

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. WEEKLY HERALD—One dollar per year, free of post...

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

AQUARIUM—PROMENADE CONCERT. TIVOLI THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. KOSTER & BIAL—POPULAR CONCERT.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1879.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and fair, followed by increasing temperature and cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—A still greater activity and strength were the features of the stock market. Government and railway bonds were buoyant; States were dull.

SARATOGA'S FIRST RACE of the summer season opened capably, even to many men who backed the horses.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S four-pound bluefish, caught yesterday, would be a good topic for a campaign document.

DR. HUEBSCHE'S SERMON on "The Religion of the Heart" should be read by members of all churches and most of the better class of non-worshippers.

POLO AT PROSPECT PARK yesterday was made more than usually entertaining to the spectators by the independence and spirit of two four-footed novices.

PERSONS wishing to form the first opinions upon the rumored charges against the Park Commissioners are referred to the article under head of "Riverside Avenue."

YESTERDAY was a rare day at the Brighton Beach race course, and the course itself is fast becoming what it should be in consideration of the purpose for which it was designed.

IF THE GENTLEMAN whose catering to cats is described on another page will only open a free boarding house for pussies, stipulating that all lodgers shall be indoors by ten o'clock and no one shall have a night key, the public will subscribe liberally to a building fund.

WOODEN AND IRON SHIPS indulged in a trial of strength on the Delaware yesterday, and hearts of oak got the better of their rival. Probably the owners do not appreciate the contest as much as inquisitive students do, and a referee, strictly legal, is among the probabilities.

IT WAS NOT DISCIPLINE, but the lack of it, that caused the loss of Captain Bain, of the steamer Langshaw. The man at the wheel did his duty by remaining at his post; but the men who failed to answer his signal are of a breed that is the curse of the whole carrying service, whether by sea or land.

AS OUR READERS will learn from another column, the Sub-Treasury building is being strongly fortified, but the trouble is that the men most dangerous to Uncle Sam's surplus cash are about half of the time in the national Senate and House, where the firing of Gatling guns and throwing of grenades would be construed as disorderly conduct.

THE CITY FATHERS are greatly surprised that the plans and terms agreed upon by the Rapid Transit Commissioners should first have reached them, unofficially, through the columns of the HERALD. We regret that such a course was unavoidable, and can only say by way of excuse that if private business were conducted in the leisurely manner peculiar to Aldermanic chambers the HERALD would have to change its form to that of a centennial retrospect.

GENERAL GRANT is to be congratulated. He has commanded the greatest army that the world ever knew, ruled the most successful Republic alive and conquered Europe and Asia in a manner at which no one grumbles. After all this it might be supposed that there were no honors left for him to attain. But Texas, the one State that is nothing if not big, has found a new distinction for him. Some of her citizens have dubbed him anti-Christ. The honor is not exactly a fragrant one—though savoring somewhat of smoke—but as it is never bestowed upon any one until he has reached the highest pinnacle of fame that is possible to him it must be admitted that Texas has done the handsome thing at the proper time.

THE WEATHER.—The area of high barometer that extended over the lakes on Friday has expanded very much, and now overlies all the districts east of the Upper Mississippi River. It has also formed a junction with the area of relatively high pressure that is over the South Atlantic States, so that the barometer is now above the mean in all the eastern and central sections of the country. The depression that was noticed in the West and Northwest has not made very much eastward progress, particularly in the regions of Texas. In the vicinity of Manitoba, however, the pressure within it has decreased considerably, and a well defined centre of disturbance is organizing. To judge from present indications the course of this low centre will be a northerly one, so that it will not affect our district very much during its passage toward the coast. Rain fell on the South Atlantic coast and in the Northwest. In the former district it was accompanied by slight electrical disturbances. The weather elsewhere was fair or clear. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the Northwest, fresh on the Middle Atlantic coast and light in the other districts. The temperature rose slightly on the South Atlantic coast, decidedly west of the Mississippi Valley, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The weather in the British Islands has changed but little, light rains accompanying a slightly falling barometer. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and fair, followed by increasing temperature and cloudiness. To-morrow it will be warmer and partly cloudy, with showers.

The Secret of Success at Coney Island.

There are few New Yorkers who remember Coney Island eight or ten years ago, when it was a dreary and uninviting resort, patronized by disreputable and noisy roughs, and who compare that period of its career with its present popularity. Know that the secret of the surprising change lies not in the greater ease of access, not in the finer and more numerous buildings, the better accommodations, the music and the various other means of pleasure, but in the single fact that absolutely good order is rigidly maintained at the different beaches. The New York rough, who has been the bane and the ruin of so many pleasant holiday resorts near the city, has been banished from Coney Island. The shrewd men who invested so many thousands of dollars in Brighton and Manhattan Beach made their great hit when they determined on a thorough policing of their places, and they might have spent half a dozen millions and yet failed of success had they omitted this one precaution. It is because the public has the assurance that it will not be annoyed by the "roughs" of the city that the public delightedly and contentedly teaches its wife and children "down to the beach."

We call attention to this matter for the benefit of some other parveyors of summer amusements who have not yet learned the lesson how to make the greatest success and the most money out of their public. Whoever wishes to attract the very profitable custom of summer holiday makers near New York should take pattern of the managers of the two principal Coney Island resorts and begin by making the public certain that they will not meet drunken rowdies, "keno sharps," and disreputable and disagreeable people of that kind. One quarrelsome drunkard taints the place where he has offended decent people; they go there no more. One scoundrel such as two days ago shouted "Fire!" on a crowded steamer coming from Norton's Point, in order to create alarm among women and children and make an occasion for picking pockets, keeps away from such a boat a multitude of people who will not risk their wives and families where such things can happen; and, while in that particular case there may have been no fault in the officers of the boat, we do not doubt that the owners will feel the loss which such an occurrence must put upon them.

The story of this ruffian ought to be a warning to the officers of other boats to be ready to act promptly and decisively against such atrocious villains; and the fact that he had friends on board who violently tried to rescue him from the police, and the other fact that he got off with a fine of ten dollars, show the necessity of having a prompt and effective force on board such boats to suppress at once, and with the utmost severity, all rowdism. This is necessary mainly in the interest of the owners of the boats. The public knows how to protect itself—it stays away; it goes elsewhere, and it is right.

Considerable sums are invested in the increasing number of barges upon which large numbers of New Yorkers, mainly of the laboring class, take their families for cheap but wholesome excursions on the water. Numbers of these barges pass up and down the Hudson, the lower bay and the Sound almost every summer day, and especially on Sundays. Often they connect with some bayside or riverside picnic ground, and thus hold out a double inducement to holiday makers of the humbler sort. We should like to suggest to the owners of these barges and picnic grounds that they can largely increase their profits by a more prompt and rigid police system than many of them have as yet adopted. Very frequently—too frequently—the police reports contain accounts of noisy rioting, drunken brawls and violence on such barges. Last Sunday a police boat was obliged to interfere on the Hudson for the safety of the women and children on one such vessel.

Now a large excursion on the Bay or Sound is a pleasant and healthful recreation, which many a poor man would gladly have his family enjoy, and which is within the reach of men of moderate means. But nobody except a brute willingly exposes his wife and children to contact with drunken roughs, and we believe that if the proprietors of a barge line should make it known that on their vessels no drunkenness, no violent language, no quarrelling or fighting would be tolerated for an instant, that they had taken measures to maintain absolute good order, and that any man might safely bring or even send his wife and little children on the vessels of that barge line with the assurance that they would not be annoyed or alarmed—whenever the barge proprietors will give this assurance in public advertisements and carry it out will largely increase his profits and his customers. And the same is true of the owners of the numerous picnic grounds outside of the city.

Where are the roughs to go? Well, even the roughs will feel better if they are obliged to be orderly on their holidays. It is not many years since almost all outdoor places of amusement in and about New York were infested by roughs, who made these places intolerable to decent people. So general was this that when it was first proposed to lay out the Central Park one of the promoters of that enterprise, a prominent New York politician, was reproached by merchants and others because, said these, "you know very well that no respectable man will ever be able to take his wife and children to walk in such a place." The Park has had a restraining and civilizing influence; it has taught even the New York rowdy that he must submit to be orderly in public places. The management of the two Coney Island beaches is another and an important lesson in the same direction. We should like to see it extended now to the steamboats and barges, which afford to the women and children of the city such a cheap and healthful means of getting a little fresh air. Good order pays in such places, and its general careful maintenance will have a very wholesome influence upon the character of our population; but we urge now only the

The Epidemic at Memphis.

As last it is officially reported that yellow fever is epidemic in the city of Memphis, and the hopeful theory hitherto entertained that the people were to escape with the few scattered cases which commonly occur in every year following a disastrous visitation must be given up. Naturally the stampede not only continues but gathers force, and all who can get away will leave, and the city will be abandoned to the few old stagers who believe themselves proof against the fever, to those stolid enough to be indifferent, to the worst class of the negro population, and to the little army of brave men and women who devote themselves to the battle with this invisible enemy. It is repeated with every possible force of asseveration that Memphis is not now in the unclean condition in which it met the fever last year; that it is not unclean at all, and that all its streets, alleys, byways and drains have been so thoroughly overhauled within a few months that it is in a better condition in these respects than ever before in its history. If this is true it will perhaps force the conclusion that the fever has a tendency to naturalize itself in that district and to take a spontaneous origin from the soil under the influence of the ordinary summer heat. If the fever was imported last year, as we have no doubt it was, a thorough disinfection aiding the frost should have eradicated it, and it could only have spread from fresh importation. But there is no pretence that it was imported this year; it is pretended that disinfection was as thorough as possible, and yet here is the fever epidemic once more. Either, therefore, there is some mistake as to the disinfection or the fever has become naturalized in that region of country. We incline to the opinion that the disinfection has been far from complete; yet it is not without precedent for this fever, carried to countries where it was formerly a stranger, to so permanently establish itself as to reappear naturally and regularly every year, with varying severity. If Memphis is likely to become a starting point for such a fever centre in the Mississippi Valley it will be an advantage if in the course of the summer any of the wild creatures to whom plague-stricken cities are abandoned should infect it with fire, as General Melikoff did the Astrakhan villages.

Soft Soap and Hard Facts.

In the Smith and Bennett appeal, in New Jersey, one of the counsel for the condemned prisoners, on opening the argument on the application for a new trial, deemed it expedient to smooth down the judicial feathers of the Court of Errors and Appeals, which he imagined might have been ruffled by the criticisms of the press on some of the features of the case. He said:— "The remarkable character of this case has given it a wide celebrity, and neither the Court nor counsel can be blind to the articles which have appeared in the public press; and we trust it will not be thought indecorous in us to refer to them, for we desire to show in the most public manner how earnestly both our clients and ourselves deplore the attacks which, with the strongest misapprehension of facts, have been made upon the administration of justice in this State, and the naked and inconsiderate criticism which has been made upon the course of the learned Judge who presided at the trial. We feel sure that the minds of the members of the court will be turned to the consideration of these ill-judged attacks must arouse in the minds of the members of the court, and in the minds of the people, a sense of indignation which will be sufficient to induce them to see that these attacks are unjustified. It is to the passionless, impartial law, whose living oracles you are, we now submit this case and these two lives."

The attacks which, "with the strongest misapprehension of facts," were made upon the administration of justice in New Jersey, were called forth by the earnest appeals of a New Jersey minister and other friends and advisers of the unfortunate prisoners for pecuniary aid to enable them to make an effort for the reversal of a judgment generally regarded as unwarranted by the evidence in the case. People were publicly besought to give money on the plea that without it the condemned prisoners, although unjustly sentenced to die, could not escape the gallows. The natural conclusion followed that in New Jersey the gates of justice are closed to a pauper convict, however unjustly convicted. If this statement was incorrect, and if the money solicited for the prisoners was not needed, it would have been only an act of justice on the part of the counsel to expose the imposition at the time the appeal was made and to set public opinion right. As a matter of fact the money asked for as a necessity in the appeal of Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett for justice was raised through the liberality of citizens of New York and was used in New Jersey for the purpose for which it was solicited. If it was not needed why was it taken out of the pockets of the charitable subscribers? The counsel's depreciation of the "unkind and inconsiderate criticism which has been made on the course of the learned Judge who presided at the trial," and his appreciation of "the just indignation which these ill-judged attacks must arouse in the minds of the members of the appellate court," might have had more weight if the case for the prisoners had rested with his argument. But he was followed by an associate counsel whose criticisms of Judge Knapp's unfortunate charge were far more severe than any which have appeared in the public press. The Judge was charged with having made "speculative theories not warranted by the testimony," and with having "mistaken and erred in the law." The entire charge was "scathingly dissected," and it was sought to be shown that in giving his own theories to the jury, "with their legal effect," Judge Knapp had erroneously suggested to them guilt on the part of the accused, and had clearly entitled the condemned prisoners to a new trial. On a reconsideration of the facts we think the New Jersey lawyer who opened the case on the appeal will be disposed to admit that his indignant rebuke of the public press was neither altogether logical nor altogether just.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

Temperance arguments must be growing scarce or stale when the advocates of that cause are compelled to hark it to colonization as a cure for drunkenness, as Mr. Sharpe will do to-day. The rise and progress of sectarianism among the Jews, which Mr. Moment will review, must be an interesting study for a summer Sabbath. Man's truest glory will be described by Mr. McKelvey, the kind of life which never fails will be illustrated by Dr. Ort, and miracles will be explained by Mr. Richmond. The neglect of the higher ministries of life will be condemned and corrected by Mr. Pullman and the tenderness of Christ toward believers will be shown by Mr. Knapp. Brains and conscience in their power and influence over the life will be compared by Dr. Newman, while Mr. Cleaver illustrates the gift of continuance in rectifying very bad forms. Are we a dissatisfied people? asks Mr. Hatfield. No, we are not. We are as contented as the average of mankind and have as good reason as any to be so. The new theology will get a send-off to-day from Mr. Putnam, and the matchless speaker will be heard at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. Father McNamara will answer for himself and Father Quinn will discuss the doctrine of forgiveness of sins, while Mr. Acres plants his feet on the rock of salvation and therefrom sends forth the truth.

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Fair Warning.

It has happened once, and it may happen again, therefore it is well to give a fair warning to rogues who may be tempted to repeat the trick.

Last Wednesday evening the steamer Sylvan Dell left Norton's Point at the eastern end of Coney Island with about seven hundred people on board, mostly women and children, returning home to New York after a day's harmless pleasure in the open air. When off Bedloe's Island a man—a brute rather—rushed up from below, shouting "Fire! Fire!" and creating, of course, the utmost consternation among the women and children. Fortunately the officers of the boat promptly reassured the passengers and took the brute into custody. His name proved to be Frederick Stuhr, of No. 54 West Thirteenth street, and his object is supposed to have been to give opportunity to a gang of his friends on board to rob the passengers while they were in a panic. He was eventually fined ten dollars, and as this is as severe a punishment as the law inflicts for one of the most atrocious and villainous outrages that can be imagined we think it proper to warn any wretches who may be tempted to try Stuhr's little game hereafter that they will probably never get as far as the office of the police justice.

Lynch Law is Always a Bad Thing.

Lynch law is always a bad thing, and we are far from advocating it; but we have not the least doubt that the next man who cries out "Fire!" on a Coney Island steamer will go overboard. We are stating now merely a fact. We do not propose justifying the drowning even of such a wretch as this Stuhr; but we are quite certain that the man who ventures to repeat his trick will not live to pay a fine of ten dollars.

Spasmodic Street Cleaning.

Our reporters continue their accounts of the state of the streets in to-day's HERALD, and their descriptions are worth attention. These reports have led to some display of activity on the part of the street cleaning authorities in certain localities. There are indications of a movement among the ash and garbage cars, and a few neighborhoods have been favored by the presence of sweepers for the first time in weeks. But these spasmodic movements of the Bureau always follow a vigorous exposure of its neglect, and are not to be accepted as promising a permanent reformation. It is now as it has always been—a cessation of complaint on the part of the people and of exposure by the press is followed by departmental torpor, and within two weeks the streets are again as foul as ever.

The improvement now apparent is limited in area and entirely insufficient to avert the danger that threatens the public health. We continue to hear of rotting garbage heaps that are allowed to remain in the streets in crowded neighborhoods during this hot weather, any one of which might originate a contagious disease which it would be difficult to check. We insist that there is no good reason why the safety of the city should be thus imperiled. There has been but little work to do during the recent fine weather in the well kept streets and avenues of the city, nearly all of which are swept by private contract, and the liberal monthly appropriation might have been almost wholly devoted to removing these garbage heaps and thoroughly cleaning the tenement house districts. But, for some unaccountable reason, there never appears to be enough money at the command of the Bureau to accomplish any positive good. When the snow covers the ground and there is not even a pretence at street sweeping or at collecting the refuse for days and perhaps for weeks, the regular monthly appropriation disappears nevertheless. When the principal streets of the city are thoroughly clean and a long continuance of fine weather makes a very trifling outlay sufficient to keep them

in good order, the month's money is regularly used up and no improvement in the neglected districts counts for the day. The Street Cleaning Bureau either receives enough money to keep all the city clean and fails to expend it honestly, or does not receive an amount sufficient for the work it is expected to do and fails to say so. In either case the authorities are to blame. If their appropriation is sufficient they misappropriate it, because they do not properly clean the city. If it is insufficient they have no right to pretend to do the work they are physically unable to do and to risk a pestilence, simply because they desire to hold on to the patronage and emoluments of the street cleaning business. At the present time the neglect and incapacity of the Bureau are the more reprehensible, because its management was recently changed by an extreme process with the pretended object of making a great reform in the street cleaning system. The system has not been altered; the money is expended as freely as before; the streets are at least in as bad condition as ever, and the only change that has taken place is the transfer of the patronage of the Bureau from one political faction to another.

Hurrah for the Preacher!

It is not easy to imagine the surprise and disgust of the canoeists at Lake George on Thursday when the first prize of their paddling race was won by a Methodist preacher. It was bad enough that his boat—an awkward, heavy, unsightly craft—should pass the light Nautilus, Rob Roy, Shadow and other models over the graceful lines of which canoeists quarrel so fiercely, but that the navigator should be a preacher—well, it would be only the way of the world if the defeated paddlers had assembled immediately after the race and resolved that the community viewed with unaffected horror the spectacle of a religious teacher appearing at a place where bets were made and larger flowed; and, second, that although some of the apostles worked fishing boats there was no Scriptural authority whatever for the use of a canoe by a preacher, and certainly none for his snatching a gold medal, one of the mere vanities of life, from a lot of good fellows who wanted it themselves. Public sentiment, however, will side with the preacher. The world has been learning, in late years, that preachers are creatures of flesh and blood, like the rest of us, and that physical exercise, and plenty of it, is absolutely necessary to them if they are to have the clear heads and stout hearts that their duties demand. The glorious deeds of the various churches were done when preachers lived out of doors, breathed plenty of fresh air, maintained a proper balance of body and mind and studied man and nature elsewhere than in books. The Catholic missionaries and the Methodist circuit riders—men whose achievements are the wonder and pride of the whole religious world—could paddle a canoe, ride a horse, knock down a rowdy or make a go-as-you-please tramp across rough country against the crack professionals of their day. Is it possible to imagine any one having ever gone to sleep under their sermons? As for the Lake George preacher, who hung about the edge of the canoeists just before the start, longing to contest the race, yet too modest to participate until specially invited, we warrant that he exceeded himself in the first sermon he wrote after the race; that he has suddenly acquired unbounded influence over the small boys of his congregation; that the pillars of his church, in spite of a momentary conservative shudder, are hugely delighted—on the sly, that the great body of outsiders, for whom the Church in all its branches is angling so industriously, will hereafter go to his church when they attend any, and that he himself has the best digestion, reddest blood and clearest head that can be found among parsonages in his neighborhood.

Bad for Taxpayers.

It has taken a great while to find out who was to indemnify the property owners in Pittsburgh for the damage done them in the famous railroad riot. They sued the State extensively, and it is now decided by the Supreme Court that the State is not responsible, but that the injured owners must look to the county accordingly, and on this decision it will have to foot a bill of about two million dollars. As the property that must be taxed to raise the money is mainly the property in the city of Pittsburgh the citizens of that place will presently know just what it is worth to have a first class riot, and it is to be hoped they will enjoy the knowledge.

Mr. Bergh and the Horse Car Law.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from Mr. Bergh, in which he sets forth his views on some of the points brought out in the late apparent conflict of laws, and especially gives reasons why he deems it improper that lame horses found in the traces should be permitted to remain for a moment, much less to continue their way for that trip. We do not regard his reasoning as satisfactory, and we say this with all consideration for the motives of the head of an organization that has the sympathy of the people generally. Mr. Bergh believes that if he permitted a horse car driver to continue his trip he ought to extend the same privilege to the driver of a heavy vehicle loaded with merchandise. We are sorry that he does not see the difference in the two cases, for this implies that his attention is so concentrated on one point that he does not view the subject generally. In the case of the truck driver only the driver would be put out, and he is apparently the person at fault. He does not carry passengers. But in the case of the car the passengers are the persons inconvenienced, and they certainly are not to blame. Much turns on the spirit in which an act is done, and there is a spirit of war between the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and some horse car lines. Mr. Bergh calls the manager or president of one line "the author of a vexatious statute." No law of the

State ought to be regarded as vexatious by a good citizen, and no individual is the author of any law; or, if the person referred to is the author, he is only so in the sense in which Mr. Bergh is the author of the law establishing the society of which he is president. But the facts of the case will, we have no doubt, if properly tried, determine the justice or injustice of what has been done. If Mr. Bergh's officers were acting strictly under the statute from which they derive their authority it was a violation of law to interfere with them; otherwise it was a rightful act. If they, in abuse of their authority and in a mere spirit of meddling officiousness, acted on a case in which the lameness of the horse was not such as to justify interference, it is well that there is a law to reach them; but if they acted properly there is a law to reach those who obstructed them in the performance of their duty. How far this act was justified by the condition of the horse is to be determined by evidence as matter of fact. They must prove that the horse was lame.

A Delay in Justice.

Judge Potter, of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of error in the case of Chastine Cox and ordered a stay of the execution of the sentence pending the decision of the appeal to the General Term on the points raised by the prisoner's counsel at the trial. This delay in the punishment of the murderer was inevitable, as the case cannot be argued before October, and may after that be carried to the Court of Appeals. It is satisfactory to know that the worst result to be apprehended is a new trial, and that no legal ingenuity can prevent the final satisfaction of justice. It would have been better if the punishment of the murderer could have followed swiftly on the heels of his crime, but the fact that the shadow of the gallows is on his path and cannot be removed will have a good effect on the criminal classes in New York. Cox will assuredly be executed in the end, no matter how long the forms of law may postpone the day of his punishment, and his certain fate will serve as a warning to those who rush recklessly into crimes that often lead to more terrible results than their perpetrators contemplate.

M. Lesseps Makes a Deposit.

At least one positive step in advance has been taken by the projectors of the Isthmus Canal. Our special despatch from London reports the deposit with an agent of the Colombian government of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—the sum which, by the treaty between the government and M. Lesseps, it was required should be put up as a forfeit and evidence or guarantee of sincerity on his part. It is natural enough that South and Central American governments should adopt this course with projectors. They have granted so many concessions for railways and canals and mines and other grand enterprises, and never heard any more of them, never saw either the railroads or the canals, that now they require a projector to put up some cash before he can regard his concession as valid. At least this assures them that he is a man of substance, and it may improve their finances; but we are not sure that it will make the completion of the great scheme a certainty.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Satan never holds a caucus of the leaders of his party. Congressman Gibson, of New Orleans, is a tall blonde. General Kilpatrick has become the president of a polo club. Captain Perry, of the steamer Britannia, has arrived in New York. Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, is tall, slim and forty-one. General Dan Butler has sailed in his yacht for Newfoundland. The machine candidate for President believes in cog and make cog. We are convinced that Talmage ought to be sent to convert Ceylon. The New Orleans Piqueur believes that Chastine Cox is going to join the exodus. The Philadelphia Chronicle thinks that in hot weather St. Louis rules the roost. While a Madison (Ga.) negro was being baptized Sunday one of the brethren stole his shoes. The Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway will take his residence in Cincinnati. Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi, is over six feet high, dresses in black and brought but one arm out to the war. Secretary Thompson has concluded not to go to Indiana this summer because the health of Mrs. Thompson is not good. Hon. J. H. Pope, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, will act as Minister of Railways during the absence in England of Sir Charles Tupper. Congressman Conger, the Michigan wit and parliamentary lawyer, is sixty, but young looking, with black hair, bright, steel-blue eyes, and a gray beard. Among those who will be examined for appointments to second lieutenancies in the army will be sons of Generals Fremont, Ord, Rucker, Perry and Hatch. Boston drinks 15,000 gallons of soda and 20,000 gallons of root and tonic beer every day. Bostonians like foreign beer better than they like the domestic kind. Fanny Fair.—"M. Ivan de Westline, the well known special correspondent of the Paris Figure and New York Herald, has returned to St. Petersburg from Tashkend, and purposes shortly publishing a book on his experience in Central Asia during the war between England and Afghanistan. In this General Kaufmann's administration is likely to be viewed in a favorable light, as the correspondent was largely indebted to him for the rapidity with which the telegrams were sent from Tashkend to the New York Herald office in London. On more than one occasion General Kaufmann delayed the despatch of his own official intelligence in order that M. Ivan de Westline's news might reach Europe without delay, and he summarily discharged an official at the Tashkend telegraph office who treated the "special" with rudeness. M. de Westline was charmed with the cordial feeling displayed toward him by the Russian officers in Central Asia, and speaks of his journey as being the most enjoyable one he has undertaken during his journalistic career."

OBITUARY.

SISTER MARY FRANCIS. In St. Mary's Convent, Newark, on Friday night, Sister of Charity Mary Francis died after long prostration with consumption. Her name was Tynen, and before her novitiate she resided in Belleville. She was a member of the Order in which she died twenty years. The funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, to-morrow morning.

BLESSING BELLS.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19, 1879. Bishop Healy, of Portland, is in town, and will preach to-morrow evening at St. Mary's Cathedral, when a new chime of bells will be blessed.