NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FABIAN THE SERF—THE TERRIBLE TINKER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN AND WIFE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—ELIZABETH.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—NYMPHS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA—NORMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—ALADDIN—THE BLIND BEGGARS—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MAN AND WIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 806 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON—LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MR. DE CORDOVA ON YOUNG AMERICA IN THE SUMMER VACATION.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS—COAL HEAVER'S REVENGE, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

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

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, November 6, 1870.

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ALLEN AND GALLAGHER had their fight near St. Louis yesterday, and Allen whipped Gallagher as easily as Mace whipped Allen last spring in New Orleans. These bruisers must bend to science after all.

WALL STREET.—The recent decline in gold has started a general speculative movement in Wall street and the activity of the Stock Exchange is daily increasing. The winter months promise a lively campaign between the "bulls" and "bears."

THE DETAILS OF THE WRECK OF THE VARUNA, as they reach us, contain some unusual elements of horror even in shipwreck. The passengers were drowned in their staterooms, being caged, as it were, by the waves bursting in the cabin doors. The captain and a number of the crew, while escaping in their boat, were caught foul of the rigging and went down helplessly with the ship. The second mate and four men escaped after dreadful sufferings.

"THICKER THAN THE LEAVES IN VALLOMBROSA"—The diamonds and other precious gems reported to have been recently found on "Afric's burning sand." We hope none of our enterprising American adventurers will be found "burning their fingers" in efforts to enrich themselves from this enchanting source.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The troops in France continue making strategic manœuvres, not yet having been officially notified of the pending truce. It is even stated that desultory firing goes on around the fortifications of the city. At Orleans the Prussians are concentrating and the French at Tours are preparing to attack them. The forces at Dijon are being heavily reinforced and continue their movements towards Lyons. These movements will all doubtless cease as soon as a notification of the pending armistice has been received by the commanding generals; but in the meantime it is their duty to put their forces into as comfortable and secure quarters as possible. The evidences of internal trouble among the French people multiply daily. Lyons and Marseilles are said to be on the eve of revolt; Paris, although now quiet, is seething with revolutionary spirits, and the people throughout the provinces are sullen and angry.

The Armistice—The Possible Peace Terms—European Reconstruction.

In nothing is the demoralized condition of France so unmistakably revealed as in the uncertainty which seems to prevail regarding the armistice. While we write it is difficult to say how far France has agreed to an armistice. We have no positive statement that the Tours government is not in accord with the government inside the walls of the beleaguered capital; but we lack positive statement on the other side. It is undeniable that the government in Paris has accepted the proposal of Bismarck and signed the agreement. If the Tours government will not follow their brethren of Paris—if Lyons and Marseilles and the other more southern centres prove to be equally unreasonable, then we shall have a state of things almost, if not entirely, unparalleled in the history of any people.

We are not willing to believe that France will be so foolish and blind to her own interests as many people think she is. It is surely more than possible that Tours will follow Paris, that Lyons and Marseilles will follow Tours, and that thus France will make possible a general election—the one thing which can save her from absolute and unqualified disgrace. If it should happen that France in this particular instance is not Paris, then General Trochu, backed up by the King of Prussia and his skilful henchman, Count Bismarck, must proclaim himself Dictator, and so do for France what France seems utterly unable to do for herself. Many of the facts of the moment point to this necessity; but we are most unwilling to believe that the armistice is not to be an accepted fact all over France.

Taking it for granted that the armistice has been agreed to and that France in all her borders agrees to it and does her duty in the premises, the next question to be considered is the terms of peace. A generally accepted armistice, of course, means that the French people will, within twenty-five days, elect a Constituent Assembly and delegate to that Assembly the right and the power to act in their name. The Constituent Assembly may elect a President and proclaim a republic, they may recall the Emperor, they may restore the House of Orleans; but their principal business will, after all, be to arrange with Prussia a treaty of peace. What terms will Prussia offer? Will she insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine? Will she only insist on the permanent occupation of Strasbourg and the destruction of Metz and every other fortified place in the two occupied provinces? Will she Germanize Alsace and Lorraine and hand them over to Baden? Is it possible that the French people, as one has hinted, will be induced to elect to the throne of St. Louis the present King of Belgium, France thus obtaining Belgium as compensation for Alsace and Lorraine? All these are possibilities. Some of them, however, are possibilities barely. Others of them reach almost to the region of the probable. We are willing to give up the Belgian possibility, for the simple reason that neither the Belgian King nor the Belgian people will fling away the certain for the uncertain—their independent existence for absorption. We are willing to give up the Baden idea, for the reason that Prussia will not do anything to aggrandize South Germany or encourage the Southern States to hinder national unity. Baden, so enlarged, would feel her semi-national importance, and with Wurtemburg and Bavaria and Hesse she might make Southern Germany dangerously strong. Bismarck is not the man to create troubles for himself or obstructions to his own policy. The presumption to-day is that Bismarck will draw his line with sufficient skill, and that he will speak with so much authority, that the best parts of Alsace and Lorraine will have no choice but exchange French for Prussian allegiance. It is not our opinion that, if France has the common sense to keep herself out of chaos, Prussia will interfere with her choice of a government. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the elections, in any event, will take place under Prussian influence, and that, therefore, they will be in favor of monarchy. It is as little to be forgotten that General Trochu, who is the man of the hour, the master of the situation, and who, in spite of a republican protestation which we print to-day, is an Orleanist at heart. General Ney once left Paris to bring back the First Napoleon in a cage of iron; but when the General met his former master he bowed the knee and gave him his sword. General Monk was the trusted soldier of the English Commonwealth; but General Monk used his mighty influence to bring back Charles Stuart to the throne of his ancestors. General Trochu is not a better man than was the good Lafayette; but even Lafayette restored a monarchy in France. Everything depends on the French people themselves. If they act as one man in favor of a republic it is not our opinion that Trochu will betray them; but if they do not reveal more magnanimity than they have shown since this war commenced Trochu may save France by restoring the house of Orleans. In M. Thiers he will have a powerful helper.

The settlement of this contest between France and Germany will raise questions of serious import—of so serious import as to make the reconstruction of Europe a necessity. A congress may be considered certain. It is not France alone that will feel dissatisfied. There is a big trouble in Italy. Wisely or unwisely, the Pope has refused to have any dealings with the Italian government. His protest is already before the world, and the Catholic populations of all lands, in the New World as well as in the Old, are in hearty sympathy with the Holy Father. In the triumph of Prussian arms and the unification of Germany Austria sees a danger from which she knows not how to escape. She knows well that if Prussia carries her point her ten or twelve millions of German subjects will be growing impatient of her yoke. It is not otherwise—it is worse, if possible—with Russia. Russia has German provinces which will seek to be incorporated with Fatherland; and Russia has, besides, her ambition, which she will seek to satisfy, and her wrongs, which she will seek to avenge. The Sultan trembles already for his throne, and the last hours of Mohammedan authority in Europe, in the estimation of many thinking people, have arrived. The rectification of frontiers is now a practical and imperious necessity. What is to be the new arrangement, and how is it to be brought about? Is Austria to be humbled still more? Is Russia to march to Constantinople? Is the Turk to be sent back to his native wilds? Is Great Britain to become mistress of Egypt? After her war with France is ended is Prussia to fight with Austria once more, or is she to fight with her mighty Northern neighbor? A congress may not settle all these questions, but the first European congress will have to think of them and do its best to smooth them down. A general uprise of the peoples may surprise and baffle the plans and defeat the prospects of the monarchies. In any case we cannot say that peace concluded between France and Prussia will imply the permanent peace of Europe. Looking at all the possibilities and probabilities of the European situation, we feel that in this free, wide-spreading, rich American land our lines have fallen in pleasant places.

Our Approaching Election—Law, Order and an Honest Vote.

The republicans assure us that in this city we are going to have an honest election, and law and order, too, through the enforcement of the city registration law and the new election laws of Congress. The Republican State Committee, however, advise what they apparently consider the necessity of a vigilant look-out for "frauds of every description" in all the other cities, towns and parts of the State where there is no registration law. This committee say that, "having been foiled in their attempts to repeat the gigantic frauds hitherto practised in the city of New York, the corruptionists of Tammany Hall have now turned their attention to places outside the city, and will make a bold and desperate attempt to carry the election by the corrupt use of money, the colonization of repeaters and the employment of fraudulent naturalization papers distributed broadcast throughout the State;" and the committee further say that they have facts which confirm this information.

This charge, however, like all the other partisan charges on both sides on the verge of a political election, must be taken with a liberal allowance of salt. From present indications the Tammany democracy will hardly be shaken in the city and will hold their ground throughout the State. It requires a great national issue and a general revival among the republicans of the country districts to bring them all out. They have raised a tremendous excitement in the city, and in the hope of some valuable assistance from "the Young Democracy" they are working here like beavers; but the "Young Democracy" are very uncertain and have been, day by day, growing

Small by degrees and beautifully less,

while the Tammany republicans are evidently going for Hoffman and Hall. Nor does it appear that "the great commotion" in this city has caused any very hopeful revival among the republicans of the interior and distant borders of the State. They have been so disheartened and demoralized for the last two or three years that it will probably take still another year or two to get them all into line again. Fenton and his faction could not be expected to work with any great zeal just yet for Thomas Murphy; we are rather apprehensive that in his behalf they are very lukewarm, though he is a good fellow and a generous boy from "the ould sod." In short, looking at the results of the October elections, we look for a short State vote and a decided democratic victory, as usual on a short vote, in our November election; and whether Hoffman is re-elected by fifty, sixty or seventy-five thousand majority, it will make no material difference. We expect that he will substantially hold his own, and that his party will still hold both branches of the Legislature and gain several members of Congress. We expect these results, too, more from republican apathy in the State than from democratic activity. Tammany has the inside track, and her supporters are encouraged and confident; the republicans of the State are still disheartened by their defeats since 1867, and lack the spirit required for success. With another campaign or two under the active leadership of General Grant they may recover their lost ground; but the task is evidently too heavy for a single fight under General Woodford, though he fights like a veteran soldier of the Plains for the scalps of the "big Indians."

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—If even an approaching election supplies no excuse for the bad manners of the party press, none can ever be found for the obtrusion of politics in the pulpit. Yet last Sunday and Sunday before last several preachers so far forgot the duties of their sacred office as to pollute the temples of worship by violent partisan harangues. No such harangues should ever be made from the pulpit. Especially now, when political placards cover the walls of our city and the streets are filled with political processions, and nothing is talked about in clubs and public meetings or written about in the newspapers except politics during the entire week, it is a relief on the Sabbath to escape for one day from all this din and confusion. But the political parsons deprive their hearers of this delightful relief. Why cant't they let us have at least a single day of rest? Have religious themes lost all their interest and importance? Why should professed ministers of religion be so engrossed with the most trivial and evanescent excitements of time as to lose sight of eternity? If they deem it no longer worth while to preach the Gospel let them turn political stump speakers, but not in the pulpit.

THE PECK-WILSON DIVORCE CASE now before Judge Jones is a nice family story to come before the public. Peck wanted money, and his mother agreed to let him have $30,000 if he would get rid of his wife. Then his wife, in order that he might get the $30,000, agreed to make no plea against a divorce, provided that he would marry her again. So as it stood it was a nice conspiracy to cheat the elderly Mrs. Peck, who deserved to be cheated. But Peck being free did not feel like resuming his chains again, and hence the litigation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY DAVIS has issued very full and explicit directions to the supervisors under the new election law. It will be seen that the old plan of counting out legally elected candidates is effectually embargoed, as well as the more ordinary plan of repeating at the polls.

The Chaotic Condition of France.

The condition of France outside of Paris is uncertain and dangerous. In such large cities as Marseilles and Lyons and the other seats of manufacture, where the people—the *ouvriers*—form a powerful element, there appears to be a disposition to dispute the authority of the provisional government at Paris and to disregard the government at Tours. An independent spirit has grown up in the manufacturing cities, involving a strong opposition to centralization of power in the existing government at Paris. At Grenoble, Nimes, Toulouse and other places demonstrations hostile to the provisional government have been made. The announcement of an armistice does not seem to soothe the excited temper of the people in the outside cities. On the contrary, they are reported to be greatly inflamed by the news; from all which we conclude that France is in a very unhealthy condition just now; that, so far from there being any unity upon the question of a republic, there really exists throughout the whole country a tendency to disintegration, which looks about as like the establishment of a variety of republics, such as Italy witnessed after the Roman empire was demolished, as it does the consolidation of France under one republican government. It is evident that the people of the manufacturing cities must approach the election of members to the Constituent Assembly in a better spirit than is now said to exist if the armistice just proclaimed and the peace which is almost certain to follow the cessation of hostilities is to result in the establishment of any permanent government for France. Affairs, even in this crisis, look chaotic—a crisis upon which hinges the future of the country, because whether peace or war be the decision of the new Parliament about to be elected by the people, and which is to assemble on the 15th of the present month, there is really no promise of unity in the selection of a new form of government which can guarantee to France a permanency of prosperity or even a prospective restoration to her former prestige among the nations of Europe.

Dress Fashions from the Antipodes.

The social demoralization and domestic disturbances which have been produced on the Continent of Europe by the war, combined with the "nothing to wear" necessities which the pauperizations of the great struggle have forced on the people of Paris, have resulted in a temporary interruption of our special weekly dress fashions letter. We have had no despatch from our correspondent by the two latest Cunard steamships. The cause has been, most likely, a lack of material. Paris is completely confused and vests itself, so far as the inhabitants may have a good supply of clothing, very probably after the style of Bryan O'Lynn, with the wrong side of its coat turned out and the skirt tails tied round the neck. Distressed humanity is hardly ever permitted to languish for any great length of time. The "checks and balances" of the globe tend to make things square at any one particular point of difficulty. In our present dress fashions news emergency Australasia, the antipodes, comes to the relief of New York. Paris, in its mental and physical decay, is likely to be superseded by the active mind and inventive genius of the free settlers who cultivate the territory of the aboriginals. By the Australian mail, just to hand, we received the description of a grand costume which was worn by the Mayoress of Melbourne at a recent municipal entertainment in that city. It was an original, brilliant and most artistic combination of clothing material, trimmings and ornamentation. Almost all the countries of the Old World had contributed something to the make-up. The lady appeared in the room a brilliant, yet homogeneous, graceful and patronizing cosmopolitan—a friend to both foreign and home industry. The description of her costume, which we publish to-day, may well console the fair ladies of New York for the absence of our Paris letter, for in this Australasian toilet were blended the germs and points of ideas for the newest and grandest sort of combinations by our *modistes*. Van Dieman was, as may be seen by his portrait, a very graceful fellow, indeed. May the children of his land of discovery continue to flourish in an earthly glory which is equalled only by the plumage of their own parrots and macaws!

BAZAINE'S DEFENCE.—It is stated that Marshal Bazaine has published a defence of his conduct at Metz, justifying himself for having surrendered that fortress and his large army to the Prussians. Perhaps all details of that military disaster are unnecessary in view of the fact which Bazaine states, that not only was he beset by the gaunt spectre of famine, daily towering over and sweeping into the shadow of death the army, the garrison and the citizens of the beleagured town, but that affairs had reached a point rendering it impossible to cut his way out, because he had no horses to move his artillery, and his cavalry were all dismounted and, therefore, for that service, worthless. Wherefore? Because the artillery and cavalry horses were already eaten up, in lieu of any other food, by the starving people. In such a strait what could the Marshal do? It has been said before that Bazaine capitulated to hunger and not to the Prussians. It is evident, if the facts urged in his defence are true as reported, and there is as yet no substantial reason to doubt them, that the charges of treachery officially made by Gambetta, and scattered abroad by the French press, may prove to be but hasty and cruel slanders.

NEW CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The President has directed that a census be taken of Philadelphia. The cause alleged is that in consequence of the absence throughout the summer of thousands of citizens the population of the city was not fairly ascertained.

WESTERN "ROAD AGENTS," finding robbing mail coaches becoming monotonous and unprofitable, concluded to vary their occupation, and accordingly have turned their attention to nobler and more exciting game. Yesterday morning the eastward bound passenger train on the Central Pacific Railroad was stopped by a gang of eight masked men, near the town of Reno, the express car broken open and rifled of $41,000 in gold coin, with which the robbers escaped to the mountains. This is the most successful exploit of the road agents since the days of the noted bandit Joaquin, in the flush times of California.

The American Exodus from Paris—A Caravan by the Camps to Versailles.

By special cable telegram from London we have an ample verbatim report of the circumstances which attended the exodus of the American residents from Paris, and of the after-journey of the members of the liberated company to Versailles. It was an unusually exciting occasion; joyous, yet melancholy withal. Our fellow citizens, ladies as well as gentlemen, were aroused from their slumbers before daybreak and duly mustered for the march. Carriages were hired and a goodly caravan line organized. The weather was cold and gloomy. It was in suitable contrast with the mournful surroundings. Soldiers lined the sidewalks and crowded the streets. The butchers were serving out their morning rations to a hungry populace. Joy appeared to have been banished from Paris; want, bewilderment and dismay reigned supreme. The members of the exiled party were under the heavy guns of the defence and observed the grim stand to-arms attitude of the French gunners. Having "shaken the dust from their feet," our countrymen hoisted a neutral flag on each of the different carriages and proceeded; the struggling penant still "looking back" towards a city of former hopes; a place of many friendships and regrets. Clearing the barriers, and having journeyed some few miles, the Americans observed the spiked helmets of the Prussians. Here they came up to a barrier thrown across the road. It was mounted with two guns. This fact assured them that the controlling power of the Prussians stood there; that the heart of France was ligatured; that a fiery cincture was consuming her strength. A Prussian officer met the Americans. He was instructed by Bismarck. It is, consequently, useless to repeat that he was calm, methodical, strict, accurate and gentlemanly. Passports and papers were examined, names registered and a written assurance that no letters were being carried out exacted from each of the travellers. Assured at all points the German officer retired. The Americans proceeded. The journey to Versailles was replete with incident. There were a runaway team and terrified ladies, carriage mending by the roadside, a breakfast of cheese and beer, the cutting of memorial sticks, a deluge of rain, thousands of soldiers, with Versailles in the distance before the eyes of a hungry, wet and fatigued and travel-soiled party. Versailles was reached by nightfall. Here there was kind reception, repairing of damages, dinner, light and chit-chat, with the delight of the remembrance of dangers past. The members of this American party from Paris, of whom many names are given in our special despatch, will have a "good deal to talk about" beneath their own "vine and fig tree," in home and happy land.

THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN DAMASCUS has been revived, and fears are entertained that it will culminate in another massacre. Christianity has met with opposition in every age, from the birth of Christ down to this nineteenth century. But the Gospel and the other civilizing elements that go hand in hand with it have been gradually gaining ground throughout the world, and though ignorant barbarians and fanatics may add to the "roll of honor" of the Christian martyrs of ancient and modern times, civilization and Christianity will be universally triumphant in the end. These reports of persecution and impending massacre, while they awaken our sympathy for those who are oppressed, should also make us thankful that here in the United States perfect religious liberty is enjoyed.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION—A WESTERN MOVEMENT.—The Governors of the Northwestern States have issued a call for a national convention to discuss the general subject of immigration and the propriety of transferring the interests of immigrants from the authority of the several States to that of the general government until they shall arrive in the States in which they desire to settle. The idea is to protect the immigrants against the frauds and abuses of certain sharpers. When foreigners are invited to our shores all possible protection should be given them. Mr. Grinnell organized an excellent system by which the necessary inspection by Custom House officials was speedily attended to, and immigrants arriving in New York were not subjected to delay as they had been in former years. A similar system at the other principal seaports would increase the comfort of incoming foreigners. If the general government should accept the responsibility of sending them to the different States and Territories it would no doubt be very agreeable to the immigrants. The Secretary of the Interior has promised to co-operate with the Governors who have called the convention.

A LUCKY ESCAPE FOR THE DEMOCRACY—When Governor Hoffman saved his life on Friday by leaping from a wagon, the horses of which had come in contact with the fire telegraph wire on the Tenth avenue, near 155th street, and were furiously running away. In view of the auspicious escape, it is very probable that the Governor will reach Albany safely by steam after the next election.

A DRUNKEN FELLOW in Dawson, Ga., became involved in a controversy with the doorkeeper of a circus yesterday and proposed to shoot him. Upon being remonstrated with he became insulted, and, determining to wipe out the insult with blood, opened fire on the gathered crowd. He was joined by two other desperadoes, and the sum total of their moment's work was the killing of one man, who was not even interested in the fracas and who was sitting inside the circus with his child in his arms, and the wounding of a lady. All of which resulted from the insane custom too prevalent in the South of carrying concealed weapons and of resenting imaginary insults with murder.

MAYOR HALL'S VINDICATION.—Mayor Hall delivered an address at the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Central Brennan Association. By facts, figures and data, together with sketches of the personal character of his appointees upon the different departments under the new Charter, he presented a triumphant vindication of the policy that has actuated his administration of the affairs of the city government.

Secretary Cox's Resignation—A Sad Case for Cox.

As the real causes of General Cox's resignation of his place in the Cabinet are coming to light the causes so industriously circulated in his behalf, and, we fear, through his assistance, begin to appear as shallow pretences. His side of the story, however, was rather lame from the first, and now that the other side is presented General Cox is completely demolished. His justification condemned the President. The Secretary wished to introduce a great reform in his department in stopping the usual party assessments for campaign purposes levied upon the party office-holders. Failing to carry out this reform, as he would have it understood, he resigned his position. His friends and admirers applauded this act as an act of heroism worthy the good old virtuous days of the republic. Unfortunately, however, for Cox, there was the other side of the story, and, as suggested from Washington in yesterday's HERALD, we must repeat that it demolishes Cox.

The trouble resulting in his retirement was not those party assessments upon the clerks of his department, but the famous McGarrahan land claim. This claim, involving lands in California to the alleged value of four or five millions of dollars, more or less, was, and is, in contest between two parties working for the possession of those lands. It is a long story; but it appears that General Cox, as Secretary of the Interior, was anxious and apparently resolved to decide this claim in favor of one of the parties, and would have so decided but for the peremptory instructions from the President to keep the case open for the reconsideration of Congress. Here we have a sufficient cause for the virtuous indignation of General Cox and a satisfactory vindication of the President in accepting his resignation. Here, too, we might rest the case but for the intervention of the two ladies of the Cabinet circle directly concerned in this official "onpleasantness." Mrs. General Cox, it appears, enclosed to Mrs. General Grant, anonymously, a newspaper article bearing rather sharply upon the President touching Cox's resignation; but it seems that the monogram on the envelope betrayed Mrs. Cox, and that accordingly she received the envelope and enclosure back from the White House with the compliments of Mrs. General Grant.

This is one of those little incidents which so frequently in high official circles affect the fortunes of Cabinets, parties and dynasties; but the advantage of Mrs. Grant in this case is as decisive as that of the General. In conclusion, it is unfortunate for General Cox that he tried unfairly to turn his resignation to the prejudice of the President, when the facts in the case, upon which the President was silent, were conclusive against his Secretary.

The Mormons.

Brigham Young is troubled in consequence of the gradual decline of his absolute authority in Utah. So is his Holiness the Pope at the loss of his temporal power in the Peninsula. Both these heads of the Church have been pronounced infallible; but now neither has any longer that undisputed sway in his dominions which each respectively held so long. It is only a few weeks since the regular semi-annual Conference of the Saints met and adjourned as usual. But Brigham summoned all the faithful to assemble in the Tabernacle a week ago in special council. The saints were getting too worldly, he said, and they needed some more spiritual instruction. Perhaps Brigham Young had a new revelation to communicate privately to the bishops. If so, was it to resist the authority of the United States government in Utah, or to quietly and sensibly submit to it? The policy of the federal officials bothers him. The recent decisions of Chief Justice McKean have deprived the Mormon courts of much of the jurisdiction they have heretofore assumed. The Governor firmly refused to permit the annual muster of the Mormon militia under the Mormon commander. Some of the city authorities have been on trial before the federal court for destroying all the valuable stock in a Gentile liquor store, and the jury have rendered a verdict of over fifty-nine thousand dollars—three times the value of the stock destroyed—in favor of the proprietor. The reformers who have seceded from the Church are seriously undermining Brigham's influence among the saints. The Methodist and Episcopalian missions have already accomplished much in the way of dispelling superstitions. The mines are attracting crowds of Gentiles, and the railroad affords facilities for convenient communication with the outer world. All these things trouble Brigham Young, who feels gliding from his grasp the power he wielded once not so wisely as so well.

BAD MANNERS OF THE PARTY PRESS.—The bad manners of the party press are always offensive enough, and about a week or so before an election they usually become intolerable. This year, however, we were so agreeably surprised at the exceptional absence of the flood of billingsgate which the political almanac had taught us to "look out for about this time" that we could not refrain from complimenting the party press on a decided improvement in its manners. But we had scarcely uttered a word of premature praise before it was utterly forfeited by a sudden outburst of all the fiercest and vilest expletives that form the vocabulary of abuse. The conductors of the party press began, as if by mutual concert, to fling their heaviest brickbats and their rottenest eggs at each others' heads. We must, therefore, take back the compliments which we were ready to bestow on them, and express our deep regret that, instead of being a mentor and moralizer of the public, the party press is its shameless demoralizer.

PIERS AND DOCKS AND WASHINGTON MARKET.—The Commissioners of Piers and Docks, at their late meeting, had a good deal of business before them—various suggestions as to the removal of obstructions in the North river and the improvement of various piers from West 155th street down to Thirty-eighth street. But the most important suggestion of all was the removal of that detestable nuisance known as West Washington Market. This wretched excrescence upon the water front of the North river has been little better than a pest hole for many years. Washington Market itself is a disgrace to the city, and why it should be tolerated so long is a wonder. But West