

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Performance at 8 o'clock.—THE BOY DETROIT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231 st. between 5th and 6th ays.—DOT, OR THE CHICKEN ON THE HEART. Matinee at 1 1/2.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 11, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
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3.—War of the Bull: Grand Mass Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; The City of Churches Aroused; Election Frauds Disclosed in Town of the Hudson; Proposals to be Made; The Citizens Pledge to Exterminate the Culprits; Speeches by Mayor Kalbfleisch, General H. F. Tracy, Captain Tracy, General Schuyler, Rev. Theodore Carter, Mayor Hall and the Present Incumbent; How the Republican Ticket was Defeated in the City of Churches; How the Citizens Pledge to Exterminate the Culprits; How the Citizens Pledge to Exterminate the Culprits; How the Citizens Pledge to Exterminate the Culprits.

SINCE THE RECENT ELECTION it has been discovered that the ferry companies are not the only frauds in Brooklyn.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY is likely to be a live institution once more, what with the reorganization of the company and the subscription yesterday in London of five millions of dollars to provide new equipment.

SECRETARY FISH IS STILL CORRESPONDING with the Spanish Minister on the subject of the Hornet. So long as that vessel flies the American flag she is under American protection, and Spain had better not touch her.

THE SMALLPOX IN PHILADELPHIA, according to Washington gentlemen of reliability, originated in the use of buffalo robes formerly worn by the Piegan Indians when they were afflicted with that dread disease.

THE CHICAGO GERMANS express themselves disgusted at the niggardly gifts of Emperor William and the Crown Prince to the sufferers by the great fire, and indignantly fling them back in their faces with a small donation of their own thereunto appended for distribution to the maimed German soldiers of the Franco-Prussian war.

The Brooklyn Ring and its Robberies and Election Frauds—The Reformers and Their Committee of Fifty.

Brooklyn, our goodly city of Brooklyn, a day after the fair, is waking up from her lethargy. Plundered right and left by her rapacious officials, and cheated and outraged in her elections, she has taken to indignation mass meetings, and there are hopes of her salvation. There was a corrupt "ring" of spoilsmen—a powerful, corrupt and desperate ring; but it is broken and scattered to the winds. There was and there is a shameless ring of corrupt spoilsmen across the East River, known as the Brooklyn Ring, for it "still lives." Against the New York Ring a Holy Alliance was formed in the late election of the solid and honest men of both parties, republicans and democrats; and between these two powerful forces, working together, the New York, or Tammany Ring, was pulverized as between the upper and the nether millstone. In Brooklyn, on the other hand, the republicans had one ticket and the reform democrats had another ticket, and between these two armies, each fighting its own battle regardless of the other, the compact army of the "Ring" marched in and gained an easy victory. The figures of the Brooklyn election for Mayor tell the story. In round numbers they may be stated as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. For Powell, ring candidate: 27,000. For Kalbfleisch, reform democrat: 16,000. Plurality for the Ring: 5,000.

Now, if the anti-Ring men of Brooklyn, democrats and republicans, had only put their heads and hands together and formed a combination ticket, say with Kalbfleisch for Mayor, the allied vote against the "Ring" would have been:— For Kalbfleisch: 38,000. For Powell and the Ring: 27,000. Giving an anti-Ring majority of 11,000 and a reform victory just as decisive as that of New York.

Falling to enter into this victorious combination, however, the Brooklyn reformers are thrown back to our starting point of the Cooper Institute meeting of the 4th of September. They had on Thursday last their first citizens' indignation meeting on the Ring frauds perpetrated in the late election, and last night they had another meeting, and the disclosures of these meetings in reference to these frauds and the spoils of the Brooklyn Ring show that, in proportion to his means, instruments and opportunities, "Boss McLaughlin" is worthy to sit at the head of the table with "Boss Tweed."

Mr. Tracy, the United States District Attorney, stated at Thursday's meeting that proofs of frauds by "the Ring" were abundant; that republican inspectors had been walked out and ballot box stuffers put in their places; that "the Ring" by this box stuffing had counted out Assemblymen who were honestly elected. He charged that there was in Brooklyn an organized system of frauds perpetrated in this late election, and that the police were in league with the swindlers. Mayor Kalbfleisch declared that if American citizenship is worth anything in Brooklyn "something should be done." In illustration of the frauds committed in the late election he said that in 1868, when a Governor was elected, "the democratic vote in the Fifth ward was 2,900, against 4,100 this year, when there was no Governor to be elected—an increase of 1,500," without any increase in the population of the ward, beyond five hundred souls, men, women and children. In the Second ward the vote this year had been increased 1,100—an increase which was impossible except by heavy frauds. The Mayor further stated that "on the ticket on which I ran in 1869 there was a gentleman elected who ran nine thousand behind me, and when I made an inquiry of Mr. McLaughlin, the reply was, 'We elect all our men,' and then I understood that there was another modus operandi for electing men."

These specifications will serve to indicate to some extent the fraudulent devices and practices of "the Ring" in the Brooklyn elections. They are quite up to the mark, as far as needed, of the repeating and ballot box stuffing for which the Tammany Ring has become so infamous. In the next place, the frauds of the Brooklyn Ring upon the city treasury are beautiful to contemplate. The Brooklyn Water Board in these robberies has filled the place of Mr. Tweed's Board of Supervisors. As far as discovered these Brooklyn robberies amount to at least one million five hundred thousand dollars a year in cash appropriated, and, as with us, they have operated to bring about a dangerous enlargement of the city debt, and with a heavily increased taxation in different shapes and forms. It is asserted, too, that an examination of the city books of Brooklyn will show a plentiful lot of raised vouchers and forged endorsements, and all the other tricks connected with the tremendous expenses of our new Court House. But the very worst feature of this awful system of municipal robbery and corruption, and of frauds and rascalities of all descriptions, lies in the melancholy fact, as reported, that not a single newspaper in Brooklyn dare speak its honest mind on the subject, because they are all in the stocks or the pillory of the "Ring."

elect and falsely counted out their rights shall be secured to them. This looks like business, and with a republican two-thirds vote secured in both branches of our new Legislature we cannot doubt that the boasting remark of "Boss McLaughlin" that "we elect all our men" will soon, with the Boss himself, be knocked in the head in Brooklyn. The great lawyer of the people in our cause of city reform, Mr. Charles O'Connor, said substantially, a few days before our late glorious election, that, "with a thoroughgoing reform Legislature you can do everything, while without it you can do little or nothing." The Legislature elect has the power and the will to do the work before it thoroughly, with or without the aid of the Governor, by legislation and by impeachment; and Brooklyn, though falling in her duty in the election, will not be overlooked in this legislative work of municipal purification and reconstruction.

Let Mr. Backhouse and his Committee of Fifty work up their schedules of Brooklyn Corporation spoils and plunder appropriated by "the Ring," and secure the vouchers; and let the co-operating Committee on Election Frauds carefully sift these alleged ballot stuffings, repeatings and false countings, whereby men elected have been counted out and men rejected by the people have been counted in, and let these committees submit their complaints and their testimony to the Legislature, and before the end of the winter the honest voters and taxpayers of Brooklyn may rejoice over their beautiful city rescued from the brink of destruction. "As the old cock crows the young one learns," and so the Brooklyn Ring democracy have learned the wicked ways of Tammany, and the city is disgraced and its salons are scandalized thereby. But let the honest men of Brooklyn stand erect and let her guilty public servants tremble. The people of New York city and State have risen in their strength and majesty, and we are in the midst of a glorious revolution; and Brooklyn, though neglecting to fry her own fish in the late election, will surely be released from her sackcloth and ashes. General Grant has been doing a good thing for her in rooting out her illicit whiskey distilleries; and in rooting out her ballot stuffers and ring robbers a greater work will surely be done for Brooklyn this winter at Albany. Give thanks, oh! ye people, soon to be delivered from the Brooklyn Ring, and forget not that Thanksgiving Day is the 30th of November.

New Jersey and the Presidency.

The Trenton Gazette—republican organ—commenting upon the election of Joel Parker, democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, by such a large majority, while the State went so heavily republican for members of the Legislature, expresses the opinion that his astonishing success places "that gentleman at the very head and front of the democratic politicians of the country as an available Presidential candidate next year," and says it would not be greatly surprised "if Mr. Parker should head the democratic national ticket next year." This is not a bad suggestion; for as the defeat of the democrats in Connecticut laid out Governor English as a candidate for the democratic nomination, so has their defeat in Pennsylvania shelved Hancock, in Ohio laid out Pendleton, in Indiana squelched Hendricks, and in New York put a quietus for the present at least, upon the Presidential aspirations of Governor Hoffman. Besides, little Jersey has never enjoyed the honor of having a hand in any Presidential race, with the exception of the time when Frelinghuysen ran for Vice President on the Henry Clay ticket, and therefore is entitled to some consideration. She ought to be allowed to set up a candidate next year, if only to be knocked down by General Grant, and Governor Parker would make as good head pin as any other man.

BOSS MCLAUGHLIN boasts that he and his "Ring" have elected all their men. But Herr Kalbfleisch will show the Brooklyn Boss what he and his German legion are going to do about it.

In Ireland Irreconcilable to Britain?

A HERALD special cable telegram from Dublin, dated yesterday, makes known the fact that the Green Isle, from the metropolis "all round to the sea," was in a state of universal excitement, occasioned by the jury acquittal of a man named Kelly, who had been indicted and tried on a charge of having murdered a head constable of police named Talbot. The occurrence took place in Dublin in the month of July, at which time Talbot was killed and Constable Mullins almost murdered in the street. Kelly was arrested and held for the perpetration of the crime against Talbot. The injured men, both deceased and wounded, were accused by the people of suborning informers to testify falsely in the courts against persons charged with political offences. Kelly, who was tried by a special judicial commission in Dublin, was escorted by military on his way to the Court each day. He has now been acquitted. The nation appears to have gone wild with joy over the result. Does this jubilation spring really from a love of justice—the people knowing Kelly to be innocent—or is it prompted by that animus which has been classed as urging to the "wild justice of revenge" in Erin? The exhibitions which took place yesterday in Ireland must be demoralizing to the public mind, no matter whence their source. They prompt a reiteration of the inquiry, Is Ireland irreconcilable to Britain?

Eminent Counsel for the Ku Klux.

The Baltimore American is advised that Reverdy Johnson is to go to Columbia, S. C., to defend the Ku Klux prisoners to be tried there at the November term of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman of eminent legal abilities and possesses profound knowledge of constitutional law. In the conduct of these Ku Klux cases no better man could have been selected. This is a different matter from dining and hobnobbing with the nabobs of Great Britain, and will afford Mr. Johnson ample opportunity to develop his talents as an advocate and as an exp under of the constitution.

THE INTERNATIONAL.—We print on page eleven of the HERALD this morning another communication from Mr. George Wilkes. In this letter the writer analyzes the International Society of Workingmen, and reviews in his own peculiar vein the progress of the great socialistic society of Europe.

Bismarck and Benedetti.

The Bismarck-Benedetti correspondence is one of the leading sensations of the day. Some few weeks ago Benedetti, as the world thought, made a clean breast of it and told us all he knew. The Benedetti volume held up Bismarck before the eyes of European diplomats as a great malefactor. It did not leave the French government spotless, but it proved that Bismarck, not Napoleon or Napoleon's Minister, was the first to suggest that France might seek in the little kingdom of Belgium suitable compensation for the gains which Prussia made by Sadowa. Poor Benedetti, when he published his little volume, was under the impression that certain documents, which would give a different version of the affair, were hopelessly lost or safe in M. Rouher's hands. He did not know that these very documents were in Bismarck's hands. Last autumn, it so happened, the country seat of M. Rouher was occupied by the German troops, and it is suspected these very documents were found and transmitted to Bismarck, at the headquarters of the German army. The official journals of Berlin have replied to Benedetti's charge, and in doing so have made a liberal use of the papers which M. Benedetti vainly imagined would never see the light. The German reply, though it leaves some gaps yet to be filled up, is crushing. Benedetti has had sufficient time to deny the genuineness of these documents; but he has not done so. On the contrary, he is represented as being extremely indignant that his friends should have allowed him to get into such a mess. After all, it is a paltry affair. Who cares who was the first to propose that France should have Belgium? The great fact which stands prominently out, and which neither the one party nor the other can deny, is that Prussia and France, Bismarck and Napoleon, were for some time in 1866 diplomatically cutting and carving Europe at will. At one time France demands Saarbrun, Saarbrun, Landau and Luxemburg. If Benedetti could not get the three former "his public agreement was to be confined to the Duchy of Luxemburg and the secret treaty to the reunion of Belgium with France. At one time during the process of negotiation it seems to have occurred to the minds of the principal leaders in the affair that England might make some objection, and so it was proposed, as a sop to that Power, that Antwerp be declared a free city. On the 26th of August, 1866, both parties seem to have been prepared to conclude a treaty about Belgium, Luxemburg, Mayence and the others having been given up as beyond the region of the practicable; but on the 29th Bismarck's views had completely changed and Benedetti began to dream of a Russo-Prussian alliance. It is difficult to say whether Prussia or France is more to blame; it is impossible to say which of the diplomatists first spoke of Belgium, but it is abundantly plain that the victory remained with Bismarck. If anything else remains to be said, it is this: that Benedetti has made worse than a mistake in writing what he has written. The sin, if there be any sin, must be divided between the two offenders; but the world, the European world particularly, should profit by the lesson. History repeats itself. The next repetition may be more serious and alarming.

The Cundurango Humbug.

Our correspondence from Ecuador, South America, published yesterday, throws a good deal of light on what may be now termed the cundurango humbug. The writer travelled over the region where the cundurango of different varieties grows, and was particularly in his investigations in that part where speculators were gathering the plant for exportation. He found that the exaggerated accounts of wonderful cures of cancer by this plant had no foundation. There were doubtful reports of two or three cases of syphilis having been cured years ago, but that the patients died shortly after being cured. This cundurango business has all the appearance of being a grand humbug and fraud, worked up by cunning speculators to make money. The parties interested have, no doubt, adroitly deceived the State Department at Washington, which has given a sort of quasi endorsement to the reported wonderful properties of cundurango. Before the government goes any further in advertising what we are inclined to believe is a fraud it ought to ascertain from competent men, chemists and physicians, who could not be influenced by the speculators, the nature and properties of the plant, and if it has any curative virtue. It is more incumbent on the government to do this, and to prevent imposition and evils that might arise from using cundurango, since it has been the medium of advertising the pretended curative nature of the plant.

The Aldermanic Question.

It appears from the statements of Mayor Hall, and of such of the Aldermen as are willing to say anything on the subject, that the old Board of Aldermen are determined to contest the right of the newly elected Board to the seats they will claim as soon as the votes cast in the recent election shall have been canvassed, and that the Mayor will stand by the present Board. The contest cannot, however, be prolonged much beyond the meeting of the next State Legislature, which will promptly settle all such matters and make an entire new departure in our municipal affairs.

TOM THUMB used to love to personate Napoleon the First. McLaughlin and his Brooklyn Ring delight in making themselves miniature representatives of Tweed and his co-conspirators. But Tom Thumb was not so mighty as Napoleon, and McLaughlin is not so powerful as Tweed. It will require less effort to uproot the Brooklyn model than it takes to move our own original Boss. The Legislature will settle McLaughlin very speedily and very effectually.

"JIM" IRVING was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for an alleged assault upon Deputy United States Marshal Dowley, thus taking the case out of Judge Woodruff's hands, before whom it was to have been heard yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. It came up regularly before him, however, and Mr. Irving having pleaded not guilty, and the Deputy Marshal being reported as not very seriously injured, he was released on giving ten thousand dollars bail, Chamberlain Bradley and Mr. Forbes Holland qualifying in that amount.

President Thiers' Vindication of the French Republic—The News of the American Elections in France.

The special HERALD telegram from Paris, which is published in our columns to-day, brings news of the very highest import in the shape of a brief but pointed despatch. President Thiers had just accorded a special interview to our correspondent. During its progress the Chief of the French Executive announced that on the occasion of the assembling of the Legislature, early in the month of December, he will propose to the members of the National Assembly a measure for the termination of the provisional system of government which now prevails in France, and another for the definitive establishment of the French republic. President Thiers was authoritative in his diction, as he is, no doubt, in his resolution for the attainment of a speedy accomplishment of his intent. The President of France is, we need scarcely say it, a historian. He is more than a mere chronicler or compiler, however. He is a careful annotator of public events as they transpire, and an able logician, both in his analysis of their present effects and his inferences as to their consequences in the future. Thiers, we have no doubt, had the main facts of the result of the American elections, particularly of the election in New York, transmitted to him by cable. He was already made aware of the triumphant vindication of the republican principle on this side of the Atlantic, despite the power, the interest and influences of corrupt rings, political factions and family suasion. The news afforded him courage. His determination to establish the republic finally and unequivocally in France was taken almost immediately. He will place the cause of the French people against the cliques of placemen and dynasties. He will call on France to proclaim her democracy in the face both of the Bourbons and the Bonapartes, and to come forth in her democratic disinheritance to the work of repairing the disasters caused by the governments and the battles under and by which the liberties of the people were "cloven down" and their citizen rights temporarily offered up on the altar of a subtle but well masked slavery.

The News from Central and South America.

By telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, and Havana we have a later and interesting news report from the Central American territory and the States of the South Pacific. The Spanish naval officers persevered in their attempt to police the Colombian coast in their effort to seize the steamship Virginia, despite the independent action of the New Granadine government and the sympathetic protest of the consular representative of the United States at Aspinwall. Guatemala was still disturbed by the coexistent agencies of political division and priestly assumption. The Archbishop and Bishop had been expelled the country for complicity in fomenting the late revolution against the government. Honduras was also agitated by the native politicians. Costa Rica had commenced work on the Costa Rica Railroad, and San Salvador had forbidden the coolie carrying traffic in vessels sailing under the flag of the republic—two evidences, and about the only ones which we have, of the existence of a desire for the realization of a solid, comprehensive progress on the part of the peoples. Chile entertained plans of territorial extension and for the building and repairing of railroads. Lima was being ravaged by smallpox. General Prado won the Peruvian Presidential election, but we have advice of protests against his return, of army terrorism and of an expectation of revolution in opposition to the fulfillment of the will of the people as expressed at the ballot boxes. Six persons were killed and seventy wounded during an election riot in Lima. The republics of Central and South America appear to have too many politicians, both lay and clerical; and in this we may find the cause of the origin and perpetuation of very many of their public troubles.

French Democracy and Turkish Imperialism.

The French republican government appears determined to limit the system of imperialism in the Old World to the present representatives of the existing royalties until democracy becomes sufficiently powerful to render the system of popular rule diffusive. This fact is made patent by our special cable telegram report from Constantinople, published to-day, in which we are assured that the French Ambassador in the Turkish capital has protested to the Sultan against His Majesty's firman according hereditary sovereignty to the Bey of Tunis. This diplomatic action betokens again the existence of a full-blooded and almost full-fledged democracy in France. It shows forth the French people talking to the most imperialistic throne, unawed by fear of death in "sack" and then to the Bosphorus as of old.

More Resignations of Public Officers.

Judge Hilton yesterday resigned his office as one of the Commissioners of Public Parks—a position in which he has labored diligently and faithfully for the interests of the city. The reason assigned is that the business of the department is blocked for the want of funds, which Deputy Comptroller Green neglects to furnish, despite repeated requisitions made upon him. Mr. Isaac Bell also sends to Mayor Hall his resignation as a Commissioner of the Department of Education, stating that his duties as a Commissioner of the Department of Charities and Correction are sufficiently arduous to occupy all his time and attention.

The Bank of France Gained Yesterday.

According to our cable despatches, the sum of seven millions three hundred thousand francs in bullion for the week then closed. This accumulation of specie in the French capital will, doubtless, serve to allay some of the apprehensions of the "Old Lady in Threadneedle street," who was ready to go into spasms over the threatened absorption by Bismarck of all the loose shreds in the conquered empire. The announcement produced a decline in gold to 11 1/2.

SOUTH CAROLINA is just now agitated about an alleged over-issue of State bonds, and a Charleston paper charges Governor Scott with fraud in the matter and demands the repudiation of the debt.

Phil Sheridan Under Fire.

Of all men in the United States General Phil Sheridan—"Little Phil," as the people love to call him—is the last against whom the shafts of malice and envy can hope to prevail. There is about the Hero of the Shenandoah a soldierly singleness of purpose, a sturdy patriotism and honesty which may always set calumny and detraction at defiance. As in the war his principle was to dash straight on to the enemy's lines, so in his civil duties his practice is to go directly to the point to be reached, without any tortuous windings or by-ways. Too independent for a politician, he is yet a genuine statesman by virtue of his quick perception, his unflinching judgment and his sound good sense; and hence, when an emergency arises wherever Phil Sheridan is in authority, he is certain to be equal to the occasion. This was especially the case during the trying and dangerous hours of the burning of Chicago and for the few succeeding days, when a starving and homeless population sought immediate relief and when desperate men threatened to add the terrors of a murderous, plundering mob to the horrors of fire. In those eventful moments, when the authorities of the city and State were paralyzed and powerless, when the local police was disorganized by anxiety and personal suffering, the cool brain and ready hand of Sheridan came to the rescue. With a soldier's instinct he saw the necessities of the occasion, and with a soldier's promptness he applied the remedy within his reach. By his order tents, the property of the United States, were brought on to the ground for the shelter of homeless women and children, and food, provided for the troops, was divided among the hungry people. Fortunate was it for the good citizens of Chicago that "Little Phil" was not then "twenty miles away." He did not pause to request the red tape permission of the War Office to use the property at his command before applying it to the pressing need before his eyes, any more than he would have dreamed of applying for orders before he spurred on to Cedar Creek to save his gallant army from Early's bold attack. In like manner, when the desperadoes and thieves of the city sought to make a harvest during the confusion of the conflagration, they found in Phil Sheridan an unpleasant obstacle in the way of their enterprise. He and his men had a disagreeable summary method of dealing with ruffians and lawlessness. Their proceedings lacked the procrastination and uncertainty of the Courts, and they were as prompt in their judgments as they were effectual in their punishments. In such extremities accidents can scarcely be provided against by any forethought or care, and by one of these unhappy casualties Colonel Grosvenor, the Attorney General of the State, lost his life. He was shot by one of the volunteers under Sheridan's command, and while it is needless to enter into an account of the causes which led to the deplorable event, it is sufficient to say that no person could it have given more sincere grief than to Sheridan himself.

In the eyes of the world at large the acts of General Sheridan during these days and nights of terror shone with the brilliancy of precious gems. Every honest man who read the accounts of the horrors by which the Queen City of the West was threatened exclaimed, in the fulness of his heart, "Thank God that Sheridan was there!" And now, when the trial is virtually over; when the munificence of all the civilized nations of the earth has come to the relief of the stricken people, the Governor of the State of Illinois steps forward into unenviable notoriety and accuses Phil Sheridan of military usurpation, of violation of the laws of the Commonwealth and of complicity in "the unlawful killing of Colonel Grosvenor." When the Courts were in ashes; when the mighty power of the relentless flames had thrown open the prison doors and liberated the convicts and criminals awaiting trial; when thieves and ruffians from other cities were pouring into Chicago to swell the ranks of their brethren already there; when the local police were either prostrated by their unusual labors or torn away from their duties by the sufferings and dangers of those near and dear to them; when citizens were driven to the necessity of trusting to the first law of nature for the protection of their families and their property; when the water supply was gone and the city was shrouded in darkness, this punctilious and law-loving Governor Palmer visited the scene, but had no advice to offer and no effective aid to tender. Then he expressed his gratitude, as the Chief Executive of the State, to those who had saved the city from worse calamities than the fire, and who had done so much to relieve or lighten the inevitable load of misery heaped upon the people. Now he seeks to brand as criminals and arraigns before the authorities of the general government the very men to whom he and his fellow citizens owe such a heavy debt of gratitude. The course of Governor Palmer would be inexplicable but for the knowledge that he has an old personal grudge to satisfy against General Sheridan, and he seeks now, by a technical application of the law, to prove that the General exceeded his legal authority in stretching forth his hand to rescue and protect the city which the Governor would have abandoned to its fate. No words are needed to expose at once the absurdity and the ingratitude of Governor Palmer. It is as though President Lincoln had arraigned Phil Sheridan after the war for an invasion of the South and a violation of State rights when he swept with his troopers the valley of the Shenandoah. It is consoling to feel assured that Governor Palmer will receive from General Grant all the encouragement he deserves, and no more.

The Georgia People are Frightened at a Threat of Martial Law.

They fear the vengeance of Bullock. Let them behave themselves and trust in Providence and a just administration.

The Virtue of an "If."

Shakespeare says, "Your 'if' is your only peacemaker." If the republicans had not carried two-thirds majority of the State Legislature the Brooklyn election frauds might have succeeded, and the "Ring" over the East River might have continued to break the heads of all honest voters and to hold sway over the pothouses, oyster saloons and public offices of our sister city. But as the republicans have accomplished that little political object there is a