

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 1:30. "Rip Van Winkle." J. Jefferson. "The New Maculans." At 8.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—5th and 6th columns. BANKS AND FINANCIAL—Third Page—4th and 5th columns.

Business Notices.

BEST PLAN IN LIFE INSURANCE.—The all-wise life stock plan of the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS NOW completed and in regular operation. To increase its equipment and perfect its terminal facilities and deep-water connections with European Steamship Lines, and to accommodate the heavy coal and mineral traffic.

THE SEVEN SENSES, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, 12 BRONX LECTURE HALL, N. Y.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per an.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Commission to inquire into the Canadian scandal was in session yesterday; correspondence of Sir Francis Blake, in regard to the influence of American capital.

The encroachments of the sea upon the bluff at Long Branch have become so ominous that the property-holders there have begun to discuss with natural anxiety the question of self-protection.

clear and practical account of the immediate need, and the possible means of meeting it.

Our correspondent whose tour through Northern California has been followed with so much interest gives this morning a very curious picture of life in the timber regions.

Some valuable illustrations of American ingenuity are given in one of our letters from Vienna this morning. Our display cannot have been altogether disgraceful, however it may have fallen short of the requirements of such an occasion.

The Summer idlers are seeking their homes again, and from every quarter the railway trains and steamboats bring us thousands of weary and faded belles from the fashionable watering-places, and bronzed and hearty faces from the country retreats.

Nothing could better illustrate the unusual promptness with which our migratory population is returning than the columns of short advertisements on our eleventh page calling for board and lodging, or offering the same.

Our correspondent among the Western Farmers exposes this morning some strange misconceptions—or to speak more correctly, misrepresentations—which have obtained general currency at the East with respect to the obstacles to a speedy settlement of the prairie.

There is something incongruous in the course of the French authorities in virtually prohibiting the display of the United States flag in celebration of the proclamation of the French Republic on September 4, 1870.

Mr. Butler in his capacity of Major-General of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, yesterday met his opponent, Gov. Washburn, the Commander-in-Chief, at the camp of the Second Brigade.

Gov. H. D. Cooke of the District of Columbia has signified his intention of resigning, and his successor will probably be appointed in the course of the next ten days.

THE BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mayor Havemeyer and Commissioner Wheeler are perfectly right and do a great public service in delaying to pay over the ninth installment of the city's subscription to the East River Bridge.

For the information and guidance of the Mayor and Commissioners, and as their justification for the further delay asked, let us review the history of this enterprise. It can be outlined in a paragraph. It was devised by William C. Kingsley, who had grown rich in plundering Brooklyn through the Water Board and the contracts its complainant members sold him.

ums, in that scheme Tweed and Connolly taught the Brooklyn Ring how to steal on a big scale. Its affairs need full investigation. The contracts for granite and limestone, we are assured, conceal frauds which ought to be exposed, and certainly they ought to be examined.

Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the New-York officials have no right to send good money after bad. Whatever is paid in now will go toward helping the Ring out of its present difficulties.

The complications in California politics this year are such that even had there been no delay in counting the votes and making the returns it would still have been a difficult task to unravel and classify them so as to be able to state definitely the result.

MORE LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

We are now able to state positively that the unaccountable decrease last month of eleven million dollars in the six per cent interest bearing debt of the United States was caused by the Secretary's acceptance from the Syndicate, in part payment of their subscription of March 1 for fifty million dollars of the new five per cent loan, of eleven million dollars in bonds which had not been called for redemption.

The speculation in Wall Street for a higher premium on gold is an unquestionable injury to business. It derives its strength from the known weakness of the real coin balance in the Treasury, and from the fog in which the deceptive official statements have kept the whole subject enveloped.

Table with financial data: Five-twenty-two maturing previous to June 1, 1873. Total amount of the Alabama award, 14,500,000.

There is left, not payable on demand, \$1,198,779. The accrued gold interest on the National Debt, exclusive of any amounts included in the above table, was, on the 1st inst., \$17,765,513.

AN UNNECESSARY EXPLANATION.

Mr. Jefferson Davis explains. There was no need of it. Great blunders are always made worse by explanations. Mr. Davis's explanation is no exception to the rule.

What matters it? Suppose it is true that the South would not have surrendered had the reconstruction system been anticipated, or the fate of Louisiana and the carpet-bagged States been foreseen. Suppose it is true that if—ah, amazing and tremendous if—the situation had been foreseen, "they would have prolonged the war by withdrawing more into the interior, so as to compel the enemy to lengthen his lines of communication."

In his investigation before one of those previous examining committees of the last Congress, Mr. Boutwell was asked a question to which he did not reply. That question was: WHEN did the Syndicate settle for their bonds? In the Summer of 1871 Mr. Richardson, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, went over to London, and the result of his trip across the ocean was the Syndicate. We have had two years' experience of the working of the Syndicate machine, and every time it has been put in motion the laws have been violated, and stock jobbing on both sides of the water and gold gambling here carried to a desperate pitch.

of 1871, and if this system is continued, depend upon it, our credit, sooner or later, will suffer severely. Our opinion is that the country has had enough of the Syndicate. It would be cheaper, and we think more profitable in the end, to sell the five per cent bonds once a month in quantities, say of ten millions at a time, just as the Treasury now sells its surplus gold. The bonds would bring what they are worth, and the Syndicate certainly pay no more. To violate the law by paying a bounty of two per cent to the purchaser does not add a dime to the true value of the bonds.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The complications in California politics this year are such that even had there been no delay in counting the votes and making the returns it would still have been a difficult task to unravel and classify them so as to be able to state definitely the result.

The result as regards the Legislature seems to be a very decided preponderance of the anti-Railroad party, which is called "Independent," "People's Party," and "Anti-Monopoly" indifferently, the indiscriminate use of all these names tending still more to confuse the figures and make the result doubtful.

The struggle in the Central Pacific monopoly has been closely fought, and the railroad people have carried it on with little regard to parties, using either or both as occasion offered. It may be said, on the other hand, that the opponents of monopoly have been equally earnest, and for the time at least have shown a willingness to forget party affiliations and work together for the common weal.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."

Massachusetts at last recalcitrant. When we ventured to speak a few days since with some plainness of "Washington Centralization," we hardly anticipated so speedily an illustration of its besetting and imminent dangers.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

Once in a while a political Convention, quite frequently the newspapers, and continually the simple-minded people who call themselves "the masses," groping for a way out of corrupt politics, personal government, and Ring rule, cry out "Eureka" with the philosopher over the discovery that the absolutely certain remedy, the sure escape, is in "electing honest men to office."

stupendous crime, and who to-day is sheltered and protected by a Government he aimed to destroy, free to go and come among a people whose hearts his treasonable ambition left desolate—for such he we say, to come up and talk about the South not being conquered but cheated—for him to talk at all about it—is on his part irredeemable folly, and on the part of those who listen blind and predestinate stupidity.

No matter what he said; no matter what he meant; no matter if he told the truth, he is not appropriate to any occasion or time. Silence and obscurity are the only things becoming to or in him. And the newspapers which continue to "interview" him and publish his explanations only do him harm and excite the public disgust.

THE RING CONCERNS FAILING.

Gradually the painful truth is coming out that the little clique of swindlers who ran the Trust Company and City Treasury of Brooklyn, and robbed both, left disaster in their reckless career. They were jointly engaged in desperate enterprises that run overtook as a natural consequence of the restrictions placed upon the Treasury from which their capital was stolen.

It is amazing, when we contemplate it, what stupidity these men, naturally sagacious in stealing, displayed in investing. It seems as though it were one of the dispensations that money easily obtained is readily spent; and, happily, that which is fraudulently gotten entails some day suffering and shame. It will be seen by the news we publish this morning of the collapse of another Ring concern, that these men stole good money from the bank and treasury only to throw it away in an enterprise which never had a chance to live, and which was ruinous from the start.

We do not wish by comments in this place to add aught to the excitement which the facts given elsewhere in regard to the Trust Company will create. At the same time the depositors in that bank ought not to be deceived into trusting their funds there any longer. The Company has made no showing of its assets; it makes no other effort now to sustain its credit than by citing the certificate of an expert who has simply balanced its books, and who is not called upon to examine its securities.

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"profits of its administration of public affairs, it is near its end." When we said this, and declared that love of country should always rise infinitely superior to love of party, we were written down sheer mischief-makers and troublesome disorderers.

SPRAGUE'S SUCCESSOR.

The resignation of C. A. Sprague as City Treasurer of Brooklyn was compelled yesterday, without conditions. We have reason to think that this reluctant abandonment of the office by McCue and the men who have controlled and used Sprague was forced from him by the public sentiment which has been freely expressed in THE TRIBUNE and other journals which we are glad to see now taking up in earnest the work of exposure of this corruption which we began a month and a half ago in making public the thefts of Mills and his confederates in the Trust Company.

Mayor Powell has called a meeting of the Aldermen to confirm Sprague's successor. Who this successor is to be we do not yet certainly know; we do not care so far as the individual is concerned, but we can tell the Mayor what sort of a man he must not appoint if he would himself command the confidence of his constituents.

He must not, above all, select a professional politician. Both local parties in Brooklyn are hopelessly broken; popular indignation has overwhelmed them; and any mere representative of either faction cannot represent the people or command their confidence. He must not be merely "a respectable gentleman;" Mills in finance, Kingsley in public business, Fowler in public office, Murphy in the Legislature, and McCue on the bench have about satisfied Brooklyn tax-payers with "respectability" as a recommendation for positions of trust. He must not be in the remotest degree connected with the Ring men or with present public officials.

And now, briefly, what he should be. We have no desire to name any person for this office; we have no wish to attach a long list of necessary qualities, such as ability and honesty and energy, and the like. But this qualification is imperative;—he must be a man who has been fully identified with the Reform movement from its commencement three years ago, and who is still faithful, outspoken, and uncompromising with rogery. The nomination of such a man is necessary, 1, to restore public confidence in the administration of the City Government; 2, to secure and make public the proofs of the villainy of all Rodman's and Mills's fellow-rogues. Will Mayor Powell forget his plain duty in this matter, and help the Ring to conceal still further?

No, that isn't the remedy; that is not the way of escape. Honest men are not so common in public life that we can lay our hands on them at any moment and call them to positions of trust; nor is there any mortal man so honest that we can afford to let the devil take him up into a high mountain and offer him Crédit Mobilier stock or back pay. It is a part of the duty of the citizen to take care that honest men are chosen to office, but it is a far greater part of his duty, a vaster responsibility, to remove temptation from him and surround him on every hand with checks, restraints, and guards. And that is the work and the wisdom of statesmanship; the aim of a broad and catholic philanthropy, the philosophy of political morality for to-day and to-morrow, and always—as it has been always—not merely to find honest men to make the laws and administer the government, but to have such laws and such methods of administration as shall make and keep men honest, or at least not thrust them into temptation with hand-capped conscience and blurred moral sense. Talk about electing honest men to office! Think a moment what it means to elect a man to any office. Look over the way of the candidate, no matter who or how honest, from caucus to polls—the associations he must have, the suggestions he must listen to, the insidious approaches to which he cannot help being exposed. No man comes into public life to-day—and we are saying only what any candid, thoughtful man will assent to after a moment's reflection—no man comes into public life without some taint upon his garments of the road by which he came, some loss of self-respect, some compromise of his personal honor, by having consented to evasions, concealments, or some form of deception, or by having winked at some phase of corruption, bribery, or fraud. There is scarcely in the Senate or House of Representatives to-day one man who can conscientiously stand up and say he reached his seat absolutely unsoiled and pure.