NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 32

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PLEBIAN DAUGHTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ETHIOP—SKELETON WITNESS—ANOTHER GLASS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LA PERICHOLE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—FLEUR DE THE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER—DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AFTER DARK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES—PLUTO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—AFTER LIGHT, &c.

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—DIDN'T I MOVE HIM, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, February 1, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 31.

The Russian government urges Greece to agree to the proposition of the Paris Conference for the settlement of the existing disputes between that country and the Ottoman empire. It is thought that Greece will comply.

The Papal Nuncio is about to withdraw from Madrid. The treatment to which he has been subjected is regarded in a most unfavorable light by the foreign representatives, and they have protested against the indignities offered to him.

Hayti.

The French Admiral at Port au Prince has compelled the Haytien government to surrender two French vessels that had been seized for running the blockade of St. Marc. He claims that the blockade is not effective. It is believed that Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jerimie, now in the hands of the revolutionists, will soon be obliged to surrender. Business is reviving in Port au Prince.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant will visit New York again next Thursday, as the guest of Mr. Hamilton Fish.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, informs the House of Representatives that the amount of gold interest government securities received in exchange for the Pacific Railroad bonds is $12,682,000. The exchange was made under the decision in 1865 that the railroad bonds were legally receivable as security for the circulation of national banks, and they are now, says the Comptroller, the best security for that purpose held by the Treasurer.

The House Military Committee on Saturday heard the views of Generals Thomas, Terry, Ingalls and Hurlbut on the subject of a consolidation of the quartermaster's, commissary and pay departments of the army. It is believed the committee will report favorably on the project.

The amount of bonds issued to the Pacific railroads to January was $60,097,000, of which $1,168,526 has been repaid by the earnings of the road.

The department clerks in Washington are now striving for an increase of ten per cent on their present compensation, the failure of the twenty per cent movement having induced them to make a more modest demand.

Bailey, who killed his wife's lover at Naperville, Ill., some time ago, is said to have ruined the wife of a mechanic in Marengo, Iowa, as lately as last November. A Davenport paper suggests that the Marengo mechanic should now kill Bailey.

An inquest on the body of Samuel Butler, a crippled soldier who was found dead in front of a groggery in Newark on Friday morning, was held in that city yesterday. It was shown that McGuire, the proprietor of the store, put Butler out after he had drank several times. The Coroner held him in $500 bail.

The City.

In the Holy Trinity church in Brooklyn yesterday morning Bishop Littlejohn, of the diocese of Long Island, delivered his first sermon since his consecration. Dr. Thompson preached at the Tabernacle Baptist church in Sixth avenue on the efficacy of prayer. Rev. Dr. Holme delivered a sermon at the Trinity Baptist church in Third avenue on "money-getting." Bishop Snow at the University discoursed on "The Resurrection of Life and of Damnation," in reply to Mr. Lee's sermon on the same subject in the Bleecker street Universalist church on the Sunday previous.

Three negroes engaged in a fracas at the corner of Broome and Laurens streets yesterday morning, when two of them, brothers, were seriously injured by stab wounds at the hand of the third one. One of them is probably wounded fatally.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Attorney General Huggan, of Idaho Territory; Thomas Grimsell, of Baltimore; General Kannard, of Vermont, and Professor Ford, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Schouler, of Boston; M. J. R. Jackson, of Philadelphia, and O. H. Freeman, of Portland, Me., are at the Westminster Hotel.

L. J. Lloyd, Jr., of Albany, and S. Stebbins, of Danbury, Conn., are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Boyd Vincent, of Erie, Pa.; Frederick B. Chamberlain, of Toronto; Charles H. Trask, of Boston, and Charles N. Fitzmathew, of Missouri, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

R. Fowler, of Baltimore; J. W. Pierce, and George Knight, of Boston, and T. W. C. Brown, of Ogdensburg, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Brennan, of the United States Army; John Hay, of Illinois, and George B. Tibbetts, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House.

The Cabinet Makers and the Cabinets Made for General Grant.

A remarkable event took place in Washington the other day. It was sent abroad forthwith on the wings of the lightning to the four winds of heaven as a matter of startling import to all mankind. It was not an earthquake, burying the two houses of Congress in the ruins of the Capitol; nor a mighty whirlwind, catching up Andy Johnson from the garden of the White House and bearing him up into the skies like the prophet Elijah; nor was it a bill from the Hon. John Morrissey to suppress the gamblers of Wall street; nor the mysterious murder of some belated darky by the Ku Klux Klan; but it was something of greater moment than an earthquake, a whirlwind, a bill from Morrissey, or the midnight murder of another obnoxious nigger. It was the voluntary and unexpected visit of General Grant to the House of Representatives, and a confidential conversation there in a corner between him and the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa. Why this visit? Unquestionably it was on some important matter of business. Why this private conference with Mr. Wilson, of Iowa? What else could it be for than to announce to said Wilson that he has been chosen by the President elect for a place in his Cabinet?

The circumstantial evidence in the case is conclusive. Wilson is on the Cabinet slate of Grant. So be it. This makes one. We want six more to fill up the new ministry. Where are we to get them? We are compelled to turn to General Grant's volunteer Cabinet makers, and to some of the numerous Cabinets they have nominated, for the information of our readers and General Grant himself. The latest Cabinet from Dana, of the mixed national, State and corporation firm of Stanton, Dana, Conkling, Hoffman and Sweeny, is thus made up:—

For Secretary of State—Edwin M. Stanton, D. C.
Treasury—C. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.
War—John A. Rawlins, of Grant's staff.
Navy—John A. Griswold, of New York.
Interior—J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Post Office—J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Attorney General—John F. Wilson, of Iowa.

Dana says "this is a very good list, and the name at the head is especially satisfactory"—an opinion which is natural enough from Stanton's Assistant Secretary of War. Dana informs us, furthermore, that if Greeley and the chief of the Washburnes are omitted in this make-up it is because the one is to flourish in a new white coat at the Palace of St. James, while the other is to be detailed to study the mysteries of Paris. But the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes another disposition of these two characters in the following cast:—

State—Edwin M. Stanton, D. C.
Treasury—David A. Wells, of New York.
Interior—E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.
Navy—Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio.
War—J. M. Schofield, United States Army.
Post Office—Horace Greeley, of New York.
Attorney General—Edwards Pierrepont, of New York.

This schedule, with three members from New York, is clearly out of the question, unless something extra may be considered as due to this State in honor of Seymour and the Tammany Convention. And yet New York has other Cabinet candidates, with better chances, perhaps, than either of the three aforesaid, to say nothing of Morgan. There is A. T. Stewart, at whose house General Grant has taken breakfast; there is Marshall O'Roberts, at whose house a special ten thousand dollar festival was given in honor of Grant, including the Appomattox apple tree; there is the present Attorney General Evarts (the defender of Andy Johnson), at whose dinner, given him by the New York lawyers, General Grant was the lion of the evening; and then there is Hamilton Fish, whose guest, it is given out, General Grant this week will be for three days and three nights. If New York is to furnish the whole of the new Cabinet, here are the men; but if she is to have only one member his name will probably be discovered after General Grant's three days with Mr. Fish. But here is another of the Cabinets volunteered for the new administration:—

For Secretary of State—John Lothrop Motley, or Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts.
Treasury—W. P. Fessenden, Maine.
War—W. T. Sherman, Missouri.
Navy—Admiral Porter, D. C.
Interior—Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio.
Postmaster General—A. G. Curtin, Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—J. F. Wilson, Iowa.

Then there are other availables in Massachusetts, such as Wilson, Banks and Butler, and then from the forty or fifty outgoing members of Congress there are some not mentioned by the Cabinet makers who are at the service of Grant. All taken together there is a list of expectants and probabilities of one, two or three hundred, from which the General may pick and choose. Having chosen one, however, he only wants half a dozen to fill up his Cabinet, so that the difficulty of satisfying Bill without offending Tom, Dick and Harry, is apparent. When Lincoln first came in he had a comparatively easy task. He saw at once that the men for his Cabinet were his competitors for the Presidency in the Chicago Convention—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates, for instance—and he acted accordingly. But Grant, without a competitor at Chicago, has no such guidebook. It is thought, however, that he must do something for "Old Ben Wade," as a competitor of Colfax, and that the President elect would have, in the same view, to provide for Fenton, if the New York Legislature had not kindly relieved him of this difficulty, together with Morgan.

As for Stanton, it is possible that Raymond's cock and bull story relating to Banks and Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, as a flank movement against Stanton, from the Johnson, Seward, Weed and Raymond clique, may bring the ex-Secretary of War into the foreground. At all events, it is quite likely that General Grant has not derived much information from these late Vicksburg disclosures. We think it likely, too, that General Grant will choose a new Cabinet out and out, without a single stick of timber from Johnson, excepting, perhaps, Schofield as Secretary of War. But if Schofield, they say, cannot continue to be a Cabinet officer without giving up his position in the army, he will give up the Cabinet.

Doubtless with or before the inauguration of President Grant all the members of the present Cabinet, from Seward to Evarts, will deliver up to him their respective departments, although, under the Tenure of Office law, he may retain them for a month in their places, but no longer, without submitting their names or the name of any he may choose to continue to the Senate. We presume, however, that President Grant, on the 4th or 5th of March, will submit to the Senate a new Cabinet in full (excepting, perhaps, Schofield), and that it will be at once confirmed. Mr. E. B. Washburne, it is understood, does not wish to undertake any Cabinet drudgery in any department. His health will not permit it. But he does like the climate of France and the cooks of Paris. Accordingly he is studying French in the evening with a master and during the day without a master, and is getting on very well. Admiral Porter, rumor says, on his expectations of the Navy Department has invested fifty thousand dollars of his prize money in a house in Washington, and we must stick a pin here to mark another probability. But there is a margin yet remaining to General Grant of four weeks and three days to look about him. We expect him here in a day or two—say Thursday, at the furthest—and when he shall have had a consultation with Mr. Fish, a talk with Fenton, a look into Wall street, a visit to the French Opera of the Erie Railway and a drive or two to the High Bridge, we shall, perhaps, learn that Greeley has been singled out for special annexation commissioner to Hayti, and Dana as Governor of Alaska, where he can keep cool all the year round.

Growth of the City.

The marvellous growth of New York city is unmistakably indicated by the facts that during the past year five hundred new buildings, most of which are dwelling houses, have been erected at a cost varying from two thousand to fifty thousand dollars each; that seven churches, two schoolhouses, two banks and several extensive manufactories have also been erected at a still higher range of expense; that during the same time the city has nearly built one railroad nine miles long, and has laid thirteen miles of water mains and many important sewers, and that the aggregate estimated cost of newly projected buildings, the plans and specifications of which have been submitted, examined and approved by Superintendent McGregor since January 21, is five hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars. We presented on Friday last a brief descriptive table of these new buildings.

But who shall venture to describe the incalculable growth of the city in wickedness as well as in wealth, population and power? New York has grown great in all these latter respects. It is destined yearly to grow still greater in those opportunities of obtaining lucrative employment, of accumulating riches and of securing mental improvement, or at least mental enjoyment, collision and sympathy, which the first rate workman, the enterprising merchant and manufacturer and ambitious men of letters and science generally think they can find nowhere else but in a great metropolis. But it is lamentably true that the growth of the city is monstrous in all shapes of crime—in thieving on a petty and on a grand scale, in counterfeiting, in forgery, in gambling, in lottery and gift enterprise swindling, in perjury, in gigantic whiskey frauds, in burglary, arson, kidnapping and murder—as well as in gross and all-controlling selfishness, in utter recklessness of the public good in comparison with the attainment of party spoils, in the "fretting leprosy" of political corruption. Both in evil and in good the growth of the city has been astounding.

Illinois Ashamed of Chicago.

On Saturday, according to a despatch from Chicago, a bill was introduced into the State Legislature of Illinois and passed by a vote of seventy-eight to nine, the object of which bill being to separate the city of Chicago from the State of Illinois and to hand it over to Indiana. What does this mean? We know that it has been more than once suggested that New York city, including Long Island, Staten Island and Coney Island, should be cut off from New York State and constituted a separate State. This is intelligible. New York State is republican. New York city and the adjacent islands are democratic. No such difference, however, exists between Chicago and the State of Illinois. The city is quite as strongly republican as the State. What can this proposed separation mean? We can only understand it by supposing that the iniquity of Chicago has become so monstrous, so glaring and offensive that the sober and order-loving people of the State, filled with righteous indignation, are determined that the odium shall no longer in any sense attach to them. Chicago is to be abandoned to her fate. If there be any righteous Lot in this doomed city of the Plain it is time he were fleeing to Zoar.

The Theatres This Evening.

We are to have some new sensations among our theatrical novelties of this evening. First, beginning on the west side, we are to have the new *opéra bouffe* of "Fleur de The"—Chinese scenes, characters and costumes—at the French theatre, a musical and spectacular piece, which, they say, eclipses even "Geneviève de Brabant." Grau has spent a mint of money in its equipment, and defies even the Erie Railway kings to approach him. Second, we are to have, in a style of splendor and elegance heretofore unknown, the splendid comedy of Shakspeare, "Much Ado About Nothing," at Wallack's. To the devotee of the legitimate drama this will be a rare treat. Third, with an oriental gorgeousness of beautiful things, we are to have the inauguration of the "Forty Thieves" at Niblo's, gotten up at a cost of thirty-eight thousand dollars, according to the advertisement, or, in round numbers and in greenbacks, say forty thousand dollars. Next, according to the bill, we are to have, at Wood's Museum, "an unprecedented combination of attractions" in "Ye Field of Ye Cloth of Gold." These, with the stunning fascinations at our various other places of amusement, as described in our advertising columns, are surely glory enough for one night, and that night the first of the shortest month in the year.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—ARTICLE FIFTEEN.—The new amendment proposed to the constitution, providing for univeral or "manhood suffrage," regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude, passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last by the required two-thirds vote—yeas 150, nays 42—and doubtless within a few days hence will by the required two-thirds pass the Senate. It will then be submitted to the several States, and the popular fight over it will begin in Connecticut, the democrats there having boldly declared against the surrender of the suffrage question by the State. We guess, however, that this suffrage revolution will have to run its course.

The Telegraph Monopoly—Damaging Disclosures.

We have frequently demonstrated that the entire value of the telegraph lines existing in the United States does not exceed ten millions of dollars. The larger part of these lines is owned by the Western Union Company, which has had no mercy upon the public either in inflating the original stock of the company or in charging heavy prices for the transmission of messages that dividends might be declared upon these heavy inflations.

One of the most stupendous of the stock-watering operations of the Western Union ever consummated outside of the doubling of its whole capital, from eleven to twenty-two millions of dollars, was embraced in the purchase and consolidation of the Pacific lines. The original cost of the overland line to California was four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and this was turned into the capacious maw of the Western Union manipulators at three million three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, or more than six times the actual value of the line. But what were the results? The company blow this telegraphic bubble into such brilliant colors that even the general government was pleased with its smooth and well rounded proportions. Congress, therefore, invested in it for several years, in the form of a subsidy, forty thousand dollars of the public treasure. This is a fact not generally known. Besides this extortion the company has received an annual bonus from the State of California for the same line. Of course these amounts have been squeezed out of the people on the plea of poverty and under the pretence that it does not pay to keep the Pacific line working, but that the Western Union is generously anxious to extend to the people of California telegraphic facilities at a pecuniary loss to the company. This is a charming little financial deception—a little touch of romance with which the Western Union managers have entertained the gullible public while they loosened government and private purse strings, rolling up thereby large profits, so-called in the Western Union company, but classified differently in the Sing Sing dictionary. The truth is, the Pacific line has paid better than any other portion of the Western Union wires, and the profits out of the exorbitant rates extorted from those who use that line are enormous. We have the best information that the receipts at the Pacific end will reach five hundred thousand dollars the present year. At this end the receipts are more than that amount, making the gross earnings of the Pacific line above one million dollars in twelve months.

Here, then, are some substantial facts worthy of consideration. There can be no just reason why the general government or the State of California should pay a dollar out of its public moneys as a subsidy to the Pacific line, and the sturdy Western Union beggars should be driven from the door of their treasuries, as an able bodied pauper is driven from the almshouse gate. If the general and State governments are to be bled annually to help pay dividends upon enormously inflated telegraphic stock, it were far better and more economical at once to take possession of the business and attach it to the Post Office Department. Our watchful representatives, like E. B. Washburne, should look sharply after this matter, and see that no more forty thousand dollar appropriations are suffered to creep into the omnibus bill, or any other, in the last hours of the session, to increase the wealth of the telegraph monopolists.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is the basis of our form of government, and we are little disposed to surrender the principle to a telegraphic ring. These prey upon the public wants and subvert to ignoble ends the general interests of the community. There is no one interest in the United States so common to man, woman and child as the telegraph, and every man, woman and child should be directly a stockholder in the telegraph business, as they are in postal communications. The usual cry of all rings is, in case of an attack upon a monoply, "the government cannot interfere with the rights of private citizens." Our government is the people, and how much more pertinent is the retort that a private ring cannot interfere with the rights of the government. The Post Office Department sends money drafts through its offices—in fact, does one branch of a regular banking business for the public good—and yet we have never known of a combination of banking houses making a complaint that they are the sole owners of the right to send or to cash a draft. The people are becoming educated to the facts we constantly present to them. They see that we labor for the general good in our efforts to break down the monopoly of telegraphic communication. We want the cheapest, most certain and rapid transmission of thought that can be given, and we want it shaped upon the basis of our governmental system. We want no dictation as to how much or how little we may communicate with our friends. There is but one dictatorial power to which we bow, and that is the power of the people. The people have declared that the telegraphic monoply shall disappear—and it shall disappear.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PROPOSED INAUGURATION BALL.—The Washington officeholders and toadies are in a terrible state of surprise and disappointment at the peremptory refusal of General Grant to favor or even to attend an inauguration ball. The negro worshippers, too, are greatly disappointed; for they had calculated upon testing their Jacobin theory of equality by introducing Sambo and Dinah into the ballroom to dance with the President and the ladies and gentlemen of Washington society. General Grant has had shrewdness enough to see the object of these toadies and Jacobins, and refuses to favor or attend a ball. The people will admire his good sense and firmness. The President elect evidently knows what he is about, and is beginning right.

THE LATEST FULTON FERRY ACCIDENT.—The fog of Saturday forenoon and the collision which took place on the New York side between the Columbia and the Minnola furnish fresh proof that a bridge has become an absolute necessity. We cannot prevent fogs. We cannot prevent ice. Ice and fog, so long as we are dependent on the ferryboat, bring us inconvenience and danger. Let the bridge be commenced at once.

Specie Payment Delusions and Vagaries.

Almost every member of Congress deems it his duty to dabble in questions of currency and national finance, yet scarcely one knows anything about them. Every one has a nostrum of his own to cure real or imaginary evils, and generally to cure imaginary evils only. Often those who are most ignorant of a subject talk the loudest about it—as, for example, quack doctors, who are far more loquacious and presumptious than the skilful practitioner. It is the same with the financial quacks in Congress. General Butler grasps the subject, as he does most subjects, with greater ability than his colleagues. Some rays of light have reached his mind, though he is groping in comparative darkness and in an unexplored region of theory. As to Mr. Sherman, who has taken the lead in the Senate on the questions of currency and finance, his notions are crude and impracticable. He only echoes the old bullionist theories and is merely the special pleader of the bondholding interest—of Jay Cooke and the other large bondholders—who clamor for resumption of specie payments in order that their wealth may be increased thirty to thirty-five per cent. Senator Morton and others are running after an *ignis fatuus* without having the least idea where they are going or the danger ahead. Of the hundred schemes to reach specie payments and to place the finances on a good foundation, there is not one that shows statemanship or is adapted to the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed.

All this arises from the foolish attempts to ignore or subvert the laws of nature and trade. There is a morbid desire to be doing something where no action is needed and where the less done would be best. Our financial doctors are, as we said, like quacks, who want to be experimenting upon a patient at the risk of his life, and when he would be better without their nostrums. Mr. McCulloch, who is about the greatest quack of all, tried his nostrum of contraction till the country protested in agony and fear against the fatal treatment; still he did not learn anything from experience, but continues to reiterate the insane cry of "on to specie payments." It is so, too, with all the resumption theorists. They cannot see beyond their noses; they do not reason; they merely copy the British bullionists and repeat over and over again the hackneyed expressions about hard money and resumption, without comprehending the history of the disasters which befell England in the efforts to force specie payments or the consequence of such a policy to ourselves.

This idea of specie payments is a delusion. Strictly speaking, specie payment has never existed here and does not exist in Europe. There is not specie enough in this country or in England to do a twentieth part of the business. Indeed it is doubtful if there is gold and silver enough in the whole country to do the daily business of New York city alone. All commercial and trading transactions are done with paper, except in making up the little balances. The currency of the world is paper, in one shape or another, and must continue to be so. Sometimes it is in government legal tenders, as in this country in part, sometimes in bank notes, as those of the Bank of England, or of our national banks, and sometimes in the notes of individuals or companies. Specie only serves to represent and to pay the balances between nations or business communities. It is a sort of clearing house balance operating in the same manner as the weekly balances of bank checks by our New York Clearing House do. Even then specie is not often used. It is enough to know that there is sufficient for that purpose, or that the credit of those owing balances is as good as gold. In fact, specie is never wanted or called for when people know it can be had, for it is far less convenient to handle than paper. And when there is a crisis arising from great commercial disasters, from war or from any other cause, and people demand specie, it can not be had. There never is, as we said, sufficient in a country to meet such a demand. Of course suspension follows. This has occurred several times in the United States, and occurs in other countries as well. We see, then, that in what are called specie paying times that state of things exists simply because paper is used and coin is not demanded, and that whenever coin is demanded in a crisis it cannot be had, and suspension follows. What folly, then, to talk of specie payments as the normal condition of things. It is the greatest delusion.

Why should there be such fuss about specie payments in this country? The country has hardly ever been more prosperous, and that notwithstanding the enormous burden of debt and taxation. The farming and planting interest, which is the foundation of a nation's prosperity, is flourishing and enlarging, while railroad, mining and other enterprises are growing and spreading rapidly. The working classes generally never had as much surplus money to deposit in savings banks, as is shown by the returns of these institutions. The evils of a paper currency are imaginary; they exist not in reality. To disturb the currency, to contract it and to attempt to force specie payments would bring ruin to the mass of the community, while the only people that might be benefited are the bondholders and the great capitalists. It is useless talking about specie payments while we have such an enormous and unfunded public debt. We must first fund the debt at a low rate of interest, place it under a certain process of liquidation and greatly reduce the expenditures of the government. Then, with the burdens of the people lightened, with the debt being paid and with the surprising growth of the country in population and wealth, we may reach what is called, though erroneously, a specie basis. This, and this only, is the true policy of the country with regard to the currency and finances.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.—General Butler rather surprised and amused the House of Representatives on Saturday by letting out some secrets about the Speakership of the next Congress. He thought he would vote for Dawes, as that gentleman is from his State and a good man, though it would be to his interest, he said, to vote for Blaine, as Blaine had promised to make him chairman of the Committee on Appropriations instead of Washburne. He added, jocosely, that this arrangement might be bad for Grant's administration, because if he were placed at the head of that committee he would of course feel it his duty to cut down all the appropriations as low as possible. Butler is a power in Congress, and he knows it. Members are looking to him as a leader, but if he is going to blurt out secrets in this manner they had better be careful how they propose bargains with him.

WITHDRAWN.—Mr. Collector Smythe, it is reported, has requested the President to withdraw his nomination as Minister to Russia. Put not your trust in Senators.

A Budget of Crime.

As the days advance crime seems to multiply. Murderous assaults, homicides, suicides are on the increase all over the country. Lawlessness has become a characteristic of the country. Many causes, no doubt, contribute to this. One of these causes unquestionably is to be found in the demoralizing influences of the late war. It has always been so. It ever will be so, so long as human nature remains what it is. Another cause is the leniency with which crime is treated. In great emergencies extreme measures are not only justifiable, but loudly called for. The cure for the growing evil is very much in the hands of our judges and our State governors. By all means let the law be executed. Tenderness for great criminals is at the best mistaken humanity. Let our fashionable congregations also see to it that they are doing their duty. Who can say that they are? If ever a "tongue of fire" were necessary it is necessary now. The lawlessness is not confined to the lower orders of the people. The vice which is sapping the foundations of order and goodness is to be found not alone amid the filth and squalor of the basements and cellars of our lanes and alleys, but sitting in cushioned ease and princely splendor in our palatial mansions. To put down this reign of terror we need both law and gospel—the strong hand of justice and the tongue of fire.

A WISE DECISION.—Ex-Governor Hawley, nominated for Congress in Connecticut, declines the honor, preferring the more agreeable position of conductor of an independent public journal. Spoken, General, like an honest soldier and an independent man.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.—Slight shocks of earthquakes have been disturbing the good people of San Francisco for the last two or three days. The subterranean powers over there are perhaps getting ready for the opening of the Pacific Railroad.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

3 A. M.	42	3 P. M.	36
6 A. M.	41	6 P. M.	35
9 A. M.	39	9 P. M.	33
12 M.	39	12 P. M.	32

Average temperature.....37¾
Average temperature Saturday.....49¾

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning Henrietta Jones, aged forty years, dwelling at No. 115 Forsyth street, attempted to put an end to her existence by jumping into the river at the foot of Grand street. She was rescued and taken to her residence by officer Yeager, of the Eighteenth precinct.

WAR IN AFRICA.—Yesterday afternoon, at No. 12 Jersey street, Abner Pierce, a negro of small stature, got into an altercation with a powerfully constructed wench of the same hue, named Lizzie Smyth. During the fracas that followed Lizzie possessed herself of a large teacup and inflicted a scalp wound on Abner's head, which being capable of great resistance was not much injured. The wench was arrested, but discharged, as the forgiving Abner declined to prefer a complaint.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—About seven o'clock last night an unknown man was found in Hudson street in an apparently intoxicated condition and locked up at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house. A few minutes after the doorman discovered that he was dying. Dr. Armstrong, of the Central office, was called, but before he arrived the man was dead. The doctor is of the opinion that he died of apoplexy. The man is apparently about twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, no whiskers, slight sandy mustache, red curly hair, and wore a black sack coat, vest and pants, white linen shirt; quite muscular in build. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending January 30 shows that the weekly mean of the barometer was 29.866, the maximum, at nine o'clock P. M. of the 26th, being 30.208, and the minimum, at nine P. M. of January 24, 29.572, giving a range of 0.636. The thermometrical means for the same period was 37.58, but the extremes of temperature were remarkable. The maximum was attained at two P. M. of the 30th, and indicated 64 degrees, while the minimum, at five A. M. of the 26th, was 11 degrees, showing a variation of 43 degrees. Rain fell on the 29th, having a duration of six hours and forty minutes and a depth of 0.47 inches.

MYSTERIOUS AND DARING ROBBERY ON BROADWAY.

A Man's Room Entered—The Man Bucked and Gagged and Robbed of $10,000.

Last night about seven o'clock Mr. William Morey was seated in the suit of rooms of a friend on the southeast corner of Broadway and Prince street, awaiting the return of the proprietor, who had temporarily absented himself, when the door was unlocked from the outside, as he supposed by his friend. There was no light in the room beyond the dull rays thrown in through the window by the flickering street lamp, but this exhibited to his affrighted vision the forms of three men approaching towards the window where he sat with a large knife brandished over him. On arriving in front of him one of them raised the glittering blade and ordered him not to move, resist or give an alarm, or he would kill him. Mr. Morey, profiting by the recollections of Mr. Rogers' rashness in sacrificing his life by resistance, remained passive and permitted himself to be bucked and gagged. This work accomplished the ruffians put away the knife and coolly proceeded to strip Morey of his valuables. In an inside pocket they found a wallet containing $7,700, which they transferred to their own custody. Next they requested the loan of his valuable gold watch and chain. One of them admired a valuable solitaire diamond ring that sparkled in the gaslight; and, removing it from Morey's finger, tried it upon his own, and, as it exactly fitted, he concluded to let it remain in its new quarters. While these changes of property were being made, the third ruffian politely and with many apologies relieved poor Morey, who at this time was more dead than alive through fear, of a valuable diamond pin. Having secured everything of value about his person except his clothing, the thieves wished him a very good night, retired with their booty, relocked the door and carried off the keys. The facts of the robbery were soon after reported to the Central office by Mr. Morey, who remained bound for some time after the departure of the robbers before assistance arrived. As it was quite dark in the room he was unable to see more than the dim outline of the men, and therefore can give no description to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of this last outrage. The thieves were evidently well posted as to the means of entering the rooms, as well as Mr. Morey's habits, as they had duplicate keys of the doors and effected an easy entry. The detectives have been put upon the trail of the men, but the property is likely beyond their reach ere this.

BONDED WAREHOUSE BURGLARS.

Some time during Saturday night the cover over the coal hole in the sidewalk in front of the warehouse 13 Stone street, occupied by McMurray & Patterson, was forced open by a gang of burglars. The thieves then entered the cellar and basement, gaining access to the first and upper floors by forcing up the trap doors in the hatchway. Yesterday morning at an early hour the presence of burglars was discovered by the First ward police, who notified Captain Jameson, and Mr. Patterson was also called up to make an investigation. Captain Jameson, the occupant and several police officers then made a search through the warehouse, and finally succeeded in discovering Joseph Gross, aged twenty-eight; Henry Wilson, aged twenty-five, and Henry McCall, aged twenty-two, concealed among the goods on the second floor. Several cases had been broken into by the thieves in their search for silks, though they had not sufficient time to remove any of the goods. All three of the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday morning and held for trial without bail. They all declined to make any definite plea to the charge against them, except that it was not a burglary, only an attempt.