

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVIII.....No. 195

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—MIMI.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—A COMEDY.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and West O'Neal. Afternoon and evening.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, July 14, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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SPAIN AND CUBA.—THE SAME OLD STORY.—For the hundredth time we hear again that Spain is going to accord constitutional rights to Cuba and will abolish slavery. The telegraph is kept in operation day after day and month after month, repeating from Madrid or Havana the same old story, though differently dressed up to make it look less wearisome and more plausible. But nothing is done worth speaking of nor will be done. Under every form of government in Spain Cuba has been governed by arbitrary power. Constitutional rights have never been known there. No government in Spain dares venture to abolish slavery and grant political freedom to the Cubans. The slave oligarchy and the plundering official satraps forbid that. The wonder is that Spain has the audacity to mock the world with such fraudulent pretensions.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON CAESARISM.—We give to-day some extracts from our more immediate contemporaries in regard to the subject of "Caesarism," or the third Presidential term proposed for General Grant—a matter that has been discussed in the editorial columns of the HERALD for some days past. It will be seen that the papers we quote from are divided in opinion on the question, but it is generally agreed that the leading republican politicians, who now hold office under the federal administration are bent on securing, for their own self-aggrandizement, the nomination of Grant for a third term in the Presidential office. While some affect to treat the matter lightly others see its momentous importance, and with an earnest and honest zeal denounce the ambition of those who would force such a dangerous element into our system of government as the third term principle.

THE NEW SCHEDULES of railroad rates in Illinois, it is said, will work a reduction of about five per cent in the tariff for freight. Thus is the great farmers' movement quietly working out its mission.

HOPFUL NEWS FROM IRELAND.—Perfect quiet from Dublin to Londonderry on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. No police parades in Belfast.

THE BOSTON POET cries aloud for the Massachusetts democracy to be "up and doing." Doing what?—preparing for another funeral?

Our Crop and Trade Prospects—Summer Reflections for Future Action.

While a large portion of the business community is seeking that rest and recuperation during the heated term of Summer which an active life and too generally an overstraining of mind and body call for, the crops are growing and maturing and the millions of toilers in the fields are preparing materials of wealth for commerce and renewed activity in the Fall and Winter. It is an appropriate time, therefore, to review the situation of the country and to look at the prospect before us. A great railroad magnet, when approached at Saratoga a few Summers ago on a business matter, replied that he had left business behind him and attended to none there; that, in fact, he went to Saratoga to enjoy himself and to attend to the ladies. This septuagenarian was then courting his present wife, and was married shortly after. Many others are in the habit of laying aside the cares of business in Midsummer for health and pleasure, and to attend upon the ladies, whether married or expecting to be married. Still, our merchants, tradesmen, stock speculators, as well as the great railroad chiefs, are not apt to lose sight entirely of the main chance. In their leisure they watch the current of events, contemplate the prospect, discuss probabilities and prepare for future work. The stock and gold speculators are, to a certain extent, an exceptional class. They live in excitement and are not happy out of it. They are heard shouting as lustily in Wall and Broad streets when the thermometer stands over ninety in July as when it approaches zero at the depth of Winter. The rise and fall of stocks and gold are as exciting to them as horse racing is to the professional turfmen. Yet some of these, even when worn down—and theirs is a fearfully wearing business—seek the seashore, the mountains or the spas, though they may hold the magnetic telegraph wires in their fingers to keep in rapport with the market.

One of the remarkable things of this comparatively inactive period is the steady price of gold. It has stood for some time at a fraction over fifteen per cent premium, and fluctuating very little from day to day. The price of stocks, too, has been well kept up, taking the list through—all tending to show the absence of any great and general disturbing element in the market. There appears to be no serious perturbing cause at present or proximate to affect the stock and money markets or the course of commerce. The world is at peace, with the exception of certain local disturbances abroad. The great political changes that have recently taken place in France and Spain, and those that are fermenting at the base of society in all the countries of Europe, produce no alarming or great influence upon the general currents of commerce. They are barely felt in the intercourse between America and Europe. Nor would greater changes or more serious disturbances abroad have more than a temporary effect upon the trade generally, values or well being of the United States. Close as commerce in this age binds one nation to another this country has such enormous and varied resources that it is more independent than any other. War or any other extraordinary event abroad might disturb the market and values for a time, but not long or greatly, for both capital and emigration seek a refuge in this prosperous and happy country. But while gold and the money market are comparatively steady under the influence of general peace and well-established currents of commerce, how is it that the gold premium has not declined? How is it we have not approached nearer to a specie basis and the general money standard of the world? At one time the gold premium was reduced to ten per cent or below, now it is over fifteen, and not long since it was above eighteen. Looking at the wealth, resources and prosperity of the country, and at the credit and constantly available specie means of the government, this is a puzzling anomaly, and can be accounted for in no other way than that the national finances have been wretchedly managed. Look at France, at her enormous debt before the war with Prussia, at the cost and sacrifices of that war and the war with the Commune, at the indemnity of a thousand million of dollars paid in about two years, at her loss of valuable and revenue-producing territory, and at all her troubles, and yet the suspension of specie payments was scarcely more than nominal. Eight years after our war gold is fifteen per cent premium. The difference in the condition of the two countries in this respect is remarkable, and shows how much better they understand financial management on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is more agreeable to look forward than back on the failures of our financial dabblers, and we shall, therefore, notice the material prospects of the country. First, then, as to the cotton crop—the crop of that great staple which goes far to pay for our luxuries, to keep the government well supplied with revenue and to promote commerce and every branch of industry. It is generally admitted that the crop will not be less than that of last year. The average planted was greater, but reports from different parts of the Southern States represent a loss in the yield from too much wet weather and other causes. Such reports, however, come every year and are apt to be rather exaggerated. Planters and farmers generally are disposed to croak if their crops are not exceptionally good. Last year the crop exceeded the estimates, and it does almost every year. It is rather too early to make a reliable estimate within two or three hundred thousand bales, more or less, but there is little doubt that the crop of 1873 will be larger than the one last year and will be, probably, between three and three-quarter millions and four millions of bales. This, as far as the proceeds in cash which it will yield are concerned, would be as good a crop nearly as one of five millions of bales, for the market price invariably rises or falls with the supply. While an abundant supply, however, might not bring more in money, or little more, comparatively to the planters and the country than the shorter one, the public and trade would be benefited by the largest crop, for that brings more work for the mills and cheaper cotton fabrics. If the present price should be maintained—and that is predicated mainly on the prospective supply—the crop of 1873 will be worth about three hundred millions of dollars. Not the least gratifying fact to be considered in this prospect is the great help the South will obtain to restore its damaged fortunes, for whether the cotton be sold abroad or at the North the Southerners will get the money or credit.

Then the crops of corn, grain, fruit and tobacco are promising, notwithstanding areas of partial drought and other drawbacks. There is no reason to believe that the average yield will not exceed that of former years. The product will be at least increased proportionately with the increase of population and agricultural industry. We shall have a large surplus for exportation over what is needed for home consumption, and, no doubt, markets will be found for that. Besides, our manufactures are increasing and now enter largely into competition with those of England and other older manufacturing countries. Though our gold production has fallen off, that of silver is augmenting, and the precious metals will continue to furnish a considerable amount toward adjusting the balance of trade. In every point of view as regards the products of the soil, mines and manufactures the prospect is good.

Here, then, is the foundation of an ever-augmenting trade and increasing prosperity. Extravagant as our people are and luxuriously as they live, production and the growth of wealth keep up with importations and consumption. And when we look at the balance sheet of imports and exports, and even at the drain of specie to Europe, we should not lose sight of the three or four hundred thousand emigrants that come here every year and the money they bring as well as their wealth of labor. Everything looks encouraging for the future, and with the close of the Summer season we may expect a steady and healthful revival of business. But what about specie payments or an approximation to them? There is no good reason why this country should remain year after year in the anomalous situation of suspension. There is nothing in the condition of the country or means of the government to justify that. We are but the shuttlecocks of the bankers and money brokers of Europe, when we ought to be independent in our financial affairs. We need and ought to have a solid financial basis—a monetary system—that could not be shaken by foreign bankers or by a few millions, more or less, of gold. We know not if Congress and the Treasury Department have the ability to extricate the country from this slough and demoralized condition. At all events it is time that the people began to move in the matter and that something should be done. Prosperous as we are, our progress must be retarded by the continuance of an unsound financial system.

The Scum of Philadelphia—Our Correspondent's Exposure.

To go through the letters of our correspondent at Philadelphia, one of which was published yesterday and another to-day, is like reading the frightful descriptions of the slums and degraded population of Paris by Victor Hugo or Eugene Sue. These revelations are calculated to startle quiet and respectable people who have imagined, probably, that this land of liberty and plenty was exempt from such gross depravity. The Philadelphians especially, who are in the habit of boasting of the morality and cleanliness of their city, will wake up with a sense of horror and shame. They may not thank us for making the exposure, but having heard of the profound degradation of certain localities and among a portion of the community of Philadelphia, and seeing that the local press either had not the enterprise or did not care to expose the social ulcer, we resolved to exploit their slums for them. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the fearful details, for our readers have them in full in other columns of the paper yesterday and to-day. One fact stands out prominently, calling for the serious consideration of our radical philanthropists who have devoted much time and care to the negroes. Philadelphia has been long regarded as a sort of asylum for the blacks—a place where they could and would develop all the virtues and rival the whites in civilization. Nowhere have the negroes been more petted or had better opportunities to rise in the scale of civilized life. Yet what a dark picture is presented of a large portion of these people! Unhappily the degradation is not confined to them, but it prevails among them more than in any other class. Of course there are many respectable colored people in Philadelphia, as there are some very degraded whites. In all great and populous cities—in New York and others, as well as in Philadelphia—there are what has not improperly been termed "the savages of civilization;" but there is less excuse for their existence in the United States than in the vast cities of the Old World. More attention should be paid to these social ulcers; more and better education is needed; our municipal authorities are too indifferent and lax in their duty. We hope the exposures made will bring not only reforms in Philadelphia, but in this city and other cities as well.

The French Line of Steamers.

The efforts at present being made by the General Transportation Steamship Company to increase the carrying facilities between France and this country merit some notice. Although the company do not carry emigrants in any of their splendid vessels they have become famous for their passenger accommodations and well served table. They take the southern route adopted by the Cunard line, and make the passage in between eight and nine days. The latest addition to their line, the Ville du Havre, is a magnificent vessel, perhaps the best fitted ocean steamer for cabin passengers in the world. Three sister ships to the Ville du Havre are being constructed for this line, and it is shortly intended to make the trips weekly, instead of fortnightly, as at present. French capitalists are taking a step in the right direction in fostering direct steam communication with America. The vast amount of freight carried across the ocean should certainly not be allowed to remain, as at present, almost monopolized by England. American capitalists should be stimulated by the success of the French line to have a share in the profits of the transatlantic carrying trade. Apart even from this view, there is a national aspect to the matter which deserves attention—namely, that a strong mercantile navy adds to the power of a country more even than a great navy of war vessels. The nation which, like England, controls its own carrying trade, sends abroad tangible evidences of its strength and greatness in every ship that floats her flag in a foreign port. These generate confidence, while a war vessel dropping in or out of harbor only inspires a feeling anywhere between fear and respect.

The French line has twenty-six steamers, only four of which ply between Havre and New York, calling at Brest. It is regrettable to think that no American company can boast anything like this.

Consequences of the Capture of Khiva.

A despatch from St. Petersburg gives us some important news relative to affairs in the now conquered Khanate of Khiva. It describes principally the bountiful condescension of the Russian commander in restoring the Khan to his throne after the latter had declared himself the vassal of Russia. If, in complete astonishment at his head not being caused to adorn a pole, the Khan immediately issued an emancipation proclamation we must accept the result as indicative of the fact that Russia is succeeding in her deeply laid plan to admiration. Among the slaves were ten thousand Persians, whom General Kaufmann is about to send home out of captivity, as Cyrus, the Persian, sent the Jews home from Babylon. One good turn deserves another. What disposition the Shah is likely to make of these manumitted subjects, or how he is likely to be pleased, depends, we suppose, a good deal on the state of the exchequer at Teheran. But the great question of Russia's ulterior intentions is left carefully untouched in the news from the Russian capital. The submission of the Khan of Khiva as a vassal of Russia seems a stroke of fortune, if it is not the result of that careful diplomacy which has hitherto preceded and attended the advance of the Russian columns in Asia. Pledged to the punishment of Khiva, Russia was almost profuse in her professions that punishment was the unique object of the great and costly expedition. Judging from her own course in India and China, England was cynical about these professions. The courts of Constantinople and Teheran became the theatre of English intrigue for the nonce, the dangers of a permanent Russian occupation of Khiva were dwelt upon, and England, with her eye on a possible danger from beyond the Himalayas, sounded a note of alarm at home. The voluntary acceptance of Russian vassalage by Khiva, if the bargain can be kept, practically settles the subject of Russian ownership there in a manner the most unassailable and satisfactory to Russia. The liberation of the ten thousand Persian slaves will be a sop to the Shah, and while a cheap favor to Russia must prevent any very animated protest from Persia as to the changed aspect of affairs. We are not informed whether the Russian columns are now about to march away from the Khanate they have conquered. Is it not, however, probable that this grateful and obliging Khan may ask some of them to remain for his and his country's protection? We have heard in the world's history before of just such wonderful coincidences between the desires of a conquered chieftain and his conqueror. What will, what can England say to this? The best informed among the English weakies give out rumors of an alliance between the Shah and the British government which show the uneasiness of England. If the Shah chooses to regard the state of affairs in Khiva with complacent tranquillity, by what right can the English presume to interfere in a matter which, however they imagine it concerns them, is, in the plain sense of the term, none of their business? Yet strongly suggestive grumblings are heard in Anglo-Indian circles on the subject that show how little the question of right enters into the decisions of conquering nations, in spite of all the sugar-coated booby they are in the habit of talking. These grumblings plainly indicate that Persia is to be in the future a debatable ground between the two Powers, most probably to Persia's great misfortune. The English proposition, stripped of all verbiage, is simply that if Russia conquers and holds the Khanates, England must dominate in Persia—whether by a protectorate or conquest—to be decided by the circumstances. The two great robbers in the name of civilization have apparently set their hearts on the same territory, but for different reasons. Russia wants it for herself; England only wants it because Russia wants it. It will, indeed, be a splendid irony on the posturings of royalty if, after having fled and stuffed the Persian monarch all over Europe, from St. Petersburg to London, that London and St. Petersburg should advance from opposite sides to crush the Shah and his kingdom into a cocked hat, metaphorically speaking. This, however, looks like one of the great, if remote, consequences of the capture of Khiva. The most immediate to Russia will be a pushing forward of the vanguard of her trading posts all over the territory, which the terms of the Khan's submission virtually acquires to her.

In the midst of this conflict of great interests it is pleasant to recur to actualities. The Shah is still being fêted and fooled—if his eyes are shut—and there is marrying and giving in marriage between the Guelphs and the Romanoffs. Smile at the pretty picture, O republics!

The Races on the Connecticut.

The time to which so many young men have long looked anxiously forward is at last close at hand, and before nightfall of Thursday, if nothing unlooked-for happens, we shall all know who is to carry away the bright little flags and the honor of being the best college oarsmen in America. Never before was there such preparation; never before were ten trainers called, and they including about all our best professionals, and in some respects we are glad to learn that they probably never will be called again. The awakening among the colleges, which will bring this week eighty-four men to the score, has, apparently without being noticed, caused also the largest number of men to go into severe and systematic training at one time ever known in our land; and surely they could, many of them, scarcely help hit upon a way of doing themselves as little harm and as much good, and by their example, too, many a weakly neighbor. Some men are hurt by rowing, essaying too much, usually before their backs are strong enough for the work. But far more are benefited, and already, thanks to this pastime and base ball, our students are as a class improving perceptibly in carriage and physique. From the letter of our special correspondent to-day it will be seen that the chosen course is hardly as well fitted for the struggle as the local press thereabout would have us believe; and as at this time of year many of our rivers are apt to be low it would be well before

another July comes round to seek out some lake, broad and properly sheltered, where all can have abundance of room and where foals shall be about impossible even to such a crew as that which could not the other day see a ferryboat; and as Saratoga Lake has been tried and has proved admirably suited to its purpose, the great spa of America may yet have an aquatic reputation of another sort and one it had never expected. Meanwhile, as so many colleges have got on so far, it is probable none will turn back; and if they prove this week that eleven crews can row abreast and not entangle it will speak exceedingly well for the good judgment of our students as well as their good intentions, and give us ground for the hope of every year seeing the really magnificent spectacle of all this fleet speeding swiftly away together over the measured miles, instead of in the straggling and unneighborly fashion that any other plan would require.

Yesterday's Pulpit Themes.

From the batch of sermons condensed which we present to-day it will be seen that very few of the regular pastors were at their posts yesterday, and their pulpits were consequently supplied by strangers and friends. Among the few faithful shepherds who still remain with their flocks is Dr. Ormiston, who improved the occasion with reflections on the secret sins of life which lie hidden deep in many hearts and only await favorable opportunities to manifest themselves. We shall never know, until the great Judgment Day shall reveal it, how many fearful crimes have been averted by the hand of death. We are too oft inclined to look upon death as a destroyer, a king of terrors, an enemy to our race; but it has carried away, possibly, the germs of many an awful crime, of many a dreadful calamity to ourselves and others. How many deaths, mentally, has the poor creature suffered within the last three months who is now confined in prison as the murderer of Charles Goodrich? And how much better it would have been for her had death cut her off ere the passion which culminated in crime had developed itself.

Another of the watchful shepherds is Rev. Dr. Ewer, who seemed to be impressed with the fact that, "according to the New Testament, those very things which are considered as blessings in an earthly sense are considered the opposite in a heavenly sense." Pride, for instance, through which man has lost heaven; victory in an argument or on the battle field; the acquisition of wealth or honor or position—none of these things is there a benediction attached. But neither is there a malediction attached. And there are many good things suggested, if not commanded and commended, in the New Testament, upon which blessings are not pronounced. And while the Scriptures urge and more heartily commend the best things they do not denounce nor deny those things which may be only second best. Humility is preferable to pride, meekness to effrontery; but diligence in business and conquest in controversy are not condemned, but are applauded both by precept and example. Christianity and the Christian life do not mean to walk the earth, crowned with thorns and bowed down in sorrow always. The glory of the Lord is to rise upon it and a crown of sunshine and of glory is to encircle its brow. We have no sympathy, therefore, with that type of Christianity which sees nothing lovely or lovable in this life and which is always journeying through a vale of tears, with many a cloud overhead.

Another one of the faithful few is Dr. Partridge, rector of Christ church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, who assisted his people to balance their accounts with God that they might know how much every man owed to Him. As the God of our salvation He has an account current with each one of us, and the debit and credit are kept by an unseen hand in the Book of Life. On the credit side of the ledger the Doctor considered how few are the miseries compared with the many mercies of life. And this is everywhere true and always true, though men are sometimes so blinded that they see only the misery, but not the mercy.

Mr. Hepworth no longer leads his disciples, but has assigned this duty to Rev. Mr. Lyman, who yesterday analyzed and set forth the elements contained in condemnation, and held up the sternness of the court of public opinion, before which so many men in our day are condemned or acquitted. By and by the law which men are now breaking will turn and cut them. But if a man makes up his mind to repent Christ is on his side, and faith is strong enough to make him take up the hatchet of will and strike at the roots of his past sin. The sin is forgiven and the condemnation passes away.

Dr. Adams' Presbyterian pulpit was likewise supplied by a stranger—Rev. Dr. Darling, of Albany—who held up the heroic Apostle Paul as a moral hero and preacher. The two distinguishing characteristics which marked and ennobled his career were his unshaken confidence in his personal acceptance with Christ and a thorough knowledge of himself and a firm conviction of his own individual sinfulness. These traits, in an eminent degree, would make a hero of any man, and much more of such a man as Saul of Tarsus.

Rev. Mr. Camp set forth the great truth that we best answer the Saviour's invitation to follow Him, not by promises, but by walking in His ways and keeping His Commandments. This was the way the disciples answered it, and this is how He expects every one of us to answer it practically, day by day.

Dr. Samson clearly indicated to his hearers that success in life cannot be attained unless men have a fixed aim and a steady purpose. And according to the admonition of the Apostle Paul we must apply the same rule to religious life and be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, if we hope to triumph at last.

Rev. Father Farley preached in the Cathedral on the Parable of the Loaves and Fishes, as illustrating the anxiety of the people to hear the gracious words which fell from the Saviour's lips and His interest in their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare.

The great apostle of Plymouth church has left the heights of Brooklyn for those of the Hudson, and yesterday his place was occupied, but evidently not filled, by a preacher far more orthodox and, in some respects, far more able, though not so popular as the gifted pastor of Plymouth. Dr. Eddy, one of the secretaries of the Methodist Missionary Society, appeared there yesterday, and drew

some practical lessons from Thomas' unbelief and the Saviour's treatment of the doubter which so completely overcame the latter.

In Lefferts' Park Dr. Hiscox gave the people gathered there some reasons why God is not ashamed of those who serve and honor Him, though they be poor and despised by the world.

From Poughkeepsie there comes to us an admirable paper on the study of the Bible. It was prepared and read by Rev. Dr. Thompson before the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city. It will well repay perusal, for it is full of excellent thoughts and timely suggestions.

Dr. Posner, at Long Branch, was overwhelmed with the fearful fact that "all about us men are going to hell with locomotive speed, and the pulpit seems powerless to prevent it." True. Let the pulpit return to the simplicity of the Gospel and leave vain philosophy alone, and it may succeed.

BON VOYAGE TO THE TIGRESS.—To-day the third vessel fitted out by the United States government sails for the Arctic Seas. The Polaris was the pioneer, and, although we cannot call her mission wholly a failure, we can hardly term it a success. The Junia sailing for Discoe does not contemplate any explorations in that mysterious region beyond Cape Union, but simply proceeds northward on a mission of succor and co-operation. Adopting the suggestion of the Emperor, the Navy Department purchased the Tigress because she is specially fitted for navigation among the perilous icebergs of Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound. As to the value of Arctic explorations opinions may honestly differ, but as to the duty of succoring those who have gone there under the order of the government it is plain and simple. We are therefore glad to record the departure of the Tigress to-day, and she goes with our heartiest wishes that she may bring home the survivors of the Polaris. Commander Greer, Lieutenant Commander White, and Lieutenants Berry, Sobres and Wilkins are officers of fine education and of great moral and physical endurance, and will move about in the Arctic waters with good judgment, and will, we hope, return home successful.

AN URTWOG MYSTERY.—While the Stephenson and Kistner murders in Jersey and the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn divide public interest in the homicidal respect, a horror comes to us from Yorkville, which may or may not have the element of murder in it. An elderly maiden lady's body was found yesterday in a fearful state of decomposition in Eighty-seventh street. Se retired were her habits that not until she had been invisible about her house for five weeks was any suspicion aroused that anything was wrong with her. Whether her death was natural or otherwise is at present doubtful, but the fact that, in a great city like New York, where one woman's absence for a day or a night will often set a neighborhood in commotion, this retired creature, who had inhabited a house for five years, could disappear for four or five weeks without causing a ripple of comment, shows what extremes touch insensibly the mystic round of life and death.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple Metcalf, of Cumberland R. I., celebrated their golden wedding last week among their guests were Rev. David Benedict, who married them, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carrique, who acted as groomsmen and bridesmaid.

A pastel portrait of Dr. Franklin was obtained in Paris, at great expense, by our late Minister to France, John Bigelow, and there are reports of the existence of a duplicate in this country. It is the possession of Dr. D. R. Franklin, of Newburg, N. Y.

Ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, was chosen at the meeting in Commencement week of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College to deliver the annual oration before it in 1874. Governor Jenkins is a graduate of the college of the class of 1824.

The Khedive is a party to the depletion of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in Paris, of its ducks. He recently sent there two large white Egyptian peacocks, which are now known to be duck poachers, one of them having been caught with two of the ducks in its maw.

The Celt would seem from the following to be prevalent in the South and Central American republics. Queen Victoria has approved as Peruvian Consul at Belfast and Dublin, Don Charles O'Connor and Don Hatton R. O'Kerry; and as Consul for Guatemala at Gibraltar, Don Hector Cavanna. The Earl and Countess of Denbigh, on the recent anniversary of the accession of the Pope to the Pontifical throne, entertained the Duke of Norfolk and other aristocratic Catholics in London. During the dinner a congratulatory message was sent to His Holiness, who returned the party his apostolic benediction.

General du Barail, the French Minister of War, thinks that war benevolently furnishes soldiers with better quarters in another world than they enjoy in this. For, said he in a recent debate, "if you take away from the troops their faith in another life you have no right to exact the sacrifice of their existence."

A Western farmer, it is reported, refused to look at a simple sewing machine recently, as he always "sowed wheat by hand." He is said to be related to the man who did not want a threshing machine on his farm; "for," said he, "give me a harness tug or a barrel stove, and I can make my family to the mark according to law and Scripture."

An ancient anecdote, apropos of the "Inman crime," is related as follows:—"Here we are now, within a quarter of a mile of land," was the joyful announcement made by the captain of an ocean steamer to his grumbling passengers. "Where? Which way is it?" were the eager exclamations which followed. "Anywhere down below there," said the captain, pointing toward the bottom of the sea. "The lead gives us just 220 fathoms of water, and the land comes slap up against the brine." Just as the City of Washington came "slap up" against Gull Rock.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Treaty Ratification in the Guildhall of Tientsin—British Guildhall Almost Eclipsed in its Prandial Glory.

The Japanese-Chinese ratified treaty was exchanged at the Shansé Guildhall, Tientsin—a large, fine building, situated in the northern suburb of the city—on the 20th April; Tanasumi Eiyoshima, the Ambassador, and all his suite, together with several naval officers belonging to the Japanese iron-clad Rikojan on the part of the Japanese government, and Li Hungchang, the Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent for Foreign Affairs at the northern ports, and all the local territorial authorities and other Chinese high local officials on the part of the Chinese government, being present.

After the treaty was exchanged a breakfast was given in the same building to the Ambassador and all the Japanese officials by the Chinese Viceroy, an entertainment which, the Chinese people affirm, surpassed in magnificence all other entertainments of a similar kind that had ever been previously given in Tientsin. It is said that Li Hungchang was considerably astonished at his first interview with the Japanese Envoy to find a gentleman dressed in foreign clothing. In deference to this indication the *despatcher* was served in foreign fashion—knives, forks, foreign plates and dishes being used, and foreign wine drank.