

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 24th and 25th Sts. — DOT OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE PHENOMENON.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Streets.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 34th St. and 2d St.—ELLEN ORR.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 78 Broadway.—OPERA HOUSE. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth Street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PARADISE OF HUNNY DUMPTY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway.—FANCHETTA.—ROSE DE ST. FLOR.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, 57 Broadway and 13th Street.—MARRIAGE.
STAYD THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA HOUSE.—LA TRAVOTTE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th St.—Performances afternoon and evening.—THE BOY DETROIT.
MRS. F. S. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—JOEY GOFF.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth St. and Broadway.—HORO ACTS.—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOICES.—HORO ACTS, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 22d St., between 23d and 24th Sts.—BRANT'S MINSTRELS.
TORY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—HORO SCENICITIES, BURLESQUE, &c.
HOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—VARIETY EN ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—HORSES IN THE RING, AEROBATS, &c. MATINEE AT 2 P.M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 13, 1871.

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MRS. FAIR'S ARGUMENTS for a new trial have been heard in the California Supreme Court, and a decision will be rendered next week.

ALBANY AND COHENS have shaken hands; and now everything is serene between these rival metropolises of the interior.

O'DONOVAN ROSA'S election experience and observations in the Fourth Senatorial district are too valuable to be withheld from the Legislature.

THE CASE OF THE HORNET is already quite complicated. It is, therefore, gratifying to hear that the reported movements of Spanish men-of-war from Havana to Port au Prince is an error, and need not be a new cause of disturbance in this case. The hot blood of the Hidalgoes only needs to be tempered with a little cool calculation in the present imbroglio to keep us all at peace.

SECRETARY BELKNAP, in reply to a newspaper man who wanted to know what would become of the army during General Sherman's absence, said he thought the newspaper man could manage it with a little help from him. Which was very neat in the Secretary; but we hope he remembered, while indulging in his pleasant little stroke of satire, that in great emergencies newspaper correspondents, especially those of the HERALD, have more than once assisted the mighty generals of the army in their movements.

AN ARIZONA STAGE COACH was attacked recently by a party of fifty Indians, or disguised white men, and the driver and five passengers were killed, two passengers, one of whom was a lady, escaping wounded. Arizona is infested more than any of our far West Territories with red and white savages, and its unsafe condition is mainly due to the contest now going on between Vincent Collyer and General Crook as to the best means of treating the Indians. General Crook is a determined and effective Indian fighter, who believes that the "Injun is plien wherever found;" but his efforts to root out the evil have been neutralized by the peace-making philanthropic policy of those who believe in winning the good will of the red man by forgiving him all his sins and presenting him with powder and ball.

The European Question—Inevitable Conflict Between Germany and Russia.

The speech of Bismarck in the Reichstag, on the occasion of the debate on the War Fund bill, scarcely surprised those who have closely followed the course of European politics for the last few years. It was unavoidable that the same uneasiness and dissatisfaction should be felt in Russia at the series of Prussian victories which culminated in the capitulation of Paris as had been manifested in France after the battle of Sadowa; and though the Russian government carefully refrained from giving expression to any unfriendly sentiment, public opinion was more outspoken in its hostility to the Germans. Every one saw that a fatal blunder had been committed in allowing France to be overwhelmed; but it was then too late to remedy the mistake, for Russia was totally unprepared for war. The reorganization of the army has been vigorously pushed forward, so as to place Russia in a position to dispute with Germany the supremacy of Europe. No one has been deceived by the friendly professions of the two Courts, which are simply meant to gain time, for the conflict of interests is too irreconcilable to permit lasting or sincere friendship between the Northern Powers; and Bismarck's speech shows that the Prussian government is resolved to take advantage of the present helpless condition of France to crush the only Power that could endanger the permanence of German unity. Russia has always been a serious danger to Prussia, and is now alone among the nations able to dispute with her the mastery of Europe. Every day that is allowed her to gather together her forces and organize her strength endangers the newly acquired power of Germany. Bismarck knows this, and is resolved to strike first et vite. The pretence of Germany being menaced, put forward in his speech on the War Fund bill, is too trivial for serious attention. Germany has no need to fear attack, for it is the interest of Russia to postpone all warlike operations until France has completely reorganized her forces. Nothing but a fatuity equal to that exhibited by the man of Sedan could lead Russia to make war at a moment when she could not find an ally in Europe capable of helping her effectively; and her statesmen are far too shrewd to risk an attack which would place Russia face to face with the most powerful combination which Europe has seen since the Holy Alliance. But if it is the interest of Russia to preserve the peace and pursue the work of preparation it is the interest of Germany to seize the present favorable opportunity to crush the only enemy that she really fears.

Sadowa not only drove Austria out of the German Confederation, but it deprived her of all hope of extending her empire westward. It modified all the traditions of her government, and by moving her centre of gravity to the East and giving importance to the hitherto subject races, opened a new future to conglomerate nations united under the Austrian crown. To prevent the advance of Russia southward became a matter of vital importance to the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom, and Bismarck adroitly made this necessity the basis of his negotiations with the Austrian government after Sadowa. During the war with France he held Austria in check by threatening to purchase Russia's assistance at the price of Constantinople, should Austria attempt to take the field; and now, on the ground of a common danger, he is assured of the active aid of Austria and Turkey in case of war with Russia. Such a combination would prove too much for the Northern Power, even though aided by France. The project, with which Bismarck is credited, of raising up a Polish kingdom as a barrier between Russia and Germany, would be the most masterly stroke of policy which he has yet made. It would relegate Russia to the position of a second rate Power and completely destroy her chance of ever attaining supreme power in Europe. There never was a moment more favorable to the curbing of this immense Power, which overshadows Europe and threatens to overthrow her free institutions; for, in spite of the rapid advance of the Russian nation in power and wealth, the mass of the people are sunk in ignorance and live in a state of society little more advanced than that which existed in Southern Europe during the feudal times. In a war against Russia Germany could depend on the hearty support of the Austro-Hungarian kingdom, whose very existence is threatened by the Muscovite advance southwards. Besides, it is in the east of Europe that the Austrian empire must seek compensation for the loss of material power and prestige sustained in the campaign of '66. And it is not unreasonable to suppose that Bismarck is prepared to allow Austria to indemnify herself for the surrender of Gallia and the entry of German Austria into the German Confederation by allowing her to seize on the Principalities, with the prospect of eventually possessing Constantinople.

The great want of the Austrian empire is a sufficient seaboard and uninterrupted communication with the sea, which the possession of the Principalities and the control of the Danube would give. The interests of South-German commerce also demand that this important outlet should be in keeping of a friendly Power. Prussia would, on the other hand, seek compensation for the loss of Posen by extending her boundaries on the west to the German Ocean, swallowing up Holland and perhaps Belgium territories, which German statesmen pretend to be necessary to the full development of German commerce. The scheme of remodelling the map of Europe is Titanic; but in view of what Bismarck and Moltke have already accomplished, it would be rash to pronounce it impossible. One thing is certain—that the stability of the new German empire depends upon the crushing of Russia before France can recuperate; and most of the European nations share the German distrust of Russian ambitious projects. The interposition of the Austrian empire as a barrier to the further advance of Russia southward would probably be accepted by the rest of Europe as the best solution of the vexed Eastern question. Statesmen might then sleep without fear of awaking to learn that the Muscovite had possessed himself of the Golden Horn. England would certainly object to the annexation of Holland and Belgium; but her protest would be powerless in case of the defeat of France and Russia. If the German government has resolved to declare war—and

we believe it has—the combinations we have pointed out must have formed the basis of the Conference at Gastein; for it is not probable that Prussia would risk a conflict single handed with Russia while exposed to the danger of being attacked by France; and it is still less likely that Austria would engage in the enterprise without strong inducements and the prospect of material advantage. The Czech movement and the vital necessity of free access to the sea would be powerful motives in swaying the action of the Austrian Cabinet; for the possession of the Principalities would restore the Austrian monarchy to its importance as a leading European Power and open up the way for the restoration of the Eastern empire under the Hapsburg crown.

Thus we see the dreams of universal peace and brotherhood which was to result from the establishment of the German empire dissipated, and the role of the sword becoming more potent than ever. But there is hope that the gathering of men of the same race under one government may in the end tend to the spread of liberty; and if we may not hope for the millennium, at least the causes of conflict will be lessened when the organization of government is based on the requirements of race rather than on the arbitrary limits which are too often the result of brute force. If Germany, by restoring autonomy to Poland, gives practical proof of her sincere attachment to the theory of unity of race which she has advanced on her own behalf, then indeed the civilized world will have cause to rejoice in her victory, and she will have given the noblest proof of virtue—the respect of power for the rights of others. But whatever rôle she reserves to herself, there can be little doubt that the thunder of her guns will soon be heard again on the battle field in a struggle before whose terrible proportions the conflict of the last war will appear insignificant, and whose results will completely change the political division of Europe.

The Department of Parks—Horace Greeley for the New Commissioner?

It is very important that the Department of Public Parks should be reorganized without delay. The work under its control is of too important a character to be neglected or carried on at haphazard, as the recent closing of the Macomb's Dam bridge will testify. The President and Treasurer of the department have both resigned, and another of the Commissioners is now discharging the duties of Comptroller—a position which must occupy all of his time. If the recent election had not effectually destroyed former political organizations there would still be no occasion to consider party in the appointment of new Commissioners, and Mayor Hall, in filling the vacancies, should study only the honesty and competency of the persons he selects. He cannot, therefore, do better than to tender the office from which Mr. Sweeney retires to Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley would make an excellent Park Commissioner. He knows the city thoroughly; has broad, intelligent views of the importance of the great plan of development and improvement initiated by the present Board, and is scrupulously honest. His appointment would be a popular one, and would do much to re-establish confidence in the city government. What says Mayor Hall? Will he give the citizens of New York an honest, competent and popular Park Commissioner in the person of Horace Greeley?

FUTURE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.—The Albany Journal (republican organ), referring to the probability of Seymour, Tilden, Church and Kernan returning to the leadership of the democratic party, thinks the trouble is not that they have outlived the period of activity and usefulness, but that "they have outlived that period in the career of the democratic party which invites and accepts such leadership as that to which they are habituated." The Journal avers that the democratic party since that time has become so "utterly demoralized and debauched" by the lavish use of money that the machine can never be again run successfully upon an economical plan. But is not this the same with the republican party? The "cohesive power of public plunder" has kept that party in power in the nation during the past ten years as the same means have kept the democratic party in power in this State for the past three or four years. As to future democratic leaders, they are to be called, like Glendower's spirits, "from the vasty deep;" but will they come when they are called?

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.—The health of the Queen of Great Britain has, it seems, considerably improved within the last few weeks. For the present, in consequence, all talk of a regency has ceased. For a little time longer the British people will have to submit to the inconveniences of a monarchy. The improvement which has taken place in the health of Her Majesty must be a great disappointment to Mr. Bradlaugh, who expected so soon to sit in place in the halls of Buckingham Palace. Mr. Bradlaugh must not be discouraged. There is a good time coming.

CINCINNATI wants a monopoly of national conventions. Why not give neglected Gallipolis a chance? It is only a little way "up the river," and if hotel accommodations cannot be afforded, there are the old, time-honored fatboats that used to lie all along shore, which might answer the purpose and revive many a fond remembrance of Western progress.

THE ALBANY Journal asks if the late election "was a republican victory?" and answers its own conundrum by saying, "Partly it was and partly it was not." The action of the republican majority in the Legislature will probably demonstrate whether it partly was or partly wasn't. The "partly wasn't" seems at present to be the "party of the second part."

THE WARNING FROM WASHINGTON in regard to the bogus tin mines in Utah comes most timely. No doubt the recent excitement in relation thereto was gotten up for purely speculative purposes to entrap the unwary as well as the greedy.

THE SALT LAKE News thinks there is nothing like making wickedness "respectable"—that it takes wonderfully well then. Is it not about time, then, that some of the saints tried their hand at becoming "respectable"?

The Absent Alexis—Why Does He Not Come?

But for the knowledge that head winds and heavy seas are obstacles that require time and perseverance to overcome, we might well get out of patience with the grand young Duke, or the young Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Here is a youth of twenty-one summers keeping two of the greatest nations of the earth in a fever of intense excitement, awaiting his arrival in the port of New York, and day after day is hope deferred, and night after night passes away without the upward shooting of the signal rockets which are to tell us that the royal visitor is at our shores. At St. Petersburg, as the cable informs us, the respectable parents of the young voyager and the loyal people over whom they rule are alarmed at the delay and appear to apprehend some danger to the fleet. In New York, where we are more familiar with the uncertainties of the ocean at this season of the year, so far as punctuality in the arrival of vessels is concerned, no fear is entertained for the safety of the illustrious party; but our whole people are nevertheless greatly exercised at their non-arrival. Our military are "sleeping on their arms," ready to obey the order of muster at a moment's notice. Our civilians who happen to be on committees of arrangement and reception are in a condition of fluster and flurry painful to behold. Our ladies are burling with impatience to see how grossly those slanderous publications, the pictorials, have libelled the Grand Duke in their abominable caricatures. Young and old are wound up to the highest pitch of expectation, and the inquiry, "Has he come?" is on every tongue. On Saturday night and yesterday morning a climax was reached when a real Russian vessel, actually one of the long-looked-for fleet, was signalled off Sandy Hook, and the report of the arrival of Alexis spread with astonishing rapidity all over the city. But it soon became known that the pioneer was the Abreck, the smallest of the fleet, and not the vessel bearing the Grand Duke. Great was the disappointment of our longing people, yet the arrival of one of the number gave encouragement to hope, and Alexis himself was looked for at any moment. Indeed, it is to be feared that, despite the vigorous preaching from the pulpits of New York and Brooklyn yesterday, the thoughts of the congregations were more on the Russian fleet than on the parsons' texts.

Alexis can come at no better moment than the present. The election is over, and we can show the young disciple of autocracy how easy it is in an enlightened republic to accomplish a peaceful revolution at the ballot box. We want a new excitement; for with the election starting developments, harrowing arrays of figures and astounding reports of committees have suddenly ceased. To be sure, we have the Brooklyn frauds, Beecher's sermons and the Committee of Fifty to break the monotony; but these are comparatively small matters after our magnificent robberies and sweeping victories in New York. Without Alexis the time would hang heavy on the hands of our people until the meeting of the Legislature and the grand redistribution of the municipal offices among the successful reformers. His arrival will drive all other affairs out of our memories, and give us a healthy stimulant after the unwholesome political excitement of the past three months. The people are burling with the desire to repay to Russia some portion of the courtesy and honor of which the lamented Farragut was the recipient in that country three or four years ago. They long to show to the youthful Alexis the sincerity and warmth of the friendship the United States feel for the nation that has neither feared nor refused to do full justice to the progress of the young republic. So the sooner he comes the better, and it will not be the fault of New York if his visit does not well repay him for the tediousness and roughness of his voyage.

THE ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF CHATTANOOGA by fire will remind us vividly that the desperadoes who escaped Sheridan's troopers during the Chicago fire have a hopeful remembrance of the rich ventures in booty which that great disaster afforded them. There is probably no doubt that the fire in Chattanooga was the work of incendiaries incited to the desperate act by the successful field discovered to them in Chicago; and as they seem bold enough to try their games in that direction it will be wise for all the cities of the Union to look out for such characters and such attempts at present. There is hardly a closely built city in the United States which would not offer them as promising a conflagration as that of Chicago, with the great mass of combustible matter that goes greedily to make up all our building material and the high breezes of November blowing.

"WELCOME THE COMING, SPEED THE PARTING GUEST."—A son of the Czar is coming just as a son of the President is going from our shores. The United States steam frigate Wabash is about sailing for Europe with General Sherman and Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant as one of his aids, bound on an extensive tour of inspection of the fortresses, late battle fields and military systems of the great Powers of the European Continent. Why could not this reception and this departure be arranged for the same day, the fleet coming in with the Prince and the ship going out with General Sherman and his young lieutenant?

"TOM FIELDS," according to the opinion of Mr. O'Connor, will be counted out of our new Legislature, because of the election frauds by which he has been counted in, and Horatio Seymour will take his place. It next appears that the city suit against him for his alleged Fire Department money frauds is complete in every respect, and that his fraud can be assailed technically and upon its merits. The underpinning of the "Ring" has been knocked away, and the whole concern is in ruins.

OHIO UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.—It is stated that the impression seems to be general that conservative republicans and democrats in the Ohio Legislature will unite upon ex-Secretary Cox for United States Senator and elect him over Sherman. A democratic exchange thinks there might be a great many moves made which would be less judicious than this. No doubt many other democrats think the same.

Information of the Election.

The enthusiasm of the congregation of Plymouth church was aroused last night as it had not been since the close of the rebellion by the stirring words of Mr. Beecher on the reformation of the ballot. We are not at all surprised to know that they applauded and gave other evidences of their hearty approval of the truths which he uttered. The moral corruption of Israel under Ahab's administration and Elijah's slaughter of the four hundred prophets of Baal gave Mr. Beecher a very good subject from which to treat of corruption generally, and especially of moral and political corruption, and the best means of working a reformation.

There are three orders of government for mankind—absolute monarchy for savages, aristocracy for the more civilized, and a republic or form of democracy for the most cultured. The ballot is the unit, the initial force of our nation, and if it be choked or clogged ruin to the Commonwealth must ensue. It is the very heart of our system of government, and if it is struck down the most vital part is destroyed. The dangers that beset the ballot, as pointed out by Mr. Beecher, are fivefold. First, weak or ignorant voting. It is the lazy cultured men who, through indifference, work the greatest mischief with the ballot; second, wicked voting; third, passionate or fury voting, by which men may destroy in an hour what it has taken ages to build; fourth, subordinate voting, by which the minority seek to rebel against the authority of the majority; and, fourth, venal voting. We call that man a scoundrel, said Mr. Beecher, who sells his vote for five dollars; but he who in the legislative halls sells his vote for twenty thousand dollars is the greater scoundrel. This is undoubtedly true, and though we have sweeping statutes against bribery, they are a dead letter, so thoroughly have all the interests of society been honeycombed with this destructive element. It is, as Mr. Beecher well said, as common for money to be used in elections now as for printing notices. Repeating, ballot-box stuffing and false counting are indeed terrible crimes, and may well be classed with forgery and counterfeiting and treason. It is the most fearful kind of treason, because it is a secret enemy. We can meet open and pronounced traitors and whip them into submission to law and lawful authority; but those sneaks and scoundrels who steal away our liberties while using the ballots of freemen deserve the utmost punishment that can be inflicted.

But, as Mr. Beecher declared, our greatest danger arises from the indifference of the educated and the moral voters. The higher classes are perpetually giving tone to the lower, and if they show by their indifference that the ballot is of little account, why should we wonder at the ignorant voter, who thinks he can do as he pleases with it? If the men of culture and moral worth had borne witness to the value of the ballot, there would not have been seen such a mournful perversion of it. The minds of our people must be educated up to the true worth of the franchise. It must be done in the Church, in the school and in the household, and the whole community must be lifted up to a higher level. We have a striking instance of its power and worth in last Tuesday's election in this city and State. The evils here complained of have been practised by all the dominant political parties, and neither can stand up and say to the other, "I am holier than thou." We are utterly at fault in this matter, and it becomes us to be as active and earnest now, when our liberties are endangered by another foe, as we were in 1861, when rebellion raised its haughty front in defiance of rightful authority. But, to prove effective, our reforms must have organized moral intelligence to sustain them rather than spasmodic enthusiasm.

Mr. Beecher did well in calling attention to the corrupting tendencies of our civil service, which he characterized as an organized and standing threat against the liberties of the nation. Every Custom House in the land, said he, is a bribing shop, and if the places of trust shall continue to be put up for sale, as they have been, this government cannot exist long. It is damning to the national conscience. We have very little hope, however, of any immediate change in this regard. But if the pulpit and the press and the other educational agencies of the land will show the people that to be good Christians they must be good citizens, and will show them how to become both, there may yet be a brighter and a better day for self-government and republicanism than any that has yet been known. So may it be!

WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT.—They are going to make a clean sweep of our present city government in all its departments—public works, parks, streets, health, quarantine, police, fire and all other departments and bureaus. In this reconstruction, too, as we understand, salaries will be limited, sinecures and perquisites will be cut off, contracts will be rigidly tied up and monthly reports of receipts, expenditures and balances will be required and published from every department; and that by these reforms millions of money will be saved to the city treasury no man can doubt.

A HINT FROM THE CALENDAR OF SAINTS.—Yesterday was the anniversary of St. Martin's day. There are two Saints Martin. One was, when in the body, the famous Bishop of Tours. The other St. Martin—a bishop in Spain—was a writer of vast erudition. The title of one of his works was "De Formula Honestæ Vitæ;" or, literally, "The Plan of an Honest Life." The saint published it in the year 563, but, if carefully translated, it would make an excellent manual for the use of public servants to-day.

ST. LOUIS is moving in the matter of having the next Republican National Convention held in that city. At a recent public meeting, held for the purpose of pushing the thing through, a letter was read from Horace Greeley, in which he "seconded the motion," and said he would probably be present himself.

THE DELAWARE (Ohio) Herald says of Tom Scott as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, that his individual character, "modes of life, thought and business are about as much in harmony with the principles of the democracy as a pig's squeal with the voice of Nilsson." "Comparisons are odorous."

The Pope and the Italian King.

The day rapidly approaches when King Victor Emmanuel will take up his abode in the palace of the Quirinal—a place historically associated with Papal conclaves—and when in the ancient and time-honored city of the Caesars he will preside over the destinies of united Italy. A few days ago we learned that the Quirinal was being fitted up and otherwise prepared for a royal residence, in view of the early arrival of the King. It is now stated with confidence that Prince Humbert will arrive in Rome on the 14th inst. Naturally enough, the Pope and his immediate advisers are indignant. From Paris we learn that the Papal Nuncio has been cloaked with the Count de Remusat, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Paris Constitutionnel has it that "the pair discussed a forthcoming protest of the Pope, in which the Holy Father will declare himself the sole King of Rome, and will announce his determination to hold no official intercourse with any foreign representatives serving at the Court or near the person of King Victor Emmanuel." Another protest! How many protests and allocutions and encyclicals have we had, all bearing more or less on this same subject? Many good friends of the Pope are of the opinion that he protests overmuch. Manifest destiny is more potent than Papal infallibility. The latest cable news last night brings a Paris rumor of a coming departure of His Holiness from Rome. A French metropolitan journal asserts distinctly that the Pontiff had notified President Thiers of his intention to establish a residence in France, and that Thiers, finding his efforts to dissuade him from such purpose ineffectual, had placed the historic Castle of Pau at his disposal. Rome, indeed Europe, is evidently coming to a departure of some sort or other. It may be a "new departure," notwithstanding the fact that the Pontifical project of exile from the Holy City is somewhat stale.

OUR IMPERIAL RUSSIAN VISITOR, when he comes, can hardly expect, under the circumstances, a Corporation supper like that given to the Japanese delegation of "Little Tommy," inasmuch as the "Boss" is engaged in a rush business upon other matters just now, you know.

The Flight of the Vulture—The "Boss" and Others Preparing for a "New Departure."

Where is Garvey? Some think that he may be found in Claude Melnotte's garden of roses on Lake Como; others have information that he was lately seen passing up the Rhine, en route for Switzerland; but all that we know concerning him is that some weeks since he mysteriously disappeared, and we fear that the places heretofore which knew him "will know him no more forever." Where is Woodward, the transfer clerk of Mr. Tweed in his financial transactions between the New Court House and the Broadway Bank? "Gone where the woodbine twineeth." Where is the enterprising Ingersoll? The Sheriff is looking him up, and when found will make a note of it. The fact is that the stronghold of Tammany has been broken up, and her birds of prey from their plunder are being scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The "Boss," too full to fly right off, remains to fight. But when he has rested and recovered his strength a little, and has lightened himself somewhat of his superfluous fat, they say that he, too, will stretch his ample wings and fly away. Mr. Charles O'Connor's impressions upon the subject, as given in yesterday's HERALD, are very interesting. In regard to the dethroned king of the demolished "Ring," Mr. O'Connor says:—"He is, we know, turning his property into available assets and just taking all the preliminary steps that men take when they seek to elude justice by flight to a foreign land." Next, in reference to the public scandal that will fall upon our legal authorities if they allow a man like Tweed to go unwhipped of justice, Mr. O'Connor says:—"Yes, that is precisely what I expect to hear and see published, only in a more amplified form, very soon, when Tweed and his associates have fled the country. But I think the public will see, when our plans and legal action are laid before them, that we have done right and that we could not have done anything more than we have done." In short, Mr. O'Connor believes that the Grand Sachem, the head chief of the "big Injuna," is preparing for a long journey; but in view of his enforced absence, we are consoled with the assurance that "wherever he may go in Europe he will find that he cannot remain with impunity;" but that "he will be followed wherever the law can follow him."

So much, then, for the mighty Tweed. His ball of a million of dollars will be forfeited. It is but a trifle of his savings from his pickings and stealings; and he, too, soon will leave us for parts unknown. He will not go to Albany to claim his seat in the Senate; he will not remain to vindicate his honesty in our courts; he will not delay his departure in order first to carry out his grand improvements in our public works; but he will sell out even his Croton water schemes cheap for cash, for he needs a change of climate. He looks strong; but he is very weak, and these cold November northwest winds of New York are racking him to pieces, and Garvey's painkiller is his only remedy. He requires a change of scene. He wants to be in some place where the air is soft in December, and where he can be quiet and snap his fingers at detectives and extradition. Therefore, if they will not let him be quiet in Europe he may go to Mexico, like Bailey; or to South America, like Bailey; or, peradventure, to Egypt and the splendid hospitalities of the Khedive. Who knows? But, wherever he may go, it is probable some others of the "Ring" will attend him; for Mr. O'Connor expects that a flock of the birds will soon be reported as having taken wing—

Even as the vultures to their desert rooks fly, wasa rail gored upon the field of war.

THE RAILROAD INFLUENCE AND THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The Lynchburg Republican, generally a shrewd observer of political movements, is not in favor of extending the already enormous railroad influence in this country by the election to the Presidency of a railroad king like Tom Scott. It is in favor of a powerful revolution against official corruption, but it thinks that revolution will never be accomplished by the selection of instruments as unworthy as it believes Tom Scott and his