office. Ex-Speaker Randall arrived in this city on Friday evening and took up his quarters at the New York Hotel. He returned to Washington last evening. His visit was devoid of any political significance, its object being merely rest and recreation. What made readers of London Pans scream with laughter:—"A butcher, named William Murray, living at Crews, has sold his wife for three half-pence. There can be no doubt that this was really 'an alarming (human) sacrifice,' and a genuine case of 'selling off under cost price.' Seriously, a stop ought to be put to these Crewled proceedings." In Strasbourg 250 people are engaged in the business of cramming geese for the manufacture of *poil de foie gras*. In order to bring the birds' livers up to the proper condition of disease thirty pounds of food are required. Twenty-three Strasbourgers have the monopoly of the trade, receiving altogether about a quarter of a million dollars yearly income, nearly four-fifths of which is for the liver. Tennyson hates tourists and likes to choose his own company even among his neighbors. He is a good smoker; a liberal in politics; aristocratic though unshaken in manner; a Broad Churchman; loves Shakespeare, Milton, Scott; puts Homer for the Greek and Lucretius for the Roman; is irritable and will not be contradicted even by one of the royal family; has a deep voice with which he grows his disaffection; nevertheless he has social power; hates French literature except that of Victor Hugo; and he knows a good dinner. Evening Post:—"It is both illogical and scandalous to say, because the sheep's clothing has been torn from a wolf, that religion is a mere hypocritical cloak for fraud. These unfair inferences and indiscriminate denunciations, however, do not hurt the Church much. What does hurt it, so far as it is hurt, is the fact that a detected rascal has been an honored inmate of its fold. If the further fact appears that the Church has been indifferent to the moral character of its members, or careless of their secular life, so much the worse for the Church." London World:—"The Parisiennes are wild about what they call the English fashion of wearing living jewelry. The fashion is, in fact, not English, but American; it was set by a fair American, once an ornament of the court of St. Petersburg, whose Mexican beetle caused some sensation in London lately. Her beetle, however, was too rare a creature ever to become a fashion. The British Museum possesses a dead specimen, but there is, as far as I know, only this one alive in England; so that if the mode became established I suppose that humbler members of the family will be pressed into the service. The glossy black of the common cockroach, relieved with gold harness of exquisite workmanship, would really be more effective than the dull brown and black of the Mexican beetle. I strongly recommend the plentiful and unpretentious cockroach to the blonde beauty, while the brunettes might make something of the cricket of the hearth."

THE LONG BRANCH FIRE.

ARREST OF THE HOUSEKEEPER OF THE OCEAN HOTEL ON A CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM—LOCKED UP IN A WRETCHED CELL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

LONG BRANCH, March 8, 1879.

Maggie Leary, housekeeper of the Ocean Hotel, was arrested at noon to-day and confined in the lockup at the upper village on suspicion of having set fire to the hotel last Saturday night. Your correspondent, hearing of her arrest, visited the lockup, which is located under the engine house, and was admitted by the jailer, who wished to keep the fact of her incarceration a secret from the crowd. A narrow passage and a rickety pair of stairs led to the dimly lighted cellar, where the prisoner had been confined throughout the afternoon. The cell contained a wooden bunk and a chair, the latter occupied by Maggie Leary, who had wrapped an old army blanket about her feet; and no wonder, for the place was miserably damp and cold. The jailer said that he had no coal with which to make a fire, though he had made known the deficiency over a week ago. So he could do nothing when the woman with tears in her eyes begged him to warm the place or she would freeze to death. She positively denied any connection with the firing of the hotel, and said that she had been arrested at a house where she had been staying during the week by an officer who said that her papers and letters had been found near the spot where the flames originated. He had taken her to the "Squire" house, where that official informed her that Mr. Leary had caused her arrest, and she would have to be locked up over Sunday. She said that she had no legal advice, and did not believe her friends knew of her incarceration. WHY SHE WAS ARRESTED. Mr. Warren Leary called upon him. He said that Corporal Lanning had complained to him that the Commissioners were holding secret meetings and he (the Prosecutor) had reason to suspect that they intended to take Miss Leary to New York to have their detectives work up the case there. Believing that he had sufficient evidence to convict her he did not wait for the Commissioners to get the warrant after he had done the work, and it was his duty not to allow a suspected person to leave the place. On the strength of the Prosecutor's allegations the warrant had been sworn out. The investigating committee adjourned yesterday, and is preparing a report to be presented to the Board of Commissioners. When questioned as to the subject they said they had not been informed of the Prosecutor's intention, and considered the arrest premature, in view of the fact that he knew they were investigating the case.