

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 295

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -THE CELEBRATED PLAY OF EAST LYONS. Matinee at 2.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, CURIOUSITIES, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. -Matinee daily. Performance every evening.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street. -THE HEIR AT LAW.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -THREE MONTHS OF THE SAVANNAH-RED GONNE AND WHITE WARRIOR, &c.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 56th street. -CHARLES O'MALLEY. Matinee at 2.
WAYLLEY THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway. -A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.
FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av. -COMEDY NEGRO-SAM. Matinee at 2.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23rd, between 5th and 6th avs. -Matinee at 2.-MARY WARNER. Evening-ENOCH ARDEN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. Matinee at 2.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-ROBINSON CRISOLE-HANNEY PARRY, &c. Matinee at 2.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.-KING KEN'S DAUGHTER, &c. Matinee.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -MR. E. L. DAVENPORT IN TWO PICTURES.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.-COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.-BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.-NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND PATRI CONCERT. Matinee at 2.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2.
STEAK'S HALL, 141 Eighth street, near Broadway.-BOHEMIA WIGWAG.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire Building, 23rd, and 5th st. -Open day and evening.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.-UNDER THE LAMP LIGHT.
FRENCH ORIENTAL CIRCUS, Williamsburg.-GYMNASTIC, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.-GROSS AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.-FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 23, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements as early an hour as possible. Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 22. The Duke de Montpensier is likely to obtain the throne of Spain. Spain was generally tranquil. Señor Orense, a Spanish republican legislator, was arrested. The clergy of the Irish Protestant Church were in a mood in Dublin. The French radical "reds" movement, although not very pointed in its object, appears likely to become dangerous to Napoleonism. French legislative Deputies will, it is said, move to repeal the law confiscating the property of the Orleans Princes. The insurrection against Austria, in Dalmatia, was suppressed by the military. An English newspaper blames the United States government for its action towards the steamship Hornet. By steamship at this port we have a mail report in interesting detail of our cable telegrams from Europe to the 12th of October.

Egypt.

The Empress of France reached Alexandria Thursday night from Constantinople.

Japan.

The Mikado is still at Jeddah. The drunken native who assaulted Sir Henry Parkes is to be arrested. A railroad and a mint are soon to be established, and the foreign system of education is being adopted.

Cuba.

Mail advices from Nassau state that the steamer Lillian, which sailed with an expeditionary force from Florida for Cuba, had been captured by the British gunboat Lapping and taken into Nassau, where she was released by the authorities under the ruling of the Attorney General that she could not legally be held.

Miscellaneous.

The Tennessee Legislature yesterday elected Henry Cooper to be United States Senator in place of Fowler, whose term expires in March, 1871. Ex-President Johnson was defeated, Cooper receiving 45 votes, and Johnson 21. It is believed in Washington that Cooper will be manipulated during his term by Johnson, as the two are intimate friends. It is now stated that Judge Johnson, Senator elect from Virginia, and Mr. Gibson, one of the Representatives elect, are still disqualified under the fourteenth amendment.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in New England yesterday morning, Boston, Worcester and several other towns in other portions of the Eastern States being shaken to such an extent that the people were greatly frightened, although not hurt.

The trial of the Cuban privateer was resumed yesterday and again adjourned, no important testimony being yet elicited. The crew of the vessel remain at their quarters in Wilmington.

The ex-officers of the revenue in Richmond, charged with counterfeiting tobacco stamps, were arraigned yesterday and held in \$10,000 each to appear. The District Attorney urged a high bail, on the ground that their accomplices were wealthy men, who would get them out if they had to pay \$20,000 to do it.

The internal revenue agents in Washington and Jackson counties, Fla., have been threatened so seriously by an armed mob, which, it is said, is led by a wealthy and influential citizen, that the supervisor has called for troops to protect the tax collectors.

Parties in Arkansas have for some time managed to defraud the revenue by having tobacco manufactured by Indians just outside the State border in Indian Territory. The Indians being exempt from taxation no revenue has heretofore been collected for this tobacco, and it is supposed that new legislation will be required in the matter.

Thomas Ewing, Sr., was taken suddenly ill in the Supreme Court Chamber at Washington yesterday, while somewhat excitedly arguing a case in which he had been counsel for twenty-five years. He fainted and was removed, the court adjourning on account of the untoward accident. His condition is now improved.

The Western members of Congress, it is stated are generally favorable to the removal of the Captiot out

West. A test vote is expected to take place on a proposition for an appropriation to erect new buildings for the State and War Departments.

Mr. Low, our new Minister to China, is expected in Washington soon. After receiving his instructions he will go to his post by way of Europe and Egypt, in order to consult Minister Burlingame on the way. It is understood that his orders are to enforce the Burlingame treaty strictly.

The Brooks trial was resumed in Philadelphia yesterday, and Mr. Brooks partially identified both the witnesses. Judge Ludlow said an important witness for the prosecution was missing, and he would request the State and United States authorities to assist in the search for him.

The private social scandal in Washington at present is in relation to young attaché of a foreign legation who has fallen deeply in love with an Octobron, with whom he has visited the theatre and promenade the streets undetected hitherto owing to her white complexion. She was discovered in the theatre, however, by the three colored men who were recently ejected from the dress circle on account of their color, and the young attaché in shame fled to New York.

A party of nine miners arrived at Fort Benton recently from a point in the British possessions 425 miles distant, having been compelled to leave by apprehensions of the Blackfeet Indians and the refusal of the British to sell them food.

Among the removals by Mayor Fox of Philadelphia, for political reasons, is High Constable Clark, who has been on the police force of that city for fifteen years.

The Rodman House in Rock Island, Ill., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000.

The California judicial election has resulted in favor generally of the Democratic candidates.

The City and Vicinity.

The strike of the machinists on the Erie Railroad continues only in order to enforce the reinstatement of the men discharged at Fort Jervis. A mass meeting was held in Jersey City yesterday, when it was partially agreed to again quit work, as they have done all along the line.

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Lettich, will leave pier 45 North river at one o'clock P. M. to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The National line steamship France, Captain O'Clock, will leave pier 47 North river at seven o'clock this morning for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Dumbreck, of the Anchor line, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-day for Glasgow, calling at London-derry to land passengers.

The steamship Teutonia, Captain Bahrends, will sail from Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Hamburg, calling at Plymouth (England) and Cherbourg. The mails for the German States will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Merrimack, Captain Weir, will leave pier 43 North river at three P. M. to-day for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro.

The Merchants' line steamship Crescent City, Captain Hildreth, will leave pier No. 12 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The stock market yesterday was heavy, lower and dull. Gold was active, rising to 131 1/2 and closing finally at 131 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

J. W. Barnes, of Washington; J. Simpson, of the United States Army, and Peter Pasé, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Campbell, of the United States Army; Major Deach, of Troy, and Dr. Braudreth, of Stog Sing, are at the Hoffman House.

Samuel Hamilton, of Maryland, and W. M. Randolph, of New Orleans, are at the New York Hotel.

William Hamersley, of Hartford; E. Hayes Trowbridge, Jr., of New Haven, and Oswald Youngblood, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

Major W. H. Lewis, of the United States Army; Major General Bragg, of New Orleans, and Colonel H. C. Whittier, chief of secret service, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Champions for 1872-General Grant and Chief Justice Chase.

General Grant, by the leaders, managers and masses of the republican party, as by unanimous consent, has been proclaimed their candidate for the succession. His management of the affairs of the nation so far has satisfied his party that he is the right man in the right place, and that, carefully and wisely considering the great questions of the day before acting upon them, he may be relied upon for a successful and popular administration. The platform of his inaugural negro suffrage, our foreign relations and the national debt has become the republican creed, and his liberal policy on Southern reconstruction will doubtless be endorsed by Congress, in view of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

The reconstruction of the ex-rebel States, therefore, may be considered as settled and negro suffrage as established throughout the Union. In the interval to 1872 the Cuban question will be settled, and, perhaps, the Mexican question. The Alabama claims, we apprehend, will remain unsettled, and whether the money question, including debt, taxes, internal and external, bonds, banks, currency, &c., will be put into a shape satisfactory to the country it is very doubtful. The work belongs to Congress, and Congress, upon the money question in all its details, is as full of divisions of opinion and confusion of ideas as were the builders of Babel. But whatever may be the deficiencies or blunders of Congress, we have every reason to believe that within his sphere General Grant will still maintain his present commanding position as the leader and champion of the republican party for another term.

What man, then, as the champion of the reconstructed democracy—for they will have to be reconstructed—will be most available against Grant in 1872? He cannot be found in the regular batch before the Tammany Convention in 1868. To take up, under the new order of things, either Seymour, Pendleton, Hendricks, Packer, Parker, or any other man identified with the old copperhead régime, will be only to repeat again the disastrous battles of 1850, '64, '66 and '68. The democracy will need a candidate whose record through the war identifies him with the great revolution established, and a man from the front rank of the defenders of the Union cause. The only available man for the party, in this view, is Chief Justice Chase. Since the late and suggestive defeats of Packer in Pennsylvania and Pendleton in Ohio some sensible Western democrats hitherto devoted to Pendleton recognize the necessity of a change of front under the banner of Chase.

Why not? It may be said that the antecedents of Mr. Chase are obnoxious to old line democrats and in conflict with the "time-honored principles" of the party. But this is all rubbish in the presence of the fixed facts that the distinguishing dogmas, principles and ideas of the democratic party as it was are all demolished, defunct, dead and done for, and that another general battle on these dead issues will be the dispersion and dissolution of the democracy, then, is Chase in opposition to Grant. Thus the two parties will be placed at once on something like equal ground as to the merits of their candidates. Grant will

have the glory of our greatest soldier; but Chase will have the reputation of a great statesman. Grant, we doubt not, will have the record of a good administration; but Chase will have the record of a great leader and long experience in our public affairs, and in a greater variety of responsible positions than Grant. If we point to the splendid victories of Grant over the rebellion, it may be said they were due first of all to the sinews of war supplied from the Treasury by the wisdom of Chase. The Parliament of Great Britain gave Wellington the credit of the overthrow of the first Napoleon, but Napoleon himself said he was overthrown by the money bags, or, in other words, by the Bank of England.

And yet again, if it is said of Grant that to him belongs the honor of establishing universal negro suffrage, it can be said of Chase that he was among the most active advocates of the negro's rights when Grant was learning the art of horsemanship at West Point. If it shall be urged that to Grant devolved the task of finishing the work of Southern reconstruction, it may be urged, too, that had not Chase been faithful to the great cause he might in the Supreme Court have thrown all this business into endless confusion. Thus it will be seen that with Chase against Grant the democracy will have a candidate who, upon his personal merits, qualifications, experience, character and public services, will be able to stand in the front rank, side by side with his great competitor, and competent to challenge a comparison.

There will, however, be no contest upon the personal merits and services of the two candidates if they are Grant and Chase. They will each be perfectly satisfactory, and both will be regarded as perfectly safe touching the national faith, the national honor and an honest and capable administration. Old things will be done away with, and all things will become new. Consequently, with Chase as their candidate, the democracy, placed in full rapport with the new dispensation as established in the constitution, will only have to fight the blunders of Congress on the great questions of the day, and here they may have advantages which, with the recovery on the new tack of the Southern balance of power, may give them the victory. Who can tell?

Earthquake Shocks in New England.

The mysterious convulsions of the earth which have during the past year spread destruction and fear over various parts of this Continent, beginning in Peru and extending to California, have spread further east. Elsewhere we publish the story of earthquake shocks experienced throughout New England at an early hour yesterday morning. Happily, so far as we can ascertain, the phenomenon was unaccompanied by those terrible scenes which have marked its visitations of other parts of the globe. In some places, however, the oscillation of the earth was violent, and although the shocks did not last beyond half a minute at any one point they were severe enough to frighten the pious Puritans almost out of their wits. Buildings shook to their foundations, doors and windows rattled, bells rang mysteriously and furniture danced about the apartments with as much liveliness and activity as if it had been set in motion by a first class spiritual medium, as doubtless it was, though not of the order of Yankee Spiritualists.

With no premonitory warning of the phenomenon, its sudden appearance naturally created no little consternation. And aside from all purely scientific speculations as to cause and effect, theories for which are most abundant and most unsatisfactory, is it not a subject for special remark and for grave consideration, that the elements which plunge our good Old Mother earth into such occasional fits of ague should have selected, at this particular time, New England for the scene of their convulsive manifestations? Need we feel surprise that, conscious of their innumerable sins, the people of Massachusetts quaked worse than the earthquake lest it should hurl them into the great hereafter, with their manifold crimes unexpiated, utterly destroying Boston, the Bunker Hill Monument and Faneuil Hall? We solemnly adjure New England to put on sackcloth and ashes, for who knows but that the earthquake of yesterday was sent to shake the descendants of the Puritans into a proper appreciation of their enormities, and to warn them of impending annihilation? And, being aware of the weakness of our Eastern friends, we beg them not to flatter themselves with the idea that in allowing their soil to quake nature designed to favor them especially.

PRIM GOES IN FOR A MONARCHY.

—Such is the meaning of the latest telegraph. Spain now knows what to make of the quondam republican leader. Prim was a "red," and a dangerous "red," until he got power. So Europe, so America regarded him. Prim is no exception to the general rule. Give a man power and he is no longer an enemy to order, especially if he has money. If the Spanish republicans cannot put down Prim, Prim must remain master of the situation—the Warwick, the king maker. Would it be wonderful if Prim placed himself on the Spanish throne?

BOLD, BUT DANGEROUS.—Philadelphia has a democratic Mayor.

Such a thing is at all times a luxury; but there are some cities that cannot afford such luxuries, and Philadelphia is, we believe, one of those. Her Mayor strikes out right and left, and is just howling in removing all the policemen that have been appointed by republican Mayors, his predecessors. We gently remind the Philadelphians that having gone through all that we have found it expensive, and recommend that the case of this Mayor be brought before the three Judges who removed all the other democrats from the city government.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

—It is said that the Emperor of China has refused to receive the Duke. Why, we know not. Japan has been wise. Courtesy is always politic. The Mikado has seen and entertained the Prince, and it is well to remember that the Duke of Edinburgh is the first European Prince who has looked upon the unveiled face of the sacred chief of Japan. We have, on the whole, more hope of Japan than we have of China. China is yet stupid and Japan is wide awake.

The Gold Ring Scandal—Latest Developments.

We have not yet seen the end of the gold ring scandal and frauds. Not only is the fire kept up on them by the party and opera bouffe press from partisan and malicious motives, but it seems the Grand Jury of New York is investigating the subject with a view of bringing, if possible, the conspirators to justice. It may be difficult to make the law reach those who were in the gold ring conspiracy; for they are cunning fellows, with plenty of means to fee the lawyers, and they may be able to say, as Daniel O'Connell once said, that there was no act of the legislature that a coach and six could not be driven through. But whatever may be the result we hope the Grand Jury will probe the matter to the bottom, as far as its power goes, for in that way we shall get by many facts, and be able, probably, to place the moral responsibility of this nefarious transaction on the guilty parties.

The greatest efforts have been made all through by the party and opera bouffe press inimical to the President to drag him into this gold job. After it has been made clear to every unprejudiced mind that he had no knowledge of the conspiracy, or part in it, directly or indirectly, and even after his enemies have been forced to admit that, he is assailed by innuendoes, and matters are raked up entirely unconnected with the transaction for the purpose of damaging him in the estimation of the public. For example, great stress is laid on the fact that he is the brother-in-law of Corbin, the arch schemer of the gold ring. A great deal is said, too, about General Grant having received certain presents from some rich individual citizens as an acknowledgment of his services to the country. Is the President to be held responsible for the acts of a man who by chance married his sister? The idea is absurd. We know honorable people who have near blood relations that are rascals. Yes, we know fathers of the most undoubted honor and highest respectability who have sons that are scoundrels. The fact of relationship with a bad man, and certainly of relationship by the mere accident of marriage, cannot involve any one in guilt. Then, as to General Grant receiving the present of a house, or anything else, from wealthy fellow citizens, in acknowledgment of his services to the country, what objection is there to that? He was a poor man, and had not a dollar to pay on the purchase of a home for his family before he became President. He had been too honest to use his high position and great power to make money at the time he was almost dictator, and when many of the leading public men were making fortunes. Men are not rewarded in this country in a pecuniary way by the government for great services to the public, as they are in other countries. Why, then, should not General Grant, whose services were the most exalted and beyond all value, accept a spontaneous gift from a grateful people? It is both mean and ridiculous to question his conduct or his motive in accepting a house, or anything else, from his fellow citizens.

The more we get at the facts about the gold ring the more apparent it is that the game all through was a confidence one, and just as much so as that which is practised at the notorious mock auctions. Corbin operated upon the strength of his relationship with the President, though the President knew nothing of what this man was doing. Corbin is a cunning and sly old lobby operator at Washington, and he knew there was a tower of strength in being able to say he was General Grant's brother-in-law. On this he gave, no doubt, some sly looks and winks to Fisk and Gould, and, perhaps, to others. He might even have gone further, as has been said, and have made positive assertions as to his influence. Fisk and Gould, who acknowledge they are speculators, were eager to seize hold of Corbin as a partner in their scheme, believing, no doubt, that he was the very man for the business. Wall street speculators often catch at smaller looking straws to make money or to save themselves. Corbin looked sly and portentous, from the brother-in-law point of view, and Fisk and Gould winked with satisfaction at the prospect before them. This is the secret and foundation of the gold cornering operation. It was, as has been said, a confidence game all through. Now these speculators are trying hard to bring in the Treasurer, General Butterfield, and Secretary Boutwell. They have apparently wormed round the easy good nature of the former and wove meshes about him, but there has not yet appeared any direct evidence to inculpate him. Nor has there appeared sufficient proof that the Secretary withheld at first the sale of gold to favor the bulls, or that he sold afterwards to favor the bears. As regards the selling of gold we know that he was ordered to do so by the President for the purpose of smashing the gold conspiracy. One thing we do know, and that is, the President is above suspicion in the matter. As to the rest, we hope there will be a searching examination into the whole affair, so that the guilty may be exposed and those that are innocent exculpated.

Dr. Boynton on the Giant.

Dr. Boynton, a geologist, gives the first report that sounds like the opinion of a man in any way an expert on the giant in gypsum recently unearthed near Syracuse. As the subject has no relation whatever to geology, perhaps a geologist is as fit a person as any other to give a fair opinion. The Doctor observes that the giant is cut from that loose sulphate of lime that when ground is called plaster of Paris, and notes that this material abounds in the neighborhood. Thence he infers that the statue was cut in that district. No doubt this is an argument that the subject of discussion was not brought to the place from far; but is it an argument that it was cut who could cut a statue from material so little tenacious that its own weight might tumble it to pieces? And is it not obvious that an object petrified in that neighborhood would partake of the character of the mineral abounding there, from the very fact that all the percolation and all the running water would be charged with that material? Is there in Syracuse any moulder of plaster casts for overgrown statuary? One of those gentlemen of Italian origin might give a better opinion of this giant than a geologist. Let the people who own the giant keep up the excitement and increase the price of admission.

The Last of Andy Johnson.

After a gallant fight in the Tennessee Legislature, Andy Johnson, as a candidate for the United States Senate, has been defeated by Henry Cooper, brother of Edmund Cooper, who was Mr. Johnson's private secretary in the White House. The decisive ballot stood—Henry Cooper 55, Andrew Johnson 51. Cooper, a member of the State Senate, is said to be an able and rising politician of the conservative school. We are disappointed in the result. We had hoped and expected the election of Andy Johnson, and we desired it because he was the very man wanted in the Senate at Washington to stir up the impeachment radicals, to expose their delinquencies and corruptions and to keep the fire up and the pot boiling.

But Andy has failed, and we have to lament his defeat. We lament it because, at his time of life, we fear it is the last of Johnson. He fell between two fires—between the remorseless radicals and the implacable ex-rebels who combined against him. On both sides the record of Johnson was used to defeat him. The radicals produced the record of his war with Congress and his impeachment; the ex-rebels flaunted his Tennessee record as Military Governor, his speeches to the negroes promising to be their Moses, and telling the rebels that they must take back seats; and his Washington record as a radical, including his reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the capture of Jeff Davis and the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Among the chivalry of the Tennessee Legislature this was the unpardonable offence, the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. No account was taken of the terrible excitement and consternation in Washington at the time, and the tremendous pressure upon Johnson against the conspirators in the Lincoln murder, and especially against Mrs. Surratt.

This is a strange ending of the political life of Johnson, considering his numberless pardons to rebels, beginning with his twenty thousand dollar schedule and ending in his final amnesty, which swept the whole board—Mason, Slidell, Jake Thompson, Jeff Davis and all. But all this did not suffice to atone for the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Yet Andy made a good fight, and would have won it but for the fourteen remorseless radicals dead set against him and dead set against Etheridge. There is some comfort in the defeat of Etheridge, for he has the reputation of nothing better than a bag of wind; but we regret the defeat of Johnson. We think it is the last of him as an active politician, and that he will probably retire upon his laurels to the shades of Greenville, make a new suit of clothes for himself and then write a book. He could get twenty thousand dollars for a book on the ups and downs, the ins and outs, the pipe layers and dead ducks, the kitchen cabinet, the lobby and the mysteries and miseries of his administration.

The Women in Convention at Providence.

If we may accept the view taken by Mrs. Stanton the women have already become a political quantity; for that lady said at the convention at Providence, on Thursday, that "the republican party is working to control the woman's suffrage movement." Now if this is true the women are already on the high road to success. Let them remember the glorious history of the Irish vote, the Southern vote, and, in fact, "solid votes" everywhere, and from such remembrance take heart for fresh effort. In the case of the Irish vote of our city, which was sure to determine the balance of popular will, it was only a difference between the parties which could give most for it. Democracy gave all the city offices, and always had the vote. So with the Southern vote. Democracy gave what the South demanded, and thus acquired a power it did not know how to use. If now, therefore, a great party is endeavoring to secure the women, and to be sure of their voices, and the other party will not be far behind it, and between these earnest bidders the women may make their own bargain, and get not only votes, but offices, too. As there are more women than men, of course, from the woman's vote the politicians can frame a most effective balance of power, and as it is a certain guarantee of illimitable prosperity for any party to secure the sweet voices of the ladies, we will, of course, presently have a party that will give votes in order to get them. We are not sure as to the final effect, but we do not believe that our civilization will suffer any loss by having introduced into public life that element of unselfish devotion which is woman's chief characteristic and the nation's greatest want.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF WITNESSES.

—Upon attempting to try the men accused in the case of the recent murder of a revenue officer at Philadelphia it was found that all the witnesses against them had disappeared. This is now the efficient means of defeating justice, and is resorted to by criminals of every grade in all our cities. If witnesses are not killed they are paid to go away, and the price of impunity in committing any offence is represented by the amount for which a witness can be induced to leave. Some legislation on this subject is necessary. Although the House of Detention system is open to much objection, it is ultimately true that society is more concerned in the punishment of crime than in the convenience of individuals, and we must enforce that system if no better can be found.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIBULATION.

—Webb, recently from Brazil, England, France, and those parts, proposes to vindicate himself in the papers. This is a serious business for the public patience. Webb, it seems, is accused of something by somebody in regard to a ship. It happened when he was Minister. His first answering shot is in three columns. How many shots are there to be, and how many ship grievances happened in his time? Cannot we contract to have the whole thing at once, or will he be vindicating himself at odd times for twenty years to come? We propose that the government send him away again as minister to prevent the calamity of his vindicating reminiscences. Get rid of him at once.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS NOT INDICTED.

—The Grand Jury came into court yesterday morning with the usual batch of indictments for minor offences, but, contrary to general expectations, they presented no indictment against Fisk, Gould, Corbin, or any other of the gold combination of speculators.

Western River Improvements.

A river improvement convention has just been held at Portage City, Wis., at which the subject was discussed of opening a canal communication between the Mississippi and the lakes by way of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, which, it is estimated, can be done at a cost of four millions. The object is to enable the Mississippi steamboats to carry the heavy products of the Northwest directly to the lakes and there tranship them. The project appears to be practicable, and although if carried out it may injure the Erie Canal business somewhat, it is not objectionable for one reason, because by turning the trade of the Northwest into the great channel of the St. Lawrence it will give a new impetus to the annexation of Canada. When the river St. Lawrence comes to be the outlet of our Western productions the territory through which it runs must very soon become a portion of our domain.

The project also seems quite practicable; but then the convention made a mistake when it looked to the general government for aid. The government is already too heavily burdened with debt, and this is not a time to ask for any assistance for measures like this. Such is the opinion already expressed by President Grant. Moreover, if there be any good in the proposed enterprise it will accrue to the States which have suggested it, and surely they have abundant means at their command to carry it through. At least four States of the Northwest will be directly benefited by the success of the plan—Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota—to say nothing of the States on the banks of the Mississippi further south. "God helps those who help themselves" is a good old Greek proverb. Let the young and vigorous Northwest take this matter in their own hands, and there is no reason to believe that they will not succeed. The government has done enough for public enterprise in pushing the Pacific Railroad through to our far western boundaries.

Railroad Conventions.

There appears to be a remarkable stir among the railroad men just now. It is not the stockholders nor the directors who are engaged in the present movement, but the employes of the roads. In Baltimore a convention of locomotive engineers is in session; a railroad conductors' convention is sitting in Columbus, Ohio, and in Philadelphia a meeting of railroad clerks for the purpose of forming a mutual insurance association. At this meeting it was decided to hold a convention in Chicago next April. Representatives from nearly all the principal railroads in the United States were present at these several meetings, showing that a unity of purpose exists among the different branches of employed labor, engineers, conductors and clerks. The railroad interest throughout the country has become a very potent one. There is no element in our progress which exercises more power in regulating the amount of comfort and convenience which the people expect to enjoy; for every one travels in our days, and the safety of the traveller is in the hands of the railroad companies. Hence the management of the railroads becomes a vital question. That gross carelessness and indifference to human life are in many cases the rule there are numerous agonizing examples to prove. We do not observe that this question has occupied much attention in the meetings referred to, except among the engineers, who recommended the excellent rule that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks should be observed by their order, recognizing thereby that some of the disastrous accidents on railroads occur from the spirituous condition of the engineer.

Referring to the Mast Hope calamity on the Erie road, they decreed that the accident occurred because the engineer had been running two successive nights without sleep, and was unable to resist the tendency to sleep to which he succumbed. Who is responsible for this except the managers of the road who enforce such excessive labor from their employes? It is the old story in railroad management, of economy versus human life. If this be true—and no doubt these engineers know what they are talking about—it would seem that it is not the unfortunate engineer who is in fault, but the directors or the superintendent who imposed this severe duty upon him. The time has evidently come when Congress must take this great growing railroad power under its direction. It is authorized to do so by the right vested in it to regulate commerce not only with foreign States, but between the States of the Union. The telegraph system and the railroads must eventually come under the control of the government if the people are to derive the benefits accruing from them—danger to life and limb on the one hand and fraudulent imposition on the other.

A RECONCILIATION.

—It is rumored that Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, and Victor Emanuel, the King of Italy, are likely, on an early day, to have an interview. This means that Solferino and Magenta are about to be forgiven, if not forgotten. It is a fact that the Crown Prince of Prussia has arrived in Vienna and that he has been warmly received by Francis Joseph. This is proof positive that Sadowa is forgiven, if not forgotten. All this is well. It proves that the monarchs of Europe begin to understand the nineteenth century. We cannot have wars on dead issues. Let the dead past bury its dead. It is best to live in and with the living present.

BUTLER AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

—General Butler never neglects the great main point of "keeping himself before the people," and as he always comes out to some purpose and gratifies popular taste by some exhibition of intellectual brilliancy, whether it be in only telling a little story of his personal history or in coaching a supercilious lance in the Byron controversy, he is always heard from with pleasure. His last point for the public is made in a little note in which he deprecates the amount of attention that the reporters give him. He says that if he noticed all the stories they tell he could have no time for "any reputable employment." We are sorry to hear this, for we cannot remember anything ever said in the papers about the General upon which he has not bestowed some notice of just this sort, and, therefore, we are afraid that the time he devotes to "reputable employment" is less than is proper for a gentleman of his accomplishments.