

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Volume XXXVIII, No. 2

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker Sts.—Gaiety and Grand Opera.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.—The Great Exhibition.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Swamp Angels—Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St. and Eighth St.—The Grand Duke.
WIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Sts.—Lido and Lotos.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth Sts.—The Girl of the South.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth St.—Brother Sam.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third St., corner Sixth Ave.—Richard III.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway—Ding Dong Bell.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth St., near Third St.—Der Meindliche.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth St.—Society of Chamber Music.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague St.—Grand Instrumental Concert.
ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—The Three Hensack.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Dyabolo.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St., corner 4th Av.—The Merry Wives of Windsor.
TONY PATRO'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Happy Dumpty.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th St. and Broadway.—Ethiopian Minstrel, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE SEMI-OFFICIAL MISSION of General Schofield to the Hawaiian Islands and the presence there of an American fleet seem necessary in view of our increasing trade in the Pacific and the complications which may arise in consequence of the death of King Kamehameha. It is not impossible, however, that annexation to the United States is one of the objects President Grant has in view. Apart from this, which is a question which only time can determine, the President is right in keeping the country informed of British schemes in the Pacific, as to a great extent the development and trade of the United States depend upon the conditions of our intercourse with the islands of those seas.

THE BODIES FOUND.—Five more bodies of the unfortunate victims whose lives were lost in the Centre street fire were found yesterday. After lying a whole week under the ruins the missing girls were discovered huddled together, so burned as scarcely to be recognizable. A few scraps of dress and ornaments were all that enabled the relatives to identify their dead. Only the body of the boy is still sought, and the search is to continue till that is recovered. May many years pass before our city shall witness a similar sacrifice of life to a danger which can be and ought to be fully guarded against.

ANOTHER ITEM FOR MR. FROUDE.—Here are the latest Irish agricultural statistics. Three thousand eight hundred enumerators, selected from the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan police, having visited six hundred thousand holdings, declare a decrease of 134,915 acres in the extent of land under crops in the present year. The decrease in cereal crops is 33,361 acres. The returns of emigrants from the several ports of Ireland for the first seven months of 1872 record an increase of 5,840 persons over the same number of months in 1871. In 1861 the number of fourth-class houses in Ireland, each of which had but one room for the entire family of every age and sex, was 89,374. These were occupied by half a million of human beings. Mr. Froude thinks that home rule would be the ruin of Ireland. Is she not ruined already?

Rumors About Mr. Boutwell, the Treasury Ring, Syndicate and Debt Funding Scheme.

The Washington correspondents and newspapers have been busy late in publishing rumors about Mr. Boutwell resigning and other changes in the Treasury Department. One statement was that he would resign about the middle of February, and by doing so give himself time to go home to Massachusetts to work for the position of United States Senator, and at the same time to give his friend Mr. Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, an opportunity of occupying the position of Secretary for a few weeks previous to that gentleman going abroad as the partner of Monroe & Co., bankers, Paris, and as the chief agent of the Jay Cooke Syndicate. We confess this appears to be a feasible arrangement both as regards the aspirations of Mr. Boutwell for the Senate and for carrying out the Treasury Ring scheme of manipulating the debt. Still, these rumors cannot be relied upon, for Mr. Boutwell has stated that there would be no Cabinet changes till after the inauguration of the President in March for a second term.

But, whoever becomes Secretary of the Treasury, the old Ring—the Jay Cooke Syndicate—expects to hold its privileges and to control the financial policy and operations of the government. The men who have become gorged with wealth through manipulating government securities and handling government money still hover around and keep a keen eye on the Treasury Department. From the revelations made in our Washington despatches, recently published, it appears that a powerful combination has either been made or is under consideration to realize a vast sum of money by another turn over or rebash of the national debt. Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, brought prominently forward Jay Cooke and his brother as the financial agents of the government. The "father of the greenbacks," as he has been called, raised his Ohio friends from local obscurity to great wealth and prominence. They became bankers and financial agents of the government and had the national securities to dispose of as well as vast sums of money from the Treasury on deposit. In the course of a few years they rose from poverty to be among the very richest men in the country. They have managed to maintain the same intimate relations with the successive Secretaries of the Treasury since the time Mr. Chase held the office. As soon as Mr. McCulloch retired from that office he became closely connected with the Cooke firm, and went to Europe in that connection. This was another important addition to the Ring. Now it is reported that Mr. Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and, as has been said, the brains of the Treasury Department, is to become an active and influential member of the combination next Spring, when he retires from office, and that he will go to Paris and join a banking house in that city for the purpose. Thus stronger and stronger the Ring becomes. Mr. Boutwell is its shield and defender, and will, no doubt, continue to be, whether in the Treasury Department or United States Senate. The great object or prize aimed at, for which all the parties appear to be acting harmoniously, is refunding the national debt. To the millions already made by handling it the Ring expects that turning it over again will yield a larger profit still, and probably not less than fifteen to twenty millions.

Scarcely a day passes that something is not telegraphed from Washington to the newspapers about the Syndicate business, what Mr. Boutwell thinks and proposes to do with regard to it, and what Jay Cooke or some one else of the Treasury Ring has said. There is a remarkably oracular style in all this, as if intended to impress the people with the astonishing financial ability and statesmanship of Mr. Boutwell, the Cookes and that well-known Ring with which they are connected. It is a sort of advertisement of the firm to hoodwink the uninitiated and the mass of the people. This Ring has not shown that genius or ability in national financial matters which it pretends to claim, though it has been cunning enough to make vast sums of money out of the government. It has taken advantage of the ignorance of Congress and mere experimenters in national finance. The Cookes always come to the front in these outgivings about the Syndicate and rearranging the debt. Can not the Treasury Department march along without the assistance of these gentlemen? We are told now that Mr. Boutwell intends to carry out his policy of funding the debt by the aid of the Syndicate, as heretofore, and that the Cookes have decided that no change whatever in the arrangement is necessary. They propose to go on as before—to convert the debt. How very accommodating! They are willing to make ten or fifteen millions or more without investing any money, and simply, as agents, to do what the Treasury Department could do itself. Of course they bring in the name of the Rothschilds, as they did before, to fortify their pretensions; but we cannot see why the Rothschilds should not negotiate directly with our government if they desire to make a loan. The truth is there is a determination on the part of the Ring to use the Secretary and the Treasury, as heretofore, to add millions to the wealth already acquired from that source. We protest against the perpetuation of this gigantic job, and call upon Congress to compel the Treasury Department to do its own work without the intervention of speculators and costly agencies.

The two paramount financial questions now are, undoubtedly, funding the debt at as low a rate of interest as possible and bringing the country to a specie basis. Mr. Boutwell has failed to bring about these measures. He has been Secretary of the Treasury during four years of peace and prosperity, and the country had been at peace nearly four years previously, and yet but two hundred millions of the debt is funded at five per cent interest—the highest rate provided for by the funding act—and that after great efforts, a heavy and unnecessary cost, and the national banks being forced to take sixty-five millions of the amount. Of the fifteen hundred millions of five-twentieths bearing six per cent gold interest there remains thirteen hundred millions unfunded—that is to say, three hundred millions to be converted into five, five hundred millions into four-and-a-halfs and five hundred millions into fours. Mr. Boutwell led Congress and the country to believe, when he asked for the Funding bill, that he could

fund the debt on these terms. He has failed from incompetency and by yielding to the Treasury Ring speculators who wanted to prolong the job and make the most money out of it. He has had a hundred millions or more, and that principally in gold, at his command during the whole time he has been in office, but he has not used that to strengthen the credit of the government. Ask any able financier or statesman, here or abroad, if the United States debt is not as secure an investment and as sure to be paid, both interest and principal, as any national debt in the world, and he will say, yes. In fact, there is no debt so certain of being paid. It only required proper skill and management to convert the whole fifteen hundred millions of five-twentieths into securities bearing a lower rate of interest, as provided by the Funding act. Indeed, we do not see why the whole amount could not have been funded at four and a half or four per cent. The American debt at that rate ought to stand as well, at least, as the British debt, which bears only three and three and a half per cent interest. The failure comes from not using the resources and credit of the country properly, and from employing speculators to do the work of converting the debt instead of the Treasury Department doing its own business.

There is no doubt that the great obstacle to specie payments lies in gold gambling, and this the Secretary has promoted by keeping so much gold in the Treasury and by being himself the principal operator in the market. While he has held between fifty millions and a hundred millions in the Treasury one or two men, or a small clique of men, in Wall street, with only a few millions in their hands, have been able to keep the premium on gold up and to disturb values to the amount of many hundreds of millions. To say that this state of things has any reason for it or could not be avoided is absurd. Some legislation might be necessary to remedy the evil, but the Secretary should have known what that should be and have given Congress the information. Suppose, for example, the banks should be prohibited from loaning money on gold, as they are on legal tenders, or from in any way fostering gold gambling—the Gold Board and outside operators would soon find their occupation gone. A few of the principal banks combining then could resume specie payments, probably, without danger; for as soon as the people should know that they could have specie they would not want it, and would prefer paper money as being more convenient. Mr. Boutwell, as we have said, has done nothing to accomplish these great objects, and it is to be hoped that his successor after the 4th of March will be a man more suitable to the position and will place the national finances on a sounder basis.

The Condition of Parties in France.

The letter which we printed in the HERALD of yesterday, giving an account of the debate on the petitions for dissolution, reveals with considerable clearness the actual strength of the two great parties in the Assembly. After a vigorous and protracted debate, in which the leading speakers on both sides took part, the Assembly decided by 483 against 196 "to take no notice of the petitions for dissolution." After such a vote it is impossible to doubt the overwhelming strength of the conservatives in the Assembly. This triumph of the monarchists, however, with the ministerial changes which it rendered necessary, is not to be regarded as a final solution of the difficulties of the situation. It proves that in the Assembly the monarchists are strong; but it does not prove that the Assembly as at present constituted represents the French people. This latter is the question which, sooner or later, must be solved, and until it is solved France will not be at rest. We do not blame the majority for holding on to the power which they possess; we do not see much virtue in the minority demanding a test, which, if it does them no good, will at least do them no harm; but we cannot refuse to admit that Gambetta made a good point when he said that in June last out of one hundred and thirty-four elections republicans were returned in one hundred and fifteen cases. As soon as the Assembly meets after the holidays we are likely to have fresh trouble from the report of the Committee of Thirty.

THE NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.—It was a lovely day for the ladies in New York and Washington—in our political and commercial metropolises—yesterday, the brightest New Year they have had for a long time. In New York the queens of the anniversary, arrayed in all the charms of nature and art, were "at home," and the lords of creation, en masse, in obedience to the agreeable and attractive duties of the day, were out in imposing numbers from the bright morning till the new moon went down. But in Washington during the forenoon the ladies, as usual, were out on Pennsylvania avenue en route to the White House, like shoals of shining butterflies among the banks of bright flowers which, in the early Spring, illumine the valley of the Sacramento. We give a report of the social festivities of the day in both cities, which will serve our fair readers as a silver lining to the clouds of fire and death and destruction which, up town and in the dreadful unearthings among the ruins of Centre street, darkened the closing elements of the great social festival of New York.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—Recent events display a lamentable deficiency in the equipment of our admirable Fire Department for the special service of saving life. At the Centre street fire, where seven persons perished, all that the firemen could do in helping the imprisoned girls to escape from the fifth floor was to run up a ladder which proved too short, and before it could be lengthened it was too late. Certainly some more efficient and more generally applicable apparatus could be adopted. Even a rope ladder would be better than the heavy, inflexible ladders which are good and necessary for other portions of a fireman's duty. With a single line and a mattress to drop upon some might have been rescued. In some cities a light ladder is used, having a canvas lining running beneath it through which a person can slide safely from any height, the ladders being jointed so as to be quickly adapted to reach the highest roofs. We have seen other contrivances apparently well adapted to the purpose, and it certainly seems that a small outlay by the Department could be made of the utmost value in preventing such terrible sacrifices as we have lately seen called for mourn.

Our Opening Fire of the New Year—The Burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The "happy New Year" for this city, though a day of surpassing beauty for the season, had a gloomy ending in the clouds of smoke from the ruins of that pretty little jewel box known as the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to say nothing here of the awful discoveries made among the dismal ruins of Centre street. Ah! what a story of man's cupidity and inhumanity lies there! But we were speaking of our pretty little theatre which now lies a heap of smouldering ruins, save the fragments of a wall or two. We give on another page of this paper a full report of the burning and the history of this popular place of amusement. Roasting furnaces under a mass of combustibles suddenly flashing into a consuming fire, in a few words, the story of this misfortune. It is another warning against the construction of buildings of masses of inflammable materials over roasting furnaces. Red Cloud could not be made to excuse the stupidity of this policy of persisting in the erection of costly inflammable buildings on the general rule of trusting to luck.

The ruins of Barnum's Museum, of that Golgotha of Centre street, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel holocaust, of Maillard's establishment, and of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, however, while they all proclaim the folly and wickedness of still piling up more food for fires, testify at the same time to the efficiency of our Fire Department. It is certainly a faithful and most efficient organization, and it was inspiring to see how those brave firemen yesterday worked against the snow drifts on coming into line, and against their more powerful enemy, the fire, and how they hemmed him in and grappled with him and strangled him. But if these fires are to continue at this rate we shall need large reinforcements to these brave and faithful firemen. We must do one of two things—we must either proceed to a systematic overhauling of all the buildings in the city liable to a sort of spontaneous combustion, including the establishment of a fire police force, or we must largely increase the force of our working Fire Department. It is criminal folly to trust to luck, it is folly to expect miracles of our brave firemen. Give a fire in New York at the dead of night a fair start, under a freezing sky and a high wind, and even our efficient firemen may fight against it in vain. Reform! Reform! What a field for city reform is here!

The Inauguration of Governor Dix.

In reading the proceedings at Albany yesterday in the inauguration of Governor Dix we are almost persuaded to the conclusion that the "era of good feeling" of President Monroe's time is coming back again. The official courtesies interchanged between the retiring Governor, Hoffman (democrat), and the incoming Governor, Dix (republican), were altogether in that broad and generous patriotic spirit which recognizes the faithful performance of a public trust without regard to party distinctions. Honest men of all parties, however high the respect they may have entertained heretofore of the public services, abilities or accomplishments of Hoffman or Dix, will entertain a still higher respect for them after reading the graceful, complimentary parting official address of the outgoing to the incoming Governor and the graceful reply which was thus elicited. The day was fine; the ceremonials of this inauguration were impressive; the constellation of the fair women of Albany in the State House made the scene especially charming; but the crowning charm of the occasion was the graceful and grateful interchange of official courtesies between the two Governors, each, as events have proved, the most popular man within the lines of his party throughout the Empire State.

We are reminded by this pleasant affair of the scene which particularly marked the first inauguration of President Lincoln. Danger was in the air of Washington; bold rebellion was afoot; General Scott was so fully convinced of the peril of the day that he had his handful of troops posted along the line of the inaugural procession, from the White House to the Capitol and around the Capitol, so as to be ready to resist an attack upon President Lincoln at any point. It was in the midst of this danger that President Buchanan, by the side of President Lincoln, in the same open barouche, rode up to the Capitol, and held his post by the side of his successor in office till the inaugural ceremonies were over. Here Buchanan showed himself the patriot and the accomplished gentleman; and on both sides the same qualities were exhibited yesterday between Hoffman and Dix. Let us hope that the good example which they have set will be the general rule for such occasions hereafter.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S INAUGURATION.—The inauguration of Mayor Havemeyer at the City Hall yesterday, like that of the new Governor at Albany, was marked by an agreeable interchange of official courtesies between the retiring and the incoming officer. Ex-Mayor Hall is always the agreeable gentleman, and always, like Mercurio, ready with his joke, and there is no difficulty in the matter of friendly official reciprocities with him. Mayor Havemeyer is a venerable and amiable gentleman of the old Knickerbocker school, and has been too long in times past identified with the democratic party to believe that no good came out of Nazareth. And so, between Mayor Hall going out and Mayor Havemeyer coming in, it was no very hard task to "clasp hands over the bloody chasm" of the defunct Tammany Ring. The new Mayor comes in with a good record and a promising flourish of reform trumpets, and we trust that in his case the old adage, that "a new broom sweeps clean," will be verified.

BRITISH REVENUE INCOME.—The revenue receipts of Great Britain for the quarter ended on the 31st of December amounted to seventy-eight million dollars—an increase of five million dollars over the income of the preceding three months. The Treasury exhibit for the months of the English financial year, running from April 1 (its commencement) to the close of 1872, presents a very solid, substantial picture of the result of the commercial and manufacturing industrial resources of the nation, and also goes to give hope that the Geneva award in the Alabama claims case will be discharged long previous to the termination of the twelve months which were allowed by the arbitrators to Her Majesty for its payment.

The East African Slave Trade—Sir Bartle Frere at Aden.

The British steam yacht Enchantress, with Sir Bartle Frere on board, having passed through the Suez Canal, has reached Aden. Sir Bartle Frere, as our readers are already aware, goes out to Zanzibar as Commissioner of the British government to inquire into and report on the slave trade as now carried on in Eastern Africa. As an old and experienced East Indian officer, and particularly as Governor of Bombay from 1862 to 1867, Sir Henry Bartle Frere has had large opportunities of making himself familiar with the slave trade carried on on the east coast of Africa and on the waters of the Indian Ocean. While Governor of Bombay all his power was exerted to put down the inhuman traffic, and as a fierce opponent of slavery his name is well known at Zanzibar. When the result of the HERALD expedition into Central Africa awoke the public mind of Great Britain to the horrors of the slave trade, and when the government decided to send out a commissioner to Zanzibar to make its wishes known Sir Bartle Frere was, by universal consent, admitted to be the man best qualified for the mission. Among his many qualifications is this one—he is a friend and admirer of Dr. Livingstone. The readers of the HERALD are familiar with the saying of Dr. Livingstone—that he would deem it a greater honor to make an end of the slave trade, as carried on on the east coast of Africa, than to discover the sources of the Nile. Sir Bartle Frere thinks with Dr. Livingstone on this subject, and it is evidently his opinion that the wiping out of slavery is more important to the general interests of humanity than the mere solution of a geographical problem. The mission could not have fallen into better hands.

The United States steamer Yantic, commanded by Captain Wilson—who has already had an interview with the Sultan—awaits at Zanzibar the arrival of the Enchantress. Let us hope that the united representatives of Great Britain and the United States will stir up the Sultan to a sense of his duty. The Sultan, as was shown by a special despatch to the HERALD two days ago, does not consider himself much to blame in the premises. It will be the business of Sir Bartle Frere first to discover and then to disclose facts. An official exposure of the situation is necessary. So soon as such exposure is satisfactorily made the guilty parties will be known; and the voice and force of intelligent humanity will put down the evil, no matter how great the effort or how costly the sacrifice. The attention which is now directed to Eastern Africa ought to be a warning to Spain, and Spain will do well to be wise in time.

What Spanish Rule in Cuba Means.

Not the least of the evils resulting from Spanish rule in Cuba is not only the perpetuity of African slavery in a form of awful barbarity, but a continuation and increase of the coolie trade, than which none can be more opposed to moral sense. We have it on the best authority that the steamer Fatchoy, from China, recently brought over to Cuba nine hundred coolies; the steamer Iruco Bat will bring nine hundred more. Other vessels now in China are engaged in the same inhuman traffic that yields enormous profits to all engaged in it. And how was the cargo of the Fatchoy obtained? And what was its ultimate treatment? The vessel went from point to point kidnapping Chinese, some being inveigled by speculators, who receive thirty dollars for every victim. Upon arriving on board these wretched creatures were "safely stowed" in irons until the full complement was obtained, that complement being ten times greater than the capacity of the vessel. Is it strange, then, that three mutinies and an attempt to fire the vessel occurred during the dreadful voyage? To fire upon the Chinese, knock them down and literally keep them in hot water by scalding them is no more than ought to be expected from men trading in human flesh and blood. If eighty coolies died on the voyage, what wonder? The marvel is that any should have remained alive. This is what we may expect as long as the Spanish flag waves over the Queen of the Antilles. Surely we should do all in our power to perpetuate so beneficent a rule.

A New Terror Added to Visiting Brooklyn.

There is really no safety for man, woman or child in this well-regulated city or in Brooklyn. Who escapes being murdered is likely to be burned alive. Who escapes either fate and braves the dangers of the deep by driving to Brooklyn is doomed to be run away with to a watery grave. Having lost confidence in both legs and horses, humanity now sits at home tremblingly expectant of earthquakes, tottering roofs and yawning floors. With a lifeboat anchored out of our back window, a fire extinguisher under the bed, a life-preserver above it, a pistol under our pillow and an umbrella and arctic by our side, we retire nightly to dream of the Flood, of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, of Belshazzar's feast, of the North Pole, of chaos, of hiring a hack and going to Brooklyn, which last nightmare is the most trying of all to ride, because it is the most ignominious. There is a certain amount of consolation to be derived from a heroic death, but to be drowned like a rat in a trap or a feeble kitten in a bag is revolting even to as mean-spirited creatures as respectable New Yorkers. Therefore, in the name of these defenceless animals, who have no rights which rascals or corporations are bound to respect—who have not even a Bergh to recount their long and moving tale, we call Brooklyn's attention to the fact that at the foot of Washington street there is no protection to prevent horses and vehicles from going off the dock. This startling revelation has added a new terror to visiting Brooklyn, and if its citizens desire to remain on speaking terms with the metropolis they will see to it that runaway hacks are not precipitated into the river. Already one unfortunate woman has been drowned. The next person will be some fair young girl arrayed in tulle going to or returning from a ball. Who will accept an invitation to Brooklyn?

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW is very nice for sleigh riding in the country and useful in poetry, but in our streets it is an abominable nuisance. Has the Street Cleaning Bureau sufficient energy to abate it?

The Inauguration of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad and a New Era for the Mexican.

The completion of the railway between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico will shortly be celebrated with extraordinary festivities along the whole line, and especially at Vera Cruz, the starting point, and at the Halls of the Montezumas, the present western terminus of the line. The newspaper press of Mexico have invited their brethren of Havana to join them in these festivities, and a large delegation of Habañeros are going over. The New York HERALD has its representatives on the ground awaiting the great event—for the opening of this road will be a great event, as the inauguration of a new industrial and political epoch in the history of Mexico. The distance from Vera Cruz to the capital is two hundred and fifty miles, and thence across the mountains to Acapulco, on the Pacific, it is some three hundred miles, and the road is to be pushed forward till the line is completed from sea to sea. And to a great and rich country like Mexico, without a navigable river to speak of, and embracing immense interior table lands, cut off from the water on both sides by great chains of mountains, the value of even one railway across the heart of the country from sea to sea cannot be overestimated.

But this half-finished line between Vera Cruz and Acapulco is only one of the railroad enterprises comprehended in the internal improvement programme of President Lerdo de Tejada. Within a few years we expect a line will be completed from the capital northward to the Rio Grande, connecting there with a line they are now building from the Rio Grande to Denver, in Colorado, thus giving a continuous line of railway connections between the city of Mexico and the city of New York. Again, General Rosecrans is pushing his project for a line between California and the city of Mexico, and doubtless he will succeed in it. By this line when completed, with others now in course of construction on the Pacific slope, a traveller will be able to go from New York by rail, via Texas, to the Mexican capital, and thence northward by rail to San Francisco, and thence to Oregon, and thence by our Northern Pacific road, back to New York again. Within a half dozen years, too, we dare say, some of the readers of this article will make this magnificent journey.

But to Mexico the building of these railroads will be regeneration, peace, progress and prosperity. These railroads will develop her vast mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources; they will enlarge her old cities and build new ones; they will disperse and drive to honest pursuits the bands of robbers which now infest all her highways; they will disperse and disband the fighting revolutionary factions of the now widely separated Mexican States, by bringing them all into direct rapport with the capital; and thus, in giving law, order and security to the Mexican people, and ready markets for their products, and in bringing Northern enterprise and capital among them, they will indeed set out upon a new march of progress and prosperity which the wisest of them little-dream of to-day. And so we wish success to President Lerdo de Tejada and his magnificent programme of Mexican railroads.

EDUCATION IN ITALY.—Under the educational system introduced by the Italian government in 1871 the boys of the middle classes are to be instructed at the public expense in the technical school, gymnasium and lyceum for eight years, with the option of entering a university after quitting the lyceum. Italian, Latin, Greek, French, history, geography, mathematics, drawing and gymnastics are embraced in the course of studies. One of these public schools in the city of Rome has proved so successful that a second has recently been opened by the State, and a third is soon to be added by the municipality. Most of the cities and large towns of the Kingdom are making similar educational provisions, prompted by the universal wish of the people, and there is reason to hope that in the land of Cicero and Horace learning will be as generally diffused as it is in our own Republic.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- The St. Louis Republican has eight girls employed in the office.
The family of Senator Carl Schurz are sojourners in Jacksonville, Fla.
Paul Morphy, the great New Orleans chess-player, is practising law.
Rev. Father Hickey, of Orange, N. J., is lying dangerously sick with diphtheria.
Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls in the English Court of Chancery, will soon retire from office.
Captain Jack, who manages the Modoc war on the part of the savages, is said to be the last shot on the Pacific slope.
J. S. Adams, the government official reported as missing from Taylor's Hotel, Jersey city, is Collector at Jacksonville, Fla.
Hon. Richard Yates, better known as Dick Yates, of Illinois, will accept a territorial Governorship at the hands of the President.
Buffalo Bill (William F. Cody), who has been elected a member of the Nebraska Legislature, says he is and always will be a democrat.
M. Victor Lefranc, on being succeeded as Secretary of the practice of the law in Paris.
General Hartranft, the Governor of Pennsylvania, will be inaugurated, with considerable pomp and pageantry, at Harrisburg, next Tuesday.
David Bailey, of Cambridge, Somerset county, Me., is the oldest postmaster in New England. He was appointed under the administration of John Quincy Adams in 1824.
Zacharius Basilius Zickoroff has been arrested in London for defrauding M. Hlphesides of Constantinople. Besides this he had stolen Prince Gortschakoff's name.
There are some fancy names among the chiefs of the Modoc Indians in Oregon, the most prominent of which are Scar-faced Charley, Shack Nasty Jim and Bogus Charley.
Elijah Somers, of Crisfield, Md., has been a member of the "culler persuasion" for 115 years. It is said he can swear and drink whiskey equal to any man in the State, black or white.
M. Kisiof has a claim against wealthy Madame Krongkof, of Kofsof, in the Russian district of Tambov. He went to her house late at night, and forced his way to her bedroom, whence she drove him with a revolver. He prosecuted her and she was fined fifty roubles. She appealed, her daughter appearing as her advocate, whereupon Kisiof was sentenced to prison for two months, and Madame went free. Women have rights in Russia, which would tempt some of our amiable sisters.
Queen Victoria has made the following nominations:—To the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—to be ordinary member of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said order, Henry Ayers, Esq., C. M. G. First Minister of the Government of the Colony of South Australia. To be ordinary members of the Third Class or Companions of the said Order—Francis Stacker Dutton, Esq., Agent General in England for the Colony of South Australia, and Charles Todd, Esq., Postmaster General and Superintendent of Telegraphs in that Colony.