

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVI. No. 335

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MISCON.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.—NALL, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.—BAGGERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—BORISLAD.

WOOD'S MUSIUM, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—CLAIRVOYANCE.

ROBERTS THEATRE, 25th st., between 5th and 6th ave.—THE VICTIMS.—SOLON STRINER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEARCHING THE DEPTHS.

HELIOS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Hester streets.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—FABI; OR, THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE.—LE FANT DES BOUFFES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PATRONIME OF HUNTT DUMYTT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third av.—NEBO ECCE TRISTITIA, VOCALISM, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—GRAND CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAGNETS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEBO AUTS—BULESQUE, BALLET, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEBO AUTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 355 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 50 Bowery.—NEBO ECCE TRISTITIA, &c.

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

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, December 1, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements. 2.—Prize Fight: Charlie between Jim Mace and Joe Coburn Near New Orleans; Eleven Rounds Fought; The Fight Declared a Draw by the Referee.—Poor Richard: The Ex-Comptroller in Ludlow Street Jail.—The Trials of Brigham Young. 3.—Thanksgiving: Celebration of the Day at Churches, Churches, and National Places of Amusement; Sermons on National Topics; The Four Remembered in Their Time of Need; Rejoicings at the Howard, Five Points and National Buildings; Sermons by Ministers and Sailors' Home, Home of the Friends and Relief Hospital; Rev. Dr. Newman on the American Citizen; The Best Things of Ministering Hands and Gentle Hearts; What Was Done at the Theaters; Serms by Revs. G. W. Beecher, Lathrop, Chubb, Bellows and McVicker and Father Preston. 4.—Thanksgiving (Continued from Fourth Page):—Fighting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds.—"Moses in Egypt"—Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad—Affray between Brokers in Law—A Braggart's Case at Saratoga Springs. 5.—Editorial: Leading Article, "New York—Its Growth, Future and Need of Transit Accommodation"—Amusement Announcements. 6.—Editorial (Continued from Sixth Page)—Important from France—The Prince of Wales' Health—Belgium: The Brussels Agitation Renewed—Interesting from Cuba—News from Washington—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Art Matters—Business Notices. 7.—The National Finance: Report of the Treasurer of the United States Mr. Spinner to Mr. Boutwell; The Receipts and Expenditures of the Last Fiscal Year; His Finding of the Public Debt; National Banking and National Insurance—How Does Schuch Stand?—Court Calendar. 8.—South Carolina: Additional Details of the Crusade Against the Ku Klux—The Rights of Races in Virginia—Views of the Past—Financial and Commercial Report—Marriages and Deaths. 9.—Alexis' Thanksgiving: Principally Reference to American Ideas—The Collapsed Banks—The Tribune's Case at Saratoga Springs—To become the Counsel of the Ku Klux—New York City—The Meanest (Ring) Sting of All—The Wintery Weather—Modern "Writs of Assistance"—Fires—Yesterday—Low Water—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements. 10.—Advertisements. 11.—Advertisements. 12.—Advertisements.

THANKSGIVING passed away as usual yesterday, with hearty turkey dinners, church services, fantastic parades and family reunions. It was universally accepted as a holiday—and, indeed, as a holiday it is one of our most thoroughly enjoyable ones, and is fast becoming the great Yankee holiday of the year.

THE MORMONS keep their courage up by loud whistling mainly. One of their journals takes occasion, in reference to Thanksgiving, to say that they know God is with them when they are in the greatest extremity, and they feel like heartily thanking Him for that assurance, although they confess they have had no special benefits of late to feel grateful for. The report has been received in Washington that Brigham is burying home to attend his trial.

THE SUDDEN COLD SNAP, sounding winter's opening charge, threatens to bind several Hudson River steamboats fast for the winter. The State canals are probably closed for the season, and in their icy folds are many canal barges laden with great quantities of produce. This pre-emptory closing of the canals is about a week in advance of the usual time of their official closing by the Commissioners. The snow on the Plains has delayed Pacific Railroad trains, in some instances as much as thirteen hours, and telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast has been cut off.

THE CAUSE OF THE INSUFFICIENT CONDITION OF OUR NAVY, just at the time when we may need its services, seems to lie in the land-lubber tinkering of Congress with navy legislation. It seems the stopping of Jack's allowance of grog has driven many good sailors from the service, and the limitation of the force to eight thousand men has left so few sailors to depend upon that a large list of sick and detached leaves a ship almost wholly un-manned. The Terror is expected in Havana to-day, but Admiral Lee still lingers in Washington. Minister Roberts has inquired the meaning of the unusual excitement in naval circles, and he will probably receive an answer after the Cabinet has discussed his inquiry to-day.

New York—Its Growth, Future and Need of Transit Accommodation. On Manhattan Island, or what is called New York city proper, there are hardly less than a million inhabitants. Taking Brooklyn, Williamsburg, the adjoining populous suburb in Westchester county, and the other suburbs just across the rivers and the bay, all of which really form a part of the metropolis, there is a population of over fifteen hundred thousand. Next to that of London or Paris this is by far the largest metropolitan population in the civilized world. In commerce New York is inferior to no city, and in some respects is superior even to the first and mightiest city of Europe. In foreign trade and shipping, particularly in the fleets of vast ocean steamers trading here, it eclipses every other. It is without a rival or example in history in the vigor, enterprise, daring, ambition and boldness of its undertakings and in the magnitude of its works. All the vast projects of improvement and development throughout the Continent find the capital and enterprise here for their accomplishment, and directly or indirectly, contribute to the growth, wealth and progress of the metropolis. It is the centre of intelligence, refinement, fashion, art and amusements, as well as of capital and commerce. London or Paris does not equal it in the number, variety and excellence of public amusements; and where can be found such vigor, enterprise, ability and vast circulation of the public press as in New York? To this city the people come from all sections of the country, as well as from many foreign countries, as to a modern Mecca, to satisfy their wants and to worship at the shrine of commerce, wealth and progress.

To get some idea of what our grand city is destined to become, we have only to look back at the wonderful progress it has made within a few years, and at the mighty and rich Continent of which it is the emporium. There are people living now—and people not of a very advanced age either—who remember seeing green fields and marshes in the neighborhood of Canal street, when the Astor House was the fashionable hotel farthest up town and when all the business was below the City Hall. This, let it be borne in mind, was only a few years ago. Fifty years back the city had not grown to even that point. Now what do we see? The centre of population and movement is miles above the City Hall. Miles of beautiful streets, closely built up with magnificent stores, hotels, churches and residences, and many of which structures are worthy of being called palaces. Hundreds upon hundreds of superb dwellings and solid blocks are now in process of construction up to the neighborhood of the Central Park, and even beyond. On the east side there is a continuous city for eight or nine miles, from the Battery to the Harlem River, and even across and far beyond that river. Harlem is already thickly populated. On the west side there is comparatively little room for building up to Fifty-ninth street or the Central Park, while beyond that great improvements are going on which must soon cover that beautiful portion of the island, right along through Washington Heights and up to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with elegant residences. It will not be long before the Central Park will be surrounded by superb mansions, and when, with the completion of the Grand Boulevard and fine avenues, the west side will rival the east in growth and will be far more beautiful.

Let those who remember what New York was twenty-five years ago consider what has been its progress, and then try to imagine what it will be twenty-five years hence. There will be little of the island not built upon or appropriated to the adornment of residences. If we have a good city government, and proper facilities be made for travel in the city, it is reasonable to conclude there will be by that time a population on the island of two millions, or thereabouts, and that within the area of what may be properly called the metropolis there will be scarcely less than three millions. But we cannot measure the future greatness of New York by this increased population only, for the city must continue to grow in wealth, trade, commercial importance, refinement and intellectual development and power in even a greater degree, comparatively. However much other cities may grow in all these things, their progress, as well as the progress of the country generally, will be made tributary more and more to the business, wealth and growth of the metropolis. The great and varied products of this vast Continent, and of the industry of a vigorous population, which in a quarter of a century will be increased probably to near eighty millions, will centre here. Yes, within a short time this will become the central mart for the trade of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies and the British American Possessions, as well as for that of our own rich country. Then, the development of California and the other States on the Pacific side of the Continent, with those important arteries of commerce, the Pacific railroads, New York will become to a great extent the emporium for the trade with China, Japan and the other rich and populous countries of Asia. Nor can it be long before Mexico, Cuba, the British American Possessions, or other Territories in this hemisphere, will become a part of this great republic, and, through the invigorating influence of the American people, contribute vastly to the trade and growth of this metropolis. Such is but a faint outline of what is promised in the future. Imagination can hardly keep pace with reality. No one who contemplates the history of the past or the prospect before us can venture to say this picture of the future is exaggerated.

The questions now arise, Are we preparing for this wonderful destiny? Do the capitalists, property holders, political leaders and people of this city comprehend what is required to meet present exigencies and to prepare for the future? With all our advantages and the glorious prospect before us this city is behind some others, and far behind London, in those things which afford facilities of communication and transit which save time, improve the condition of the people, centralize business and advance the interests of all. The Central Park was a great blessing to the community, and has contributed greatly to the improvement and progress of the city; but with the exception of that little has really been accomplished. True, some important works have been projected and even advanced—such as

those of the Grand Boulevard, the St. Nicholas avenue, the opening and improvement of some other avenue, the widening of streets, the adornment of certain squares, the preparation for a new system of docks, the Brooklyn Bridge and some other lesser works. With all the robbery and rascality the Tammany Ring was guilty of, the credit of having started great improvements must be given to it. Doubtless the Tammany leaders were influenced by selfish motives, and cared more about filling their own pockets and securing a firm hold upon the city than for the welfare of the community; but the works they commenced, and the valuable character of them, are unaltered, and show the sagacity of the projectors. They are none the less necessary now than before the fall of Tammany. Let them be carried out, then, with vigor, though unnecessary and lavish expenditures be avoided, for they are the foundation, in part, of the future greatness of New York.

But that which is most needed to accommodate our citizens—yes, to render living within the area of the metropolis at all convenient or comfortable for the mass of business men and working people—is the means of rapid transit. The street horse cars have outlived their day, at least for general travel, as most of the old omnibus lines had a few years ago. They are no longer capable of accommodating the public. They are for the most part filthy, badly managed, and crowded beyond endurance. The loss of time to the hundreds of thousands of people who are compelled to ride in them is a loss of money. This amounts to a very large sum daily, to say nothing of the misery and injury to health of standing for hours crushed in a fetid atmosphere during the cold of winter and heat of summer in these crowded horse cars. Our citizens know the torture, and we need not dwell upon that. It is surprising that our citizens have endured it so long. We want and must have viaduct or underground railroads, or both, with steam power, from one end of the island to the other, and on each side. In London there is a complete system of such roads. Why not in New York? The viaduct plan is, perhaps, the best; but let us have both if necessary. A viaduct would be simply a continuous bridge, which could be made ornamental, and its arches and sides turned to profitable use for small stores or other purposes. Rapid transit by some such means has become, in fact, positively necessary. The city cannot attain its proper growth without it. The longer it is delayed the more will our population be crowded out of the city and driven into Jersey and other parts beyond the limits of the metropolis. With viaduct railroads, the Brooklyn Bridge and other bridges across the East River; the clearing out of Hell Gate, so as to admit the largest ships to come by the way of Long Island Sound; a wide ship canal through Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Hudson River, with magnificent docks all along on each side, and other grand improvements carried out, what city would compare with New York? Cannot our capitalists and property holders see what increased value this would give to real estate and what an impetus it would give to the trade of the city? Where are the men with sagacity and enterprise enough to undertake these improvements? Surely they can be found here, for New York is famous for grand undertakings. Let the city government, capitalists and our citizens generally combine in a united effort to accomplish these works, and this metropolis will rise in beauty and grandeur and become the admiration of the world.

Revolutionary Excitement in Paris—Another Crisis at Hand.

The special despatch which we publish this morning, on the revolutionary excitement which has sprung up in Paris since the execution of Rossel, is very significant. The Thiers government is uneasy. It displays excessive vigilance; troops are actively patrolling the streets; the police are at every street corner; the public mind is unsettled; the impression prevails that the present state of things cannot last. Among the last words of Rossel, it appears, were these:—"If you have not before long crushed the army, it will crush you. It has always been pretorian, and has always formed a distinct party in the country;" and hence, no doubt, this active fermentation among the radical elements of revolutionary Paris. The crisis is evidently near at hand when the temporizing Thiers will be compelled to choose between the Jacobin Club and the empire, for it is apparent that all the political elements of Paris and France are joining the party which goes for an imperial restoration, or the party intent upon another revolution and a radical republican government.

The execution of Rossel, it is already made manifest, was a blunder, which is worse than a crime. We see that the suppression of the Commune has not extinguished the revolutionary "reds"—that the revolutionary spirit, which was the strength of the Commune, survives and is full of danger to the existing government. Nor shall we be surprised to hear within a short time that President Thiers has retired from the helm, that Marshal MacMahon administered a coup-d'etat upon the existing Assembly, that he has proclaimed the restoration of the Emperor, and that Napoleon the Third is on his way to Paris to answer to the call of the army.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The medical bulletins issued by the physicians in attendance at Sandringham stated yesterday the Prince of Wales passed an easy night; but the fever has shown no further sign of abatement. The patient remained quiet yesterday evening; and the symptoms of the disease were unchanged. The Princess of Wales has recovered entirely from her attack of illness. The condition appears more hopeful for the Prince.

THE TROY WHIG, in commenting upon Montgomery Blair's nomination for President, remarks that "if a collier is to be chosen and his popularity considered it is evident that Bryant or Longfellow would stand no chance by the side of Walt Whitman or Dot Hart." In the midst of this diversity of opinion why does not some one propose a theatrical ticket, say, Ned Forrest for President and John Brougham for Vice, or Lester Wallack and Edwin Booth; or, taking a minstrelsy turn, select Jolly Backus and Tony Pastor?

The Mace and Coburn Fight—A Poor Show and Its Moral.

The fight that took place yesterday between Joe Coburn and Jim Mace, the one a New York bully and the other an imported bruiser, affords a fair sample of the degeneracy of the prize ring—if, indeed, a business that was always as low and vile and disgraceful as it well could be, can properly be said to have degenerated. We are not disposed to preach a sermon upon ruffianism, brutality, primeval savagery and the like, as illustrated in the conduct of two wild beasts in human form who step into a circle for the purpose of beating and pounding each other into a jelly, and in the yet baser sight of a low crowd gathered round looking on with relish at the disgusting spectacle. Let it be conceded for the nonce that there is really some reason in the argument of those who contend that the "manly art of self-defence," as practised in the prize ring, elevates a man into a hero instead of degrading him below the brute creation. Still the fact remains that the exhibition made yesterday by Mace and Coburn shows that the last spark of decency has died out in the profession of pugilism in the disappearance of its one redeeming quality of brute courage. These two worthless claim, forsooth, to be the champions of the world at fisticuffs, and yet they disgrace even their own disgraceful calling by proving themselves to be cowards as well as bullies. Each time they have entered the ring they have exhibited their lack of pluck, and although they have at length exchanged blows, it has been in such a manner as to insure against the danger of either being injured, and the sparring match—for it seems to have been nothing else—ended in a "draw." Champions of the world! Why, there are a hundred rounders in New York who would have whipped either of these champions in fifteen minutes' time.

While all decent people have a right to complain that Coburn did not beat out of Mace the little semblance of humanity that remains in him, and that Mace did not return the compliment by ridding the world of the Coburn nuisance, there may yet be a deep philosophy concealed under the sneaking "dodges" and cowardly "foints" that seem to have taken the place of knock-down blows, terrific "plumpers" on the "knowledge box," tremendous "stunners" on the "spectacle beam," and frightful "sock-dollagers" on the "peeper," to which we were wont to be treated in the well-remembered language of the prize fights of old. The day of the bruiser has gone by; the recent total overthrow of the Tammany "Ring" drives the last nail into the coffin of the equally respectable prize ring. Where are now to be found fat offices for your Coburns and Cuckies, your Heenauns and Maces, when the distinguished patrons of such heroes are themselves knocked out of time? How can sinecures be now obtained by the gallant short-haired and broken-nosed crowd that used to hang about the office of Public Works while the "Boss" himself is being thrown a square backfall by the powerful arm of the law? And why should Coburn and Mace have stood up to be punished in New Orleans when they could hope for no such reward as they have been accustomed to receive on their return to New York covered with the scars of a hard-fought battle? After all, these dodging, feinting, falling fighters have played a wise game. Their more profitable calling as the beilers and bullies of successful politicians being gone, they have, doubtless, deemed it profitless to beat each other as doctored people would have liked to have seen them beaten; and so for this unsatisfactory result of the last great fight in the prize ring, as for numerous other unsatisfactory things, we have, probably, no one but the Tammany "Ring" to thank.

THE LATE CUBAN BARBARITIES.—We have a special despatch this morning informing us that the bodies of the poor students executed the other day at Havana have been refused to their parents; that others of the students concerned in their disastrous adventure of disturbing the grave of a royalist are working on the chain gang in the streets; that the father of one of the murdered students has died of grief and that the mothers of two others have become insane. This is a horrible state of things. Indeed, the chapter of Valmaseda's barbarities in Cuba is a scandal to the civilized world and a reproach to our government which should be wiped out. If President Grant shall fail to submit this bloody business to the attention of Congress, as calling for the active intervention of the United States, he will fall short of his duty in the common cause of civilization and humanity, and short of the just expectations of the country. He has been temporizing with those Spanish savages who rule Cuba too long, and he should shilly-shally with them no longer. Peace is a good thing when it can be maintained with the national honor; but otherwise it is national cowardice and degradation.

THE RETURN OF MINISTER SICKLES.—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Minister Sickles, having married an elegant Spanish lady, very properly, we think, and very naturally, has concluded to take a trip home-wards. There are various rumors afloat regarding his home-coming. Some have it that he is not likely to return to Spain. Others are of opinion that, considering the state of things which now prevails in Cuba, Mr. Sickles has been requested by the administration to come home and consult as to the course which it is advisable to pursue in the premises. Certain it is that the time has come when the government of the United States should adopt a bolder policy in regard to Cuba. If Spain cannot keep the volunteers in order, let us relieve Spain of the responsibility by taking possession of the island. The return of Minister Sickles affords a fitting opportunity for the reconsideration of our relations with Spain.

PASSIVISM IN MISSOURI.—The character of ten mortal columns of correspondence in the Kansas City (Missouri) Times may be judged from the following descriptive headings:—"Passivism!—The Policy Universally Endorsed"—"What the Representative Men of Missouri Think"—"Letters from all Portions of the State"—"A Frank, Full and Free Discussion of the Whole Subject"—"Communications from Senators, Generals, Representatives and Judges"—"A Mass of Plain Truths for the Democracy." That will do for the first lesson.

The Municipal Tumult Renewed in Brussels—A Detachment of the Civic Guard Recaptured.

Brussels is again disturbed by political agitation and popular tumult. The municipal excitement was renewed yesterday morning. It was intense in the evening. Yesterday was a *fete* day with the Communists of the European Continent. It was observed as such in the Belgian capital, despite an official warning which was issued by the Burgomasters, in which he duly cautioned the inhabitants to remain within their dwellings and otherwise deport themselves as loyal men. He announced at the same time that illegal assemblages would be dispersed by force. It appears as if the people did not obey the chief magistrate to any very healthful extent. Political discussions were commenced out of doors; wrangling among men of opposing factions began; crowds collected; collisions ensued; the state of the metropolis was soon made worse than it had been during the first day of the riots; the police were unable—our cable telegram hints they were unwilling—to act as the emergency required, and the civic guards were called to arms. A detachment of this force, sixty strong, when ordered to charge upon the people, reversed their muskets and refused to obey. This added fuel to the flame. Mobs took possession of many of the streets, and held their position amid intense excitement at the moment when our despatch was forwarded. Such is the report of the popular movement in Brussels. M. de Decker is out of the way and the Ministry is out of office. What do the rioters want? Do they know themselves? Perhaps not. The continuance of the political tumult reveals the existence of a decided intent notwithstanding. The agitated condition of Brussels is not to be exactly despised by reflecting persons, particularly when we come to regard the feeling of the peoples who neighbor Belgium on all sides, even across the Channel in Britain.

The Connelly Case.

Ex-Comptroller Connelly remains in Ludlow Street Jail; but it is rumored that his bail has been secured and will be perfected by Saturday. Some of our contemporaries seem to suppose that the proceedings under which the ex-Comptroller has been arrested are of a criminal character, and grow indignant over the idea that he should have been allowed two or three days during which to procure bail before being locked up in a prison. The suit is a civil one. The constitution specially provides against excessive bail. The law contemplates that every prisoner should have ample opportunity to secure his freedom when an offence is bailable, and hence in this particular case some journals are making a mountain of a mole-hill. When criminal proceedings are instituted against the parties guilty of the rascally city frauds it is very questionable whether bail should be accepted at all. There is now little doubt that they will soon be brought within the grasp of the criminal law, but up to the present moment the proceedings have been simply confined to the recovery of the money dishonestly taken from the city treasury, and in such a suit no benefit is derived from the incarceration of the defendants. All that is necessary is that bail should be provided to insure their appearance in court, and that steps should be taken to prevent the disappearance of their property.

THIERS EXECUTES ANOTHER COMMUNIST.—M. Cremieux, one of the French Communist leaders, who was condemned to death by the Court Martial, was shot to death yesterday in accordance with the sentence passed on him. The death penalty was inflicted in a very summary manner. He was taken from prison early in the morning, conveyed a short distance outside the city walls and there shot. Cremieux bore himself bravely. He refused to be blindfolded. His latest words were "Vive la republique!" M. Cremieux served as President of the Provisional Committee of the Commune. He was arrested last March. President Thiers is severe. He is also exceedingly watchful, as will be seen by our special telegram from Paris. His publication of the illustration of the "Last Cart to the Guillotine" made an impression on his mind, evidently, with respect to "Red" revolutions, and the great writer knows that history repeats itself.

THE NEW ORLEANS Times, referring to the proposed coalition of the democracy with anti-Grant men, remarks that nothing would appear to be easier than to effect a combination of the kind "if it were not for a silly sentimentalism, or the greed and ambition of party leaders, who apprehend they will lose their importance and prestige in any new organization of parties." It is that spirit of greed and ambition, together with the foul corruption of some of its leaders, that has kept the national democracy ground to the dust for the last eight years. Before the democracy find plain sailing they will, besides throwing overboard their cargo of corruption, cast aside the masses of dead wood that have for so long a time obstructed their progress.

A MYSTERY IN OHIO POLITICS.—Hon. A. G. Thurman having withdrawn from the chairmanship of the Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee at its late meeting in Columbus, the Toledo Blade thinks that fact, in conjunction with another fact, that Messrs. Pendleton, Morgan and McCook, a trio of big democrats, failed to attend the meeting at all, though a very important one, food for some queer conjectures, particularly as the Ohio Statesman, democratic organ, was entirely oblivious to the fact that any meeting whatever had been held. What is this new mystery about the Ohio democracy? Who will solve it?

GOVERNOR WARMOTH has called an extra session of the Legislature of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn. It is expected that Warmoth men will be chosen in all the vacant places, much to the grief and bitterness of the opposition. The New Orleans Blade doubts the constitutionality of this extra session of the Senate. The Times takes the same view. As the regular session of the Legislature commences the next week in January, the calling of an extraordinary session of one branch of the body so short a time in advance is generally considered unwise and unnecessary, and hardly up to the standard of reform which the Warmothians are preaching.

Prince Bismarck's Illness.

Prince Bismarck's health did not permit him to be present at the opening of the Prussian Diet. Considering the exhausting physical and mental toll the Prince has gone through during the last five or six years it is not much to be wondered at that retirement and repose should be agreeable to him. We are not led to believe that the illness is at all serious. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the Prince's tenure of life—important as that life is to Germany—is no more secure than that of any other man. His death, in the present state of things, would be an infinitely more serious blow to Germany than the death of the Prince of Wales would be to Great Britain. The British government machine would move on all the same. But Bismarck has a great national work on hand—of that work he has been the life and soul. The unification of Fatherland will be associated in all the future with Bismarck's name. But that work is not completed; and we know of no German statesman who, in the event of the death of the Prince, would be equal to the task of carrying it on and crowning it with success. Italian unity is much more an accomplished fact than is German unity. There is but little danger that Italy will go back. Bismarck's strong hand and unbending will hold the German States together. His death might leave Germany in chaos and change the face of Europe.

The Late International Geographical Congress.

The old city of Antwerp witnessed but a short time ago the assemblage of this most interesting and important Congress. It was called for the August of 1870, but the war in Europe prevented its sessions and it was postponed till this autumn. It was designed to meet at a time when Belgium was doing the long-deferred honors due to the illustrious geographers Abraham Ortelius and Gerard Mercator, whom she claims as her own, but whose labors and renown are cherished through the civilized world. The last named geographer deserves the highest niche in the temple of cosmographic fame, and has been justly called "the Pathfinder of the Seas." His chart, which will probably survive as long as the science of navigation is used by man, is acknowledged to-day by all cartographers to meet every want of the seaman as far as any chart can possibly do.

But it is our chief object now to speak of some of the results reached in the deliberations of this International Geographical and Cosmographical Congress. The possibility of adopting the same first meridian by all nations; the desirability of fitting ships of war with apparatus for obtaining deep sea soundings on all voyages, and preserving specimens from the bed of the ocean for investigation by scientific men; the adoption of a uniform system of coloring buoys, beacons and leading marks for the pilotage of coasts, harbors and rivers; the best means of determining oceanic currents; the advantage science may obtain from polar explorations; recommendations for researches in the Antarctic Ocean; the adoption of a uniform system of orthography for geographical names on maps and charts, and the great importance of adopting a more extensive application in the use of warning storm signals were the chief subjects of animated conference and discussion. The importance of such inquiries cannot be overestimated. The adoption by international accord of a single prime meridian would greatly assist the mariner in the navigation of seas far away from home, and would materially secure him from fatal error, under trying circumstances, which otherwise would prove disastrous. It would greatly simplify the preparation and consultation of maps and charts, and would be a step towards bringing all nations upon terms of kindly intercourse.

The adaptation and equipment of ships of war to scientific purposes of marine exploration is eminently practical and wise. Our war vessels might thus become training schools for expert seamen, and the investigations would stimulate study and honorable emulation among officers and men in the very direction that the exigencies of their calling demand the highest skill and proficiency. The infusion of a professional spirit of a scientific cast is just what our seamen now need to make them all that they ought to be.

Equally important with many of the other earnest suggestions of the Cosmographical Congress is the appeal for a uniform system of orthography in maps, charts and in geographical and nautical text books. To the great mass of readers maps constructed in foreign countries, and lettered with foreign words, are as a sealed book. This evil ought long ago to have been rectified. A map is to all men what the guide-post on the roadside is to the travelling public, and, by law, it should be clear and legible to all. Not only ought some one orthography to be adopted for nautical charts, but for all geographical treatises and school books and popular delineations of the earth's surface. As far as the Congress took action upon the value and importance of polar expeditions conducted in the interests of commerce and science we can heartily endorse their views, and express the hope that in this country there may be some effort made to follow up the great American deduction of a route to the Pole by way of our Gulf Stream, which the Germans and Swedes seem determined at an early day to turn to their own advantage and national glory.

But the forcible appeal of the International Congress for "the great importance of adopting a more extensive application in the use of warning storm signals" is, perhaps, the most practical and important idea advanced, and one the execution of which would amply justify what Mr. Buchan, of Scotland, has long since proposed—a special International Congress. There is no doubt the interests of humanity require the extension of the storm signal system, which, in this country, has already reaped such splendid fruit, and, in the words of a contemporary, "has become the most popular institution of the day." In the narrow and pent-up countries of Europe the system has abundantly justified its establishment from the time of Admiral Fitzroy to the present; but its facilities are cramped and contracted, and it can never hope to reach the accuracy or usefulness to which, with our vast expanse of country and proportion, the facilities for weather telegrams we have, in less than a year, attained. It was proposed a