The Sun.

It Shines for All.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

Amusements To-day.

Apollo Hall—Dr. Cory's Diorama of Ireland.
Booth's Theatre—Rip Van Winkle. Matinee.
Bryant's Opera House—23d st., between 6th and 7th ave.
Excursions—Erie Railway.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Fernande. Matinee.
French Theatre—Grand Benefit Performance.
Grand Opera House—Les Brigands. Matinee.
Globe Theatre—728 Broadway. Matinee.
Kelly & Le ni's—La Rose de St. Fleur, &c.
Lina Edwin's Theatre—Little Jack Sheppard. Matinee.
Niblo's Garden—As You Like It. Matinee.
New York Circus—14th st., opp. Academy of Music. Matinee.
Olympic Theatre—Wee Willie Winkie. Matinee.
San Francisco Minstrels—585 Broadway.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Great Holiday Bill. Matinee.
The Beach Pneumatic Tunnel—Open to Visitors.
Wallack's—The School for Scandal. Matinee.
Wood's Museum—Lydia Thompson Troupe. Matinee.

Mr. Belmont—An Interesting Contribution to Political Literature.

It is always pleasant to find a man who has risen to eminence by the arduous pursuit of one profession also able to attract public attention and respect by ability in another. SAMUEL ROGERS was none the less excellent a poet because he knew as a banker every fluctuation in consols. Sir JOHN HERSCHEL read the stars to equally good purpose, although between his night watches he devoted his hours to a metrical translation of the Iliad. The examples of ROSCOE the merchant and the man of letters, and of Lord DERBY and GLADSTONE, the statesmen and scholars, are also familiar. DISRAELI'S "Lothair" was all the more eagerly read because it was written by a former Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, coming to our own country and our own people, it will not be forgotten that MORSE, the eminent electrician and the inventor of our telegraphic system, was an artist, the President of the National Academy of Design.

And so we come to the latest example, that of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, a shrewd banker and knowing financier, who has found time to give his attention also to the political complications of the day, and to hold for years the important position of Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic party. Mr. BELMONT has put his observations as a philosophic statesman to some extent upon permanent record by the publication of a volume of his letters and speeches, chosen, as he says, from among hundreds written or uttered by him during the last eventful ten years. The external appearance of the volume is elegant and tasteful. It is printed on thick cream-laid paper, as becomes a banker's book, and in clear and beautiful type. On one corner of the blue cover is stamped in gold the monogram of the author. The title-page contains no publisher's imprint, only the words "Privately printed;" though certainly such sensible, statesmanlike letters and speeches as follow need not have been so modestly confined to the select few.

The preface suggests that the opinions and conduct of the author had been often misrepresented and sometimes misunderstood, and that these pages "will suffice to correct such errors should they ever approach a lodgment in the minds of those with whom alone such errors now can be of any political importance to him, his children, and his personal or political friends." The book contains letters ranging in date from November, 1860, to November, 1863, and speeches delivered from 1860 to 1868. The letters are to all varieties of people, from the Southern fire-eater up to Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN, and are full of good advice to all of them alike.

It may be interesting to Republicans to know how largely their Secretary of State was indebted to the suggestions of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee for hints as to the proper conduct of the war. The following is an extract from a letter to Mr. SEWARD, dated in July, 1863:

"Our army under DIX and KEYES ought at once to be reinforced by 50,000 men at least, and then the capture not only of Richmond, but of the rebel army in Virginia, could be made secure.

"The same number of men ought to be sent to New Orleans. * * * BANKS's position is not at all what it ought to be. * * * The President ought to call upon the militia of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey to man the forts around Washington. * * * If we miss this time for a final death-blow to the hideous monster, we may never again have another chance."

This letter certainly indicates something besides the banker. It reads like the bulletin of a general-in-chief, and if its advice was not followed, certainly it was not Mr. BELMONT'S fault.

Of course there is more or less of prophecy in the letters. During the war we were all prophets; and Mr. SEWARD, who was our SAUL, said in December, 1860, that the rebellion would be over in sixty days. It should not, therefore, excite so much our wonder that Mr. BELMONT was mistaken in some of his forecasting, as our admiration that, being so, he has had the courage to print the evidence of it.

In his speech at the Chicago Convention in August, 1864, speaking of the results that would flow from the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, he said that "the inevitable results of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system, amidst bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self-government jeoparded for generations to come." Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected, but nothing happened as Mr. BELMONT foretold; in fact, peace followed speedily on the heels of that event, and we doubt not that the patriotic BELMONT was as much rejoiced as anybody to find that his prophecies were so completely and so quickly falsified by the facts.

His relations toward Mr. LINCOLN personally seem to have been a little peculiar. Speaking of him in 1861, he refers to his election as a "calamity," and his administration as "four years of misrule by a fanatical, sectional, and corrupt party, that brought the country to the very verge of ruin." Writing to Mr. LINCOLN in 1862, he speaks of a letter of his as bearing "the stamp of that statesmanship and patriotism which I know to have guided all your actions in the trials which this wicked rebellion has brought upon our once happy country." Thus, in 1861 Mr. BELMONT, it would appear, regarded Mr. LINCOLN as a "calamity," in 1862 as a "statesman and a patriot," and in 1864 as a "calamity" again. Many men are as inconsistent, but, alas! too few have the manly frankness to admit it.

Mr. BELMONT'S views with relation to slavery also appear in this volume as undergoing a change that is most creditable to him. In his letter to JOHN FORSYTH of Alabama, in 1860, he says: "The faithful enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law and the equal rights of the States in the territories must and will be guaranteed to the South, not by any enactments and compromises of Congress, which might at any time be repealed and tampered with, but by amendments to the Constitution of such a nature as to silence forever the just apprehensions of the South." This "forever" shows that at that time Mr. BELMONT cherished a willingness to fasten slavery permanently upon the country in the interests of the South, especially when we take it in connection with such phrases as "the fanatical abolitionists of slavery" who are to be "crushed out of political existence." Some time later, however, we find him writing to anti-slavery English friends of his about "the determination of our people to fight the question of secession and slavery extension;" and expressing the opinion that it seemed "almost incredible to see England, the great leader of negro emancipation, giving her aid to a rebellion got up for no other purpose than that of fastening slavery" upon our country. He refers also to the "accursed poison of slavery," in writing to these same English correspondents.

These seeming contradictions are, as we have said, most creditable to their author. They show that he is not one of those men who nail themselves obstinately to an idea, and will never take a step forward. His mind is open to the progress of events, and he advances with them. Truth certainly is preferable to a seeming consistency; and he only is the true philosopher and statesman who listens to her teachings, and has the courage to shift his ground when he finds it to afford an uncertain footing. Mr. BELMONT'S motto, engraved on his monogram, is *Sans Crainte*—Without Fear; and there is no higher proof of the possession of this trait than the daring to change one's opinions from time to time as circumstances require.

This volume does simple justice to the quality of moral courage in Mr. BELMONT, as well as to many other of his fine qualities. It ought to seat him more firmly than ever in his place at the head of the National Democratic Committee. To this position Mr. TWEED has aspired, and upon it even now he has a wary eye fixed. But where is his record? He too has been the subject of misrepresentation, and has been certainly as grievously misunderstood as was ever Mr. BELMONT. He too has written letters; ay, and made speeches. Let him print them for the benefit of his children and his political and personal friends, as Mr. BELMONT has done. They would be read with gratification by his friends, and with envy by his enemies, and would form the nucleus of a valuable political library; for doubtless other of our politicians would soon be led to follow such illustrious examples.

A Third Party—Nonsense.

No vagary ever entered the brain of man more futile and preposterous than the idea of forming a third party in a country where the entire ground is occupied by two opposing organizations. The term itself is a misnomer. Discontent and disaffection may become so general in a party as to menace its integrity and presage disintegration to a ruinous extent. And this is the present condition of the Republicans. The official head of the organization has not that informing and controlling mind without which discipline, harmony, and effective cooperation are impossible. The party is not wanting in able and enlightened statesmen; but they have no universal recognition as leaders, and hence are comparatively without influence in shaping its policy. And then they are divided upon some of the most important questions of the day.

Many Republicans in the Northwest differ with some Republicans of New England and Pennsylvania on the tariff, the finances, and cognate topics, including the method and time of extinguishing the public indebtment. The interest of the producer is believed to be in conflict with the interest of the consumer. Iowa and Illinois have little sympathy with Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the bonds of material interest are stronger than any ties growing out of political affinity. These things will have their effect in enfeebling and demoralizing the Republican organization—to what extent, it is now impossible to estimate or predict with much confidence. Similar causes are also at work, though to a less extent, to weaken the Democracy. But the notion that a third party can be constructed of dimensions sufficient to accomplish anything affirmatively is the greatest fallacy imaginable. Such a thing is simply impossible. One might as well expect to see the deserters from two hostile armies constitute a force strong enough to overcome them both, or a man standing on a railway withstand two locomotives approaching each other under a full head of steam. No intrigues or management of any kind ever achieved anything in the way of such organization. The experiment has frequently been tried, and always with a similar result.

The two most noticeable instances were in the cases of JOHN TYLER and ANDREW JOHNSON. MILLARD FILLMORE attempted to avail himself of the Know-Nothing folly, but he had nothing to do with organizing the party. TYLER supposed it practicable to reëlect himself by forming a third party, the basis of which should be the patronage and power of the Federal Government. The failure of the scheme was utter and ridiculous, covering everybody concerned in it with universal derision. JOHNSON'S exhibition of himself was more pitiable still.

Parties spring up spontaneously, when new issues are presented, or new questions arise. A party may be divided and temporarily prostrated, as was the case with the Democracy in 1848, by the introduction of an element so potent as to override discipline and break down the lines of demarcation. But it is difficult to conceive a condition of things wherein the malcontents could muster in force enough to make headway against subsisting organizations. And there is nothing anomalous or unusual in the present condition of parties in this country. For nearly ten years past Republican supremacy has been so absolute and resistless that the Democrats have not been able to oppose force sufficient to operate as a wholesome check upon the action of the Government or political movements. The Republicans have been too strong for their own welfare. There has not been external pressure enough upon them to compel discipline or circumspection in the Administration. The adversary was feeble in numbers, and distracted by intestine divisions.

And now we see the inevitable consequences of these untoward circumstances in a broken and demoralized organization. And these embarrassments are increased and exasperated by the imbecility of GRANT, his prostitution of the patronage of the Government to promote his own selfish schemes and to reward unworthy favorites. The best men of his party are so disaffected and disgusted that his renomination two years hence is quite out of the question.

The power of a President, with a strong supporting party measurably satisfied with the course of his administration, is irresistible in the early part of his term; but it becomes feeble and dwindles away to nothing as the years roll round and the means of rewarding partisan service become exhausted. Six successive Presidents, ending with Mr. BUCHANAN, vainly tried to compass a renomination by the free use of Executive favors. They were all men of large civil experience, familiar with the popular wants and expectations, and not inexpert in political management; and yet every one of them failed ignominiously in the work he had set himself to perform. Is GRANT—a raw, crude man, of defective culture, untutored in the ways of politicians, with no policy, no experience, no power of appreciation, imperfect knowledge of men, selfish and egotistical, caring more to give fat offices to his family than to promote the welfare of his party—is he likely to win a game in which such men as we have named were baffled and overthrown?

Mr. THIERS has made a report upon his recent attempt to negotiate an armistice between the French and Germans. He says that on opening the negotiations, Count BISMARCK referred to the fact that NAPOLEON was then at Cassel, engaged with his adherents in an effort to organize anew the relics of his Government which up to that moment had been the only one recognized by Europe. BISMARCK said that he made this observation without any purpose of interfering in any respect in the internal administration of France. To this Mr. THIERS replied that the Government which had just precipitated France into the abyss of a war, foolishly declared and impotently conducted, had terminated at Sedan forever its fatal existence, and could be hereafter for the French nation nothing but a recollection of shame and sorrow. Mr. THIERS fully confirms in this report the prevailing belief that the point on which the project of an armistice failed was the revictualling of Paris and other besieged places. In regard to the main object of the armistice, namely, the election of a National Assembly and the constitution of a government, there was no difference between himself and Count BISMARCK; but upon the question of the victualling of Paris it was impossible for them to agree. Count BISMARCK was personally disposed to assent to the demand that Paris should be supplied with provisions, so that at the termination of the armistice the city would be in the same relative position as at the commencement; but the German military authorities were absolutely opposed to any such concession, unless one or more of the forts of Paris could be surrendered to the Germans at the beginning. "When the Count laid down this condition, I immediately stopped him," says Mr. THIERS. "It is Paris," continued the French plenipotentiary, "that you demand of us; for to refuse provisions during the armistice is to take from us a month of our resistance. To require of us one or more forts is to require our walls; it is, in a word, to demand Paris of us by giving you the means of starving or bombarding it. But in treating with us about an armistice, you can never have supposed that we would deliver to you beforehand Paris itself—Paris, our principal force, our great hope, and for you the great difficulty, which you have not been able to overcome after fifty days' siege." In concluding his report, Mr. THIERS thanks the neutral powers, "both as a man and a Frenchman, for the support which they have lent me in the efforts I have made to give to my country the benefits of peace—of that peace which it has lost, not by its own fault, but by that of a Government whose existence is the only fault of France; for it is indeed an irreparable fault to have accepted such a Government, and to have abandoned to it without control all the destinies of the country."

The *Herald* advocates the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and intimates that Gen. SLOCUM will bring in another bill for that purpose at the approaching session of Congress. We venture to say Gen. SLOCUM will do no such thing. Since THE SUN discovered that, in the event of the removal of the Navy Yard from its present site, the land on which it is situated, instead of remaining the property of the National Government, to be sold by the Treasury, will simply revert to the State of New York, all idea of such a removal has been abandoned by sensible people. In this class, we dare say, Gen. SLOCUM will desire to be included.

The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment met on Wednesday night. Capt. ALLISON presented resolutions requesting Lieut. Col. HAWS and Capt. KIPP to resign, because they turned out with the Shandley Legion on Thanksgiving Day. Capt. VAN NORDEN supported the resolutions in a speech. The Board very properly refused to permit the introduction of the resolutions, and promptly rebuked both ALLISON and VAN NORDEN. If this should lead to the resignation of the high-toned Captains whose aristocratic notions were offended by the gentlemanly HAWS and KIPP, all true friends of the regiment would rejoice.

That popular institution, the Brennan Association, has called a meeting of citizens of all parties, creeds, localities, and nationalities to assemble at the Lion Park next Wednesday evening to consider city improvements and the wants of the people. The Lion Park is a first-rate place for such a meeting, the quality of the lager beer there being all that man can desire; and if the Brennan Society will only declare in favor of the Arcade Railroad under Broadway, it will prove that it is a body of wise and far-seeing men.

Gov. VANCE of North Carolina, has never had his political disabilities removed.

In his annual report on the condition of the army, Gen. SHERMAN mentions with approval the action of the Board appointed to determine which kind of breech-loading gun is most suitable for our soldiers' use. This Board is in favor of a single-shooter, notwithstanding the fact that the experience of the most skilful officers in the rebellion led them to the conclusion that a magazine gun is immensely superior to any other. It has taken two or three great wars to introduce the breech-loader, and it would be a curious fact if it should take two or three more to bring military men to understand the advantage of an arm which fires eight or ten shots without reloading.

A LITTLE SPARK OF FIRE.

FLOODING THE GREAT EAST RIVER CAISSON TO PUT IT OUT.

The Den beneath the Bottom of the River—Breathing Compressed Air and Working by Candle Light—Fighting a Spark of Fire for Twenty-four Hours—Millions of Gallons of Water to Quench it.

A little spark of fire in the heavy timber work forming the caisson for the Brooklyn pier of the East River Bridge, sunk many feet below the level of the river, and with fifteen or twenty feet of solid masonry above it, created yesterday an unusual excitement on both sides of the river. This will be understood when it is explained that that little spark, driven by the immense force of the compressed air within the caisson, ate like a worm into the solid timber, defying all ordinary efforts to extinguish it, and threatening the integrity of the foundation upon which is to be built the most wonderful bridge in the world.

THE PRESISTENT AND DESTRUCTIVE SPARK

took lodgment on Thursday evening, at 9½ o'clock, and though constant efforts were made to extinguish it, it was not until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the caisson was flooded with water, that the engineers of the work felt satisfied that they had effectually subdued the mischievous enemy.

The announcement of this disaster was made in all the evening papers yesterday as a "Destructive fire," "Burning of the East River Bridge caisson," "Terrible conflagration," and similar startling and sensational fancies; but the truth is as stated above, that only a mere spark, or at most a very minute flame, kindled the whole sensation, and the injury to the caisson will be fully repaired with the expenditure of less than $500. The danger was is most might have been rather than in what was accomplished in the way of mischief. At no time was there any conflagration, in the ordinary sense of that word. A hole large enough to admit a man's hand was partly burned into the timbers and partly cut by the workmen endeavoring to follow and

CAPTURE THE DESTRUCTIVE SPARK,

and from this central hole the fire permeated the thick wooden walls in various directions throughout an area less than ten feet square, within which limits the integrity of the foundation is measurably impaired.

The fire originated from the blaze of a candle, in the hands of a workman, coming in contact with the timber walls of the caisson. This use of a candle requires explanation. The caisson has been frequently described, and is doubtless understood by the majority of readers. It is an immense timber box without bottom, within which the work of excavation for the foundation of the pier is carried on. As the excavation proceeds the caisson is lowered. Upon its top immense blocks of stone, laid in water-lime cement, form the base of the pier. As the caisson descends below the surface the mason work above remains apparently stationary until the caisson shall have reached its allotted depth, when it will be filled with cement, and thus form a solid foundation for the lofty tower that is to rise above it. Thus the workmen engaged in making the excavation are required to work in a confined space, now nearly

FORTY FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE RIVER.

Over their heads is an enormous weight of solid stone work, constantly increasing as their work progresses. They are shut out from the light of day and from the pure air of the surface. They are surrounded by enormous forces of earth, air, and water, all seeking to engulf them, and exerting an almost incalculable pressure upon the shell that protects them. To counteract this fearful pressure from without, an internal pressure is created by compressing the air within. These men are therefore required to work in an atmosphere many times denser than that which is breathed on the surface. This dense, heavy atmosphere within the caisson, pressing equally on all parts of its interior surface, operates to injure a spark of fire directly into the fibre of the wood, precisely as a great weight will force a spike into wood or any other yielding substance under ordinary circumstances. This explanation accounts for the penetration of the fire when it had once communicated with the wood.

THE CAUSE OF THE ANNOYING SPARK.

The caisson is divided into five compartments for convenience in working. These compartments are lighted with gas forced down by extra pressure, burning from fixed burners before reflectors. Occasionally, however, it occurs that work requires to be done in some corner formed by the partitions of the compartments, and into which the reflectors throw no light. In such a case a candle, as the most approved and safest light, is made use of. Such was the case on Thursday night. A workman employed in chamber No. 2 at the southwest angle of the caisson, was at work with a candle. Precisely what he was doing it is not necessary to explain. His candle-flame came in contact with the timber roofing of the structure. Perhaps it communicated at first with a bit of oakum in a seam of the timber. The fire was almost immediately discovered, and should have been extinguished, as it was supposed. But later in the night it was observed that there was still fire in that spot. A stream of water was put upon it and continued for a long time. Still

A FAINT TRACE OF SMOKE

was observed escaping through the interstices of the timber. Auger holes were then bored several feet in depth, and water forced in them by heavy pressure; but still the ominous smoke appeared. Two or three times during the night it was thought that the spark was effectually quenched, but it invariably manifested itself by force escaping smoke. The engineers consulted deliberately about the matter, and at last it was deemed prudent to flood the caisson with water, and let the natural pressure of that element find its way to the consuming spark.

The workmen were accordingly withdrawn at 8 o'clock yesterday morning; tools were removed, and an entire flood admitted. This alarm soon brought the steamers of the Brooklyn department to the spot, with ample supplies of hose.

TEN FIRE ENGINES

were soon at work pumping water into the great subterranean cavern. Four streams were also led in directly from the fire plugs. The steamboat John Fuller, belonging in New York, also came alongside and threw eight streams into the great cistern. The tugboat Ida L. Lebo added three streams. Finally a tugboat was sent from the Navy Yard, which threw two streams. Thus in a short time twenty-seven powerful streams of water were pouring into the caisson. The capacity of this cais son is 9,000 cubic yards. It was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon that it was thoroughly filled with water. Possibly it might have been filled quicker, but the engineers deemed it prudent to moderate the withdrawal of the atmospheric pressure within to avoid any sudden jar or unusual settlement of the superstructure.

AFTER THE WORK OF FLOODING

had been accomplished, elevations were taken, and it was ascertained that the structure had settled an average of 2½ inches by the operation, and that the variation or differences of level at the four corners did not exceed five inches. These results were exceedingly gratifying, showing less effect than was anticipated. The water will be allowed to remain in the caisson until this morning, when it will be forced out by atmospheric pressure, the same as ordinary leakages are forced out in every-day work. This operation will consume a day and a half or two days at most, which is the extent of the inconvenience the accident will occasion. The regular work on the excavation can then be resumed and prosecuted without hindrance to the work required to repair the damages of the fire. The latter operation will require the removal of a few damaged timbers, and the substitution of others—a very easy task, in the opinion of the engineers.

THE SINKING OF THE CAISSON.

But for this accident the caisson would have been sunk to its final resting place within ten days. It yet lacks but two feet and eight inches of the bottom. The remaining excavation will be merely in the form of a trench under the edges of the caisson, the earth from which will not be elevated to the surface, but left in the centre as part of the filling of the interior of the caisson. It is now anticipated that the work will be accomplished by the middle of the month.

Notorious Thieves.

From the Springfield Republican.

A notorious Canadian horse thief named Adolph Krausman was arrested in York on Saturday by the City Marshal of Portsmouth, N. H., in pursuance of a telegram, and was taken in charge the same day by Vermont officers for plying his trade in that State. He gave his name as Charles Hooper of Worcester, Mass.

From the Boston Post.

A New York thief donned women's garb and hired out as help in a Williamsburgh family recently. He stayed only one night, and in the morning many valuable articles were missing.

These thieves ought to be punished in such a way as to deter others from the commission of such crimes. For this purpose it will not suffice to let them off with such lenity as the benevolent Mr. Horace Greeley exhibited toward John Russell Young, the notorious sneak news thief. Having caught him in the act, and with the stolen property in his possession, the kind-hearted Mr. Greeley merely had Young kicked out of the *Tribune* establishment, when he ought to have had him tried and sent to Blackwell's Island.

As Was Expected.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Baton Rouge election rioters have been discharged.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ashael Goodhin's grocery at Cape Neddick, York county, Me., was burned on Thursday. Loss $3,000; insurance $3,500.

Merrow & Mellon's stocking factory in Mansfield, Conn., was burned yesterday, it is believed through incendiarism. Loss $40,000; insurance $25,500.

Michael Doran's stables at Millinston, N. J., were burned, with their contents, including 12 horses, on Thursday night. Loss, $5,000; no insurance. Doran was a contractor on the West Line Railroad.

THE NEXT GREAT STRIKE.

The Knights of St. Crispin Preparing for a Struggle with their Employers—Ready to Meet the Mongolians.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Union last evening, Mr. Nelson W. Young in the chair, Mr. Cashman, the delegate from the tailors, reported that the strike in one of their shops still continued. He spoke of two lawsuits with which they were connected; one of them, the arrest of Mr. Blessert, a member of their Union, for assault. Through the influence of a workingman about to hold office, the complaint was dismissed when it came before Judge Cox. The other was an action against an employer on a similar charge. The tailors hoped to be able to put him on the Island, and thus teach the employers to treat their employees with respect.

Mr. Murphy, of the Knights of St. Crispin, said he had just come from a meeting of the Joint Council of Crispins. Eight or nine shops had struck, the employers having attempted a reduction of wages in each case the Crispins were successful. Now, fearing the growing strength of the society, and with a view of disrupting the organization, the employers had arranged to make a general strike on Monday or Tuesday next. This was to be done not for the money which the proposed reduction would put into the pockets of the employer, but as a step toward disorganizing the trade. Twenty-five employers were to propose on Monday to their workmen to give up Crispinism or quit their situations. The journeymen will fight it out to the bitter end.

A member of Lodge 19 stated that a Mr. Whitehouse was building a large factory in the outskirts of this city, and when completed would attempt to introduce coolie labor into the city. Said he: "You will then find Chinamen nearer than Jersey." The Knights were preparing for the contest, and would be found ready.

A motion was unanimously adopted to tender moral support, and, if necessary, pecuniary assistance, to the Crispins in the impending trouble.

AN INSULT TO THE NATION.

The Arch Rebel Leader whom North Carolina Sends to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—An examination of the war record of Gov. Vance, just elected Senator from North Carolina, shows that he was the most violent in declamation and acts of any civilian in North Carolina. A notion of his messages and speeches may be gathered from the following extract from a speech made to a rebel regiment en route to Lee's army, February, 1864:

"Boys fight till hell freezes over, and then fight on the ice; fight until you fill hell so full of Yankees that their feet will stick out of the windows."

In May, 1863, he said:

"If I have any consolation in the past, it is that I was zealous and faithful to the cause which my State commanded me to embrace."

In February, 1868, at Raleigh, N. C., he said, in a speech in Tucker Hall, he said:

"When the Democratic party get possession of the State, they would make the condition of the Republicans worse than in Sodom and Gomorrah."

Vance was one of the ringleaders who were arrested in 1865, and was brought to Washington to be tried and hanged for his treason; but, in July, 1865, he was released by Andrew Johnson on an appeal by Gov. Holden. The effort to relieve him of his political disabilities failed last session.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

On Wednesday night, the 14th instant, the I. C. S. Club will dance in Irving Hall.

The Apollo Harmonic Club of Williamsburgh, join in the dance in Washington Hall, on Dec. 13.

The second annual ball of the Montgomery Guards takes place in the Assembly Rooms on the 12th inst.

The first sociable of the Good Will Association is the event on the 8th instant in Naylors' Academy on Broadway.

Manhattan Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., announce their annual reception in Apollo Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13.

A grand fair in aid of the Church of the Epiphany is in progress in Epiphany Hall, Second avenue, near Twenty-first street.

Manhattan Commandery No. 31, Knights Templar, have their first annual reunion in Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment announce their first social reunion in the armory on the evening of the second Monday in January.

The Rev. William Butler will lecture in St. Paul's Church, on Fourth avenue, for the benefit of the Woman's Missionary Society on the 6th of December.

FASHION NOTES.

Alaska sables are distressingly fashionable.

Laced boots are taking the place of buttoned.

Position waists are more in fashion than ever.

Chatelaine braids of hair are displacing chignons

Open gauntlet sleeves are worn in street costumes.

The gypsy hat with a low crown is the hat of the season.

Passementerie and fringes will be generally adopted as the season advances.

Scotch linsey of a bottle green color is the most popular weather costume for ladies.

Silk and velvet are used in almost equal proportions in the fabrication of ladies' dresses.

English calfskin gloves of chalk slate color, long and two-buttoned are now worn for demi-toilette.

Bows of cherry or garnet silk cut on the bias and fringed at the edge are more fashionable than ever.

Pretty belts, with position sash ends and lappels in front, simulating a vest front, are becoming very popular.

The most fashionable colors for dresses are bottle green, olive green, maroon, plum color, garnet brown, and dark blue.

In fine weather a piece of plain or dotted black net is now worn folded around the neck, in the same way blue veils were worn last season.

NEW JERSEY.

Four repeaters have been arrested in Elizabeth.

Bricksboro, Cumberland county, has a wife 14 years old.

"Castlewood," in Llewellyn Park, Orange, has been sold to John Cooper, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $75,000.

John Gritz was killed at Mento Park, on the New Jersey Railroad, on Thursday evening, while walking on the track.

The Newark *Morning Register*, which recently collapsed, has been purchased by Wm. D. McGregor, who will revive it on the 11th inst.

Messrs. Drake & Cook, publishers of the Elizabeth *Daily Herald*, have been offered $25,000 cash for that well-edited and flourishing journal.

The daughter of Mr. Cornelius Hopper of Paterson, a beautiful girl of 16, yesterday afternoon ascended to the top of the new Congregational Church spire in that city, 159 feet.

Conductors Westervelt and Thompson have not been dismissed from the Hackensack Road—only suspended, pending an investigation. They are highly esteemed and stoutly defended in Hackensack.

The Republicans of Elizabeth say that the city was carried by the Democrats at the recent election by means of "colonizing." Therefore they have caused the arrest of several of the "spotted." The Democrats advance to meet the charge, and yesterday had several Republican "colonizers" arrested. The prisoners were held to answer in $500 bail each.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Recently, at one of our metropolitan weddings, Romeo was so happy that he kissed all the bridesmaids.

Weddings of much grandeur are underlined to take place on the 6th inst. in this city, Brooklyn, and Washington.

Mr. Leonard Jerome is in this country. Mrs. and Miss Clara Jerome are in England, but will return home at an early day.

The amateur concerts at the *bijou* theatre of the Union League Club are to be resumed this week under the direction of Ronconi.

Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, Mrs. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. James Brooks, and Mrs. Stuyvesant, are expected to entertain in grand style during the season.

A series of amateur theatricals for the benefit of the French will be inaugurated next week at the residence of Mrs. Drivet, "Box and Cox" being the performance announced.

Miss Grundy says there is a lady in town who threatens to bring a suit against one of the Liverpool and New York Steamship Companies for throwing her luggage into the coal hole.

There is in Boston a young lady the *fiancée* of Herr Von Somebody, an officer in the army of the Crown Prince. Those who know all about it assert that they communicate by cable after every battle.

There is great agitation in the fashionable circles of the Empire City relative to a ball of unprecedented grandeur, splendor, and all that sort of thing, to be given at Delmonico's attractive establishment on Fifth avenue.

Three American ladies are the *fiancées* of titled foreigners, namely: Miss Clara, daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, Miss Emily Schomberg, the noted belle of Philadelphia; and Miss Sarah, daughter of Minister Motley in London.

Chevalier Henri Wikoff is in London, having assumed the enviable character of the "last American out of Paris." He may return to New York. If so, his advent might be announced by the firing of bells and ringing of guns.

Mrs. Col. Paran Stevens, having vacated her marine villa at Newport, has arrived in town for the season. Her magnificent toilettes are the admiration of all her lady friends, and her equipage is one of the finest seen in Central Park.

Belmont, Clews, Heckscher, and Talboys are permanent fixtures every afternoon in the windows of the Union Club. "By Jove! Gus, there's an awfully swell girl," says one. Chorus of two dozen in the background, "Where? Where?"

Engineer Moore and Miss Eastman, daughter of Gen. Eastman, were married on Thursday at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C. President Grant and Cabinet were present, and many up-town fashionables went to participate in the affair.

Lord Alvanley, at present sojourning at the St. George Hotel, is said to be the scion of one of the oldest and most noble houses in England. He has attained considerable popularity in New York society, and is the recipient of social attention and courtesy.

In this and other cities, the matrimonial mania continues to rave. Hundreds of the sons and daughters of our best citizens are consolidating themselves for better or worse, more frequently the latter. Mothers-in-law increase, and family troubles in proportion.

On Tuesday afternoon a very pleasant social reception was given by Mrs. Charles Macy at her residence, 15 West Forty-sixth street. Mrs. Macy was Miss Clara Sutton of Irving place, and a favorite society belle. On this occasion she appeared in a very elegant French costume, and received the visits of many ladies and gentlemen.

THE CRISIS IN MORMONDOM.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON.

How Utah Matters are Manipulated—Tickle Me and I'll Tickle You—Delegate Hooper's Seat Contested—Some Curious Statistics—The Gentiles Jubilant.

Correspondence of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Among the distinguished arrivals in this city who expect to make fame and fortune for themselves and history for their country, is a peculiar genius from the Rocky Mountains. He comes to the capital with a programme for the reconstruction of Utah that promises to elbow into the shade everything that has yet been presented for the consideration of Congress, and lays down with the regularity of a dress parade the *modus operandi* for shuffling off polygamy in the Rocky Mountains. He is met by your correspondent, and lays open his budget after this fashion:

CONGRESS ONE THING, UTAH ANOTHER.

The great mistake abroad on Utah affairs has been the acceptance of the idea that Brigham Young was a brave man, and that he ever intended to fight the United States. Brigham, says my informant, is more coward than fighter, and a vastly overrated man. He has too many wives and children, and too much real estate, ever to risk a collision with the Government; but he plays the braggart and boasts of it to his people, all of which goes to satisfy them that he is great, while in reality he is only noisy. At home, he is regarded as a religious bully, who trades upon the credulity of the poor, ignorant victims of the faith once reposed in the great Joseph—of the Smith family.

With the astuteness of his race, Brigham has managed to work in Washington through a faithful instrument, in the person of the Delegate from Utah, who wears a 6¾ hat, and who aspires to the Senate of the United States! The Delegate's respectability has been the capital of his patron, and while the Congressman has seen to

BRIGHAM'S INTERESTS ABROAD,

Brigham has seen to the Congressman's at home. Together, they grow in politics; apart, they are nothing; and nothing has contributed so much to the fanticism of Utah as the idea that Brigham alone was more than a match for all Congress, and Ulysses thrown in. At the end of every session the Delegate returns to Brigham and relates his victory—how he softened down Butler and such gentlemen, wore out Cragin, hoodwinked Cullom, befuddled the Departments, and accomplished his task—all as the Prophet had assured him and predicted. The truth is, the Delegate at home is a Mormon; at Washington he is "all things to all men." Personally, on short acquaintance, he is a very agreeable man, of small mental calibre, fond of hugging his acquaintances into friendship, and ever ready to make a dollar in an honest way. To him and his representatives abroad does Brigham owe much of his respectability and the greatness of his name and fame in the United States.

During the past summer this Delegate has invited hosts of Congressmen

TO PASS THROUGH SALT LAKE

on their way to the Pacific. He was bland, courteous, serving to them, and exhibited his master as a satrap would an eastern Sultan or Mogul; and what with attentions and soft words he has gained sympathizers for the opening session, where he expects a fight for the continuance of his seat in the national forum. Among the tit-bits related is the retention of Congressman Fitch of Nevada—"Tom Fitch"—as the legal instrument of checkmating the institutions of Utah. Fitch is to carry to the Supreme Court of the United States all the appealed cases from the District Court of Utah. Poor Tom! it will kill him dead in the West. Indiana has also a Congressman figuring with the Utah Delegate, and there are one or two others elsewhere. It is the purpose of my informant to stay in Washington all winter and expose the relationship of the Christian representatives of the Mormon prophet.

DELEGATE HOOPER'S SEAT CONTESTED.

At the late election in Utah, it is averred by Gen. George W. Maxwell, the Gentile candidate, that Hooper, the Mormon Delegate, was illegally elected, and that Hooper was personally disqualified by the part he took in the Utah rebellion for taking a seat in Congress. This promises a pretty fight.

It is very amusing to listen to the narrative of elections in Utah. Under the pretext of protecting the ballot, Brigham's Legislature resolved that the tickets of voters should be numbered and their names registered. In this cutely-devised arrangement, the vote of every person is as well known to Brigham as if it were declared *viva voce*. And that is the free ballot in Utah! Fancy this arrangement: A voting place, a couple of Mormons acting as clerks, two or three high priests as "judges of election." The independent, free American citizen advances, swears out his hand, takes a ballot—all cut and dried by Brigham and his caucus—citizens are never invited to it, and never know of its existence till all is over. He sends the ticket; if well, then it is "all well;" if he scratches Tweedlee or writes "Tweedledum, the ticket is then not ready for the ballot-box. The bishops inscribe his name upon books of record, and the high priests number his ticket; a corresponding record of name and number is preserved. That is free and independent voting in Utah! It has been in this way that Hooper has been elected Delegate to Congress ever since he has been there. It is in this way that all the Utah civil dignitaries have been elected for a quarter of a century.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

The report of the census of Utah just received here shows Utah to have less than 90,000 of a population, while Delegate Hooper, in his last speech asserted that he represented 130,000 constituents! But that is not all. Some years back Hooper received a vote of 25,000, and this year he claims to have received over 21,000. Now all statisticians know well that in no portion of the United States can there be a voting population of 25,000 or 21,000 in an entire population of 90,000 or 100,000. In Utah, where there are so many wives, and crowds of children as numerous as grasshoppers, the actual vote cannot reach over a third of that claimed by Hooper. Consider also that a very large portion of the people of Utah are foreigners unnaturalized, and the figures of his election returns grow beautifully less. The elections in Utah have been a stupendous fraud, and it is time that Congress gave attention to this subject. Gen. Maxwell, the opposing candidate, is expected here shortly, and will expose this and the machinery that has worked to keep Utah in a condition of serfdom, under the pleasant name of liberty. A grave charge against the present Delegate is, that he acted in the rebellion with Brigham Young in '57 and '58, and by the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment he is disqualified from office, without its removal by at two-thirds vote of Congress, and he certainly will never obtain such clemency.

THE GENTILES JUBILANT