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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY. CAVALIERS AND BROTHERS—SEE RAY—REND OF LINDS.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Friday, February 3, 1871.

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IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE TO HARMONIZE the republican factions in this city. Even Greeley, who had great experience at peacemaking during the rebellion, has failed in repeated efforts to secure good will among the men of the General Committee, and was rather ungently handled for his pains at the meeting last evening. "Let us have peace" seems to be as substantial a motto for the republicans now as it was during the Grant campaign.

"EMOTIONAL INSANITY" is not duly appreciated in Cleveland. Dr. Galentine, who some three months ago slew his wife's paramour, was convicted of manslaughter and yesterday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Perhaps they take a business view of this matter out West, and consider emotional insanity as interfering seriously with the divorce trade of that section.

THE POOR CHINAMAN, who has been trying to make an honest living in Massachusetts and New Jersey on very low wages, is solemnly warned by legislative preliminaries at Albany against invading the rights and perquisites of New York workmen. A bill making the importation of coolie laborers a penal offence has been introduced by Senator Tweed at the request of his constituents among the workmen, the astute Boss himself personally disclaiming any favorable disposition toward its passage.

WHO CAN SOLVE THE MYSTERY of the young Williamsburg vampire, who goes about with a pocket-knife assailing and cutting ladies on the street? His exploits seem to have frightened the bewitching creatures of that suburb so that they won't go out without an escort. Of course our detective police will never be able to ferret out the mystery, and we would suggest that some brave hearted, strong nerved girl over there, who can trust to a quick eye and a steady wrist, tackle a couple of pistols about her waist and take a sharp knife in each hand, and attend at a respectful distance by a small squad of policemen, lay for this new dragon and attack him as St. George did the old one. We venture to say the mystery would then be solved in a trice, and the girl would be a heroine of unending fame.

THEY HAVE HAD a genuine dilettante sensation at the "Hob," which meaneth the city of the Puritans, Boston. The contents of the chateau of a well known connoisseur in fine arts, a late Mr. Deacon—whose name, for the sake of euphony and patois à la Française, is to be pronounced "De Con"—have been sold under the order of executors and the hammer of an auctioneer. The details will be found in another column. It will be interesting to our "gatherers of unconsidered trifles" in foreign parts to learn the value attached to those trifles when transplanted to American soil.

General Grant and His Cabinet—His Dangers and His Way of Safety.

We learn from Washington that General Grant has at length concluded to have a new Cabinet; that he has been thinking it over for some time; that he begins to realize the necessity of a reconstruction in order to save his administration and his party in 1872; that he has discovered that the present members of his official family give him no political strength; that there is not a man among them who can command the support of the party throughout the country, and that, in short, they are all, more or less, dead weights upon the administration and the party. So there is to be a change, General Grant, in a military view, being fully convinced of its necessity from the reasons suggested. It next appears that the reconstruction is to take place on or about the 4th of March, so that we may have a new Cabinet in conjunction with the new Congress. All this is good. The change proposed is good, and the time chosen is good; but better still is the assurance thrown out that the new men in the Cabinet will be leading men of the republican party—men who understand political engineering—men who can go into States and manage conventions—men who have some status in the party and among the people, and who can strengthen the cause of the party and General Grant for the grand campaign of 1872.

This is a capital plan of operations. It has the military elements of a fixed purpose and harmonious combinations for a powerful charge along the whole line—right, left and centre. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that this proposed new ministerial movement is hailed with satisfaction by the leading republicans in and out of Congress, and that the only fear has been that it would not be done in time to save the waning enthusiasm of the party. The 4th of March will be early enough, and a new Cabinet, on the plan indicated, will do much to strengthen the administration throughout the country. In this matter General Grant's beginning was all wrong. His initial Cabinet was made up too much from a sense of personal gratitude toward certain liberal gentlemen whose kindness he was anxious to recognize in some complimentary form. Gratitude is a good thing; the man who is without it is not to be trusted; the man who has it in the large degree possessed by General Grant may, as a friend, be trusted to the end of the world. But by the head of a nation this good quality in requital for personal favors may be carried too far. It was carried too far, for instance, by Louis Napoleon, in calling around him the unscrupulous adventurers and speculators who had assisted him, or who had pretended to assist him, to the imperial chair of his uncle. He now in exile realizes the extent of his mistake. General Grant's favorites have been of a different stamp, and yet in all his merely personal appointments he has gained but few friends and has made many enemies. The men who do the work do not like to be forgotten.

The initial Cabinet of General Grant, we say, was his initial mistake. His knowledge of men from whom to make his selections was limited, to be sure; but that was the very reason why he should have sought advice from the recognized heads of his party. General Taylor, when he took possession of the White House, in his ignorance of our political affairs, was in the same dilemma as General Grant; but in calling the strongest men of his party into his Cabinet he secured its confidence from the start. The sagacious Lincoln, in such men for his Cabinet as Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates, his rivals in the Republican Convention of 1860, bravely sought to harmonize the different factions and sections of his party. Chase did, indeed, give him some trouble as a rival aspirant for the succession, but Lincoln's honest bravery and generosity had secured the people. So now General Grant has nothing to fear, but everything to hope, in following the examples of Taylor and Lincoln by gathering the strongest, ablest and most popular men of his party around him in his Cabinet. Morton, of Indiana, is spoken of as sure to be one of the new appointments, and Morton is a strong man, and strong among representative men, too, as are Cameron and Forney, of Pennsylvania; Littlejohn, of New York; Williams, of Oregon, and Butler, of Massachusetts, because he is strong all over the country, and next to Grant himself, he is particularly strong among the seven hundred thousand colored voters of the Union, and he is strong, too, among our foreign-born population. In fact, he is in high feather among the Fenians in losing caste with John Bull.

But Congress is the important body to be considered henceforth in Cabinet making. Under Jackson, and from his time down to Johnson, the President was the dominant power in the government, or was so considered by his party. But Johnson, in bringing out the reserved constitutional powers of Congress, made Congress master over Johnson and master of the government—the government, in fact, and the President simply the officer who executes its decree, subject to his veto when he can make it good. To be in rapport with Congress, then, General Grant should submit the question of his new Cabinet in advance to a joint council of his party of the two houses of the new Congress, which are mainly composed of members of the present Congress. In this way, first by the recommendations from each State in this Congressional council or caucus, and next from a general ticket selected from such recommendations, surely General Grant would secure from his party in Congress a Cabinet that would be acceptable in detail and as a unit to the whole country. This process would certainly relieve the President of much trouble and much responsibility which he has now to bear, and of much misrepresentation, and opposition, too, which he cannot otherwise escape.

This plan offers its advantages in another important view of the subject. Even in Jackson's time the different sectional interests of the Union confined between the Atlantic and the Mississippi were few and simple compared with what they are to-day, with the interests of the States extended to the Pacific Ocean. Internal taxes and external taxes operate to the advantage of one section in some things and to the prejudice of other sections. And so it is with most of the general laws of Congress. Nor can we expect any President to be

posted in all these things. It is only through the specific knowledge of Congress in reference to every section and State of the Union that the President can know how to constitute a representative Cabinet in regard to the different sections, and a harmonious Cabinet in reference to the whole country. As with the Cabinet, so with the principal federal appointments in the several States. They should come from the intelligent local voice upon such matters, and not from the personal considerations of the appointing power. General Grant has been conscientiously in all these things doing the best that he could with the lights before him; but his great mistake all the way through has been either too much confidence in himself, with all his ignorance of political engineering, or too little faith in the recognized State leaders and managers of his party, with all their knowledge of party machinery.

But the country and the party in power want something more than a new Cabinet and a new system of executive appointments. Under the great and popular issues of the war for the Union the republican party was held together as solidly as the German army fighting for their sacred river, the beautiful German Rhine. So, too, in the Southern reconstruction war with Andy Johnson the republicans rallied as a band of brothers around Congress to put down Johnson; and in this war General Grant himself, in the crisis of the great battle, coming in with Stanton, completely flanked Johnson and used him up. Now all these great ideas and grand issues are settled. The capstern of the fifteenth amendment crown: the work. So, after the old fashion of empires, peoples and parties, the republicans, having no outside enemies to fight, no grand idea upon which to rally, are beginning to wrangle and quarrel among themselves on side issues and local leaders, and all to the prejudice of their party and the advantage of the democracy, who are picking up the drifting materials from the enemy's camp with great industry. Meantime, it cannot be too often repeated that under this heavy burden of national taxes, with all its demoralizing appendages, the great body of the people are becoming discontented, restless, and more and more inclined to the desperate alternative of "anything for a change." Here, after all, lie the greatest dangers to General Grant and his party. It follows, then, that while a Cabinet reconstruction and a new system of federal appointments on the plan suggested will do much to harmonize the dominant party, the party, nevertheless, in the absence of any relief to the country upon those taxes, will still go drifting on the road to ruin.

Latest Events in France.

From the despatches—special and others—which are published in this morning's HERALD it will be seen that the armistice between France and Germany has been agreed to by all the departments, with one solitary exception. The department referred to is that of which Marseilles is the capital. Though entertaining the belief that on the whole France is anxious for a resting spell, and probably desirous of peace, we were not prepared for so unanimous a verdict as that which has been rendered throughout the nation. The armistice and the calling together of the National Assembly is a step in the right direction. Doubts, according to the HERALD's correspondent at Versailles, are there expressed as to the armistice and the approaching elections resulting in peace. We hope these fears are groundless, and that the end of the war has been reached. The tone of some of the French journals regarding the recent action of the municipality of Bordeaux is well-timed and judicious, and shows that all the French journalists are not carried away by ridiculous bravado. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the nation did France occupy so delicate a position as that which she now occupies. Without a leader, without a government, the men in power legislators and leaders by accident, the French people find themselves called upon to decree upon questions of the greatest importance affecting the well-being of the nation. How necessary, therefore, for temperance in everything affecting the situation of France as it now presents itself. Peace and order against turbulence and disorder. Between these the French people will have to choose. The men whom accident pitched into power will find it hard to relinquish that power which they have proven themselves incompetent to wield. Gambetta and men of that ilk have already shown their hands; the imperialists and monarchists are, no doubt, laying their plans to advance their respective interests, but with the French people themselves rest the destinies of the nation. Further resistance in the field is hopeless. The French radicals do not think so, but their talk about the subjugation of forty millions of people is all cant. Where are the armies of the republic? The Army of the East has barely saved itself by passing into Switzerland, the garrison of Paris has surrendered, and, with the exception of the two beaten armies of Chanzy and Faidherbe, the republic will have no force to resume military operations when the armistice expires. While suffering millions cry for bread it is useless to talk of war, and we mistake much if the demand of the French people will not be "Let us have peace."

THE COAL MINING CAPITALISTS are combining against the miners' associations for the prevention of strikes in future. A strong and earnest meeting was held in Philadelphia yesterday, when preliminary measures were taken to carry out the purpose. So long, however, as the strikes are gotten up in favor of the operators and mine owners themselves it is not likely that there will be any very general cooperation in this new measure.

NEW ENGLAND PURITANISM. BREASTING UP.—The Bangor (Me.) Wagon, republican organ, pitches into Collector Murphy for what it calls his "attempt to outdo Irishmen in the use of their native blarney" on the occasion of the midnight reception of the Fenian exiles. It also dashes at Ben Butler, and says that it feels like asking "the House to abate him as a nuisance" for his attempt in the same direction in the House. Perhaps there are no Fenians to be conciliated in the State of Maine. These straws show which way the wind blows in the Down East republican camps in regard to Fenianism.

Gambetta's Abundant Demands Upon the French People.

The latest decree said to have been issued by the government at Bordeaux comprises most absurd demands on the part of Gambetta upon the French people. Ordering the elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 8th inst., it expressly disqualifies for election to the Assembly all members of families which have reigned over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as imperial official candidates in past elections or held office as Ministers, Senators or Counsellors of State under the empire, and all prefects who have accepted office between December 2, 1851, and September 4, 1870. It thus appears that Gambetta, at one fell swoop, has cut off all legitimists, Orleanists and Bonapartists from chances of election to the National Assembly. He seems to think that he can limit the suffrages of the French people to republican candidates exclusively; but it cannot be that the French people will regard this restricted electoral programme as binding upon them to such a degree as to prevent them from voting as they shall themselves see fit. The response of the people to a direct appeal to them to elect their representatives to the National Assembly will doubtless reflect their diversified views and predilections, and it must be expected that at least the early meetings of the Assembly will exhibit no small amount of confusion. What may finally come forth from it cannot be safely predicted; but the free, untrammelled choice of representatives to the National Assembly will afford a fair test of the capacity of the French people for self-government. Louis Napoleon himself would scarcely have dared, at the zenith of his power, to have imposed upon "the will of the people" so despotic restrictions as those of Gambetta's electoral programme. Nor can it be supposed that such restrictions will be endorsed by so sensible a man as Jules Favre, who is virtually the head of the de facto French government which the National Assembly is to be called upon to replace by one fully empowered to act in the name of the French people.

Assimilated Rank—The Right to Command.

The war now going on between the line and staff officers of the navy, which, we understand, is to be decided by the passage or defeat of the bill now before Congress, has assumed no insignificant proportions; and it is drawing the attention of civilians to the matter, who have petitioned Congress to pass no bill that may interfere with proper discipline in our navy, without due and most careful consideration. Unfortunately for the line officers, none but seamen, and those familiar with nautical affairs, can understand their true position and what it is they claim. Laws for the establishment of rank and so-called better government of the navy are made by men many of whom have never been on board a ship, and who scarcely know which end of a ship goes first; who have no knowledge of discipline, and who have not the ability to define the difference of duty between a first lieutenant and a ship's cook, or a sailing master and a masteer-at-arms. Unfortunately for the navy, a majority of men utterly ignorant of naval affairs control matters relating to that most important arm of our public service; and it is by the votes of such men that the staff officers hope to carry their point of obtaining the assimilated rank that will at the same time give them the right to command; and the latter is the bone of contention, the point which the line officer very properly objects to submitting to.

The line officers offer no objection to staff officers having all the rank, all the pay, all the honors, all the gold lace, all the buttons, all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war"; in fact, everything they want but the right to command, and this they cannot concede. Their friends in Congress are the men who understand the situation, who know how important discipline is on board a man-of-war, and who see how detrimental it will be to the naval service to pass any bill that will give a surgeon, a paymaster or an engineer precedence over the senior line officer of a ship, no matter what the latter's lineal rank may be. In the House the staff have carried their point, but there is a hope that in the Senate enough will be found to prevent the passage of a bill that will tend to injure so much the morale of our naval service. It is to be regretted that knowledge of the actual duty of a line officer of the navy is so very limited. Were it properly understood the present difficulty would not last long; indeed, it never would have occurred. The first lieutenant of a ship, or the executive officer, is a position of vast responsibility, and, under the commander, supreme control and charge of every person and thing on board rests with him; and the position can only be filled by an officer of the line. He must know the coming and going of every one, what there is and what there is not on board, the condition of hull, spars, rigging, ordnance, in fact everything he is held accountable for; and censure for deficiency or want of care and forethought naturally falls upon his shoulders. He is a sort of ship's husband; he must be on board when the commander is ashore, and, to use a common expression, he has a dog's life of it, and is a man to whom little is given and from whom much is expected. And yet the surgeon or paymaster or engineer, whose duties are confined to one department alone, will, if this bill passes, and they have a superior assimilated rank, take precedence over a first lieutenant, and come and go and do as they please, virtually ignoring the presence of the officer, who, by every right except this law, commands and controls, under the captain, all and everything on board the vessel. Such a condition of things on board a man-of-war is simply ridiculous, and if carried out will result in the destruction of discipline and in turning the well-ordered vessels of our navy into so many bear gardens.

We are a people fond of boasting of our strength on land and sea. We consider ourselves able to cope with England or any other first class naval power—that our navy can do everything and our army but little less; and yet the public is not aware of the lamentable fact that, so far as our marine is concerned, we are scarcely a fourth-rate; but little if any better or stronger than at the commencement of the rebellion, and entirely unable to guard our own coast, much less care for our commerce and interests in foreign

seas. Reduction of the power of the navy with a view to paying off the public debt is false economy, and we may at some future period find it out to our cost; and reducing its efficiency by raising the staff above the line officers of the service is only another of the many steps we have taken backward since the close of the rebellion. Whatever Congress may be doing to benefit the nation in other matters we can only say that, in proper estimation and care for the army and navy, it is terribly deficient. It does away with useful grades in both arms of the service; it reduces the number and pay of officers and men, cuts down every appropriation for navy yards, forts and arsenals; renders our foreign squadrons the laughing-stock for other naval Powers, and encourages dissensions among officers that should not exist, and that only still further tend to cripple the service by giving ear to petty complaints about imaginary wrongs, instead of referring the dissatisfied ones to the heads of departments, who should have full power to settle all such affairs without their being brought to the attention of a Congress non-conversant with the subject.

Congress Yesterday—Steamship Subsidies—Defeat of a Railroad Land Grant.

The only two subjects of interest before Congress yesterday were in regard to steamship subsidies and to railroad land grants. The former came up in the Senate, the latter in the House. The steamship bill was one granting a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum for the first five years, and of one hundred thousand dollars for the next five years, to a semi-monthly line between New Orleans and the coast of Mexico. It was taken up more as a matter of courtesy to Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, who desired to make a speech in support of it, than with any purpose of immediate action, and so, after the speech was made, the matter was laid aside. Nothing else of interest came before the Senate, except a well-intentioned effort on the part of Senator Saulsbury to induce that body to observe the rules of grammatical construction and the graces of composition in its resolutions. But the Delaware Schoolmaster was only laughed at for his pains.

The friends of reform in the land grant policy of the government—those who are opposed to the giving away of immense tracts of the public domain for the benefit of railroad companies—had a triumph in the House yesterday in the defeat of a bill reviving a land grant to a railroad in Wisconsin. This was a bill passed by the Senate last session, and which has been before the House on several occasions during the present session. After a discussion, which occupied the greater part of yesterday's sitting, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands. That action is equivalent to a rejection of the bill, as the committee will not be called again during the present Congress. We hail this vote as a pretty fair indication of the fate of all measures of a like character that may come before the House.

THE FRENCH COLONY DEMANDED BY GERMANY.

The report from London that one of the German conditions of peace is the cession of the colony of Pondichery, is possibly correct, though not official. Nevertheless, since it seems certain that Germany insists upon getting a colony, we should not be surprised if the province of Saigon is selected. Pondichery is situated in India, and although it has prospered under French rule, the severity of the climate has limited the number of Europeans living in it to a mere handful. Saigon, on the contrary, possesses a more salubrious climate, and is altogether a more valuable colony. It is far more populous than Pondichery, its commerce is more extensive and the field of commercial enterprise which it would open for Germany would be greatly larger than in India. Of course, in the absence of any official statement, all reports on this, as on other matters concerning the German terms, cannot be implicitly relied upon, and it may be that neither Pondichery nor Saigon will be the colony selected.

GENERAL BUTLER AND "JOHN BULL."

The special telegram by cable from London which appears in our columns to-day, on the subject of the reception in that city of General Butler's Congressional resolutions of American national sympathy with the Irish Fenian exiles, will be read with considerable interest. "John Bull" is "after" the great republican leader in sharp fashion, from the Carlton Club to the metropolitan porter houses. His movement in Congress is classed as one undertaken by an "unscrupulous politician" as a "discreditable party game" and with the view "to catch the Irish vote." General Butler must look out for his 'alf and 'alf should he visit London at any early day, notwithstanding the fact that the radicals of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and other Anglo-Irish centres may endorse him by bolting the Fenian resolution as a "whole hog" with American hominy.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

We learn that the Pacific Mail Company's line, that sailed from this port about six weeks since for Hong Kong, has safely passed through the Suez Canal. This steamer is three thousand tons measurement, and her passage through in safety has fully demonstrated the success of this great enterprise and its fitness for merchant steamers of the largest size to pass from ocean to ocean without fear of injury. The Alaska, another of the same line, about one thousand tons larger, is also on the way to China by the same route, and we hope soon to hear of her having passed through with no more trouble than was experienced by the Arizons.

BLAIR'S VOTE ON THE INCOME TAX.

People ask why Senator Blair, upon taking his seat in the Senate, voted against the repeal of the odious income tax. The answer is easy. Blair's constituency in Missouri are composed for the most part of farmers and tillers of the soil, who return no income and pay no tax, like the same class in every other State of the Union. The income tax is regarded in Missouri and in all the Western States as a tax upon the capitalists and manufacturers of the Eastern States, whom they think can afford to pay that much toward the equalization of taxes upon the people generally. Blair, therefore, voted with his constituency.

Spanish-American Affairs—The Condition of Our Sister Republics.

Our correspondence from Panama received by the last steamer confirms the rumor previously received by telegraph of the possibility of war among the five republics of Central America. Such an event would be most unfortunate for them. For several years past they have been at peace both at home and with each other, and, as a natural consequence, they have prospered commercially and financially. Attention has been paid to developing the resources of the country; the crops of their great staple products have been largely increased; foreigners have invested largely in coffee estates; increased steamship facilities have been inaugurated, and the world began to consider their growing importance as indicative of better government and enlarged common sense among the people, and it was evident that a continuance of a condition of peace would bring even additional prosperity in the future. Now, however, there is a prospect of war, a possibility that all the good done in a few years may be overturned by a short period of active hostilities. We hope the storm may be averted; that the influence of the peace-loving may serve to drive away the cloud that now hangs over them so dark and threatening.

Unfortunately for the United States of Colombia, General Tomas C. Mosquera has returned thereto, after four years of exile in Peru, to which country he was sent for conduct tending to disturb the public peace and tranquillity. Although our advices state that he had left for his home in the State of Cauca, intending to give up active participation in public affairs, we can hardly place reliance upon them. He is too fond of an active life, too much given to meddling in politics, too fond of war either civil or foreign, to remain quiet for any length of time, even at his advanced age of fourscore years; and as his health is good, his activity of body and mind unimpaired, and his opposition to the existing government well known, we may look ere long for a movement on his part tending to revolutionize the country and placing himself once more in the position of President, or, what would be more agreeable to his taste, supreme ruler over all, with the title of dictator. The old fellow will die in harness and on the warpath, and whether the latter leads against enemies at home or abroad matters little to him. The battlefield may yet prove his deathbed, and the harsh notes of the bugle may yet ring out his requiem, and when he is gone there may be some certainty of peace in Colombia.

As we proceed south along the Pacific coast we find Ecuador quiet—not that it matters much to the rest of the world if she is at peace or at war, except in the example she sets for her sister republics. For this reason, however, we may wish a continuance of her present tranquil condition. Peru is also enjoying a respite from warfare, and her government is paying attention to internal improvements. The railroad to Arequipa from the sea coast is completed. Other railroads are being projected and contracted for, and new guano deposits are being discovered. In a word, Peru is flourishing, and if her people will only be satisfied with prosperity and peace there is no saying what she may become in the future; indeed, she may yet rival Chile in all that constitutes a well-governed country and a happy and contented people. Bolivia is in the midst of revolution. A strong party has arisen against the legitimate government. The President, with all the adherents he can muster, vainly strives against the insurgents. There is every prospect that he will be overthrown. A majority of the people are against him, and we may hear at any moment of the defeat of his army and that he has been compelled to fly the country in order to escape the fury of those in arms opposed to him. It is of no importance to us how the revolution ends; but for the sake of republican reputation we can but hope that when it is over Bolivia will profit by her past experience and refrain from fighting in future. And now we reach Chile, the best of all the South American republics. She appears to be well and wisely governed; her rulers have a constant eye to the well being of the nation; her inhabitants evidently understand their true interests, and we look with pride upon her great and increasing prosperity. Her mineral and agricultural wealth are great, and every year they are becoming greater. New mines of silver and copper are opened, more wheat and barley are being raised and exported, the railroad and manufacturing interests are being cared for—in fact, everything goes well with Chile, and her prosperity is well deserved. With the exception of the prospect of war in Central America and the revolution in Bolivia, the Spanish-American situation is not bad. We have seen it much worse, but we desire to see it better; and it can only be made so by our Spanish-American brethren seeking peace in preference to war and bloodshed.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH.

The Chamber of Commerce in this city has taken up the suggestion we made some days ago relative to sending food and clothing to the suffering people of France. Seventy-five thousand dollars is to be subscribed in Boston for the same purpose, and a committee of thirty members of our Chamber of Commerce has been appointed to carry out the charitable measures proposed here. There is no question of the action which New York people will take in this matter. They are not likely to limit their subscriptions nor to open their purses slowly. The City of Charities delights in open-handed generosity, and with such an object as suffering France before it the free offerings of her citizens will pour down like a shower of gold. But the general government should take some part in this free-will offering. One or two United States vessels should be immediately made ready to carry the relief thus tendered to France, and we hope that President Grant will give the necessary orders at once.

BRUISED MEATS IN OUR MARKETS.

CHUCKLE OF CATTLE DROVERS.—Any one who will take the trouble to notice the fact will be astonished at seeing the extraordinary amount of bruised meats hanging up in the butchers' stalls. This not only includes beef, but pork and mutton as well. It would seem that the poor creatures had been belabored almost to a jelly by the cattle drovers in their transit from the West and other points to this market. This