

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI. No. 299

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—GUY MANNING.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HELP-A FAVORITE FABLE.
NIRLOS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LORD DEBARRAY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 26, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
2.—Advertisements.
3.—Political: The Republican National Meeting at Cooper Institute Last Night; Letters from Senators Conkling and Fenton; Fierce Denunciation of the Tammany Leaders—State Politics—Letter of Senator Sumner to the Colored Convention in Columbia, S. C.—The Municipal Middle: The Committee of Seventy Showing Their Hand; Suits Instituted Against William M. Tweed; Charles O'Connor Intervenes—Butler and the Horton Heroes—Chicago Admits—Insister on Lake Michigan—From the Pacific Coast—Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN has named November 23 as a day of fasting in the State.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT has formally promulgated the emancipation law in the territory of the empire. The members of the Medicine Order of Monks immediately liberated their sixteen hundred slaves. The slave shall go free, and the laborer is worthy of his hire.

ELECTION FEN IN PERU.—The Peruvians are about to have a governmental election in Lima. A telegram from that city informs us that the resident foreigners and many Peruvians are engaged in collecting a three days' stock of provisions in their dwellings, as it will be unsafe to go out of doors during the period of voting. The Cabinet introduced soldiers into the city and disguised them as policemen. "To this complexion does it come," in some instances, from the use of the ballot.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE tends more and more towards decentralization daily. Party squabbles and Ministerial jealousies take the place of a statesmanlike consideration of the difficulties which surround the Crown. We are told to-day by cable telegram from Vienna that Count Hohenwart will resign the Presidency of the Council if Bohemia refuses to send Deputies to the Reichsrath. Will this effect a cure? The revolution of 1848 was staved off in Vienna by a royal declaration given to the people from a window of the palace in the words, "Metternich has resigned. The day for such expedients has passed. Democracy has progressed wonderfully in Europe since.

BEN BUTLER delivered his lecture in opposition to the Treaty of Washington in Boston last evening, and as a telling stroke of diplomacy had the captain and crew of the recaptured schooner Horton arranged on seats to the rear of him. At a preconceived cue in his speech, calling on these men to stand up and show the people what manner of men they proposed to consign to British dungeons, the seven salt sea heroes rose up and somewhat sheepishly faced the large assemblage before them. It was a very effective piece of clap-trap, but Butler will have to get up something even more pathetic and startling before he can seduce us into his much-desired scheme of war on England.

The Republicans at Cooper Institute—The Coming Battle and the Prospect in the City and the State.

The republicans of the city of all the cliques and factions held last night a Union ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, of the proceedings of which we give a report in another part of this paper. The particular attraction advertised for this meeting was that Senators Conkling and Fenton would both be present and among the speakers appointed for the occasion—two men supposed to be as widely separated on the question of the spoils as "Boss Tweed" and "Jimmy O'Brien." But neither Conkling nor Fenton made his appearance. Both were expected. Either would have been welcome, especially Fenton; but both were unavoidably absent on account of other engagements, you know. The next best thing, however, towards a reconciliation of Conkling men and Fenton men, Murphy men and Greeley men, in the absence of the two Senators, the inside and outside representatives of the New York republicans, was the choice of Horace Greeley as chairman of the meeting—a distinction which seemed to give the venerable professor of agriculture and the meeting great satisfaction. The large gathering appeared, too, as if inspired by a common purpose against all the powers of Tammany, and by a common desire to sink all personal grievances or factions squabbles in the paramount object of Tammany's overthrow.

But notwithstanding this apparent harmony and patriotic inspiration at Cooper Institute, there is not much of either enthusiasm or harmony among the party leaders, cliques and factions, city or State. For instance, the Standard, a Grant organ, says, "We can never fight Tammany unless we unite. Tammany is as defiant as ever it was, and its opponents are as much divided as they have been at any time within four years;" and then "there is a multiplicity of tickets among Tammany's opponents, and this is just what Tammany wants." The Times, Conkling organ, is also somewhat dubious, for it says that "the cordial assistance of Mr. Fenton and his friends in the present contest would undoubtedly be of the greatest service, and we hope there will be no stab delivered at the republican cause this year by its professed friends," and that "to see the strength which is now arrayed against Tammany frittered away for want of combined purpose would be a spectacle too deplorable to stand idly by." The Tribune, Greeley anti-Grant organ, says, "We have no doubt that our next Legislature will be republican; we greatly fear that it will not be incorruptible. Hence our paramount anxiety is rather to keep corrupt and mercenary republicans out of the Legislature." Hence Mr. Greeley advises his friends to vote "inexorably and openly" against thieves who "may have bought or begged republican nominations."

Doubts, divisions and suspicions, it will thus be seen, prevail in the republican camp; but this advice in regard to republican cliques who may have "bought or begged" a nomination is the unkindest act of all; for the devoted rural friends of Mr. Fenton and Mr. Greeley will be apt to construe it as a hint to give the democratic candidate the preference for the Legislature in every case against a republican known or suspected to be a thief or a Conkling man. At all events, from the multiplicity of tickets, parties, cliques and factions, into which the anti-Tammany elements are divided in this city and in Kings county, and from the fact that there is anything but harmony between the Grant-Conkling-Murphy men and the anti-Grant-anti-Murphy friends of Fenton and Greeley in the rural districts, we are inclined to the opinion that Tammany will carry the city, and that even with the dead weight of Tammany the democrats will carry the State.

The April election in Connecticut, the August election in North Carolina, the September elections in Maine and California and the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa all show that on the platform of General Grant's administration, as contrasted with the municipal administration of Tammany, the republican party has been gaining ground, and that in the States named the party is united under the standard of General Grant for the Presidential succession. But this rule will not apply to New York. Since the breaking up of the political firm of "Seward, Weed & Greeley," in the Republican Chicago Convention of 1860, the party in this State has been divided into two factions, and under General Grant's administration the dividing line between these two factions has become more sharply defined than ever before.

These two factions are now the Grant and anti-Grant wings of the republican camp. The recognized chiefs of the Grant wing are Senator Conkling and Collector Murphy, and the chiefs of the anti-Grant wing are Senator Fenton, Mr. Greeley and Rufus Andrews. The great trouble lies here—General Grant is a candidate for the Presidential succession; but so is Mr. Fenton (though he would be satisfied with the Vice Presidency), and so is Mr. Greeley, and he has it on the brain. The fight at the Syracuse Convention was not so much a fight between Conkling and Fenton or between Andrews and Murphy as a fight of Greeley against Grant. Mr. Greeley's game for the Presidency actively began with his tour to Texas. That was to get the South. Next he made his agricultural tour to Minnesota—that was for the purpose of laying a good foundation among the farmers of the West. Then came the important test of the New York Republican State Convention. If he could carry that against General Grant he could fight Grant and might, perhaps, cut him out in the national party convention of 1872. All this may appear extremely ridiculous, but it belongs to the history of the politics of the day.

The experiment to get New York committed against General Grant was tried by Mr. Greeley, under cover of his city delegation at Syracuse, and it was a failure—a complete failure. But what does that signify now? We see, from the course of our sorely disappointed philosopher since the Syracuse Convention, that his wrath is not abated against Murphy; that he believes he was cheated at Syracuse by Conkling, and that he is at least as firmly resolved to do all he can to defeat General Grant in the Republican Convention of 1872 as to assist General Grant and the Custom House in their campaign against Tammany of

1871. Mr. Fenton has broken ground in a speech at Jamestown in support of the republican State ticket. Mr. Greeley, on this ticket, it may be said, has shaken hands with Collector Murphy at the Cooper Institute; but your disappointed politician is a slippery customer, and when most urgently needed is most likely to turn up among the missing in the battle.

The success of the republicans in this State contest will be a triumph for General Grant in being the ratification of his strong endorsement by the Syracuse Convention. Are the Fenton-Greeley faction to be relied upon in this work? Yes; if they are prepared to recognize the general voice of the party from Maine to California in favor of Grant as the party standard bearer for 1872. No; if Mr. Fenton and Mr. Greeley still entertain the delusion that they may get a new shuffle, cut and deal of the cards in the national party convention. In short, considering the fact that the Fenton-Greeley faction are disappointed office-seekers, and have little or nothing to expect from General Grant, we do not expect them to put themselves to any inconvenience in assisting the General to carry this State election. This suspicion is widely entertained. It is certain that there are numerous personal feuds and factious divisions among the incongruous elements opposed to Tammany in the city, and that while doubts and misgivings prevail concerning the republicans of the interior there are no doubts as to the unity of the democrats throughout the State. And so the political situation in the State is changed. A few weeks ago it did appear as if the republicans and reformers of all sorts in a combined movement would carry everything before them. To-day, notwithstanding this Cooper Institute republican union meeting, the chances appear to be in favor of the democratic party, including Tammany Hall.

Chancellor Beust on the International.

A special despatch to the HERALD—which we publish in this morning's issue—informs us that the Chancellor of the Austrian Empire is preparing a note, which he intends to address to the different governments of Europe, in regard to the International Society of Workmen. The Prussian government has also taken up the subject, and the International is to receive the attention of the Prussian Parliament. Eminent jurists and special functionaries, we are told, are at the present time engaged in drafting a law which, when framed, will be submitted to the Reichsrath for adoption. From this it would seem that Austria and Prussia are determined to take active repressive measures against the great socialistic society, whose ramifications extend all over the Continent. When it was first hinted that the Emperors of Germany and of Austria would meet for mutual conference it was openly avowed that the principal object of their meeting was with reference to the increasing influence of this very society. These avowals, although coming from well authenticated sources, both in Berlin and Vienna, were in turn denied; and it was as confidently stated that at the meeting of the potentates the International question was not at all brought up, or, if brought up, was only discussed incidentally. The subject now is up again, and we find the Austrian Chancellor playing a leading part in the matter.

Count Von Beust, we are told, is about to address the governments of Europe a note on the subject of the International, praying, it is presumed, that they would exert their influence in suppressing that organization. It is difficult to imagine what effect such an appeal would have on the statesmen of Europe. The difficulty of complying with such a request is obvious. There is not a government on the Continent that regards the International but with disfavor if not actual dread. Its growth and increasing influence are the subjects of alarm, but how to stunt the one and neutralize the effects of the other are questions not easily answered. In every department of labor and industry the society has its followers and its advocates. Closely identified with the trade unions of the Continent, and these linked with similar organizations in England and in this country, it possesses a widespread power not easily compassed. The Austrian statesman recognizes this by the very appeal he makes. He desires that all governments will co-operate to crush the International. What response will be made to his appeal? Neither England, France, Italy, nor Spain, we feel satisfied, will care to meddle with the subject. In fact, these countries are not in a position to do so. In Russia greater vigilance may be adopted and closer watchfulness exercised; but what will all this avail? The moment the Belgian government touches the subject that moment it tampers with the industries of the nation and trouble will ensue. The same remark applies to Holland, Switzerland has nothing to fear from the International. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that any other course than that of "masterly inactivity" will be pursued by the various governments appealed to for the suppression of the International bugbear. In Germany we feel satisfied that Bismarck will touch the question very gingerly. German workmen are thinkers, and your thoughtful laborers are jealous of what they consider their rights. How Count Beust intends to deal with the subject at home we shall watch with interest, and with not a little misgiving as to the final result. The discordant elements within the Austrian empire to-day are numerous, and it is not improbable that this last move may have the effect of increasing the already existing dissensions. The International is patient and plodding, secret in its workings and revolutionary in its tendencies. It only strikes when it finds a weak spot, and it scrutinizes very closely to discover weaknesses. Possibly it may be this very fear which animates Count Beust at this time to exert himself, and with the full knowledge of Austria's weakness before him he attempts a hazardous undertaking, the failure of which may add to the perplexities which crowd thick and heavy on the empire of Francis Joseph.

SCORES OF BILLS in the shape of impostors soliciting aid for Chicago have made their appearance in Syracuse. Beware of them. The best way for the charitably disposed to do is to send their contributions to some well-known and responsible parties, and pay no attention to itinerant solicitors.

The Probable Discovery of the Pole.

The recent telegrams announcing the first fruits of Polar discovery by the North German expedition are highly interesting verifications of American researches. Just as Columbus inferred the existence of a continent in the far west from the tropical wood he saw drifting into the Canaries, physical geographers have long since argued, from the drift wood of the West Indies picked up on the coasts of Spitzbergen, that the Gulf Stream penetrates the mysterious periphery of the Pole. In the far famed and memorable expeditions of Dr. Kane the existence of an open Polar sea was distinctly announced as the result of his explorations and afterwards reiterated by his followers. But in Europe the honor of this great discovery was persistently denied the American geographer, and after his death, through the influence of those who envied him the glory, a veil of incredulity was thrown over his narrative and the open Polar sea spoken of as a myth. It now seems that the Germans, after the lapse of nearly twenty years, are beginning to appreciate the labors of Kane and to learn that there is some credit to be given to American enterprise.

But, while to Dr. Kane belongs the honor of the first discovery of the open sea around the Pole, the physical hypothesis upon which its existence was first demonstrated also belongs to an American. During the progress of the Japan Expedition, under Commodore Perry, the flag-officer of the squadron ordered a survey of the waters and currents of the Western Pacific, and committed the charge of it to Captain Silas Bent, who discovered, in a gale off the coast of Formosa, the powerful Karo Seivo, or Japanese Gulf Stream, which drifted his vessel for several days to the northward against a furious storm driving it to the southward. It became at once evident to this sagacious officer that the Karo Seivo was a stream of equal or vaster volume than the Mexican Gulf current, and that the former was as hot as the latter, and that both these immense heat-bearing rivers in the ocean were incessantly discharging themselves into the Polar Basin. Anticipating by several years the Carpenter theory of oceanic circulation announced last winter, the American seaman argued for the mild temperature of the Polar Basin due to the hydrostatic or hydrodynamic interchange of waters from the Equatorial to the Arctic circle, and even went so far as to suggest the possibility of steaming to within a few hundred miles of the North Pole by following the Gulf Stream with the water thermometer. At the time this hypothesis was announced it was received with little favor abroad, and not much more at home, until last year, when Professor Carpenter himself endorsed it, and when Dr. Peterman, of Gotha—the projector of the present German expedition—published the results of thermometric deep sea explorations in the waters lying between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. The most recent and trustworthy investigations collected by the indefatigable Peterman—whose labors were upsetting all his own theories—show that on the west coast of Nova Zembla the Gulf Stream maintains a breadth of at least one hundred and twenty miles, and a temperature of fifty-four degrees Fahrenheit, cooling down, at depths of thirty or forty fathoms, only from four to six degrees. Other observations charted by the German geographer conclusively establish a Gulf Stream temperature of forty-one degrees Fahrenheit in still higher latitudes, although there have been always occasional ice drifts, difficult to pass.

In this country many were anxious that Captain Hall should test the Bent theory, now popularly known as that of the "Thermometric Gateways to the Pole." But it is, perhaps, better that Captain Hall should not have attempted it. To cross the seas between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla should be attempted only by a thorough sailor, and one, like Sir James C. Ross, fully acquainted with ice belts. It took Sir James, when breaking through the ice belts around the South Pole at one time not less than forty-six days, from the 18th of December, 1841, to the 2d of February, 1842, to work through an ice stream of about five hundred miles in width; but he was rewarded by finding on the other side a great open sea free of ice.

Modern geography is intensely interested in discovering what lies beyond that ice belt crossed by Ross in the Antarctic regions, which all navigators before him—Cook, Ballyny and even Wilkes—had believed and emphatically declared to be an impenetrable barrier to further progress toward the South Pole. According to common prejudice, he should have found a steady and progressive increase of ice and cold as he advanced Poleward; but this was by no means the case, as Ross sagaciously anticipated. The brilliant anticipations of Ross were not disappointed, and, after breaking through the ice-wall which threw itself as a cordon around the Pole, he found an open sea, in which he could sail without difficulty thousands of miles. In the first year, after emerging from the ice belt, there was to be seen "not a particle of ice in any direction from the masthead," and on the very next day the gallant explorer descried Victoria Land, with its lofty volcanic cones towering to the height of Mount Blanc, and thus "restored to England the honor of the discovery of the southernmost known land, which had been nobly won by the intrepid Bellinghausen and for more than twenty years retained by Russia."

There can be little doubt if such a persevering and skilful sailor as Ross could now take a steam vessel, armed with an ice saw at her prow, into the sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, where it is penetrated by the Gulf Stream with its potential thermic properties, that a brilliant geographical discovery would crown the experiment. The ice belt once broken through the steamer would have but little difficulty in making her way to the highest latitude reached by Parry on foot, and the sight of the Pole itself recompense the explorer. It is a remarkable coincidence, confirming the reports of the North German expedition, that Ross and Kane, at different times and at the earth's antipodes, observed the fact now telegraphed of "the seas swarming with whales." Further intelligence will be awaited with liveliest interest.

It is evidently much reason to hope that either the American or German expedition will solve the long-shrouded mystery of geography. The scientific world will never

rest till that is done; for (to borrow a frequent quotation of Humboldt's), Man, amid ceaseless changes, seeks the unchanging Pole.

A French Retrospect of Napoleon's Diplomacy.

France is emphatically a country of traditions. The very "gloom of the glory" which was, and which has now faded away, appears to be more dear to the minds of the French people than the very pressing realities of the moment which is upon them. They live to a great extent in the past, and use the weapon of a deceitful logic against the consequences of facts which have been fully accomplished. Such being the case we are not at all surprised by the contents of a cable news telegram from Paris which appears in the HERALD to-day. The French are now, under the inspiration of some "high personage"—who it may be easily inferred—endeavoring to explain the negotiations which preceded the war which took place between Denmark and the allied powers of Prussia and Austria, in the year 1866. This explanation is contained through the columns of the *Courrier Diplomatique*. England, as is alleged, proposed at that period, through the Queen's Minister in Paris, the project of an alliance offensive and defensive between France and Great Britain for the support of Denmark against Prussia and Austria. The united forces were to act by sea and on land. Napoleon was to have as an equivalent for his aid in the operations the privilege of rectifying the French frontier by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia. Bonaparte hesitated. He required three days to consider. The plan was then accepted; but the force of France was lost during the interval. When the fact of Napoleon's acquiescence was made known officially to the British Cabinet Earl Russell replied that it was "too late," as Her Majesty's government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. "All is vanity," says the preacher. Earl Russell and Lord Cowley tickled Napoleon's vanity by their proposal. This caused him to show his hand—to reveal his policy in the Prusso-Danish question. He did so and was defeated, just as effectually as was his warrior uncle at Waterloo when Wellington's order, "Up, guards, and at them!" rang out along the British line. The French should have concealed this correspondence, but there is no accounting for national predilections or popular foibles.

Another Mormon Exodus Threatened.

A despatch from Salt Lake informs us that a Mormon leader has threatened that, in case there be any more convictions of Mormons by the United States authorities, the Saints will burn their property and make another exodus. However these fanatics may be regarded on the score of morality, they certainly are no fools, as they would show themselves to be by acting as above suggested. The fact is these Mormons are in an altogether different situation now than when they made their exodus from Nauvoo thirty years ago. A generation of children has sprung up among them since that time, each one, no doubt, claiming some share in the property of his parents and having a common interest in saving it from destruction. Opposition to burning and destroying may naturally be expected from this quarter. Moreover, if the Mormons determine to make another exodus, where are they to go? There are not many more wildernesses to conquer on this Continent; for since the Saints first settled in Utah the railroad and telegraph have brought all sections of our country together, and made, as it were, one family of the whole American people. One railroad already crosses the Continent; others are under way, and before many years a grand longitudinal railway will constitute the iron backbone of the Continent from Hudson Bay to the Isthmus of Darien. The Mormons will, therefore, find themselves hemmed in on all sides by the vast improvements of the age, and finally be obliged to succumb or be dispersed like the lost tribes of Israel. The Mormons cannot afford to make another exodus. Their grown up children, to say nothing of their many wives, will not consent to it, and none but a few old superannuated elders, who are of no particular use anywhere, will form the grand caravan that will start for the new Promised Land. Our advice to the Saints and signers of Mormonism is, stay where you are, adapt yourselves to the spirit of modern progress and civilization, obey the laws of morality and of Uncle Sam, love your neighbors—not their wives—as yourselves, and you will surely reap and enjoy the blessed reward of the faithful.

THE DISAPPOINTED BONAPARTES.—In spite of all the agencies, press management and manufactured news to favor the cause of the fallen Bonapartes and to bring them back to power they seem to fall everywhere on French territory. The latest news shows that even in Corsica, the birthplace of the family, where Bonapartism was supposed to be in the ascendant, Prince Napoleon has been defeated as a candidate for the Supreme Legislative Council of the island. The Prince was so disappointed that he made a violent political speech at Ajaccio on Tuesday. Talk of agitators, why, these Bonapartes are the most active and irrepressible of disturbers and disorganizers! They have ever been the enemies of peace at home or abroad when their ambition was to be gratified. Let us hope the French people may have learned wisdom from the past and will henceforth do without these would-be demi-gods and masters of France.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE CHICAGO FIRE.—The latest numbers of the English papers at hand contain long editorials on the recent disastrous fire in the Garden City of the West. Surprise and sympathy stand prominently in the comments of the English journals. They express the conviction, however, that great as is the extent of the calamity, the irrepressible energy of the American people will be equal to the disaster, and that Chicago will rise again from its ashes greater than ever, purified by the flame, and seeking in the future a more glorious destiny than that which favored it ere the misfortune which strewed its streets with blackened ruins robbed its inhabitants of their property and their wealth.

JACOB TOME, the republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, is making a quiet but thorough canvass of the State. He is not at all regarded as a "muddy Tome."

The Chinese Riots in California.

The account of Chinese riots in Los Angeles, Cal., reads very much like some of the accounts of negro riot in Ku Klux neighborhoods in the South. A couple of "Chinamen, it seems, quarrelled and fought, and one shot the other. The officers of the law, white men, or Ku Klux, so to speak, went to arrest the "surviving heathen, when they were violently assaulted by a swarming horde of the pigtailed barbarians, who used guns and pistols and routed the officers at once, killing one—a citizen, who had been called upon by the officer for assistance—and wounding two others. Thereupon a mob of white men collected at once—just as the Ku Klux always do—attacked the Chinese quarter, met with a slight resistance, which only aggravated them to greater fury, and finally, having captured the whole Chinese quarter, hanged fifteen of the Celestials and arrested the remainder. Just as in the Ku Klux accounts, the terrible colored men, who always start the row, got all the casualties and were all arrested, and then the excitement was allayed and order restored.

It seems to us from the particulars of this affair as we gather them by telegraph that the "Chinese men" of California, like those of Belleville, N. J., the other night, have discovered that they have rights under the fifteenth amendment which left them somewhat above the degradation and oppression that the Bill Nyes in the West and the coarser mass of laborers in the East insist shall be their portion. They don't interfere in elections, and although quite an influential minority, especially on the Pacific Coast, they have never yet brought their reserves to the aid of any political party or banded themselves together for political purposes. They are, in fact, condemned on both sides. Democratic and republican conventions both denounce Chinese cheap labor, evidently for the purpose of winning the votes of the Bill Nyes of each party. But John Chinaman has had no light let in on him, and if anything finally leads him to the ballot box or persuades him to mass his sixty odd thousand pigtailed voters at the polls in defence of his rights, it will be just such mob law proceedings as the civilized citizens of Los Angeles have chosen to take against him. When parties find that John can cast a vote as well as Sambo, and can work cheaper, then they will remember him more kindly in their platforms and arrest criminals of his kith with more regard for the due processes of law. In the meantime John is fast learning to see things in that light.

The Forest Fires and the Welcome Rains.

The long drought which has been drying up the earth for the last two or three months has extended over an immense stretch of country on our Continent, and its effect has been disastrously marked in many spots by great forest fires. The burning woods of Wisconsin and Michigan, with the millions of property and hundreds of lives destroyed, the ravages of the flames among the woody mountains of California and of Virginia and Maryland, and the threatening fires in the wooded ranges of Northern and Western New York, as valuable in their ancient beauty and grandeur as an old English dunesome, and as thrifty and bustling with human life as a New England village—these dot out over a wide range the points where the drought has been most severe. The tinder-like dryness of the earth and grass and forest trees has been the one compelling cause of the great destructiveness of these fires.

We hope that the rains of October, from the promising opening of last night, will be so extensive and liberal as to extinguish all these forest fires from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

THE PRINCE has not yet arrived. He may come to-day or to-morrow, and some old men of the sea think that he may not arrive for several days. The committee suggest that on his arrival the city be given as fine a gala appearance as possible; that flags and bunting be lavishly displayed along the route of march and on the shipping in the harbor. The suggestion is one that will cordially commend itself to our citizens. Whatever the bond of sympathy between us and Russia may have sprung from, it is a strong one, and our people are willing to pay hearty honors to a son of the Czar, which they would not accord to any other Prince in Europe. Besides, a good first impression is everything in matters of this sort, and as he will have to encounter the dreary outlines of Castle Garden and our rotten docks on his arrival it is highly desirable that the unhappy depression of spirits sure to ensue therefrom be at once overcome by the gay and more imposing display on Broadway.

THE ROSENZWEIG CASE was called on yesterday, and the inevitable difficulty of finding citizens enough who had never heard of the case to form a jury was encountered at the outset. When we get a Legislature willing to take leisure enough from jobbing to rectify so palpable an infraction of the spirit of free institutions as our present jury system the law will, doubtless, be so arranged that a notorious case may be tried on its merits by intelligent citizens conversant with the facts. Until then we shall have the usual law's delay lengthened out by this tedious duty of packing juries with the ignorant men of the community. In the present case the delay commenced on Monday, but was rather unexpectedly ended yesterday, the counsel for defendant having a right to only five peremptory challenges, and Recorder Hackett having ruled in favor of a more intelligent jury than the notoriety of the case might have suggested. The trial proper will commence to-day.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, Oct. 25.] THE NEW YORK HERALD is clearly a great newspaper. So far as news from every quarter of the world is concerned it has no competitor. Its correspondence, telegraphic and otherwise, is without a parallel in journalistic history. Its numerous editorial writers, too, meet every question that arises promptly and ably. The HERALD may have its peculiarities, but it has its excellencies in a greater degree. Its advertising custom is ahead of all other journals in this country. It issues daily a supplement filled with solid advertisements which does not issue a double sheet of sixteen pages, which is usually the case once a week, eight of which pages are filled in like manner. It secures this custom without headings as big as a hat, or any special headings at all.