WORLD: NEW YORK,

DAY, MARCH[19, 1871.

THE IMPROVED APE.

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DEDICATED TO DOCTOR DARWIN. a to the Central Park you have been, now the chacma full well, I ween. AGE HOW the chacma full wen, I would have seen to speak to, but you must have seen to speak t marked with repulsion that grinning gossoon, néeous, hairy-faced, vicious baboon or light as you entered the Arsenal basement cast the animals down in that place pent. Now of course you'll admit That he don't look a bit

25 himsn-but what if, without any bother, and you at once he's a man and a brother, has, Doctor Darwin, that first-rate authority, whim many persons (but not the majority, of spa among naturalists claim the priority, book which they tell me commands heavy sales Today a were formerly apes and wore tails!

If you are the state of th nor moestors very remote, don't you see? a may laugh if you like or exclaim that a lie it is, Bay sugh if you like of earned societies a party not a member of learned societies the land Lubbock, a walker and Lyell and Huxley and Lubbock, to telleve what the Doctor has writ in his new

r all place in tail or last to prooper which have he was so he tells us, and they don't deny it, have yielded assent by so far keeping quiet. minink if they really believe it, why then mink if they really beneve it, was credible men." escended from society of By the bye, let me say, In a casual way, to says, that he report to

Though I ne'er would advise Though I mento plagiarize, Bet, he sale with a sulthink Doctor Darwin in search of a name

same same largest Jerrold gave that which established his

thing the best him tender of which caused so many corjectures, begins, he sale with the tropic than the tropic transfer and the tropic transfer to the tropic transfer to the tropic transfer to the tropic transfer to the tropic transfer transfer to the tropic transfer trans age in is national and the caudal appendage once worn in the tropics ns, if famel to the principal topics sensed by the doctor, though its disappearance d same now have accounted for, yet, from their rear ends, his veins;" and facility

He seems to imply, Though he don't tell you why, Though he don't ten you may have availed, dismediately curtailed, for my on principal is perfectly clear he don't credit the theory, Thin is quite as veracious, or not more mendacious, han some books I've read (my goodness gracious

ellis cald aspir atter anthropoid ancestors taking their ease, sed to sit on their tails, which at last by degrees me away altogether from too constant friction, tale which may be, or may not be, a fiction. telum to the Doctor: He says that we can my see how that wonderful animal, man, Is low erect attitude came to assume, thing which is not quite so clear, I presume, only with the ball should folks who're unhappily not scientific, legard to myself I will be quite specific; of declare I can't see it, though others, of course,

the bat the best full hand they see how the apes gave up playing "all fours." showing a self-livery afterwards, when they in time became men, with the need tomt wonder they took a great fancy to Euchre; which has from I like muchly, I've played it for hours has stretch, though infrequently holding the bowers. endence which end un Sether here nor there that is-let's hear Dr. Darwin,

be better that baboons—the hideous "varmin!" the body and hilly, with a special suggests the idea, pray don't think it silly, stacted into the new That our and in the size had a decidedly "up-hill time." wage a dime, tis

here driven to that course by urgent necessities. probably means (you may call this a joke or not, As you please), when in search of "the milk in the cocoanut."

but whether we're sprung from the chimpanzees, Strillas, chacmas, or what you please Among the ape tribe, which you know's subdivided

no samerous classes, he's quite undecided. The highest in the social scale," opines The Doctor (though which he nowhere defines), Obtained pre-eminence over the rest, and became human beings. Now, I'll be blest If you wouldn't be puzzled, when put to the test, To say which stands first in the 's social scale, Chimpanzees or Gorillas. You'd certainly fail. To a man like the Doctor 'twould be no task; In fact, I should very much like to ask in to make it a matter of notoriety, What's the creme de la creme of ape-ish society? Chimpanzee, gorilla, or other variety, How can we determine this question occult, What tests to apply to obtain that result. I should also be gratified to get the knowledge of baboon etiquette. is achimpanzee lady considered the ton, Does she all but the "very best circles" shun? Is the "At home" to Messieurs, the gorillas,

or does she consort with some other "fellahs" ay calighten us Doctor, until you can, sir, We await with incredulous horror your answer. MAN AN IMPROVED APE.

The Last Result of Darwinism.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, the eminent naturalist, and author of "The Origin of Species, has just published in England his last and greatest work, The Destent of Man, which the Appletone have in press, and will issue in a few days. The work, we understand, has created a profound sensation in England, where the first edition was sold in a day, and will undoubtedly, when it appears, be received here with equal interest.

Broadly expresse!, Darwinism is the attempt to account for the present and past diversities of life en our globe by means of continuous development, without the intervention of special creative fiats at the origin of each distinct species. It is well known that in the hande of breeders useful peculiarities in animals are perpetuated by pairing those which show such peculiarities. Our present improved breeds of long-horned and short-horned cattle, race horses, merino sheep, and the countless varieties of pigeons, all developed from a single stock-the rock pigeon-demonstrate that these / peculiarities may not only be perpetuated, but increased largely, if not indefinitely. This process is known as selection, and is used by man exclusively for his own benefit. Mr. Darwin extends this procedure to Nature, with an important change in its object. Man can only select visible characteristics; Nature, on the contrary, is continually scrutinizing the whole being, and as continually stamping with approval those variations which are useful to the organism. This principle works altogether by means of life and death-the latter being the penalty of a failure to meet successfully the circumstances in which a being is placed, be those circumstances physical or vital, enemies or forces-in a word, "the conditions of existence.

An illustration given by Prof. Huxley will serve to fix this in the mind: "In the woods of Florida there are many pigs, and very curiously, they are ali black. Pro'. Wyman, many years ago, asked some of the people why they had no white pigs, and was informed there was a root in the woods (called paint root), of which, if the white pigs eat, their hoofs cracked and they died, while it did not hurt the black pigs at all." This weeding out on the one side, and preservation on the other, is what is meant by natural selection.

In the introduction to his new work, "The Descent of Man," Mr. Darwin quotes, with evident satisfaction, the remark made by the eminent naturalist Carl Vogt in his address as President of the National Institution of Geneva, in 1869, that "nobody in Europe at least now ventured to maintain the doctrine of the independent creation of species"-a statement rather broader, we fancy, than the facts will werrant, though it is no doubt true that a large number of naturalists have accepted the theory of Darwinism, and admit that species are the modified descendants of other species. Mr. Darwin bimself, however, says that those who accept his theory are mostly the younger race, and "of the older and honored chiefs in natural science, many unfortunately are still opposed to evolution in every form." He mentions as among the eminent naturalists who have adopted his views Wallace, Huxley, Lyell, and Lubbock in England, and in Germany, Buckner, Rolle, and Hackel. An Italian philosopher, Dr. Francesco, also maintains the same views in a work published in 1869, under the significant title of "Man, made in the Image of God, was also made in the Image of

The following extracts, from advance sheets of Mr. Darwin's new book, will sufficiently indicate its scope and character:

Mr. Darwin's new book, will sufficiently indicate its scope and character:

As soon as some ancient member in the great series of the Primates came, owing to a change in its manner of procuring subsistence, or to a change in the conditions of its native country, to live somewhat less on trees and more on the ground, its manner of progression would have been modified; and in this case it would have had to become either more strictly quadrucedal or bipedal. Baboons frequent hilly and rocky districts, and only from necessity climb up high trees; and they have acquired almost the gait of a dog. Man alone has become a biped; and we can, I think, partly see how he has come to assume his erect attitude, which forms one of the most conspicuous differences between him and his nearest allies, Man could not have attained his present dominant position in the world without the use of its hands, which are so admirably adapted to act in obedience to his will. As Sir C. Bell insists, "the hand supplies all instruments, and by its correspondence with the intellect gives him universal dominion." But the hands and arms could hardly have become perfect enough to have manufactured weapons, or to have hurled stones and spears with a true aim, as long as they were habitually used for locomotion and for supporting the whole weight of the body, or as long as they were especially well adapted, as previously remarked, for climbing trees. Such rough treatment would also have blunted the sense of touch, on which their delicate use largely depends. From these causes alone it would have been an advantage to man to have become a biped; but, for many actions, it is almost necessary that both arms and the whole upper part of the body should be free; and he must for this end stand armiy on his teet. To gain this great advantage, the feet have been rendered flat and the great toe peculiarly modified, though this has entailed the loss of the power of prehension. It accords with the principle of the division or physiological labor, which prevails t

In regard to bodily size or strength, we do not know whether man is descended from some comparatively small species, like the chimpanzee, or from one as powerful as the gorilia; and, therefore, we cannot say whether man has become larger and stronger, or smaller and weaker, in comparison with his procenitors. We should, however, bear in mind that an animal possessing great size, strength, and ferocity, and which, like the gorilla, could defend itself from all enemies, would probably, though

not necessarily, have failed to occome social; and this would most effectually have checked the acquirement by man of his higher mental qualities, such as sympathy and the love of his fellow-creatures. Hence it might have been an immense advantage to man to have sprung from some comparatively weak creature.

The slight corporeal strength of man, his little speed, his want of natural weapons, &c., are more than coupterbalanced, firstly by his intellectual powers, through which he has, while still remaining in a barbarous state, formed for himself weapons, tools, &c., and secondly by his social qualities, which lead him to give aid to his fellow-men, and to receive it in retura. No country in the world abounds in a greater degree with dangerous beasts than Southern Africa; no country presents more fearfur physical hardships than the arctic regions; yet one of the puniest races, namely, the Bushmen, maintain themselves in Southern Africa, as do the dwarfed Esquimaux in the arctic regions. The early progenitors of man were no doubt inferior in intellect, and probably in social disposition, to the lowest existing savages; but it is quite conceivable that they might have existed, or even flourished, it, while they gradually lost their brute-like powers, such as climbling trees, &c., they at the same time advanced in intellect. But granting that the progenitors of man were far more helpless and accenceless than any existing savages, if they had inhabited some warm continent, or large island, such as Australia, or New Guinea, or Borneo (the latter island being now tens ted by the orang), they would not have been exposed to any special danger. In an area as large as one of these islan's, the competition between tribe and tribe would have been exposed to any special danger. In an area was large as one of these islan's, the competition between tribe and tribe would have been exposed to any special danger. In an area was large as one of these islan's, the competition between tribe and tribe would have been exposed to any s

At the period and place, whenever and where ever it may bave been, when man first lost his hairy covering, he probably inhabited a hot country; and this would have been favorable for a frugierous diet, on which, judging from analogy, he subsisted. We are far from knowing how long ago it was when man first diverged from the Catarhine stock; but this may have occurred at an epoch as remote as the Eocene period; for the higher apes had diverged from the lower apes as early as the Upper Miocene period, as shown by the existence of the Dryopthecus. We are also quite ignorant at how rapid a rate organisms, whether high or low in the scale, may under favorable oircumstances be modified; we know, however, that some have retained the same form during an enormous lapse of time. From what we see going on under domesticatiom, we learn that within the same period some of the codescendants of the same species may be not at all changed, some a little, and some greatly changed. Thus it may have been with man, who has undergone a great amount of modification in certain characters in comparison with the higher apes.

It will be seen at a glance that these views are at

It will be seen at a glance that these views are at direct variance with Christianity, at least as commonly understood. They ignore altogether the spiritual part of man, and regard him simply as an animal. They ignore also the existence, or at least the active existence of the Creator, who, although He may at the remote beginning have created the germs from which everything has been developed, is yet represented as having abdicated his functions, and turned over the universe to the benificent control of Nature, by whose incessant agency, through the principle of natural selection, everything is accom-

Mr. Darwin, like the rest of his atheistic school, evidently rejects with contempt the idea of a spiritual God who creates and sustains the universe. He would probably say there is no proof of his existence. And yet he coolly assumes the existence of a supreme and beneficent power which he calls Nature, and assigns to it the active and intelligent control of the universe. What proof has he of the existence of this mysterious and incomprehensible

power? His "Nature" is as supernatural and as incessantly active as the God whom he rejects, but whose powers and attributes he ascribes to her. His theory would be relieved of much of its ediousness if his shallow and vulgar theological prejudices had not prompted him to substitute this purely fanciful "Nature" for the true and living God, whose providence by all sound theologians is justly regarded as performing the functions and exercising the beneficent and selective powers which Mr. Darwin needlessly ascribes to his imaginary "Nature,"

Apart, however, from his theological heresics, we think Mr. Darwin is mistaken in supposing that his theories have become settled principles of natural science. They are in vorue just no v. it is true, and are attracting universal attention, and commanding a good deal of enthusiastic assent. But so di I the kindred theories of his grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, which are now utterly neglected and forgot'en. And so also did the transmutation theories of Lamarck, of whom Mr. Darwin is only a follower, and whose crude and inaccurate conclusions were greatly admired until they were exploded by the authority of Cuvier.

Mr. Darwin writes with an air of great candox and ingenuousness. But the critical reader will soon perceive what M. Flourens, the Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, long ago pointed out, that he cites only authors who confirm his opinions; that he glides over difficulties, and dwells strongly on facts which no one denies, but which prove little or nothing; that he continually takes for granted what he cannot prove; and that, in short, his whole argument is little better than a string of assumptions. The array of facts, which he had culted and manipulated with so much care to prove his theory of development, prove no such thing. Any intelligent Swedenborgian, for instance, would readily furnish for their explanation a theory much more plausible toan that of Mr. Darwin, and at the same time in strict accordance with Christian doetrine. He has not been able to find in the whole range of natural science one single proof of the development of one species from another. Neither natural history nor geology affords the slightest bace of a kangaroo producing a monkey, or of a menkey developing into a man. Even his principle of natural

selection, on which his whole elaborate structure depends, is obviously fanciful and arbitrary when carried to the extent which he gives it.

But notwithstanding these defects, Mr. Darwin's new book is a most important and valuable contribution to knowledge. The questions be raises and the views he maintains cannot be shirked by either science or religion. They must be met and answered, accepted or exploded. They are the vital questions of the age, and we do not object to their discussion. We do not accept Mr. Darwin's theories, and do not see that he has made any real progress toward establishing them by substantial and indisputable proo's. But he is clearly entitled to a patient and fair hearing, as a man of great ability. vast and varied research, and unexceptionable courtesy of manner.



Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music—The Holland Testimonial.

Apollo Hall—Dr. Corry's Diorama of Ireland.

Houth's Theatre—Love and Loyalty. Mathes. Bryant's Opera House—Tid th, between 5th and 7th are
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Saratogs. Matines.
Grand Opera House—La Perichole. Matines.
Lina Edwin's Theatre—Masppa. Matines.
Niblo's Garden—The Black Crook. Matines. New York Circus-14th st., opp. Academy of Music. Matin Olympic Theatre-Wee Willie Winkle. Matines.

Stadt Theatre-Griseldie, San Francisco Minstrela-585 Broadway. Tony Pastor's Opera House-New Burlesque, Ac. Matte The Beach Pacumatic Tunnel-Open to Visitors. Wallack's-Ours. Matines
Wood's Muscum-Lydia Thompson Troupe. Matines

Incapacity in the Treasury. The time being propitious, the Treasury Department was urged just one year ago to shift its six per cent. five-twentics into five per cent. ten-forties. Everybody understood just what a proposition of this sort meant, the two sorts of securities having long been familiar to the Stock Exchange and to the general public. The markets and the general circumstances were favorable to the operation. The plan was simple, the reasons for making the exchange obvious and impressive. The Government's option for the payment of the five-twenties was matured, or mostly so; the threat of paying them in greenbacks had been often made by patriotic politicians of the Democratic persuasion, and a demand for their taxation was a periodic diversion of provincial Democratic conventions. On the other hand, the ten-forties which it was proposed to offer in exchange were to run ten years at least, accompanied by a specific promise this time that they should be paid in gold, and that they should be positively and peremptorily free from the

claims of hungry tax-gatherers. The last session opened upon an easy money market on both sides of the Atlantic. and the opportunity to shift several hundred millions of the six per cents into five per cents was thus manifest to the financial mind. Why then was not this result accomplished without any hesitation or delay?

The answer must be given. It was be cause the Secretary of the Treasury did not grasp the situation. He did not see, as he might and as he ought, that this was just what the case admitted of, neither more nor less; and he did not come promptly down to Congress and ask that body to lose no time An giving him the authority to make the exchange, or to negotiate a new loan on this basis. He took up the subject, to be sure but he merely turned it up to the light and tlawdled over it. He hesitated and listened to pretenders, who turned out to be as foolish as they were selfish. They raised a fog of expectation which altogether beclouded the Secretary's vision. His imagination dwelt upon the vain hopes held up by his deluded and deluding self-constituted counsellors. that the whole world was eager to lend us money at four and a half, and even four per cent. It was because Mr. BOUTWELL thus allowed himself to be deceived with views and hopes having no solid foundation, and because he dreamed of impossible results among the money-changers, that nothing was done. Congress, not being either enlightened or pressed by the Treas ury Department, pottered over the subject all winter, debating all sorts of propositions, and, as in all its debates on finance, making darkness visible. While it debated, Mr. BOUTWELL patiently waited on Providence of the Treasury, not knowing whether to believe the ignoramuses who kept preaching to him that it was just as easy to borrow money at four per cent. as at five or six. Accordingly Congress, unurged to do the only practical thing possible, did nothing. When July came, and the time had well nigh passed, a squint-eyed measure was finally put through. It was clumsy, partial, inadequate, and unpopular. It fell to

The result of it all is, that the country is now paying six per cent. interest on six or eight hundred million dollars which might have been funded a year ago at five per cent., Ahe Treasury thereby saving the difference of six to eight million dollars a year in interest money. And now, at the end of a full year, when the markets of the world are plied with fresh loans of great European powers, either engaged in war or apprehending it, rendering money comparatively scarce

the ground still-born, a bungling abortion,

and raist ine rate of interest, our Treasury Department is just getting through Congress the measure which it ought to have had passed a year ago. That is to say, Mr. Bour-WELL is empowered to change five hundred million six per cents into five per cents. Having thrown away a good chance, great alacrity is now shown in embracing a bad one. But we give Congress credit for one thing. Where it was gushing last year in the expression of its financial wisdom, it is this year silent-dumb as the grave. Members can now see that they then talked the country out of six or eight millions; and seeing it, they at least have the grace to say nothing. They let the new proposition pass

Whatever shall finally come of it, one thing at least is certain : the bill comes a year too late. How soon it can be rendered available is not easy to be foreseen. The only thing that is sure is what we have already lost and what we are still losing by delay. Nobody can tell when the money market will be in such a condition that the projected negotiations can be carried out. To know this, we must await future developments.

Meantime it is useful to contemplate the consequences of want of judgment, energy, and prescience in the administration of affairs. The Treasury Department has known nothing, and wanted to know nothing apparently, about our finances, except to see how much money could be wrung from the country to pile up in the Treasury, and pay debts not due these twelve or fifteen years. Oppressive taxes upon the sources of national wealth-taxes which only inexorable national demands can ever justify-have been tenaciously clung to, and are now advocated at the Treasury, in order that a debt not due may be put in the way of rapid diminution. The plan pursued is a naked grab upon the pockets of capital and industry, which find it oppressive to pay, in order that the collections thus made may be disthe money. The last reserves upon which the urgent exigencies of war could lay its hand are held to be the legitimate resources of the Government to raise a surplus revenue in time of peace for wholly unnecessary objects.

If the Treasury Department had any consistent scheme for bettering the financial position-if, for example, it were accumulating a surplus for the purpose of aiding the restoration of specie payments-the country might be disposed to bear the exactions upon it with some degree of patience. It might be disposed even to excuse the extraordinary lack of sagacity upon which we have commented. But there is no feature of the Treasury management which can be regarded with approval or complacency. It is alike censurable for what it does and for what it does not do. We are paying debts that nobody wants paid, we are wasting reserves that ought to be held and applied to the restoration of specie payments, and we are paying enormous sums of interest money annually which we ought not to be paying. We should be glad to find reason to re gard the management of the Treasury as an exception to the general dead level of in capacity that has marked other branches of the Administration; but with all our good will, we find ourselves unable to do so.

Death's Thoroughfares.

We borrow the above heading from the last report made by the Board of Health upon the sanitary condition of the city. The facts which we are bringing to light in regard to the tenement-house population of New York are so terrible that we are glad to reinforce our statements by quotations from public official documents. Of these thoroughfares of death which run between the towering blocks of tenement houses, the Board of Health declares that "here death apparently holds continued carnival, with poverty, wretchedness, and filth as aids.' They also inform the public that their survey of the tenement houses of the city " has revealed a rate of crowding in tenement dwellings that has probably not been equalled in any other great city in the world."

If our readers would like to inspect a few samples of these specimen dwellings situated on death's thoroughfares, they can call at those mentioned below, the descriptions of which we copy from the Report of the Board of Health:

THE TENEMENTS AT 79 BAXTER STREET - The "THE TENEMENTS AT 79 BAXTER STREET—The Sanitary Inspectors' survey shows twenty-five families, comprising 112 persons, living upon the premises. The tenements are piled five stories high, and the rear is built back to back against another pite of rear tenements upon Mulberry street lots, and which are entered from that street.

"THE TENEMENTS AT 102 BAYARD STREET.—These tenements abut against the south side of the rear portion of those at 79 Baxter. The house is five stories high; the rear is built close against the side of the rear of 78 Baxter, thereby rendering through of the rear of 78 Baxter, thereby rendering through tenements and plants of 129 persons; thereby be against the side of the rear of 78 Baxter, thereby rendering through such and through ventilation impossible. This pile of tenements contains a population of 102 persons; thereby by Baxter have been six deaths upon the premises during the year, which is equal to a death-rate of 59 persons in 1,000. ne tenements here mentioned, spart from be-

The report further states that, as a conse quence of this overcrowding and wretched ness, the very instinct of domesticity, of privacy, of homelikeness is crushed out, and that " to children born and reared under such influences it is inevitable death. Moral elevation or an improved social standing can rarely come to any family so environed and so housed."

Such is the condition in which hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of New York erates, who oppose every practicable scheme for giving them speedy and cheap access to the suburban districts. It is alleged as an excuse for Mr. STEWART that he wants to compel the working people of New York to settle upon his property at Hempstead Plains; but we submit that such a scheme, instead of an excuse for his conduct, is only an aggravation of his offence. Let us have steam railroads running at cheap rates from the lower part of the city into the suburbs, and then let the working people select their places of residence to suit themselves. Why should they be compelled to buy homes of a grasping millionaire at Hempstead Plains, when they desire to go elsewhere? Must they consent to be racked with ague and deyour d by mosquitoes in order that he may be made richer?

Usurpation.

The Washington Patriot maintains that the protection which President GRANT has extended to Dominica against Hayti is just as flagrant a usurpation of the war power as if he had undertaken to establish a protectorate over Ireland against England, the principle not being at all affected by the fact that Hayti is too weak to resent the outrage. The fact that the treaty which could alone furnish the shadow of a justification for the President's action was made void through rejection by the Senate increases the enormity of the wrong.

The cool deliberation with which President GRANT has utterly ignored the requirements of the laws where they did not suit him, and substituted his own will as being superior to all legislation, is at once startling and suggestive, as it is certainly without precedent in the history of this country. The fact that in several instances of this kind-as in ordering the census retaken in Philadelphia and in this city, and in the appointment of men to offices which they were legally disqualified to hold-the objects to be attained by his extraordinary proceedings were trivial in their nature, does not lessen the gravity of the offence. That the Chief Executive of the nation chooses to disregard the law in his official acts when it conflicts with his own inclinations can be but poorly excused by the plea that he had no strong

reasons for his unlawful course. Our columns announced yesterday the sudden death of Mr. HENRY BURDEN of Troy, at the age of nearly eighty years. He was born in Dumblane, Scotland, in 1791, and came to the United States in 1819. He was one of the most useful men of his generation. To extraordinary capacities of mind he united a strong character and a generous heart. His genius as an inventor was admirable. We owe to him the machine for making wrought-iron spikes, that for making the hook-headed spikes used in fastening railroad bars, and that for making horse shoes. Long before the construction of the Great Eastern steamship, he conceived and advocated the plan of building steam vessels for ocean navigation of such large size tributed to those who do not want to receive and such draught of water that they could not

be affected by the movement of the waves. With such ships he was confident that the passage across the Atlantic might be made by the most sensitive person without sensickness; while by SECRET INVESTIGATION. power he expected to cross in about half the time required by the swiftest steamers now in existence. While occupied with these inventions and ideas, Mr. BURDEN established at Troy iron

The investigation of the Lanahan case before the Methodist Book Committee still drags slong, and though always approximating a settlement, constantly disappoints all expectation in that direction. Yesterday was spent by the tribunal in secret session, at the adjournment of which it was announced that everything had been satisfactorily arranged for discontinuance of the proceedings, and that certain papers, embodying the basis of adjustment were ready to be given to the press. But before the reporters could get at these documents a mi-under standing (developed itself as to their construction and they were withdrawn to be further considered to-day. At the hour of adjournment on Friday evening,

Dowall is one of the trustees of the estate. The False-Reporting Tribune accuses Senator CREAMER of introducing a bill into the Legislature "requiring railway companies to pass him and his fellow-legislators free," and adds that the Senator has reached the lowest depth of meanness. Senator CREAMER has introduced no such bill. His bill simply requires the railway companies to furnish the messengers and other attachés of the Legislature with passes. "The lowest depth of meanness" has been reached by the Republican Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In those States the law makes it imperative upon the railway companies to give the members of the Legislature free passes.

works of great extent, which are still conducted

by two of his sons. For some years past he has

exercised no control over the business, but has

lived upon a beautiful estate near the works, pass

ing his time in the society of his friends and de

voting a considerable portion of his income to works of benevolence and humanity. His death

was as peaceful as his life was honored. It oc-

ourred about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

His daughter, Mrs. PROUDFIT, found him lying

upon the sofa in his room. Supposing him to be

asleep, she kissed him, saying, "Are you asleep,

father?" and discovered that he was dead. He

leaves two sons, James and Townsend Burden,

and three daughters, Mrs. Gen. McDowell, Mrs.

PROUDEIT, and Mrs. WADSWORTH of Buffalo. It

is said that by his will his large property is di-

vided equally among his children. Gen. Mc.

The Hon. RICHARD YATES, who has just been left out of the Senate by the Legislature of Illinois, proposes to amend the Constitution so as to make foreign-born citizens eligible to the office of President of the United States. Mr. YATES always was a man of liberal views.

A serious charge of misrepresentation is made by the London Spectator against the Prussian authorities. A short time ago the French authorities issued a proclamation, offering to every French officer who escapes from prison and rejoins the army 750 francs indemnity to give him a new outfit, but peremptorily refusing a sous to any officer who had taken any sort of engagement to the Germans. This order, it is asserted, was metamorphosed into the following calumny at Versailles, whence it was telegraphed by Mr. Retten's agent, and published in all the London papers: "The German authorities declare that according to an official French document which has fallen into their hands, and which emanates from the sixth section of the finh division of the War Department, the French Government, by a decree dated the 10th of No vember, offers a premium of 750 francs to be paid to each of the French officers who have escaped from German captivity in breach of their parole,"-the fact being that it was peremptorily refused to any officer who had given a parole The same despatch, in the same words, is report ed from Berlin, in a special telegram to the London Times. This is a matter in which the Prussian honor is gravely involved, and which should be explained, if possible, without delay.

We have received a letter from Newtown Pa., informing us that disreputable publications are sent there from Washington under the frank of CALER N. TAYLOR, member of Congress from that district. This is another argument for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Is it possible for the False-Reporting Tribune to get anything right? On Thursday morn ing it announced that Senator Ganer had intro duced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the finishing of the new County Court House. Mr. GENET introduced no such bill. The Improved Times, raking the Court House Commissioners fore and aft for their corruption. A correct report of the proceedings of the Legislature was printed in THE SUN. Truth is chesper at two cents than

Chief Justice CHASE remains in the city and, as we are very glad to learn, continues to improve in health. In pleasant weather he walks out, and when the temperature will not admit of this, he takes exercise in a carriage. Though considerably reduced in flesh, and showing marks of illness otherwise, his mind was never clearer or his conversation more interesting. He receives his friends freely, and is benefited by the pleasent excitement of their society. The public will be happy to be informed that he confidently looks forward to a return to the active duties of his office at no very distant day; and if his strength continues to increase as it has done for some time past, he will doubtless be able to fulfil this expectation. The Chief Justice s one of our great men, and citizens of all parties ake a deep interest in his welfare, and carnestly desire his early restoration to activity.

The much-talked-of inventory of the late Thaddeus Stevens's estate has at last been pubished. The amount of personal property inluded in it foots up the sum of \$48,616.25. There are no Pacific Railroad bonds comprised in the inventory. The executors say that there s an unsettled account between the surviving partners of the firm of STEVENS & AHL and the estate of Mr. Stevens, which has been in controversy since the death of Mr. STEVERS, but they are unable to state any amount which will or may be recovered from this source.

The great snow storm at the West on Saturday and Sunday last was marked by some peculiar and uncommon features. It began among the Rocky Mountains on the 10th, reached Omaha, Duluth, and St. Paul on the 11th, and struck Chicago, in the form of a drizzly rain, on the 18th. The time occupied by it in traversng the distance from Omaha to Chicago was 39 hours, being at the rate of about 10 miles an nour. In the afternoon of the 18th (Friday) the rain at Chicago gave way to snow, which fell rapidly till Sunday afternoon. The snow was soft and damp, and was blown by the strong wind nto great drifts, though it was not more than 22 inches deep on a level. The telegraph wires suffered much from breakage, and all the railoads leading to and from Chicago were more or

A Chicago clergyman, according to the Times of that city, in the course of some instrucion which he gave to his hearers on the subject of hell, informed them among other things that the mental anguish of that place-and he took particular pains to assure his hearers that hell is 'a place"-is so tremendous and awful that the damned, as a matter of recreation, would fall back upon the tortures of the instruments of punishment and the scorching flames which are also to be found there. Whatever may be thought of the reverend gentleman's belief about hell, it is certain that his ideas of recreation are,

A Lover's Desperation.

On Sunday evening last, Alfred Hewlett, of Cold Spring Hill, went into the woods and with a penknife attempted suicide, cutting his neck in several places. He lies in a very low condition. It is said that the young woman to whom he had been paying his addresses came to New York on a visit, and while here got married.

THE METHODIST MUDDLE ARRANGEMENT TO SECURE A

More Wrangling in Secret Session-A Pretest from the Pressention-The Basis of Adjournment Agreed Upon-The Parties Kiss and Make Up, and then Disagree.

basis of settlement was determined upon as printed in restordays SUN. This basis was in the form of preamble and resolution, substantially as follows : a preamble and resolution, substantially as follows:

Whereas, The Bishops, in their saper submitted to
this committee, have given us their interpretation of
the discipline of the Methodist Charch in its application to case like the one before us; and
Whereas, Ecclosiastical law is exceedingly meagre in
its provisions for such cases; and
its provisions for such cases; and as the Committee have
Whereas, The Bishops as well as the Committee have
Whereas, The Bishops as well as the committee have
Whereas, The Bishops as well as the committee have
Before an abstance; therefore,
It has been before a such that the meating of
the General Constitution is the measurement of the Book Concern to referred to a Commission,
to be composed of three members become
ment of the Book Concern to referred to a Commission,
to be composed of three members become
book Committee, with Bishop Scott at it from a
Judges Fancher and Raynolds, to which three experts
shall be added; the vald Commission to havestigate all
the affairs of the Concern, and report to the Committee
to be elected at the theneral Conference in 1872.

This basis was finally agreed to by the following

This basis was finally agreed to by the following named members: The Rev. Messrs. Woodruff. Blades, Bingham, Van Cleve, Maltby, Rawlins, Bannister, Brooks, and Moore-9. The following named opposed the basis: The Rev. Messrs. Kennedy, Rothweiller, Vernon, Erwin,

Pike, and Sucer-6. Subsequently Mr. Slicer changed his vote to the affirmative, so that the basis was adopted by 10 to 5.
This was the standing of the matter at the opening of yesterday's essection.
Yesterday's essection.
Yesterday morning the Committee charges with the prosecution of the case submitted the following document.

PROTEST OF THE ACCUSERS.

To the Book Committee of the M. E. Church now in Set To the Book Committee of the M. E. Church note in Section.

RESPECTED BRETHERN IN CHRIST:

Whereds, Certain charges have been preferred to year house the Rev. John Lanahan, D. D., Assentand, and the Rev. John Lanahan, D. D., Assentand, and the Rev. John Lanahan, D. D., Assentand, and the Rev. John Lanahan, and the Rev. John Lanahan from the said office, and have suspended the said Lanahan from the said office, and have sailed bins to trial under the same, in accordance with the Book of Discipline; and Whereas, The said Lanahan has responded to the said charges before your body; and Whereas, The testimony and proceedings of a trial have been regularly entered upon before your body; Therefore, We, the undersigned respectfully protest to your body against any arrest of proceedings, or any conclusion or disposition of the said trial to a final finding and verdict in the case.

H. F. FEASE, Chairman, J. R. F. FEASE, Chairman, J. R. B. D. A. L. D. R. L. D. R

duct of the prosecution.

This document was read and ordered placed on fle; but subsequently, at the suggestion of certain members of the Committee that it was very exacting and

the prosecutors withdrew it and substituted another, emb. dying the following points:

1. The attack on the Methodist Book Concern was made and is repe, tied by the Rev. Joun Landau, D. D.

2. The gist of the complaint against him was for that cause. cause.

3. When the cause of complaint ceases or is with drawn, the complainant can withdraw the charges. and not before.

4. If the Assistant Agent retracts the assertions of traud and corruption before the Committee, the complainants will not be behind higher any one else in conory measures.

f this be not done, the como! linants are ready and e forthwith to proceed with the investigation. On the receipt of the protest, a notion was made hat the action of the preceding evening be recon-Pending this motion, a resolution was introduced Pending the definition, by the General Conference of 1832, of the term

ASSISTANT AGENT,

which is one "under the direction of the Agen."
At this point the R v. Dr. Carleton, the princips.
Acent, appeared before the Committee, when the proposed action was read to him, and also the above resolution, and he was asked whether such action

resolution, and he was asked whether such action would be satisfactory to him.

In response, Dr. Cariton addressed the Committee at great length, consuming nearly two hours in his remarks. He slinded to his first election in 1822, since which time he has been reflected every four years by each succeeding General Conference by acclamation, excepting at the last General Conference, when his former associate received some votes against him. He spoke of the financial condition of the Concern when he entered it eighteen years ago, when he found the treasury empty and the heavy judgment just then obtained against it by the Southern Church langing over it. He aligned to the course judgment just then obtained agains, it by the South-ern Church langing over it. He alluded to the compro-mise be effected of that judgment, and the heavy debt it created beyond the cash payments made, for which money had to be borrowed. He then exhibit-ed statements showing the almost

MARVELLOUS GROWTH

and success of the institution up to the beginning of these troubles, during the twelve years immediately preceding which its profits had aggregated nearly a milition of dollars, and its assets amounted to \$1,839.271.91. The Doctor then showed that during the year 1868, before these char, es and imputations of fraud and corruption were brought against the Concern, its profits were \$131,859.28. In 1859, the year Dr. Lamahan's allegations obtained currency, these profits fell of very nearly one-half, amounting to but \$68,719.04. They and recovered a little during the past year since the report of the Committee setting at rest the charges of fraud and corruption was made public. He slee showed a similarly marked effect upon the previously unquestioned credit of the Concern, and then argued that at this rate it would take but nine years to undo all that had been accomplished in his eighteen years of service, and plunge the Concern back into

HOPELESS BANKRUPTCY.

In view of these facts, he applied to the Committee to tell him how he could continue to work on in tarmony, with the cause of the trouble and embarrasement he had pointed ont.

These remarks of the principal agent had a marked effect upon the Committee, and the question of reconsideration was discussed with much carnestness until the midday recess.

In the afternoon the subject was again taken up, when it was conceded that unless the parties would consent to an amicable arrangement, the investigation must go on. With a view to bringing about harmony, Bishop James undertook to talk with Dr. Lanatan, and Bishop Simpson with Dr. Cariton, Sub-committees were also appointed to confer with the counsel on either side, and a supreme

EFFORT FOR PEACE

EFFORT FOR PEACE

was made. Later in the day these efforts seemed to have been successful, and a joint session of the Bishops, the Committee, the accusers and their counsel, and Dr. Carlton, and the accused and his counsel was held. At this meeting the matter was again talked over in a friendly spirit, when Mr. Fancher, for the prosecution, rose and said that the complainants would not stand in the way of an fidjustment if the charges of irand and corruption against the Book Concern were e withdrawn. That was the chief cause of the prosecution of Dr. Lanahan, and the complainants would be satisfied if the made a retraction.

Judge Reynolds, for Dr. Lanshan, replied that the accused could not withdraws o long as the bill of charges of the complainants remained. His charges were made

IN ANSWER TO THAT BILL.

Mr. Fancher—We will not stand on a mere tech-

Mr. Fancher—We will not stand on a more tech-nicality; I withdraw the charges of the complain-ants.

Judge Reynolds—I with iraw the reply of the de

fendant.

At this point Dr. Carlton was asked whether he was satisfied, and he replied that he was.

The motion to reconsider the basis of settlement was then withdrawn, and the resolution defining the position of the Assistant Agent was adopted.

The meeting then spontaneously broke out in singing the Doxologi, which was followed by prayer.

The Ballons

prayer.

The Bishops then submitted a paper congratulating the Committee on its disposition of the case and expressing their full concurrence in the action taken. expressing their full concurrence in the action taken.

During the day the Rev. F. A. Blades of Detroit offered a resolution that when a conclusion was reached the Secretary be directed to give the reporters of the press an opportunity to copy the papers that should be adopted. This resolution was adopted. When the meeting adjourned the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, directed his assistant to read to the reporters these papers and let them take copies. While preparing to do this a question arose among some of the counsel for the prosecution as to the understanding of

DR. LANAHAN'S RETRACTION.

DR. LANAHAN'S RETRACTION.

The Bishops and the members of the Committee who were appealed to all acreed in the understanding that he retracted all charges of traud and corruption against the Book Concers. Some of the prosecuting Committee thought this was not clear, and that the records only showed that he had withdrawn his formal answer to the bill of charges. In consequence of this misunderstanding, the papers were withheld from the renorters until the matter is settled. It will be brought up again this morang, when, if Dr. Lanahan's withdrawal shall be found to have been anything short of a full and complete retraction of his charges against the Concern, the prosecution will insist on going on with the investigation. vestigation.

The Board stands adjourned to meet in executive

Save your dollars; put them where they will grow and be ever really for the day of need. Money deposited now in the Mutual Henrit Savings Bank (San Building), whit draw interest from Feb. 1-4de.

A BOY HANGED IN VERMONT.

How Near the State Came to Abelishing Capital Panishment-Intense Excitement in Windsor-Yesterday's Gallows Scene.

Windson, Vr., Jan. 20.—On the evening of Oct. 8, 1868, Heary Wescome, a youth only 19 years of age, murdered a defenceless old man in Hines-burg. The victim was Mr. Perry Russell, a wellodist Church, owning a large property, and aged about 76 years. At about 8:30 on the evening named Mr. Russell and his wife, who had retired, were startled by a loud kicking at their door. Mr. Russell inquired, "Who's there?" and was answere! "Joe Busby: I want to come in." Deceived by the mention of a familiar name, the old man opened the door, and was instantly felled to the floor by a blow

HEAVY BARN-DOOR HINGE. Mr. Rossell's groans aroused his wife from bed. and she, hastening to the spot, saw the young assassin standing over her prostrate busband, and raining a shower of blows upon him with the murder

Mrs. Russell fled to the nearest neighbors, one hun dred rods distant, and gave the slarm. The whole neighborhood was soon aroused. The murderer fied, and his victim was found lying on the floor where he first tell in a pool of blood, breathing heavily He lingered in an unconscious state until 10 o'clock the next morning, when he died. At the post mortem examination sine scalp wounds, from one to three inches in length, and a deep cut, were found on the crown of his head.

After finishing his bloody work, the murdere ansacked the house for the money which he expected to find. He could discover nothing, however, except a small black trunk containing notes. deeds, and other valuable papers. This was afterward found in a field half a mile distant, the contents having been taken out and strewn around Welcome expected to find

A LARGE SUM OF MONEY. He knew that Mr. Russell, a short time previous the murder, had in his possession some \$5,000 in United States bonds, but the old gentleman had deposited his funds in the Burlington Bank a few days efore he was struck down.

the day after the murder. The services of N. B. Flansgan, an experienced detective of Burlington. were secured, and a reward of \$1,000 was offered for the arrest of the assassin. On the 5th of Octo-ber, just two days after the murder, Welcome was arrested in Waterbury, Vt., whence he was taken to Buritagton. On his way there he met

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION his victim, and displayed the most astonishing in of his victim, and displayed the most astonishing indifference and coolness. A preliminary examination
resulted in his full committal on the charge of marder in the first degree, and in the following April he
was tried and found guilty. On a technicality of
law he was allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court,
and pending the session of that tribunal he was remanded to the State Prison in this place. The Supreme Court confirmed the verdict of the jury, and
welcome was sentenced to solitary confinement for
one year in the State Prison at Windsor, and then
to be

Efforts for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment were made, and cause near being successful. Last October the Legislature was petitioned on two grounds, viz.: The extreme youth of the prisoner, and the plea of insanity. The flouse of Representatives turned a willing ear to these petitions, even going so far as to allow counsel for the prisoner to plead before them as to a jury—a proceeding without precedent in any legislative body. A committee was also appointed to visit Welcome in prison; and the result was that two bills were passed, one to commute Welcome's sentence and the other to abolish capital punishment. Such summary action aroused the people of the whole State, and protests poured in from every quarter; the pulpit and the press thandered against it; and when the bills came up in the Senate the members of that body, in accordance with the numistakable voice of the people, rejected them by an overwhelming majority. People breathed freely once more when the efforts of a few false philanthropists to

OVERRIDE THE LAWS OF THE STATE. which had bitherto been rigidly enforced, so signally failed. It consequence of this extraordinary effort to save one of the worst of villains from his just deserts, deep interest has been manifested in this

descris, deep interest has been manifested in this case.

Heary Welcome, the marderer, is of French parentage. For some time after his arrest he maintained a cool indifference and apparent carelessness of the consequences of his diagonical act that showed an amount of deprayity seldom found; in one so you... Within the past few weeks, however, since his last hope for reprieve was crushed, he showed a marked change. He became calm and quiet, occupying his time mainly in reading the books turnished by the prison library. He also made

A FULL CONFESSION OF HIS CULT.

A FULL CONFESSION OF HIS CUILT.

Although he was in close confinement for a year, and took no exercise, his reneral health was executent, and his appetite good. The prison complaint visited him constantly for conversation and player, and as the end drew night the miserable young man became serious and penitent. Within a low weeks he was allowed to walk in charge of the chaplain in the corridors of the prison and in the yard. One day last week he requested to be shown where his body was to he, and the chaplain conducted him to the spot where are buried the transgressors of the law. On his way back to his cell he begged the privilege of standing a moment in the smillight, because it was so cheering to him. He said he was resigned to his fath, and asknowledged the justice of his sentence. In a letter to his father and mother he expressed sorrow for his deed, and his hope for pardoa and forgiveness. pardoa and forgiveness.

A CAREER OF CRIME.

A CAREER OF CRIME.

The prisoner was a tail and singularly handsome youth, with keen black eyes and white teeth. He had a slight stammering in his speech. His complexion yesterday was somewhat sailow from his long confinement. He was about five feet eight inches high, and weighed 135 pounds. In early life he worzed upon a farm, and went to school until he was skipen, and was considered a well-behaved boy. At that 52e, however, he visited Boston, and there became associated with a crowd of roughs, and rapidly fell in the scale of degradation. Situation after situation was forfeited by his misconduct, until at last he resorted to gambling, find w22 a frequenter of the North street dasce halls. All of this time he says he had in contemplation the fearful crime for which he has just suffered. He dreamed of it by night, and it so worked upon his feedings that he could not resist the temptation to carry his idea into effect. He repaired to Waterbury, and remained there a day or two, being

ARRESTED FOR HORSE-STEALING, but was atterward discharged. Then he proceeded to Hinesburg, and, in conjunction with one Waish, planned the detrits of the murder. Waish was to have uset him at Wincossi, Bridge, thurteen miles from Hinesburg, at 7:30 o'clock on the evening o the Sunday following the crime, and divide the plander; but he was not there, and there is no trace ohis whereabouts. Being asked the reason why he was so boid and open in his movements, he said: "Well, you see, I knew that the old lady couldn't dentity me, and the best thing I could do was to cheek it out." The name of Joe Busby, he said, was familiar to Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and he thought that in case he succeeded in his purpose suspicion must fail upon the wrong man.

The Last integries. ARRESTED FOR HORSE-STEALING.

THE LAST INTERVIEW

THE LAST INTERVIEW

between the mother, who is an excellent woman, and her erring son took place on Thursday of last week. The ciuzens of limesburg traised \$20 to pay the expenses of herself and daughter to Windsor. The father was too much broken down by sorrow to accompany them. The interview was a sceng to arrect the stoutest heart and to draw tears from eves unused to weeping. Mother and daughter clung to the doomed man and subbed as though their hearts would break, and the eyes of Henry Welcome were moistened with the first tears he has shed during his long confinement. To-day, between 12 and 10 clock,

THE EXECUTION

THE EXECUTION

took place in the prison yard. There were only a few spectators, and those were the officers of the prison, the physicians, the clergy, and representatives of after press. When the prisoner steeped from his cell he was apparently calm, but upon reaching the scaffold he gave way to an agonized teeling. He walked up the steps of the gailows, however, unassisted. The Rev. Mr. Cudworte, Baptat minister of Springfield, and the Rev. Frankin Butler, Orthodox, were athlis side. Sherif Surrey W. Stimpson, and Drs. E. G. Phelps, Ripiey, Clark, and J. W. Styles stood on the platform.

After the reading of the death warrant, Welcome turned round to the assemblage and recited the history of the crime, warning other young men to beware of his course. He then prayed to God for for givenoss. The black cap was then pulled over his eyes and the Sheriff toeched the spring, and with a heavy trud the body came within a few inches of the floor. It hong there some minutes, when the plysicians pronounced life extinct, and it was placed in a plain pine coffin for interment in the prison yard. Weicome has left a fell confession of his guit. THE EXECUTION

The Paster of the "Little Church around the Corner."

The Pastor of the "Little Church around the Corner."

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, speaking of the Rev. Dr. Houghton, says; "Except the laborers at Five Points, he is better acquainted with the forrowing ones of New York than any other clergyman. A distinguished organist took to drink to such a degree that he was unfifor his position. When everybody cast him off. Dr. Houghton took him up and tried to save him. For several months he took care of him on Saturday nights, that he mighthe fit to play on Sunday and not become a beggar. A clergyman of very brilliant talents, of fine family connections, became intemperate, and was shunned and discarded by all. In his distress and disgrace he called on the benevolent elergyman, who took him io, furnished him with a coafortable room in the tower of his church, gove thim a chance to reform, and held on to him to the last. Such a man would allow no human being to want for the consolation of religion while living, nor would he wound the feelings of relatives, however a man made to the consolation of relatives, however a man made midd of the consolation of relatives, however a man made midd of the consolation of relatives, however a man made midd of the consolation of relatives, however a man made midd of the consolation of relatives, however a man made midd of the consolation of relatives, however a man made midd of the consolation of relatives, however a man made middle of the consolation of relatives, however a man made middle of the consolation of relatives, however a man made middle of the consolation of relatives, however a man made middle of the consolation of relatives, however a man made middle of the consolation of relatives, however a man made middle of the consolation of relatives, however a man wanter and the consolation of relatives, however a man made middle of the consolation of relatives, however a man wanter and the consolation of relatives, however a man wanter and the consolation of relatives. would be wound the feelings of relatives, however a

MAN AN IMPROVED APE.

The Last Result of Darwinism. Mr. CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, the eminen naturalist, and author of ," The Origin of Species," has just published in England his last and greatest work, The Descent of Man, which the Appletons have in press, and will issue in a few days. The work, we understand, has created a profound sensation in England, where the first edition was sold in a day, and will undoubtedly, when it appears, be

received here with equal interest.

account for the present and past diversities of life on our globe by means of continuous development, without the intervention of special creative flats at the origin of each distinct species. It is well known that in the hands of breeders useful peculiarities in animals are perpetuated by pairing those which show such peculiarities. Our present improve breeds of long-horned and short-horned cattle, race horses, merino sheep, and the countless varieties of pigeons, all developed from a single stock—the rock pigeon—demonstrate that these peculiarities may not only be perpetuated, but increased largely, i not indefinitely. This process is known as selecand is used by man exclusively for his own benefit Mr. Darwin extends this procedure to Nature, with an important change in its object. Man can only select visible characteristics; Nature, on the contrary, is continually scrutinizing the whole being, and as continually stamping with approval those variations which are useful to the organism. Thi principle works altogether by means of life and death-the latter being the penalty of a failure to meet successfully the circumstances in which a being is placed, be those circumstances physical or vital enemies or forces-in a word, "the conditions o existence."

An illustration given by Prof. Huxley will serve o fix this in the mind: "In the woods of Florida there are many pigs, and very curiously, they are all black. Prof. Wyman, many years ago, asked some of the people why they had no white pigs, and was informed there was a root in the woods (called paint root), of which, if the while pigs eat, their hoofs crucked and they died, while it did not hur the black pigs at all." This weeding out on the one side, and preservation on the other, is what is meant by natural selection.

In the introduction to his new work. " The Descen of Man," Mr. Darwin quotes, with evident satisfaction, the remark made by the eminent naturalis Carl Vogt in his address as President of the Nationa Institution of Geneva, in 1869, that " nobody in Euope at least now ventured to maintain the doctrine of the independent creation of species"-a state ment rather broader, we fancy, than the facts will warrant, though it is no doubt true that a large umber of naturalists have accepted the theory o Darwinism, and admit that species are the modi fied descendants of other species. Mr. Darwin bim self, however, says that those who accept his theory are mostly the younger race, and "of the older and honored chiefs in natural science, many unfortunately are still opposed to evolution in every form." He men ions as among the eminent naturalists who hav adopted his views Wallace, Huxley, Lyell, and Lub oock in England, and in Germany, Buckner, Rolle and Hackel. An Italian philosopher, Dr. Francesco also maintains the same views in a work published 1869, under the significant title of "Man, made in

the Ape.' The following extracts, from advance sheets of Mr. Darwin's new book, will sufficiently indicate its scope and character:

the Image of God, was also made in the Image of

Mr. Darwin's new book, will sufficiently indicate its scope and character:

As soon as some ancient member in the great series of the Primities came, owing to a change in its manner of procuring subsistence, or to a change in the conditions of its native country, to live somewhat less on trees and more on the ground, its manner of progression would have been modified; and in this care it would have had to become either more strictly quadrupedal or bipedal. Baboons frequent lidly and rocky districts, and only from necessfly climb up high trees; and they have sequired almost the gait of a dog. Man slone has become a biped; and we can, I think, partly see how he has come to assume his erect stitude, which forms one of the most conspicuous differences between him and his present dominant position in the world without the use of ris hands, which are so admirably adapted to act in obedience to his will. As Sir C. Bell insists, "the hand supplies all instruments, and by its correspondence with the intellect gives him universal deminion." But the hands and arms could hardly have become perfect enough to have manufactured weapons, or to have buried stones and spears with a true aim, as long as they were habitually used for locomotion and for supporting the whole weight of the bedy, or as long as they were habitually used for locomotion and for supporting the whole weight of the bedy, or as long as they were especially well adapted, as previously remarked, for him, ing trees. Such rough treatment would also have b'unted the sense of touch, on which their delicate use 'arreig depends. From these causes alone it would have been an advantage to man to have become a bipe'a; but, for many actions, it is almost necessary that hother am and the whole upper part of the body should be free; and he must for this end stand firmty on his Ceet. To gain this great advantage, the feet have be an rendered flat and the great to peculiarly modified, though this has entailed the loss of the power of pra heasion. It accords with the princip

shown by their manner of climbing tree's and of using them in other ways.

In regard to bodily size or strength, we do not know whether man is descended from some comparatively small species, like the chimpanzoe, or from one as powerful as the gorilla; and, therefore, we cannot say whether man has become larger and sironger, or smaller and weaker, in comparison, with his progenitors. We should however, bear in mind that an usimal possessing great size, trongth, and ferocity, and which, like the corilla, courn defend itself from all enemies, would probably, though not necessarily, have failed to become social; and this would most effectually have checked the acquirement by man of his higher mental qualities, such as sympathy and the love of his fellow-crea tures. Hence it might have been an immense adventage to man to have sprung from some comparatively leak creature.

The slight corporeal strength of man, his little speed, his want of natural weapons, &c., are more than counterbalanced, firstly by his intellectual powers, through which he has, while still remaining in a barbarous state, formed for himself weapons, tools, &c., and secondly by his social qualities, which lead him to give aid to his fellow-men, and to receive it in return. No country presents more foarfu, physical hardships than the arctic regions; yet one of the puniest races, namely, the Bushner, maintain themselves in Southern Arica, as do the dwarfed Esquimaux in the arctic regions; yet one of the puniest races, namely, the Bushner, maintain themselves in Southern Arica, as do the dwarfed Esquimaux in the arctic regions; he early progenitors of man were no doubt inferior in intellect, and probably in social dispetion, to the lowest existing savages; but it is quite conceivable that they might have existed, or even fourished, if, while they gradually lost their brute like powers, such as climbing trees, &c., they at the same time advanced in intellect. But granting that the progenitors of unan were far more heipless and defenceless than naw ver

At the period and place, whenever and where ever it may bave been, when man first lost his hairy covering, he probably inhabited a hot country; and this would have been lavorable for a Inglierous diet, on which, judging from unalogy, he subsisted. We are far from knowing how long agoit was when man first diverged from the Catarhine stock; but this may have occurred at an epoch as remote as the Eocate period; for the higher apes had diverged from the lower apes as early as the Upper Miocene period, as shown by the existence of the Dryopithecus. We are also quite ignorant at how rapid a rate organisms, whether high or low in the scale, may under favorable oreumstances be modified; we know, however, that some have retained the same form during an enormous layse of time. From what we see going on under domestication, we learn that within the same period some of the codiscendants of the same species may be not at all changed, some a little, and some preatly changed. Thus it may have been with man, who has undergone a great amount or modification in certain characters in comparison with the higher apes.

direct variance with Christianity, at least as com-monly understood. They ignore altogether the mimal. They ignore also the existence, or at leas may at the remote beginning bave created the germs represented as having abdicated his functions, and turned over the universe to the benificent control of Nature, by whose incessant agency, through the prin ciple of natural selection, everything is accom-

Mr. Darwin, like the rest of his atheistic school, evidently rejects with contempt the idea of a spirit ual God who creates and sustains the universe. He would probably say there is no proof of his exist ence. And yet he coolly assumes the existence of a supreme and beneficent power which he calls Natere, and assigns to it the active and intelligent control of the universe. What proof has he of the

power? His "Nature" is as supernatural and as cessantly active as the God whom he rejects, but whose powers and attributes he ascribes to her. His theory would be relieved of much of its odiousness if his shallow and vulgar theological prejudices had not prompted him to substitute this purely fanciful "Nature" for the true and living God, whose

providence by all sound theologians is justly regarded as performing the functions and exercising the beneficent and selective powers which Mr. Darwin needlessly ascribes to his imaginary "Nature," Apart, however, from his theological heresies, we Broadly expressed, Darwinism is the attempt to think Mr. Darwin is mistaken in supposing that his theories have become settled principles of natural sci ence. They are in vogue just now, it is true, and are attracting universal attention, and commanding a good deal of enthusiastic assent. But so did the kindred theories of his grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, which are now utterly neglected and forgotien. And so also did the transmutation theories

of Lamarck, of whom Mr. Darwin is only a follow-

er, and whose crude and inaccurate conclusions

were greatly admired until they were exploded by the authority of Cuvier. Mr. Darwin writes with an air of great candos and ingenuousness. But the critical reader will soon perceive what M. Flourens, the Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, long ago pointed out, that he cites only authors who confirm his opinions ; that he glides over difficulties, and dwells strongly on facts which no one denies, but which prove little or nothing; that he continually takes for granted what he cannot prove; and that, in short, his whole argument is little better than a string of assumptions. The array of facts, which he has called and manipulated with so much care to prove his theory of development, prove no such things Any intelligent Swedenborgian, for instance, would readily furnish for their explanation a theory much more plausible tean that of Mr. Darwin, and at the same time in strict accordance with Christian doc-trine. He has not been able to find in the whole range of natural science one single proof of the de velopment of one species from another. Neither natural history nor geology affords the slightest trace of a kangaroo producing a monkey, or of a monkey de veloping into a man. Even his principle of natural selection, on which his whole elaborate structure depends, is obviously fanciful and arbitrary when

carried to the extent which he gives it. But notwithstanding these defects, Mr. Darwin's new book is a most important and valuable contribution to knowledge. The questions be raises and the views he maintains cannot be shirked by either science or religion. They must be met and answered, accepted or exploded. They are the vital questions of the age, and we do not object to their discussion. We do not accept Mr. Darwin's theories, and do not see that he has made any real progress toward establishing them by substantial and indisputable proofs. But he is clearly entitled to a patient and fair hearing, as a man of great ability. vast and varied research, and unexceptionable courtesy of manner.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Krebs's Pianoforte Matince. Miss Krebs, who has so thoroughly won the steem of all who take an interest in musical maters, gives this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Steinway's smaller and, one of her planoforte recitals.

She plays at these matinées music of a character She plays at these manners music of a character seldom heard in our concert rooms, addressing her-self-mather to those who are already somewhat pro-ficient in the art than to the general and popular taste. The works of Beethoven, Schumann, Chopia, Rubenstein, and Lizzt form the staple of the pro-

Stadt Theatre-Seebach's Benefit. The performance this evening at the Stade Theatre will be for the benefit of Mme. Marie See bach, and will consist of the tragedy of "Griseldis," Mme Seebach appearing in the title role, and Mile,

Veneta personating the Queen. The character of Griseldis is said to be one of the best in the repertoire of Mme Seebach. In addition to the performance this evening, Mme. Seebach will appear at the Academy of Music this afternoon, in aid of the Holiand testimonial. Grand Opera House. The fourth Sunday concert of the Ninth Regiment Band takes place to-morrow evening at the

Grand Opera House. Some novel musical features will be presented.

SAN DOMINGO. Gen. Grant Doesn't Like The San-How

Gen. Grant Doesn't Like The San-How Strange!

Washington Correspondence of the Norfolk Journal. The next and most delicate question is, who shall accompany the Commissioners to San Domingo as representatives of the press? It is especially required that the journals the correspondents represent should support annexation. The President has had something to say on this subject-indeed, it was estucied grave enough to demand the consideration of the Cabinet. On no account will the New York Sun's representative be tolerated on board the Tennessee, and this is explained by Charles A. Dans's uncompromising hostility to the President, San Domingo, and everything connected with the Administration. But The Sun will be represented.

Gen. Grant Doesn't Like Some Other News-

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Papers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

So soon as it was settled that we were to have a Commission, it was determined to have this Commission accombanied by certain quill-drivers, who were to put on record in the public prints all of its great achievements. The President, too, has been rastignated to the work by Ingestla and Tom Murphy, and the other night telegraphed to Horace Greeley, of New York, to designate some correspondent or, reporter who would have the high privilege of accompanying the Commission. Horace Greeley was, as assal, off wandering over creation, delivering lecture, or addresses, and Whitelaw Reid responded, namin, Mr. Ramsdell of the Tribune and Cincinnati Commercial as the man.

"That fellow," Sald the President, "belongs to the Cincinnati Commercial, and he can't go;" whereapon another telegram was forwarded, again, calling upon Horace Greeley and ignoring Whitelaw Reid. The response was, as before, that Horace Greeley was absent from town. Then the President asked to know where a telegram would reach him. The answer was that the white-hatted philosopher was as much beyond reach of the telagramh as he is beyond common sense in political economy. And so considerable telegraphing was kept up between the White House and the New York Tribune.

In the midst of this ouf Esquire Jacobs turned up, the representative directly of the Cincinnati Commercial, and claimed a place on board as our reporter. The President swore up and down that he should not go, whereupon oid Ben. Wade swore just as flercely that he should go. "Let the damned reporter," said the old stud horse—I beg pardon, I mean the sturdy old horse—of the Republic in party, "have its damned gearrilla." "The infernal concern," responded the President, "will be asking to have that Platt next;" whereupon stordy old Ben. was a good fellow and ought to go?" whereupon His Excellency weakened, and the rough Jacobs was added to the corps of journalistic historians.!

What a loss to humanity would it be were sturdy old Ben, and his corps of

Can This be So?

Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Now the President's friends have made the regniar army in bulk a party to this scheme of annexing San Domingo. A few days ago a General of the volunteer army said to Col. Horace Porter:

"Porter, why do you favor this San Domingo business—you and all the other officers of the regular service? Why does Gen. Sherman come up to the House when this thing is in abeyance, and lend the influence of his tace and name to the passage of this taing, which is certainly nothing but a private job?"

"Well, now," said Porter, "I will tell you. Do-annica is only half of San Domingo. The French ost 40,000 men in dead and diseased when they ried to take Hayti. If we go into this job, the ref-ilar army of the United States will have to be raised to 150,000 men. "Therefore, as Congress is now bout breaking un the

It may be seen by our advertising columns that services are held in the hall of the Cooper

Union every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. These meetings are designed for the people generally, es-uecially for strangers and those who have no regolar place of worship. They are entirely undensmi-national in character, and not intended to build ap any sect or party. Some gentlemen have arranged the music under the leadership of a first class band, and there is good congregational singing con lucted by the precentor of one of the Fifth avenue churches. We are assured that all who attend will be profited

HOURS OF LEISURE.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy first regiment cat a dissor at Delmonico's early in Abrilla Te-morrow evening the Fourth Grand Ceneri in Fisk's opera House. The programme is of the nigoest order. See advertmement.

The Bachelors of Newark, N. J., give their fourth annual reception on Wednesday evening, Johnsey 28th, at the residence of E. P. Alling, Es 4., on Milliert 3 street.

The 18th Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. is to be celebrated on Monday evening in Association Hall Among the speakers announced and Bishot buspacks the Rev. Lr. Duryca, Mr. C. D. Borden, and others.

TIFFIN TRIBUNE