

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 125

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ATHENEUM, 25 Broadway.—Grand Variety Entertainment.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—Aerial, or, The Magic Charm.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker street.—HURRY DUMPTY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FLOU FLOU.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—The Squire's Last Shilling.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—MORTS CRISTO.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—Daddy O'Down.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—Drama, Burlesque and Opera.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Blas Bragg.
ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 29th st.—McEvoy's New Entertainment.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Held in Check.—LAUGHABLE COMEDY.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—Divorce.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Wildly Entertaining. Afternoon and evening.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Under the Gaslight.
TORY PARSONS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.
BYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—Nesbo Minstrelsy, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 5, 1873.

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THE HERALD'S DESPATCHES FROM VIENNA.

Our weekly and European editions of the Herald will contain in full the graphic and instructive accounts of the opening of the Vienna Exposition as presented by our four correspondents, Berthold Auerbach, Louise Mühlbach, Edmund Yates and John Russell Young. The accounts of the two distinguished German writers will be published in the German language.

While the Nations of Both Hemispheres in the Vienna Exposition are doing everything they can do to bring empires, kingdoms and republics into more intimate relations of peace and commerce with each other, the Atlantic cable monopoly has seized the opportunity to show to the civilized world its contempt for public opinion, and that, beyond the grand idea of extracting all the money it can extort from the necessities of its customers on the ground, it has no interest in this Vienna peace conference. Yet we apprehend that in this business this cable monopoly may kill the goose which lays these golden eggs.

The North German Press on the Vienna Exposition.

Turning from the warmth and glow of our special German correspondents on the opening of the Vienna Exposition—Berthold Auerbach and Louise Mühlbach—to our special despatches from Berlin we pass at once into a cooler atmosphere. The extracts from the Berlin papers which we published yesterday in the German language are reproduced in English to-day, and will be found especially valuable in pointing out how the Vienna festival is regarded by those journals that speak in the name of the new German Empire, with or without authority. The first noticeable sentiment, and one which pervades all the journals in question, is, in credible, namely—a frank and hearty desire to evince an appreciation of the great Austrian victory of peace. The student of European politics will naturally look behind these first ebullitions of friendliness for the traces of the old poisons of war and national distrust.

In the half-uttered word is sometimes found greater significance than in the loudest and longest sentences. Prussia, exultant in her new glory, in her apparently invincible force, can well spare a word or two of gushing joy over the Exposition brought to a successful opening by her willow foe. That the throbs of a common race should be felt in this testimony to Austria's triumph in presenting a grand show of peace is perfectly natural, and it is one of the most hopeful signs of a growing esteem between the two peoples. Says the National Zeitung, "Although merely represented in the Palace of Industry like other nations, we yet feel ourselves the most preferred, the most welcome. The German Austrians did the greater share in this work." The feeling that peace is secured between Prussia and Austria is the next feature that will attract attention. It does not matter how the peace is pledged, so the pledge is binding; and whatever recollections of bitterness on the one side or rancor on the other the pledge covers, humanity will accept the fact with thankfulness. The precise expression of this feeling towards Austria is seen in what the National Zeitung says thereon:—"No matter what may have been the divisions caused by political barriers, Germany and Austria will come out of the Industrial Palace as they entered—united. We hail this list of May as a day of triumph for German intellect and industry. Without envy we look upon this success of our brethren in Austria, and joyfully bear testimony to such an incomparable triumph."

Around this point the Berlin journals flatter prettily, as if fearing to alight on a very delicate spot. Says the Berliner Tribune:—"We rejoice that the necessary explanation of 1866 has left no more serious imprints. Germany desired unity. Either Austria or Prussia had, of necessity, to take the leadership. Success decided, after a short campaign, in favor of Prussia, and Austria may feel contented that her development is no longer impeded by German interference." To describe the swift, short, but bloody war of 1866, as a "necessary explanation" is a very gentle way of putting the matter indeed. Men who have been wounded can look with complacency upon their scars in after years, and Austria, with her busy millions and her great Exposition, with her energies more centralized and better directed than ever within the past century, may be able to smile at Sadowa as pleasantly as the Viennese greeted the Imperial German Crown Prince, Frederick William, the other day.

All these neat qualifications of the hearty congratulations from Berlin to Vienna show that in reading them we are out of the region of enthusiasm. The North German is easy and gracious, because the Austrian, in spite of past misfortunes, is prosperous and joyous, and because, above all, she can do no harm. Let Austria accept the congratulations as the best things that Prussia could possibly say of her, and go on encouraged in the career she has marked out for herself. She has no troublesome Italian subjects to cause her uneasiness; her heterogeneous empire is as closely united as it can be under the present rule. Hungary is quiet, and Galicia will give her no trouble. If, as she protests, the strong-armed German surgeon, who trepanned her in 1866, has let out all the ambitions humors that troubled her brain so long, she will be happy even if the aspiration to be mighty has departed.

When the Berlin papers come to the discussion of the general good derivable from universal expositions, as we might expect, they are philosophical. They recall the history of these World's Fairs, and point to the auspices, bright or gloomy, under which they were inaugurated and held. The stress laid upon the bloody times that followed the Paris Exposition of 1867 is intended to convey the idea that to the actual preservation of peaceful relations between nations expositions are not very extraordinary helps. Their satisfaction in viewing the work of Francis Joseph by the Danube to-day is chiefly derived from the thought that its tendency, however faint, is towards the fraternizing of the Powers, and that, in any case, there is no danger of war. There is a peculiar complacency in this thought for all true Prussians, which is worth remarking.

The Spensersche Zeitung takes the matter up in a practical light which is notable. It discusses the views of the optimists and pessimists of world fairs and chooses a mean between them. It does not see that, per se, a grand array of goods, machinery and pictures insures peace. From our own experience we may say that Boston's peace panjandrum had as little to do with peace as noise has with silence. Still, somebody may be better off musically than he was before. We suppose this for the sake of illustration, as to state it seriously would lay us open to the most terrible sarcasms of an outraged musical world. The Spensersche Zeitung seriously sees that universal expositions "are not without striking useful qualities. In the first place, they give a vast and detailed picture of the advance of civilization during the decades preceding them and afford in their details to the man of industry rich opportunities for instruction and experience. A particular point is that it enables the practical workman to inform himself of the progress of industry and to take home a life-like and faithful picture of the conditions of progress in his individual sphere." The workmen of Austria will, then, be the

benefited by the Exhibition, and this reminds us that although compliments are showered, wars winked at and navies insisted on, there is nothing noticeable in these German papers of how these expositions may act on the democracies of Europe. Berthold Auerbach drew a fine picture of how they glorified labor, and, as painters, the masses of all nations can take common ground. Thus the sovereigns of the earth often build better than they know. That which elevates labor raises the laborer from the dust where he has grovelled so long. The human machine finds reason developing within him, and he advances with certain tread to take his share in the direction of his own and his nation's destiny. There is no dreaming in this. The elevation of labor does not mean that brainwork or musclework will be less severe in the future, but that labor will lead to more intelligent ends. This is one great good of universal expositions.

In conclusion, we may say that the German citizens of America will be glad to learn that, between the two great branches of the German race in Europe, there is much honest and mutual well-wishing, tempered only by a few gentle reminders that by-gones must be by-gones.

Presenting American Congratulations at Madrid.

Our special despatch from Madrid gives an interesting account of the elaborate ceremonial with which the resolution of Congress, congratulating the Spanish Republic on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, was presented by the American Minister to President Figueras. In presenting the resolution General Sickles made a series of felicitous allusions to the wisdom of the emancipation in Porto Rico, and, although he does not appear to have explicitly urged the like policy for Cuba, he hinted at it. The President's reply was naturally full of kindly allusion to the friendly recognition of the United States. Its undertone is the expressed resolve of preserving the integrity of the Spanish Republic in all its territory. Until, however, the Spanish Republic takes the decisive step of abolishing slavery in Cuba, it will be exceedingly difficult to judge what are the prospects of Spanish rule there. It is the only chance that at present remains of dealing the Cuban rebellion a staggering blow. Fighting desultory battles with the insurgents at ruinous cost and on atrocious, inhuman principles, will never accomplish more than we at present see in the condition of affairs there. Imprisoning a commissioner of the Herald, whose office is trusting in Spanish honor and being able to tell the truth, will certainly not put the rebellion down any more than it has prevented Mr. O'Kelly from describing the strength and resolve of the insurgent leaders. The success of the experiment in Porto Rico may give the Spanish government sufficient confidence to try emancipation as a curative agency in Cuba; but until they make the essay their prospects in the Antilles will not be brightened. The name of a republic is not enough to inspire confidence anywhere in these days of incredulity.

The American Scandal at Vienna.

President Grant, on his return to Washington this week, will, it is believed, appoint the successor of General Van Buren, the present Chief Commissioner of the United States at the Vienna Exposition. Whether the charges of corruption have been proved against the present Commissioner or not the removal of General Van Buren will be amply justified. The suspension of the accused from their official functions while resting under so grave a charge was a proceeding to which they should, even if innocent, have cheerfully submitted. The contumaciousness which they exhibited in refusing to surrender the plans and allotments of exhibitors' space to their successors was unpardonable. Every obstacle they could create was thrown in the way of the new Commissioner, and the confusion of the American Department on the day of the opening was one of the disgraced results. The question on which the suspension was first ordered must not be lost sight of. The charges of corruption are direct, and the variety of meanness which they signalize is very startling. We can afford to listen to the adverse criticisms of foreign nations upon our institutions while we are able and willing to correct abuses. It is, therefore, necessary that the investigation into the alleged delinquencies of our Commissioners should be thorough and searching. If they are brought home to the suspended Commissioners we should be glad to see full punishment meted out to those who have attempted to disgrace America before the eyes of the world.

The President and the Modocs.

The President, it is expected, will return to Washington on Wednesday from his pleasant excursion to Colorado, the Dome of the Continent. It is reported that he is opposed to any interference with General Schofield from any source, and tersely expressed it in a recent telegram, when he said too many commanders is the obstacle to the success of our troops. The great Napoleon expressed a similar opinion when he said that in the command of an army one bad general is better than two good ones. Still, we believe that an official visit by General Sheridan to the Modoc country and other disturbed districts of the Pacific slope would speedily be followed by law and order therein; and, therefore, we think that, as no other service so important as this requires his special attention at present, he should be detailed to this general inspection and rectification of the warlike Indians from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, including the Modocs.

Meantime, it appears that all is quiet in the lava beds; that it is folly to attempt to whip the Modocs in the regular army fashion; that there has been no scouting for several days, and nothing heard from Lieutenant Cranston and the missing men, whose bodies have probably been burned; that eight bodies are known to be still on the late battle field or burned, and that the war fever seems to be spreading among all the wild Indians of the neighboring States and Territories, and that in the Mountain City district of Nevada parties of Snakes were pouring in from all directions, painted for war. A general inspection, therefore, by some competent officer, of all these tribes and reservations and the movements of all the warlike bands concerned, is now in order, and as we know of no other

officer in the army so well qualified for this service as General Sheridan, we repeat our suggestion of his appointment for this important mission. He is a peace-maker who has no faith in half-way measures with vicious Indians, and he is the proper man to deal with them.

The Middle of the Charter-Mongers—Have We a Mayor?

The incompetency or dishonesty of the republican State Legislature has been so manifest in the botching and tinkering of the New York city charter, from the earliest hours of the session, that it will not be a matter of surprise if the completed work shall be found to have left the municipal government in a condition of confusion likely to inflict serious injury upon the public interests. The question whether Mr. Havemeyer is still Mayor of the city, although treated by some as a huge joke, is in fact a question of the gravest importance. It not only affects the legality of the departmental appointments which Comptroller Green assumes to be arranging for the Mayor, but, what is of far greater moment, it involves the validity of the city bonds and of all our financial transactions. Hence the serious consideration of the subject is of imperative necessity, in order that the point which has been raised may have a legal solution.

The charter, just made a law by the signature of the Governor, creates the New York municipal government de novo. It repeals all the city charters and charter amendments which have ever heretofore been enacted, from 1830 down, except as to such provisions as are specially mentioned in the repealing section. It vests the corporate powers of the city in a Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Commonality. It provides for the election of a Mayor and twenty-one Aldermen at the general State election in 1874. It makes a special provision that "the Aldermen now in office shall hold office until the first Monday of January, in the year 1875;" it makes no such provision in regard to the Mayor now in office. If the retention clause was necessary to save the Aldermen elected at the previous general election it would seem to be equally necessary to save the Mayor, who was elected at the same time. If, without this saving provision, the term of office of the Board of Aldermen would have ended as soon as the charter became a law, it is certain that Mr. Havemeyer is not now legally Mayor of New York. The contingency is provided for in the section which clothes the President of the Board of Aldermen with all the powers and duties of Mayor during a vacancy in the latter office until the next general election "at which a Mayor can be chosen." The Mayor and Aldermen are the elective officers of the city government. As to the appointed officers, a similar course is pursued. The heads of departments who are to be retained are saved by special provision, as are the Aldermen, the only difference being that the rest of the appointed officers are specially legislated out of office on a fixed day.

The question as to the present standing of Mayor Havemeyer turns simply upon the power of the Legislature over an elective officer. If all former charters had been repealed and the office of Mayor abolished Mr. Havemeyer would undoubtedly have been legislated out and his official career would have been at an end. But while the law under which Mr. Havemeyer was elected has been repealed the office of Mayor which he fills is continued or recreated by the new charter. Mr. Havemeyer cannot hold office by virtue of a law which does not exist. He is not retained in the new law. Hence, if he is Mayor of New York at all, it is only by virtue of a constitutional right, which entitles an officer elected by the people, by virtue of the contract he has made with the people, to hold office for the full legal term for which he is elected, unless the office itself shall be abolished and cease to exist. But the same Legislature which has passed the New York charter is endeavoring to legislate the present New York Police Justice out of office by a law which continues the office of Police Justice, but turns the incumbents out before the expiration of the legal term for which they were elected. If this can be constitutionally done then Mr. Havemeyer's official career is terminated, and he is no longer Mayor of New York. If Mr. Havemeyer is still Mayor under his constitutional right—he is certainly Mayor by no other title—then the Police Justice bill is clearly unconstitutional. This is the sort of legislation to which a Legislature four-fifths republican—a party laying special claim to honesty and intelligence—subjects the great metropolis of the United States; legislation in which ignorance and dishonesty contend for supremacy, and which must of necessity draw down upon the taxpayers a costly and damaging litigation.

FOUR ATLANTIC CABLES.—It is expected that four cables will be working across the Atlantic and five across the Gulf of St. Lawrence before the 1st of September. But to the public on both sides of the water what is the difference between one cable and four cables, if the four are in the hands of a monopoly, who put their charges at the highest figures which the public can be made to pay? An opposition cable is the cable wanted by the public, and such a cable at half the charges of the existing monopoly could be made to pay and pay handsomely.

THE CREAL AND THE KAISER.—WHAT CAN IT ALL MEAN?—The splendid and imposing hospitalities showered upon the Kaiser William by the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg fully equal, if they do not surpass, the pageants and festivities of last year at Berlin, in honor of "the meeting of the three Emperors." But what does it all mean? There were some very imposing imperial demonstrations of brotherly love at Paris in 1867, between Louis Napoleon and King William, and yet in 1870, while Paris was being starved into a capitulation, the French Emperor had become a prisoner of war of the Prussian King. It may be that these imperial reciprocities of brotherly admiration and affection mean peace; but a high authority has said, "put not your trust in princes;" and this *entente cordiale* between Berlin and St. Petersburg may prove as hollow as that between England and France on the famous "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Who can tell?

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DEFLATION FOR NEW ORLEANS, in the flight of a broker named Ducros, is reported, which is a pretty good figure for New Orleans. Now let us hear from Chicago.

May Sabbath Sermons.

The tendency of thought to run in ruts is in nothing more apparent than in pulpit theology. There is no valid objection to this in certain circumstances and with proper limitations; but one would suppose that in the Scriptures there was ample breadth and scope for the thought of theologians to evolve something new from time to time. David prayed that his eyes might be opened that he might behold the wondrous things contained in God's law; but our preachers now very generally close their eyes to these wondrous things and range over the fields of fiction, sensation or science to find something to help the people to believe the Gospel. The prophecy is that the time will come when there shall be a famine, not of bread and water, but of hearing the Word of the Lord, and the indications are that if that time has not already come it is not far distant. Can not the Gospel be preached neither to illustrate the art of Raphael or Angelo, the music of Haydn, the science of electricity or any kindred topic, nor to be illustrated by these? Has it not a specific purpose of its own, declared in both its letter and spirit, which is distinct from all these things? The Word of Christ has power in it, as Dr. Chapin asserted yesterday, because it has been heard by the greater portion of the civilized world and because it lies at the foundation of Christianity. Science, the Doctor said, had obliterated many errors, but to follow it to a solution of divine problems would lead us to nothingness. The word of Christ is necessary to complete the edifice.

Mr. Hepworth attempted to measure Christianity by its own rule, but he found that the influence of Jesus Christ could not be measured by any rule. It is found everywhere—in painting, music, literature, science. Indeed, wherever He is needed there He is; and the great peculiarity of the New Testament in treating of him is its common sense and its consequent demand for implicit obedience.

In some respects this age is an age of faith. Men trust each other more than they have ever done before. But in other respects it is, perhaps, the most sceptical age of the world's history. There is need for a great increase of faith both toward God and toward our fellow men. Dr. Atterbury tells us that this is to be obtained not by cold and listless indifference, but by struggling to increase friendship with God, by confiding in Him and running to Him with outstretched arms as children run to a kind and loving parent.

The crowning attribute and emotion of God or man—love—received consideration at the lips of Dr. Ormiston, who saw in the gift of Jesus Christ to be the Saviour of the world an eternal and unanswerable truth that God is love. It was the greatest, highest, grandest gift that could be bestowed; and a love that could make such a sacrifice as this could make any other. Hence Paul argues that He who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, will with Him also freely give us all things.

The unity of the Christian Church, its purposes and the means of its attainment were treated by Mr. Boole, who insisted that, the Church having but one head, even Christ has only one life also, and however we may try to galvanize the Church into a second life to suit the world, as so many preachers are now trying to do, its one life and purpose must remain and must make itself felt in the earth.

Rev. S. J. Stewart, who is evidently seeking notoriety and the praise of men rather than that of God, tried to answer the sensational question, "Is Dancing a Means of Grace?" It would seem to be such from the many church members and others who resort to it and who prefer it to the prayer meeting or the lecture. While Mr. Stewart does not object to dancing in itself he thinks that, as practised among us, it is immoral in its tendencies and helps to destroy religion in the soul. But no man or woman who has religion enough to bear the soul to the pearly gates will need to "trip the light fantastic toe" here or find anything congenial in the dance or the theatre. And yet what do the ministers of our city do to turn the people away from these questionable amusements? Does not their silence give consent to indulgence in these things?

Mr. Frothingham asked, "Is it better to die than to live?" Jonah said it was when the worm gnawed away his gourd. So many others have said when some trifling good has been removed or when they have failed to obtain a desired end. But suicide is a cowardly thing—the act of a poltroon. Too many, we doubt not, live, as Mr. Frothingham remarked, with their faces toward the ground and their backs toward the sunbeams. They turn in the direction of amusement and pleasure, and if they cannot have a perpetual change life becomes weary and hateful and they end it.

Father McGurk evidently has not much faith in death-bed repentance, and hence he cautioned his hearers against putting off reconciliation with God until such an hour.

Dr. Scudder illustrated the importance of watchfulness in spiritual things, even more than in material things. He pointed out what is involved in watchfulness and the degree of care that we should bestow upon such valuable treasures as God has committed to our keeping.

Dr. Wild cautioned his people against doing business with men who have no other capital than their Christian profession, and cited the failure of the Atlantic Bank. He opposed the removal of the Bible from the public schools, because the arguments brought against its retention are those of force, and because the State must give impartial instruction to all its children if it would maintain free institutions.

Mr. Beecher illustrated the limitations of human knowledge by facts connected with the lower animals and with others of a more celestial nature. But the limitation, he thinks, will be removed by and by.

"WE LOOK OUT FOR THE MAIN CHANCE," was the remark of a cartman whose services were called for at the great Chicago fire, by a man whose house was burning; "we look out for the main chance, sir, and I can't take off five trunks for less than fifty dollars." The Atlantic Cable Company say, "We have you now. Here are our terms, and as there is no help for you, we guess that you can count this one hundred and fifty per cent increase in our charges so much clear gain; you understand." It is only the Chicago cartman's "main chance" in another form.

The Darien Ship Canal No Longer a Dream.

From the inception of the explorations aiming at the union of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by means of a ship canal the Herald has kept the world posted on all that has been accomplished. We published the simplest details of the first expedition of Captain Selfridge, and to-day we are happy to lay before our readers the results of the second and last, with the satisfactory announcement that the end has been reached, and that the Darien Ship Canal remains no longer a question of perplexity. In the interesting correspondence, which will be found on another page, relative to the expedition, its travels and experiences, the statement is given that the entire length of the proposed canal has been reduced by this latest exploration to twenty-eight miles, the length of the tunnel to about three miles and the estimated cost of the work to less than seventy millions of dollars.

Captain Selfridge found the Atrato "a magnificent river, and, at a distance of 180 miles from its mouth, capable of floating the heaviest ships even at its lowest stage." In its course this river comes within a few miles of the Pacific coast, and the object of the expedition was to find that point most available for the construction of a canal which should carry forward communication from the river to the Pacific Ocean. This was done. There was great labor in the work, and Captain Selfridge and his officers are deserving of the highest credit for their skill and devotion. This canal must and will be built. The commerce of the world demands it with a more imperative voice than it did the opening of the Suez Canal. The latter cost one hundred millions of dollars. The Darien Canal will cost thirty millions less and prove a far more profitable investment. The history of the last and final expedition will be eagerly read, and the only matter of regret connected with it is the loss, by drowning, of a brave and skillful officer among the exploring party.

"WELL, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?" were the words of defiance of the chief of the old Tammany Ring when his extraordinary appropriations of the public money were brought to light. This man was in the monopoly of our city affairs at that day, but where is he now? The Atlantic cable monopoly, in reference to the outrageous increases of their charges, are now in the same contempt of public opinion, asking the same question, and they, too, when they least expect it, may get a similar answer to their folly.

THE ROCK RIVER, ILLINOIS, DRAINER.—The terrible loss of life we record this morning as having occurred yesterday afternoon in Rock River, Illinois, during the occasion of the ceremony of immersion, according to the Baptist ritual, is another of the awful lessons on the uncertainty of life and the unforeseen perils that beset every day's existence. It can be readily imagined how utterly panic-stricken the bystanders on the river bank must have become at the appalling sight of several hundred persons, mostly women, suddenly plunged into the stream amid crashing timbers and piercing shrieks of terror. Many homes have been made desolate by this great calamity; and the painful reflection comes from the statement of the despatches that all this misery might have been avoided had the builders of the bridge honestly constructed it.

BREATHING FREER.—The stock speculators, gold brokers, merchants and those generally who have business with Wall street, because money is easier, gold lower and the bank statement and financial situation look well. This was at the close of the last week. What may occur before the end of the present week in the changeable atmosphere of the stock and gold exchanges no one can tell. The outlook just at present, however, is favorable. Imports will be less for a time, money will continue to come, probably, from the interior, and these, with other causes, in addition to the ease which the government payment of the May interest has given, will most likely keep money free and cheaper than it has been.

SOME YEARS AGO A "CORNER" ON BUTTER WAS contrived in this city, and on a day's notice butter was run up to fearful prices. The consumers, however, were equal to the occasion in resolving generally to dispense with butter until it should come down, for after a few days of this experiment it came down. The same remedy, we dare say, may be successfully applied to the "corner" established in the Atlantic cables.

THE NORWICH (CONN.) Advertiser says Congressman Hawley played "Old Bullion" before the Chamber of Commerce at their dinner in that city. That is a good deal better than playing the "Old Harry" with financial and commercial affairs generally.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Judge Samuel F. Rice, of Alabama, is at the Grand Central Hotel.
General Horace Porter, of Washington, has quarters at the Brevoort House.
Captain Samuel R. Franklin, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Gilsey House.
Commander T. O. Selfridge, of the United States Navy, is registered at the New York Hotel.
Congressman Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Senator Sumner has ordered his "back pay" to be paid into the Treasury of the United States "on his own account."
E. C. Banfield, solicitor of the Treasury Department at Washington, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Edmund Yates was not a member of the "Devil's Own," but held a commission in the Post Office Company of the Civil Service corps of the London Volunteers.
The claimant Tibborne has sent out an address of thanks to the public for money subscriptions that have enabled him to pay legal expenses incurred in the past thirteen months.
Captain Williams, of the British ship Caspian, has been presented by our government, through the Liverpool Local Marine Board, with a valuable gold chronometer, as a reward for saving the crew of the American ship Grace Sargent.
Donald McKay, commander of the Warm Spring Indians, is the son of a Scotch settler of the same name by an Indian woman. He is said to be an educated man, and during the rebellion was a colonel of an Indian regiment in the Union service. He now holds a temporary commission from the government as captain.
After eighty-nine years of loneliness on a Tasmanian island Mr. Robert Riddle found that "it is not good for man to be alone," and accordingly took a young woman to his heart and island home. May soon quarrel with frosty December, and Mr. Riddle, unable to solve the feminine conundrum, "gave her up." Mrs. Riddle invoked the authorities, and old Riddle is now trying the old conundrum in an Australian prison.