# THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.

Proceedings of the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

CHRISTIANITY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Papers by American Professors on Christianity and Liberty.

Canon Fremantle on the Church and the Nation.

### FREEDOM OF SPEECH SUPPRESSED.

Lively Debates in Both Sessions.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The sessions of the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance were remarkable yesterday for conaderable freedom of speech. The latitude allowed in the discussion was productive occasionally of much amusement, and the merry and joyful side of Christianity was well represented in the hearty laughter of the audiences at each session.

To-day the Conference will direct its attention to missions at home and abroad.

Association Hall.

The proceedings of the section of the Evangelical Alliance Conference were opened yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The hall was crowded at the opening of the session, and throughout the day locomotion along the aisles was extremely difficult. After the singing of the hymn commencing, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord," the audience was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Caswell, late President of Brown University.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. CANON FREMANTLE. The Rev. W. H. Fremantie, M. D., of London, read a paper on "The Church and the Nation," in the course of which he said:-"The reason why decourse of which he said:—"The reason why denominational lines were not more completely broken down was that men grew puzzled when they attempted to go beyond the old lines, and did not know how lar it was saie to advance. Still, the denominational lines were fading, and few Protestants now maintained that their particular form of church government was the only one sanctioned. He looked forward to the time when Christians would form a truly catholic Church, composed of all who believe that man is saved by faith in Christ alone. The dogmas of each sect need not be given up, if viewed in connection with a central principle of light and love. If this principle be held fast, the different dogmas will be harmonized in a many-sided, different life. The tendetcy he dwelt upon would bring the influence of religion to bear more and more upon legislation and increase the power of Christianity in national affairs. The speaker quoted Hooker, Burke and Dr. Arnold to show that in a Christian commonwealth the State and the Church are identical. This was very different from the interierence of government with the right of conscience. A great mistake had been made by be Tocqueville and others in thinking that the State must be wholly separate from the Church, or else subordinate all other sects to one. A national system of Church government was possible, with free room for all. In many of the churches organized in New England, after the pattern of those in the New Testament, ruling elders had been among the officers. Way had this office been done away with? Because it was recognized that government should be administered by the Christian magistrate, and that the interests of the Church and State were identical.

ADDRESS OF DR. WOLSEY.

Ex-President Theodore D. Wolsey, D. D., LL. D. ominational lines were not more completely

the Christian magistrate, and that the interests of the Church and State were identical.

ADDRESS OF DR. WOLSEY.

Ex-President Theodore D. Wolsey, D. D., LL. D., New Haven, Conn., rose to read a paper on "The Constitution and Government in the United States as related to Religion." Before proceeding to read it he asked that Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, snould preside. The Bishop, who was on the platform, on taking the chair, introduced Dr. Wolsey to the audience.

President Wolsey commenced by defining and describing the relations that the government of the United States had with Christian religion, and then described summarily the attitude of the several States to the Christian religion, before and since the Revolution. He explained and asserted the fixed principle of the American mind, religious or irreligious, against the establishment of an exclusive State Church. He made the statement that if any attempt were to be made, either from the history or condition of the Church, to form a connection with the State, he believed that the adherents of every form and condition of religion would oppose any act that would destroy the principle that makes them all equal. Neither would any of these religious people consent to have Romanism frowned upon by State law. (Cheers.) Thus the responsibility of the faithful preaching of the Gospel was thrown upon the people. We dread the inquiry whether the United States could be considered a Christian country; in this sense at least, that warm more that the people was thrown upon the base of the considered a Christian nation. It may be called a Christian country; in

preaching of the Gospel was thrown upon the people. We dread the inquiry whether the United States could be considered a Christian nation. It may be called a Christian country; in this sense, at least, that a vast majority of the people beheve in Christ and His Gospel; and that all our institutions are framed upon that fact.

ADDRESS BY DR. HOPKINS.

EX-President Mark Hopkins, D. D., L.L. D., Williamstown, Mass., read a paper entitled, "The Sabbath Made for Man; His Consequent Right to Legislation for Securing Its Ends." He alleged that the obligation for Keeping the Sabbath was as strong a commandment of the moral law as those laws that relate to life, property and purity in the Decalogue. No good law can be destroyed in the interests of freedom; for the goodness consists in the observance. He then laid down the following propositions:—

Pirst.—That the nature of man, whether physically, intellectually or spiritually, either as an individual or socially, is preconformed to the division of time which the Sabbath contemplates, and with the best results on the individual and society on them throughout.

Second—That in connection with this division and employment of time there are rights which properly ought to be secured by legislation.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, one of the Vice Presidents of the Liberation Society of Great Britain, responded to the anvitation of the Conference to a discussion of the subjects that had been referred to in the papers read that morning. He said that he should not be doing Mr. Fremantie any injustice, neither would he be saying what was wrong when he stated that the system which Mr. Fremantie were not in accordance even with his own Church. He knew that the views of Mr. Fremantie were not in necordance even with his own Church. He knew that the views of Mr. Fremantie were not in proposition of the United States, and he felt sure that a Broad Church could never exist in the former country. He thought that Mr. Fremantie's theory should be conscious. Mr. Fremantie were not

and the separation of civil and religious government.

A WORD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Rev. Mr. Menzies said that as the only representative here of the National Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he felt compelled to say a few words in behalf of the union of Church and state, although aware that the sympathies of the addence were against him. He spoke of an incident which happened just before he left Scotland, when, in a country church, he saw the Queen and her Prime Minister at their devotions. He was led at that time to reflect upon the connection of Church and state, and the great influence which the Church has had in Great Britain in civilizing and humanizing the people. In a great part of Scotland, owing to the poverty of the people, it would be impossible to support religion without the endowment of the Church, and he hoped it would be very long before the government would lay its hands on the benefactions devoted to this purpose and apply them to other uses.

The Conference then adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Afternoon Session.

The Rev. Dr. Jovey, of Newton Theological Seminary, read a paper on "Christian Liberty."

Addings of Mr. James Girdlestone.

Mr. James Girdlestone, of London, who spoke on "Legislation on Moral questions," and said he was a member of the Established Churck in England, but he was not there to argue in favor of an established Church, but a religious state. In reference to the law that controls the state, there could be no law that any man could obey that was not in accordance with the law of God. The Bible was the standard of the law and was the Christian's sole standard of morals. My moral eye is falible, and it must be corrected by an infallibility that cannot err. Legislation should be distinct and intelligible. That was

Crooks was chosen chairman. The session was opened by the Rev. Mr. Merwin. The general topic for the day was "Christianity and Liberty."

President W. H. Campsell, D. D., of Ratgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., read the first paper, entitled "The Induence or Christianity Upon Civil and Religious Liberty." The speaker said that Bishop Butler, in his analogy on reason, speaks of the action of brute force; it is this force, intensified by the spirit of evil, that is working in the hearts of the children of disobedience, Plety is the principal agent in this work of reformation; men are the intermediate agents. Various instances were cited, among them that of John Knox and Mary, Queen of Scots, to show the influence of Heaven in restraining vicious desires and tendencies. Nowhere can we find civil and religious liberty except in the Jewish theocracy, whose fundamental principle was, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," During the first three centuries the governments everywhere were heathenish, and a Christian could not hold office under them. Now Christianity abolishes slavery, gives women and children their rights and gives equality to all.

The Hon. L. M. Curry, LL. D., of Richmond, Va., followed Dr. Campbell upon the same topic. Every person has a right to worship God, free from civil molestation? Liberty is not unrestrained license; it imposes laws and obligations as well as guarantees privileges. The right of tree-dom of worship is sacred. When Church and State are united the State practically assumes infallibility—abrogates the right to say what shall be the church, and not unfrequently uses civil officers to enforce religious discipline. Separation of church from State means freedom from political influences; it means that the State means into interfere between conscience and God; it means, "Render unto Casar the things that are Cresar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Religion here is neither fettered nor endowed. Extracts from the constitution were quoted to church and State is wrong in p

Seeks other enjoyments of peace.

THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

At this point in Mr. Curry's lecture the bell was rung, marking the end of the half hour. The audi-At this point in Mr. Curry's iecture the bell was rung, marking the end of the half hour. The audience became chamorous for a continuance. The chairman, Dr. Crooks, said that as many invited guests from abroad entertained views entirely at variance to those expressed by the speaker, he thought that it would be discourteous, unlike Americans, and unchristian, to permit the discussion to continue. The voice of the chairman was drowned in cries for "Curry." Mr. Curry rose and said in response, that he abided by the decision of the chairman as regarded the rule of limitation, yet he wishen most emphatically to protest against being termed by the chairman either "unchristian or discourteous." A terrific uprost followed. Dr. Crooks finally persuaded the audience to become partially reconciled, and stated in explanation that he had been informed by a visiting iriend that the discussion was very painful to him, and he doubted not that it was to many others. Personally the chairman said that he agreed with the views of Mr. Curry, but respect for the feelings of guests of the Alliance made it imperative that the discussion should cease at that point.

LECTURE BY DR. GOODWIN.

DOINT.

LECTURE BY DR. GOODWIN.

The third paper was read by Professor D. R. Goodwin, D. D., of the Divinity School, Philadelphia, on the topic, "The effects of Civil and Religious Liberty upon Christianity."

By Christianity we understand no religious hierarchy, but the faith set forth by Christ. By liberty we under-stand neither lawlessness in Church nor State. Civil

By Christianity we understand no religious hierarchy, but the faith set forth by Christ. By liberty we understand neither lawlessness in Church nor State. Civil liberty is best secured where the people are their own rulers. Religious liberty is not "Casarism." It is consistent with the most prolix creeds. Christ's religion was embodied in His lile and teachings. Who was He and what did He teach? He was born in a stable; His companions were chosen from among fishermen, and He took a thief with Him to Paradise. The princes of the Gentiles exercise authority over the people, but Christ taught that whosoever was greatest among His followers should be the servants of their people. He did not say a syliable to stir up contention against the most tyrannical government of the time. The tyranny of Rome was accepted. Religious liberty was not to be used as a cloak of seitshness or intolerance. St. Peter said. "We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus." The ministers of God were approved as such by abuse and toil. Such was the condition of those who were called to the highest dignity of the nascent Christian faith. Christianity lays the only secure foundation for permanent civil liberty. Christianity is popular without being revolutionary. It forbid that the weak and poor should be oppressed by the strong. The highest blee of the Christianity alays the only seroment by the people and for the people.

When we who called the christianity and the reversible there is to be found the most widespread Christianity. There may be many ether influences favorable to civil liberty besides Christianity mas its proper religious purpose, which is to lead man on to his higher state in which is developed all that is noble, great and manity, such a religion comes to raise the lailen and to reform the gracious and cannot be anything else than the hardinger of civilization. In understanding we are admonished to be men. Men are what Christianity was to over propose, which is to lead man on to his higher state in which is developed all that i

christ, and where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty.

The Rev. Dr. PRIME announced that the farewell
exercises of the Alliance will be held on next Sunday evening, at the Academy of Music. There will
also be meetings in the Steinway, Tammany and
Cooper Institute halls.

The exercises of the day closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Henry D. Smitn.

# Visit of the Delegates to the Island In-

stitutions.

The members of the Evangelical Alliance spent a delightful time yesterday visiting our charitable and correctional institutions on the islands of the East River. The weather extremely favorable and the sail as far as Hart's Island, to where the school ship Mercury lies at anchor, was well appreciated by the entire company, lay and cierical. The trip was made on the invitation of the city, and the start yesterday morning on board the Minnahannock, from the loot of Twenty-sixth street, was

effected as early as half-past nine o'clock. The delegates were met and welcomed at the dock by Mayor Havemeyer and a representation of each Board of the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen Vance, Morris, McCafferty and Koch, and Assistant Aldermen Thornell, Coddington, Strack, Kreps, Wade, Kehoe, Brucks and Beyea, together with Commissioner Laimbeer, of the Board of Char-ities and Corrections, and Mr. John T. Agnew, of the Department of Docks. The Alliance body numbered over 200, and comprised most of the foreign delegates, among whom were Rev. Dr. Parker. o.

necessary in the question of marriage, and it was very desirable that a man and his wife should know menter they are married or not. (Cheers and laughter) Mr. (Girllestone then expounded at law to Christianity, and in the course of a forcible and numorous speech showed that the principle of the manufaments was iounded on the ren Committee of the Committee of th

the company quickly dispersed to fulfil their different engagements.

A meeting in connection with the Conference was held last evening in Olivet Chappel, 43 Second street, when addresses were delivered by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; the Rev. R. Knox, irom Belfast; Narayan Sheshadri and Charles Reed, Esq., M. P., of London. There was a very crowded attendance.

#### Programme for the Day. MISSIONARY DAY.

Devotional service in the Madison square church (Madison avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street), at nine o'clock A. M., to continue for threequarters of an hour. There will be four sections for this day.

The first section will meet in Association Hall at ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. General Topic—"Principies and Relations of Missionary Work."—1. "Duty of the Churches in Relation to Missions." Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., Regent's Park Colege, London. 2. "Territorial Division of Missionary Fields of Labor—Missionary Courtesy." Rev. Rutus Anderson, Boston, Mass. 2. "Roman Catholic, Greek And Protestant Missions Compared." Rev. Dr. Grundemanu, Potsdam; to be presented by Protessor Christileb, D. D. . "Obligations of Science, Literature and Commerce to Christian Missions." Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D. D., New York. 5. "Lav Freaching." Mr. Georga H. Stiart, Philadelphia, Pa.; Count Andreas von Beinstoff, Berlin, Prassia.

The second section will meet in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, at ten o'clock A. M., and, if the discussion be not concluded, at two o'clock P. M.

discussion be not concluded, at two o'clock P. M.
General Topic—"Particular Missionary Fielda."—1.
"Christianity Among Hindoos," "Obstacles to Mission
Work," Women's Work in India." Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, Bombav, India; Hugh Miller, M. D. Scotlana;
Rev. J. S. Woodside, India. 2 "Missionary Work Among
the Most Insignificant and Degraded Tribes of the
Heathen World." Bishop E. Deschweinitz, S. T. D.,
Bethiehem, Fa. 3. "The Mission Fiela of the South."
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., Richmond, Va. 4. "Indians
in the United States," Mr. Felix E. Brunot. Pittsburg,
Pa.; Mr. Nathan Bishop, LL. D., of New York, 5.
'Christianity in the West Indies," Rev. William Murray,
Famouth, Jamaica.

ne Presbyterian church at ten o'clock A. M., and, the discussion be not concluded, at two o'clock

General Topic—"Home Missions and Missions in Sonnally Christian Countries." I. "Protestant Missions in Spain." Rev. Antonio Carrasco, Madrid. 2. "Protestant Missions Among the Oriental Churches." Rev. H. H. Jessip, D. D., and Rev. D. Stuert Dodge, Beirout, Syria. 3. "Protestant Missions Among the Roman Catholics of Ireland." Rev. Lowry E. Berkeley, Lurgan, Ireland. 4. "Protestant Missions in France. "Rev. M. Lelievre, Mimes, France. 5. "City Missions in Ireland." Rev. Robert Knox, D. D., Belfast, Ireland.

The fourth section will meet in the Madison square church at two o'clock P. M., and will be addressed only by foreign missionaries, of whom the following are in attendance at the Conterence:—

Yorke, Madras.

A German meeting will be held in Association Hall, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., to be addressed by many German delegates from Europe and America. If the attendance shall make it necessary the Fourth avonue Presbyterian church will be opened at the same hour.

Church of the Disciples.

.The third section of the Alliance met last evening in the Church of the Disciples, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street. The general topic for discussion was "Ministerial Support." George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who was introduced by Rev. Mr. Hepworth, was chairman for the session. After the singing of a hymn and a prayer the ad dresses were led off by the Rev. Prolessor J. F. Astie, of the Theological Seminary of the Free Church of Lausanne, Switzerland. Professor Astie asked that, as his pronunciation of English was imperfect, his paper be read for him, and this was done by the Rev. Dr. Baird. The paper was a hisdone by the Rev. Dr. Baird. The paper was a history of the progress of Evangelicism in continental Europe. This paper was followed by an address from the Rev. John Hall, D. D., who pleaded earnestly that the people should take the subject of "ministerial support" more in their thoughts, and he was sure if they did that ministers should soon receive adequate maintenance. The next speaker was the Rev. T. J. Killen, of Belfast, Ireland, and atter him came the Rev. I. Berkley, of Lurgan, Ireland, both of whom showed how well the Church was progressing in Ireland since its disestablishment. Rev. Professor M. W. Jacobus, D. D., of Alieghany, Pa., who was the last speaker on the list, devoted his remarks to an exposition as to how the plan of maintaining the ministry, adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly some five years ago, had worked success-ully. At the close Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, was introduced to the audience as an unexpected visitor and the Bishop made some remarks which excited the enthusiasm of the audience. He said the grand result of these meetings of the Albance would be to procure less of denominationalism and more of union among Christians. He was himself less of an Episcopolian than of a Christian. There should be a united front in this country against Romanism. To begin with, we should protect our public schools, in defence of which every man of them would lay down his life. The session closed as usual with the benediction. tory of the progress of Evangelicism in continental

PRESENTATION TO REV. PATHER MAGUIRE. There was a presentation by the altar boys of the Church of the Immaculate Conception last evening, in the pastoral residence, East Fourteenth street,

in the pastoral residence, East Fourteenth street, to Rev. Father Maguire on his departure from that church. The presents consisted of a large and magnificent missal and splendid black wainut stand, and chimes. The presentation was made by a special committee of the after boys, consisting of P. H. Curran, Master of Ceremonies; William J. Larner, Deputy Master of Ceremonies; George J. Jones, First Assistant and James F. Bush, Second Assistant. The Rev. Father replied very feelingly and thanked the boys for their kindness.

# POSSIBLY A HOMICIDE.

Coroner Keenan has under investigation the case of Philip Farley, a young man, late of No. 32 Rector street, who died a few days ago from peritonitis street, who died a few days ago from peritonitis, the result of injuries received more than two weeks since. It appears deceased attended a picnic in Jones' Wood, and, while there, it is alleged, he was kicked in the abdomen or chest by one of his companions during a quarrel, or else accidentally leil against some hard substance, and thus received injuries which caused his death. The real facts of the case will be developed during the examination of witnesses, which will take place in a few days. No arrest has been made in the case.

# BAZAINE.

Trial of the Great Capitulator of Metz and Hero of Mexico.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.

Text of the Indictment and Probable Course of the Prosecution.

SHALL BAZAINE BECOME A NEY?

PARIS, Sept. 26, 1873. After an imprisonment of some eighteen months Marshal Bazaine is at length to be tried by court. martial, and on the 6th October will begin the momentous investigation as to whether the victor of l'uebla, the first reputed strategist in the French army, did or did not betray the city of Metz and his country. The article which forms the basis of the indictment which General Pourcet, acting as government prosecutor in the case, has drawn up is the 209th of the Military Code, revised in 1857, and runs as follows :-

Shall be sentenced to degradation and death small be sentenced to degratation and detain every commander of a fortress who capitulates without having forced the besieging army to perform all the slow and successive operations of a siege, and without having on his part exhausted every possible means of resistance and done all that duty and honor could suggest.

And the 210th article orders, in its second clause, that, when the commander shall have been guilty. not of treason or wilful neglect, but of remissness,

from ignorance or bewilderment,
The penalty shall be dismissal from the service,

Marshal Bazaine does not, consequently, stand between the sole alternatives of death or acquittal, as is commonly supposed by the public. His judges can sentence him to be simply dismissed from the service, and many reasons point to the probability that this will be his fate. Dismissal, implying negligence, would satisfy the wounded self-love of the nation, by placing the responsibility in the capitulation of a first class citadel and 140,000 men on the shoulders of a single man; but it would also maintain intact the private honor of the army, which would be sullied in foreign eyes if a field marshal were shot as a traitor. Besides this, various political motives have conspired, as they generally do in France, to render the inquiry into this case on its own merits extremely difficult. If Bazaine had been brought to trial immediately after the peace, public opinion, which clamored for a scape-goat, would have sacrificed him with one voice; out since then the republican press has inveighed against the prisoner with such virulence that the conservative papers have one after another gone over to the other side. Bazame is now protected by the fact that his execution would justify Gambetta and be hailed as a radical triumph. If Bazaine were guilty, then all the allegations of the government of Tours were true; and Gambetta. instead of being the fussy, mischievous, and incapable dictator whom the conservatives revile, becomes an able patriot, who was only prevented from saving France by Bazaine's treacherous refusal to co-operate with him.

Again, there is much in the personal relations of Bazaine's judges towards him which must incline them to be extremely lenient. These judges are seven in number-General the Duke d'Aumale, Generals Princeteau, Chabaud-Latour, Dalessue, Tripier, De La Motte-Rouge and Martimprey. THE DUKE D'AUMALE,

an Orleanist prince, trying an imperialist officer accused of conspiring to re-establish the regency of the Empress Eugénie, stands in a very delicate position. As President of the Court it will be his junction to interrogate the prisoner, and were he would be so much noticed that the Duke will probably err on the other side, and so word his interrogatories as never to run the prisoner into a corner. Now, in French procedure the whole gist of the trial lies in the prisoner's examination. A clever and prejudiced judge can so confuse a prisoner as to elect most damaging admissions, even when the man is innocent; on the other hand a well-disposed judge can allow the prisoner to put his actions in so invorable a light as to throw the entire onus probanti on the prosecution. The President furthermore examines the witnesses, this duty not being delegated, as in England, to the countel on both sides; and the Duke d'Aumale, in dealing with witnesses like Gambetta, would naturally be very sly of acting them come off too brilliantly. A good instance of a French trial as conducted by a justice who means kindly to the prisoner can be found in that of Prince Peter Bonaparte, at Tours, in 1870, by Chief Justice Glandaz. If M. Glandaz had wished to condemn the Prince he had more than enough evidence to send him to the scatiold; as it was, he conducted his examination of the prisoner and witnesses so skilfnily that the prosecorner. Now, in French procedure the whole gist

as it was, he conducted his examination of the prisoner and witnesses so skilling that the prosecution seemed to break down at every step, and a verdict was obtained which carried the mere nominal penalty of a fine.

GENERAL PRINCETSAU

is an aged and distinguished artillery officer, who took the chief part in the reorganization of the artillery and the improvement of gunnery under Napoleon III. He is not in very good odor with the public, however; he allowed the Prussians to steal alead of him with their Krupp guns. In the general outcry which followed the national disasters it was contended that the Artillery Committee, with General Princeteau at its head, was quite as much responsible or fine defeat of the French as Leboul or Bazaine, and Bazaine himself will urge in his defence that his artillery was wretched. Princeteau will, therefore, feel almost as if he were on his trial, too.

GENERAL DE CHABAUD-LATOUR served in the engineers and was the principal constructor of the Paris lortifications. He is the most competent authority in France on siege questions, and will probably weigh nardest on Bazaine, for he is convinced that Metz and Paris were both impregable and ought indeed never to have been invested if defended by able generals. Moreover, he never liked the pushing, fighting officers whom the Second Empire delighted to honor. He is a grim, irank Purian officer, a Protestant and a stanch Orleanisc, having been alde-de-camp to the Juke of Orleans, and he voted behind M. Guizot in the Chamber of Deputies from 1837 to 1848.

Won all his promotions as an infantry officer in Africa, and is renewned for his heroic and often rash bravery. He understands little about the command of large armies, for he has never had more than 6,000 or 3,000 men under him, and his tacties are those of a guerilla chiestain. If he had commanded Metz he would have, doubtless, led out his 140,000 men to sortie after sortie until he had forced his value for has demanded het he would have, doubtless, led out here of the preside over t

appointed Governor General of Algeria ne chose Martimproy 24 Deputy Governor, and the post suited Martimprey well, for he was eminently a carpet knight, courteous, diplomatic and cool. It has been reported that Martimprey would perhaps be replaced by General Guiod on the trial, for Martimprey's health is still bad. The change would be an unpleasant one for Bazaine, seeing that Guiod is hard and sharp, whereas Martimprey often met Bazaine at court, knew him, and, it is said, liked him. Martimprey's narrow escape under the Commune must also have embituered him thoroughly against republicans.

To sum up, then, the only two generals out of the seven who may be expected to declare themselves emphatically against Heazaine are Chabaud-Latour and Tripter. These, so far as one can prognosticate from their characters and known sentiments, would vote for the capital penalty; the others may be relied on to put the most favorable construction on the Marshal's acts. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that according to French law in courtsmartial there must be a majority of two to obtain a conviction. If four were against the prisoner and three for him he would still be acquitted. This is called a minorité de favour.

BAZAINE'S COUNSEL, MAITRE LACHAUD.

Having the majority of the judges, the technicalities of procedure and the expediency of government politics in his favor, it may be seen that Bazaine's situation resembles in nothing that of Admiral Byng, to whom he has been compared. But even if all odds were opposed to him he would still have a tower of strength in the person of Mirro Lachaud, the most powerful advocate at the French bar. Lachaud's voice is like a ctarion, his gestures are flery and forceful, and his style of argumentation always goes straight to the hearts of French listeners. Other barristers, Duiaure, Grévy and Allou may be unreleaned than he, but none have been so successful in convincing juries. His forensic triumphs may be numbered by hundreds. He has been reading up Bazane's monster brief for more t

### ART MATTERS.

William Hart's New Picture.

Mr. William Hart, who has been spending the last few months at Essex, and who returned a few days ago to his studio in Association Building, has just completed a picture, which, as an exposition of the prevailing sentiment of the ideal American autumn, will take a higher rank than any other similar work by him. The picture, which is in oil, was in hand one year ago, but has been finished only since Mr. Hart's return to town. Were it exhibited abroad—in the London Royal Academy, for instance—it would do much toward placing British appreciation of Mr. Hart's genius upon an adequate basis, for however much critics who are ignorant of the idiosyncracies of an American autumn might feel indisposed to accept the work as a representation of facts it is not likely that they would deny its great artistic merit. It is a poem of color wherein, the artists reveals in all those brilliant blendings and luxurious contrasts which his palette can supply. Mr. Hart has studied for many years, and with the most affectionate zeal, the prevailing traits of North American landscapes during the fall of the year. He is familiar with those infinitely variegated transformations by which October, with a touch as miraculous as that of Midas, tints the perishable greenness of summer with russet and crimson and gold. In the present picture the russets predominate, but by an application of the most sensious and delicate skill are made to alternate with the richest profusion of crimsons and yellows glowing in the serious but not sombre light of a characteristic autumn sky that shows no glimpse of blue. only since Mr. Hart's return to town. Were it ex-

# Mr. Cushing's Bust of William R. Rob-

Mr. Robert Cushing, the sculptor, has at his studio, No. 765 Broadway, a bust of William R. Roberts, M. C. The bust is executed in the fine white betoglia marble that is so abundant in Carrara, and the portrait is pronounced by those who are familiar with Mr. Roberts' personal appearance to present with much symmetry those traits which enter into his characteristic expression. Mr. Cushing has several other works in his studio, some finished, some just begun, and others well on their way. There is a very striking and faithful bust, in the hard, mellow, ringing cristola marble, of Father Matthew. A very delicate piece of sculpture, in another variety of the beautiful betoglia marble, represents an incarnation of Longfellow's ideal "Spring." The only iault in Mr. Cushing's elaboration, in this instance, is, perhaps, that he has indicated a too near approach to maturity. The bust has many exquisite lines. In the course of the winter the scuiptor hopes to have on hand several works which may make a visit to his studio of some interest. rara, and the portrait is pronounced by those who

## LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

M. DE LANCLEYE has written a new work entitled "Des Causes Actuelles de Guerre en Europe et de l'Arbitrage," in which he discusses the chances of more great European wars. He does not believe that peace societies and arbitration are going to save the world, but predicts that towards the end of this century Europe will be transformed into a kind of hell.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR, of Chicago, author of "The River of Time" and other poems, will shortly issue "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme."

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON has written a book, of which the Osgoods hope to have the manuscript in time for publication this fall. Nothing is as yet known of the work, except that it is a novel.

Professor Jowerr, author of the best translation

denounces vigorously the trade sales of books by auction, which, he says, "disorganize and distress the book business, and make no adequate compensation by increasing the sales." oloring the "cart loads of books slaughtered at this ast sale," and the disastrous effect on values of the "bargains" secured by buyers, he adds, "Why, you can obtain to-day at retail an immense line of books at rates running from 25 to 100 per cent below the publisher's retail rate !" It might be a pertinent inquiry, How much do those books bring which are sold at 100 per cent below retail price?

Mr. S. REDGRAVE'S "Dictionary of Artists of the English School" will be published during the autumn, and contains notices of the chief artists

more important works, "HOLLAND HOUSE," by the Princess Marie Lichtenstem, is soon to appear in London, illustrated with photographs and engravings of celebrities connected with that historic resort of literary men, statesmen, and men of the world.

Out West is the title of a new magazine published monthly at Colorado Springs, Col., representing the interests of the Rocky Mountain section and of Colorado in particular.

THE Pail Mall Gazette catches the editor of our

best critical journal, the Nation, napping upon matters of current intelligence to such an extent as to have spoken of Miss Martineau and of Lord Granville as deceased persons in one issue of the Nation.

#### FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The 10th of October is to the Cuban race what the 4th of July is to the people of this country. On this date, five years ago, the cry for liberty was raised in the fields of Yara, and from the stand the Cubans have already taken in the battle field it is possible that they will still be able to carry on the war for another five years if necessary.

To-DAY'S CELEBRATION.
At noon to-day service will be celebrated in the Church of Santiago de Cuba, situated in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and a patriotic sermon preached by the Rev. J. Palmer.

and a patriotic sermon preached by the Rev. J. Palmer.

Formerly under the agencies of Morales Lemus, Mr. Aldama and the late Mr. Mayorga, there has been cannon firing in the Park, but the present agents, Generals Quesada and Castello, are apparently of opinion that the money required for the purchase of powder had better be invested in powder to be expended upon the Spaniards. No Cuban mass meeting is announced to take place, but it is expected that addresses will be made by many prominent Cubans on the occasion of General Millen's lecture on "Cuba Libre" this evening at Cooper Institute. It is reported on good authority that a large number of Cuban cigarmakers and others of their countrymen will contribute, as many did, their days' wages to the cause of Free Cuba and the expulsion of the Spaniards.

### BONNER & CO. AND THE BANK OF AMERICA. Several of the daily papers having published se-

vere comments reflecting upon the action of Mr. John Bonner, in regard to the check drawing of that gentleman upon the Bank of North America, it is but just to Mr. Bonner to state that the comntitee appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate the affair "have come to the conclusion that Mr. Bonner should be exonerated from any dishonorable act or intent;" and the report further on states that "it is admitted by Mr. Donaldson that the Bank of North America could not, in any event, lose money by Mr. Bonner's transaction. He is aggreeved at Mr. Bonner's transaction. He is aggreeved at Mr. Bonner's loss of confidence in his bank and not on account of any substantial danger." Here endeth the little rumpus.

# REAL ESTATE.

The Recent Wall Street Sensation and Its Relation to Beal Property-The Financial Views Growing Out of It and How They Affect Realty-The Subject of New Legislatien on the Currency Question Discussed-How This Market May Be Affected-Its Present Condition-Recent Sales.

financial values real estate is the first to feel the effect of an impending crash, and the last to re-cover from it. The almost complete separation of real estate from the latest Waii street revulsion contradicts this. A month ago the HERALD, feeling the pulse of the market at that time, which was rather unsettled and unsteady, gave its diagnosis of the exact condition of the patient then under treatment. It pointed out the uneasy, fretuily disturbed sensitiveness noticeable in some parts of the body, with the generally healthy working of the vital organs, that must eventually reconstruct the morbid excitation prevailing elsewhere. It encouraged the hope of an early recovery from the distressing symptoms then the occasion of much alarm. At about the same time, in another part of the paper, the coming event on the Stock Exof the paper, the coming event on the Stock Exchange was forecasted with reminiscences of 1837 and 1857 as parallel periods. But these, however, proved but analogous events, and those only in a slight degree. Noticeably, real estate, usually the first to suffer in such a crisis, as has been said, passed unscathed by the contagion of distrust thus suddenly awakened, and after a short interval of comparative dulness, as much due to the distraction occasioned by the excitement in Wall street as from any other cause, has been the first instead of the last to resume its old buoyancy. There is

traction occasioned by the excitement in Wall street as from any other cause, has been the first instead of the last to resume its old buoyancy. There is

A LOCAL DISTINCTION, however, in the cat set to resume its old buoyancy. There is a Local DISTINCTION, however, in the character of the two markets—viz., the real estate market and the stock market. In the first the investment demand directs and controls speculative operations; in the latter speculation too often regulates investment. There is that in the appearance of the two markets to-day that explains these antithetical conditions. Motwithstanding the marked improvement in the monetary situation, which brought the price of gold in the early hours of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday down to seven per cent we still hear of continued mistrust in respect to stock values, and mutterings are free that we have not touched bottom yet. This is unusual after a panic, the rebound from which is generally quick and lively; and while it may be true in respect to many stocks, yet, taking the entire list in its thermometrical relation, it would seem to indicate the operation of causes not wholly natural. What such causes may be is explainable on

A VERY SIMPLE INPOTITESIS—

VIZ., that the bears who brought about the recent crash, deprived alike by the suddenness of the fall in values and the many suspensions this occasioned, as well as by the action of the Stock Exchange in virtually compelling private settlements, of the pront they expected, are preparing now for a change of iront, and, before turning bulls, are seeking to lay in a good supply of low-priced stocks. To this end they continue to manipulate the money market with spasms of recurring activity, with the view of frightening off outsiders, while, when they shall have sufficiently "covered in" to their own hands such amount of stocks as they deem sufficient for their purpose, a sudden return to circulation of the currency now locked up by them will soon start a buil market, at the top of which they will

strongly here because they constitute the basis of our present real estate values.

CHANGES IN OUR MONETARY SYSTEM
may affect them temporally, as they were slightly affected in the manner pointed out above, but these can only be temporary in their restrictive influences. It would be well, however, in view of possible, it may be said probable, legislation at the next session of Congress upon the question of currency, with the opposing theories of buildonists and anti-buildonists to threaten Iresh disturbances, if real estate owners should begin to think of protecting their interests by advocating such modification of existing currency laws or such new legislation that without loss of security will give our currency an elastic quality, whereby it can be made responsive to the requirements of trade capable of aiternate contraction or expansion as the demand called for its use or ceased to call for its employment. Gold would still be the standard of exchangeatle value, but would no longer be needed in circulation, and, with a sufficient guarantee behind it for its redemption, paper money, relieved of the prejudices against it, which belong largely now to its non-elastic quality, would soon appreciate to par in its relation to the gold standard. Thus can we reach the point of

me point of standard. Thus can we reach RESUMPTION WITHOUT DANGER, especially to such a large interest of permanent investment as real estate. In other words, what is wanted is not to arbitrarily legislate existing by relieving the currency values down to a gold basis, but other fixed

especially to such a large interest of permanent investment as real estate. In other words, what is wanted is not to arbitrarily legislate existing currency values down to a gold basis, but rather, by relieving the currency expression of other fixed property from the risks of artificial influences, such as locking up, undue expansion or contraction above or below trade requirements, bring about through the ordinary iriction of our domestic exchanges an agreement between the two. When this shall be reached resumption will not be needed. Real estate owners have a larger and wider interest in this matter than the owners of almost any other class of property, as a sudden and violent effort at resumption would be not only exceedingly hartful, but would in their case partake somewhat of the nature of a national breach of faith. If the present party in power deserve any credit for their frequent and noisy declarations that the honor of the nation is piedged to the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin, equally is it piedged to those who have so long used and traded in its other lawial money that in its endeavor to bring about resumption a full regard shall be had for THE CLAIMS OF PRESENT INVESTORS and nothing done calculated to cause a revulsion. The legal tender found its value in the cheerful acquiescence of the people, to accept it in that character, when the government was in need of gold, owing to the strain put upon it in a supreme moment. The people now deserve that their industries may be bermitted to thrive unrestrictedly, and grow until the two forms of lawful money are unchangeable at par, when such change becomes interest to any sudden increase of the volume of legal tenders to be fixed by law. A measure of this kind would be exceedingly dangerous just now, as stimulating infation in a market that has proved if m through a period of excessive monetary stringency, thus showing that with a healthy circulation of even the present volume of currency preserved, its activity would be uninterripted.

terest may have full understanding in such efforts at reform and find a fair representation in their discussion.

THE PRESENT DEALINGS

in the market continue light, but the result of Wednesday's sale of Fifth avenue property shows a full appreciation where first class property is presented. Of the sales of out of town property it is difficult to speak positively. That they are "a success" is apparent from the repeated offerings that are made alike in Westchester county, New Jersey and Long Island. What the degree or measure of that success is can only be determined by the inture. The following lots on the De Motte estate, situated in West Hoboken and North Bergen townships, were disposed of Wednesday on the grounds:—

Between Cortiandt street and De Motte avenue, ten lots were sold for \$345 each. On Cortiandt street and Grand avenue four lots were sold at \$350 each, and two lots at \$500 each. On Bergen Wood avenue and Cortiandt street six lots were sold at \$640 each. On the triangular plot between Bergen Plank road and Bergen Wood avenue one lot was sold for \$700 and a second for \$500. On the Plank road and Bergen Wood avenue one lot was sold for \$700 and a second for \$500. The Plank road and Bergen Wood avenue one lot was sold for \$700 and a second for \$500. Were sold at \$252 each. On the plot between Cortiandt street and De Motte avenue, on the Paterson Plank road, three lots were disposed of at \$450 each. Woot \$440 each and two at \$445 each. At the corner of Bergen Wood and Paterson avenues five splendid lots were disposed of as follows:—No. 5 at \$555. Nos. 4 and 3 at \$500. No. 2 at \$4500 each, No. 1 at \$500. Upwards of fifty grand lots were disposed of entirely, making one of the largest sales that has taken place in Hudson county this year.

The following were yesterday's sales in this city:—New your property—Ny James M. MILLER.

The following were yesterday's sales in the city:

3 story bk, house and lot, s. s of 117th st, 456.2 ft. e. of av. A.; lot 16.10x100.1f; W. E. Thorne.

3 story bk, house from strong s