NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. — THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 36th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—ON HAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. — JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ZIP; OR, A LIFE'S DEVOTION—DER FREISCHUTZ.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONALDI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, No. 720 Broadway.—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. — JULIUS CÆSAR. Matinee at 1.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—Matinee at 8—DON JUAN.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA. Matinee at 2½.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—COMEDIES AND FARCES. Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—NICK OF THE WOODS—ROMEO JAFFER JENKINS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—WHITE CROOK. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.

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

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

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 27, 1872.

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WE ARE GLAD TO REPORT that the small-pox, from the first day of this week, has been daily decreasing, not rapidly, but with a steady dimunition in the number of new cases, indicating that the disease, as an epidemic, is passing away.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.—The venerable Caleb Cushing (of counsel for the United States before the Geneva Conference on those Alabama claims), sails for Europe to-day. We wish him a prosperous trip out, good results from his labors at Geneva, and a safe return home.

PARIS WILL MOURN over the act of French capitulation to the Prussians with closed doors to-morrow, the anniversary of that solemn event. The feeling of sorrow is natural enough, but civic grief, when nursed and expressed behind barred doors, is unwholesome for the body corporate. Better for Paris to show a cheerful front, and, mayhap, "bide its time."

THE MORMON POLITICAL CRISIS is rapidly approaching. According to our despatches from Salt Lake, published to-day, Governor Brown's veto of the measure, passed by both branches of the Legislature, providing for a delegation to draw up a State constitution, is hourly expected, and as soon as it has been received the Council will organize a convention and begin upon the work of choosing delegates, notwithstanding the protest from the Executive.

The Savings Bank Question and the English System of Postal Savings Banks.

There can be no fitter time to thoroughly ventilate the savings bank question, and to prepare the way for establishing some sound, general and perfectly safe system for depositing the savings of the industrious classes, than the present. The collapse of some of our savings banks and the doubtful condition of others show that the poor depositors run the risk of losing their hard earnings in these institutions. Looking, too, at the extraordinary increase of savings banks, with no other capital, for the most part, than that furnished by the depositors, at the lavish expenditure of most of them, and at the army of bank presidents, directors, employés and agents that live, flourish and get rich upon the money furnished by those who make deposits, there is reason to fear that many of them would not stand the pressure of a financial crisis. In a matter of such vast importance as giving the utmost security to the savings of the working classes the law cannot be too explicit and stringent. But it is hardly possible to frame laws to prevent the misappropriation or mismanagement of such trust funds in the hands of private companies or individuals. It is in the nature of men to speculate and to study their own interests, and bank officials are too apt to run risks with the sacred trust committed to their care. To avoid the dangers of the present savings banks a government system of postal savings banks similar to that established so successfully in England should be established.

The introduction of the Postal Savings Banks into England has been attended by a marked increase in the economical habits of the people. When it was first proposed in Parliament to encourage the poorer classes to become more provident by providing for their use places of deposit of absolute security, the idea that good would result was ridiculed by a large class of politicians. There were, however, a sufficient number of representatives who thought the scheme a good one and worthy of trial; and so a law was passed which turned every Post Office in the kingdom into a bank of deposit for the benefit of the working classes. Profiting by the experience of the most successful of the private savings banks, the hours of business were extended till eight o'clock P. M., in order to afford every facility to those employed during the day to place their spare money in a place of security. No high rate of interest was offered to induce deposit; in fact the rate was rather nominal than real, not exceeding at any time two and a half per cent. But on the other hand the advantage of absolute security was offered to the poor which they could no where else obtain, and which, in their estimation, was above all others. This had been the great want of the country; there had been at no time a want of places of deposit where fair interest could be secured even on small sums, but as the poor felt they had no guarantee that these banks would not waste their hard-earned money there was a want of confidence which deterred the thrifty and cautious from imperilling their savings.

Owing to this feeling of suspicion the private savings banks were almost solely patronized by the least wealthy of the middle classes, or those who had no absolute need of such institutions. The vast body of the people derived little or no benefit from them, and even if the working classes had had sufficient confidence to use them they were too widely separated to meet the requirement of a national savings institution, and the cost of extending this system so as to place the benefits equally within reach of all would have swallowed up all the profits which could be realized in many years. In fact, it would not have paid at any time to have maintained branches at reasonable distances in the rural districts under the old private organizations, nor would the results have justified the expense, whatever benefits might have been conferred in the great centres of population. These difficulties were estimated at their proper value by the originators of the Postal Savings Bank scheme, and they proposed that the existing organization of the Post Office should be utilized for the purpose of the savings banks. Postmasters were turned into bank clerks and every Post Office in the country became a bank of deposit which was within easy reach of every man in the community.

This arrangement had another advantage—it allowed the deposits to be made with an amount of privacy that had never before been secured, and people were enabled to transact their monetary business without attracting the attention of the busybodies of their neighborhood. This, in itself, was a considerable advance on the old system; but the chief cause which led to the rapid advance of the Postal Savings Banks, in the good opinion of the people, was the knowledge that no speculator could waste their money, and that every shilling they put in the bank would always be at their call, subject to the rules laid down for the management of the institution. The result has astonished even those who were most sanguine of the success of the project. Men who never thought of saving a shilling under the old system have become depositors; but perhaps the most happy influence is to be noticed in the spirit of economy which the institution has begotten among the rising generation. It has become fashionable with the apprentice class to have money in the bank, and the contagion of example has spread among the men and women employed in large establishments, so that it is now very rare to meet unencumbered men of the working class who have not something laid aside. Thus, in a few years, the institution has more than fulfilled the expectations entertained by its originators, and were education and intelligence more widespread among the English millions there can be no doubt that still more important results could be achieved.

The manner of organization has the great merit of being remarkable for simplicity. Every postmaster acts as manager of a branch bank, and reports daily to the central bureau in London, to which all moneys are transmitted. When depositors desire to withdraw their funds, or any portion of them, they give notice at the local office, and after a delay of some days the required money is placed to their credit in the local office, and is paid to them on application. In order to prevent fraud all applications to draw funds must bear the signature of the original depositor. The precautions against embezzlement are also very effective. Each depositor, when opening his account, receives a bank book, in which all sums that he pays in are entered, and each entry is signed by the postmaster and stamped with the office seal, as a guarantee of authenticity. In addition to this receipt the central bureau sends to the depositor a notification that the amount of his deposit has been paid in by the postmaster to his credit. If this notification fails to reach him he at once makes inquiries, and if there has been any dishonesty on the part of the postmaster it can be immediately discovered. By this arrangement the eyes of the whole body of depositors are turned on the postmaster, so that any extensive embezzlement on his part is rendered almost impossible.

The encouragement which this system gives to men of small means to cultivate habits of economy, by assuring them against loss, cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on the mind of the working classes. It makes them realize the possibility of improving their condition by sobriety and industry, and gradually wins them from the thoughtless extravagance which characterizes the industrial proletariat in all countries. By inducing a more intimate acquaintance with general business the sum of popular intelligence is increased and the foundation laid for still further advances in the road of popular improvement. Nor can the effect on the material interests of the country fail to be most advantageous, as large sums of money, hitherto spent in idle or criminal dissipation, will be turned into productive industries, and by this means the general as well as the individual interests will be advanced. The advantages to be derived from a system of savings banks which, offering absolute security to the working classes, brings the place of deposit within easy reach of every individual in the nation, have been placed beyond question or cavil by the success of the experiment in England. There can be no longer any doubt of their utility or effectiveness in developing among the poorer classes an unwonted and healthy economy. And as the well-being of the nation depends upon that of the individuals who compose it other nations will no doubt soon follow in the track of England, by establishing some system which may be in keeping with their peculiar institutions, but having the common aim of encouraging industry and thrift among the masses by guaranteeing absolute security to the savings of the poor.

The Japanese Banquet in San Francisco—Plain Talk to Penny Politicians.

At the banquet given to the Japanese Embassy in San Francisco the other evening Governor Booth, republican, presided, and ex-Governor Haight, democrat, made a welcoming speech. But the cream of the proceedings was the speech of the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, who "spoke right out in meeting" against that California demagoguism which both parties have played there against the "heathen Chinee." Said the Rev. Mr. Stebbins:—"While we are here to-night wooing the commerce of the Old Empire, your Governor (pointing to Governor Booth), as the head of one political party, and ex-Governor Haight, as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy to exclude those people from our shores. The position is absurd and ridiculous. As a policy it is nonsense; as a principle it is nowhere. Beware when you put that penny in your purse, lest the eagle on the reverse side of your gold coin sticks his talons through and scratches the face of Liberty." Well said, Parson Stebbins.

We are next told that this plain talk raised the wildest excitement in the meeting, and round after round of applause; that Governor Booth got out of the scrape as well as he could, and that ex-Governor Haight judiciously kept quiet. But the main point is that this Japanese Embassy has developed a great change in public opinion in California on the subject of Asiatic immigration, including the Chinese with the Japanese; and that the Californians are beginning to understand that the mighty commerce of those industrious nations is an object to be cultivated, even to the extent of tolerating in a civil way the immigrants from Japan and China. Those were capital shots of Parson Stebbins at the demagoguism of the leading California party politicians; and it is to be hoped from this henceforward that they will cease to grovel in the dust at the feet of those senseless ruffians whose greatest feats of heroism are cowardly persecutions of the defenceless Chinese. Commerce is king, and these brutal prejudices of race and color in our party politics must give way to the king. These stupid persecutions, even of the poor Chinese in California, must be stopped, says Parson Stebbins; and we second the honest parson. The trade which the Pacific Railroad has opened between China and Japan and our Pacific coast is opening the eyes of the Californians; but the trade is but a bagatelle compared with that which in a few years, with any encouragement, will pour from Eastern Asia into San Francisco.

FRENCH AGENCIES AND THE INTERESTS WHICH MOVE FRANCE.—France is moving or being moved, either towards another change in the form of her government or for a solemn ratification of the democracy of the republic. Napoleon's agents are actively employed in circulating pamphlets in the army advocating an imperialist restoration. Communism is about to be naturalized on the soil on a new basis of federation. The new Education bill of the Thiers government has been condemned by the formal protest of fifty-one bishops, with, we suppose, "other" dioceses "to hear from." With Bonapartism on one side and Communism as the horrible foil, or "terrible example," on the other, and the hierarchy and Thiers intermediary on the dividing line of popular conservatism, we expect that something permanent will be done for the French people at an early day.

THE BURNING OF A STEAMSHIP on her way from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo is announced by our cable despatch from Lisbon. What renders the disaster most appalling is the great number of lives lost, eighty-seven of the passengers having either been burned or drowned. A fire at sea, past control, with hissing, scorching death within and a watery grave without, is the culmination of horrors, and the anguish of those poor victims must have been such as to beggar description.

Congress Yesterday—The Adjournment Resolution—The Apportionment and Appropriation Bills.

It appears to be the settled determination of a large majority of Senators—thirty-six to twelve—that the final adjournment shall take place this session much earlier than it ever did before. The long session usually runs into July or August, and even then much of the important business before Congress has to go over without action. The Senate has now fixed the day of adjournment for the 29th of May. It is difficult to assign any motive for this unusual haste in shutting up the Congressional shop other than a desire to evade the great questions of civil service reform, reduction of tariff and internal revenue, universal amnesty, the restoration of our shipping and the revival of our commerce. It may be said, of course, that the four months between now and the end of May is sufficient time within which to dispose of these and all other necessary measures of legislation. That is true enough, provided the Senate would cure itself of its inveterate propensity to talk, and go to work like a body of practical, common sense men. But it is too much to expect such a reform in that branch of the civil service, and therefore the action of the Senate yesterday, in fixing such an early day for adjournment, may fairly be regarded as the announcement of the determination of the Senate to do nothing in the directions we have indicated. It is pretty apparent that this early adjournment is an administration measure; but it will not meet with such an easy success in the House, where the free traders and revenue reformers will make a bitter fight against it.

We do not know a less fruitful theme of discussion than the bill to fix the number of Representatives and to apportion them among the several States according to their population; and yet the Senate has already spent two days over that dry subject. The question is, shall the number be two hundred and eight-three, as fixed in the bill passed by the House itself, or shall it be two hundred and forty-three, as proposed in the amendment reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee? There is not a constitutional point in it, not a question of politics, or of negroes, or of Ku Klux—simply one of a choice between two given numbers; and it might well be supposed that in any other assembly the vote would be taken and the matter decided in the space of an hour or two. But not so in the Senate. The tide of talk still rolls on, and no one can venture to say when it will cease.

The House set a good example yesterday in the way of prompt transaction of business. Two important appropriation bills—the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary bill and the Pension bill—were considered and passed, under the able management of Mr. Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in addition to a large batch of private bills, and all in a session of only three hours. The simple reason for this promptitude is that the House, by its business-like rules, gives no encouragement to mere idle talk and twaddle. What is said is always direct and to the purpose. When it is desired to afford members a vent for the pent-up wisdom and eloquence of their souls the House sets apart a day for that purpose, when no business of any kind is transacted, and when the gushing orators in question, who are generally new or uninfluential members, and who only want to let their constituents know that they are actually in Congress, have the arena all to themselves. To-day one of those sportive occasions is presented, and we hope the Congressional fledglings will make the most of it.

During the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill yesterday, and as pertinent to a proposition to restrict the volume of public printing, Mr. Garfield illustrated the immensity of the operations of the government printing office by the statement that the quantity printed last year would constitute a library of one hundred and twenty thousand volumes of five hundred pages each.

The payment of the famous Chorpenning claim, which was so thoroughly vented last Congress, to the disrepute of the Post Office Department, was guarded against by a proviso to the item to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, directing that no part of the amount should be used for that purpose. Mr. Dawes has the credit for this Chorpenning checkmate.

SNOW STORMS, NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST.—On Thursday last they had the severest snow storm at Buffalo and along the lower great lakes and the St. Lawrence that they have had up there for several years. On the same day they had the coldest weather of the season at New Orleans. Icicles from the rain gathered on the trees and telegraph wires. On the same day they had snow in Savannah, Ga., for the first time in thirteen years. On the same day, at Selma, Ala., the weather was intensely cold, and they had their heaviest snow of the last ten years. On the same day, from Omaha, we had the intelligence that, from Cheyenne westward, the Pacific Railroad at numerous points is badly blockaded by snow, and that the cold, at some points thirty-six degrees below zero, was along the whole line intense. On the same day, in the latitude of this city, and for hundreds of miles north and south of this line, from the Atlantic westward to the great Plains, the skies were bright and the air was sharp and fresh, like that of a dry, dusty, blustering day in March. Yesterday, however, the Signal Service Bureau gave warning that this fair weather for us had nearly run out; and so, we suspect, it will be our turn next for snow, sleet or rain, and, perhaps, for all three. After two or three weeks in January of continuous sunshine we may reasonably expect a great change.

THE POSSUM POLICY—which is the policy of turning over the democratic party to the anti-Grant republicans—does not go down even in Missouri, where it was started. For instance, the St. Louis *Republican*, a leading democratic paper, says:—"Victories are never won in that way, and never should be," and that "such follies deserve defeat and disgrace." In short, we are afraid that General Blair and his fellows will have to give up the possum policy, for the old birds are not to be caught with such chaff.

SO MUCH ANY HOW—The thirty per cent. dividend secured by the creditors of the Ocean National Bank, and the receiver thinks they are good for the rest. This is much better than was generally expected.

Amadeus' Coup Against the Spanish Cortes—Legislative and Citizen Indignation—Symptoms of Revolution in Madrid.

A HERALD special telegram, dated in Madrid yesterday and published in our columns this morning, supplies news of a most serious character from Spain. The capital of that country appeared to be on the verge of revolution in consequence of the royal *coup*, which was accomplished against the independence of the Cortes by the sudden promulgation of the decree of dissolution of the Parliament. King Amadeus placed himself at direct issue with a very large number of a great majority, it would appear, of the legislators by this exercise of the prerogative of the Throne. Even more, it looks as if the Crown has been brought into contempt before the people. A scene of tumult prevailed in the Senate just previous to the reception of the King's missive. Speeches, violent in tone and emphatic in denunciation of any act which would cause a cessation of the functions and privileges of the Parliament, were freely delivered. Señor Arbuzuga asserted that "King Amadeus had betrayed the country, and that nothing was left for the safety of the people but barricades in the streets." The citizen tone which prevailed outside sympathized with the representative declaration. Public sentiment was in unison with the opinion of the Cortes, so that when the throne Message declared the Assembly dissolved indignation took the place of surprise, and the feeling of opposition became universal. It was evidenced inside the hall and in the streets. The King relied on his authority—had faith in the solemn unction by which the Divine Right was accorded to him by the Spaniards. He refused to accept the Cabinet resignation tendered by Sagasta, but resolved to dispense with the Parliament. The military were placed under arms and kept ready to meet any emergency which may arise. An opportunity for the testing of their fidelity appeared to be near at hand, for the HERALD special telegram correspondence concludes with the statement that intense excitement prevailed in the Spanish capital yesterday evening, and that the "breaking out of actual trouble was feared." This foreshadows the probability of the occurrence of positive conflict between the people of Madrid, supported by the Cortes, and the constituted authorities of Spain.

King Amadeus is thus placed in a very unfortunate position. His subjects are almost equally unhappy in their political demoralization. The King enjoys nerve and personal "pluck," without a doubt. If he lacked these qualities he would not sit on the throne of Spain to-day. He is a true son of the House of Savoy, and evidently inherits a considerable amount of the courage of his ancestor of the Hardhead as well as of the caution of him of the Hundred Eyes. But what does it avail him? His more prudent course would be to abdicate, to untwine the "garland of olive" from his brow, to bid farewell to the Spaniards and to seek the consolations of Rome. "Poor Spain" has not recovered from the effects of the bruises which she received when her soil was made the battle field of the mighty armies of France and Great Britain. The glories of Talavera, of Barossa and of Albuera brought nothing of substantial benefit to her people. They have inherited only themes for political discussion and nursed political rivalries. This has been done to such an extent in the strife for party power that the chicanery of mere party politics has been reduced to a science which is almost common to Spaniards, which dulls their sense of patriotism and blinds them against the light which should illumine their citizen path towards national regeneration. Should King Amadeus be able to tide over this present difficulty his government will go on, no doubt, during the period of the very lengthened vacation of Parliament under his favorite plan of executive centralization of authority. Then we shall have news of the occurrence of another "crisis" in Madrid, and again of another, and another, and so on to the extreme point, at which the Spanish people must either undertake to rule themselves as democrats or fall under the sway of a foreign Power which will be strong enough to extinguish every spark of European conflagration which may be still smouldering on the Iberian peninsula.

THE WRETCHED GEORGE BOTTS yesterday suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and the unfortunate "Pet" Halsted was avenged, so far as hanging can satisfy the vengeance of society on those who take human life. This is New Jersey's idea of dealing with vulgar murderers. The cause of the sad business was a double intrigue with a bad woman. One paramour shot and killed the other; the shooter was hanged yesterday. In the Tombs a number of convicted assassins are patiently waiting for society to get tired of detaining them and let them out once more. Oh, for some Jersey justice!

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS OF THE PARIS HOSTAGES as reported in the letter of the HERALD'S correspondent from Paris, and which is published on another page of this morning's issue, is most interesting and contains many facts relative to the fearful reign of terror which prevailed in the capital of France in the dying days of the Commune.

THE PANORMO MURDER.—The more light that is thrown upon this terrible deed of blood the more apparent it is that the Brooklyn police are an incompetent and useless force. Their incompetency has been fully demonstrated in the case of Mr. Panormo. The only facts of value yet presented concerning the murder have been furnished by the reporters of the press.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A NEW DEPARTURE—That recommended by B. H. Hill to the people of Georgia, to wit:—"Blot out the spirit of intolerance, recognize and obey the constitution as amended, and go to work and get control of your own affairs."

WORSE AND WORSE—In numbers and villany, the cases of bigamy, trigamy and polygamy or Brighamy reported east and west. So much for the agitation of women's rights, free love, spiritual affinities and other abominations.

The Roman and Tammany Rings.

The classical spectator who assists at the scenic splendor and ornate oratory of the Roman play which is now rampant upon the boards of the Booth Theatre can easily draw a parallel between a Roman and the Tammany Ring. As in these latter days, so in those immediately preceding the Christian era, there was a political triumvirate parcelling out power and riches. There was a Roman forum and there was a New York Court House. In the former Cæsar was an original Tweed. In Gaul Cæsar conquered and vaunted himself, as Tweed used to in the Knickerbocker country round about Albany. If Cæsar wrote commentaries, did not Tweed pen charters? If Cæsar conquered Brennus, did not Tweed come it over Brennan? Then in the Roman triumviate there was a Connolly. This was Crassus, who made Syria his fiscal hunting grounds, and thence collected the spoils whose possession made him forfeit popular confidence. Finally Crassus was killed by a Parthian arrow, as was Connolly by one from the bow of Judge Learned. Of the Roman triumvirate Pompey was the solid brains. He, however, met his fate on the grassy slopes of Pharsalia, as Pompey Sweeny encountered his amid the evergreen glades of Central Park, when, upon last election day, Cæsar Tweed triumphed at the polls; but Pompey Sweeny fell by his own suicidal act of resignation. Of the Roman Ring Marc Antony was the Fisk. His Erie was Egypt. His Mansfield was Cleopatra. And if the Egyption correspondence did not live in history it was probably for want of reporters and the plain sailing in the sea of letters that no craft of hieroglyphics ever managed.

At last the breaking up of the Roman Ring left Cæsar Tweed dictator of the Latin Sachems, despite all their struggles for independence. But Roman reformers soon afterward began to agitate. Cæsar Tweed had risen to power upon the ruins of Marius Mozart and Sylla Sickles, yet only to encounter the distrust of Cato Cooper and Cicero O'Conor. The power of Cæsar as dictator was broken when Brutus O'Brien and Cassius Tilden struck hands and agreed to destroy it. Brutus gave Cæsar, on the day of the Lupercal, the last blow, as O'Brien gave it to Tweed, not in the ides of March, but in the Kalends of last November. Well might both Cæsars pathetically exclaim, under the respective circumstances, "*Et tu Brute!*" The dagger of Cassius Tilden, however, deprived Tweed not only of power, but of wealth. The indignant Sammy performed a Cæsarian operation which smote Tammany hip and thigh, even as the daggers of the Roman conspirators extirpated the old despotism. Cæsar fell in the Senate chamber, as it is said Tweed's destiny is to be at Albany, when Casca Hardenburgh shall makean envious rent. All that remains in discussing the parallel, or in remembering how truly history repeats itself, is to ask if it be reserved for Cassius Tilden to fall by his own sword, in consequence of disagreements among the reform generals, or if Cato Cooper is to be exiled by his own Citizens' Committee of Roman firmness, or if Cicero O'Conor is to be made a victim of by any Fulvia among the committee of old women aged "Seventy," or thereabouts? Yes, there are one or two more important queries which the theatric spectator of to-day, as witnessing the Shakspearian play of "Julius Cæsar," may put himself. Will Augustus Schell come in at the general death to enthrone himself in Tammany war paint over the débris of the past as Grand Sachem, just as Augustus Cæsar constituted himself Emperor in imperial purple? And will the poet Bryant resume his old *rôle* of Virgil to the democratic Mæcenas of the day?

The Murray-Coulter Suit.

As was generally anticipated, the protracted litigation for the possession of the office of Justice in the Yorkville Police Court resulted in a disagreement of the jury. No twelve men could possibly decide between two such great authorities in law. The action was to decide whether Coulter, an immaculate magistrate, or Murray, a terrible warning to evil-doers and a light to the bar, should dispense justice and pocket fees in the disputed district. It has been frequently stated that a great deal of public interest was attracted to the case; but it was not so. This is not the time for popular excitement to be manifested in such a case. The public is indifferent between such contestants, and is disgusted with the administration of the law in the lower Courts. It does not signify the value of Sir Robert Peel's historic "row of pins" which "popular candidate" for a magistrate's position and emoluments succeeds in obtaining the suffrage of his friends. The result is the same to the general public. It is not a matter of surprise that the jury in this case have disagreed. If any party to the legal tilt is deserving of sympathy it is the jury who had to listen to the miles of evidence presented. The result of the suit will probably put an estoppel on any further prosecution of the Stemmler-Maguire controversy. As to the civil justiceship, our reform Legislature cannot do better than take this case of disputed right to administer justice according to Cocker, as a text for a useful law on the subject of Civil and Police Justiceships.

MRS. MANSFIELD MOBBED.—Some indiscreet persons yesterday hooted and jostled Mrs. Mansfield at a railroad depot in Boston. This is in bad taste. A woman is entitled to consideration from the male kind all over the world. At the same time women placed in the peculiar position of Mrs. Mansfield should keep themselves screened as much as possible from public observation.

PASSAGE OF THE CLAIMS BILL.—The Board of Audit bill, on the fate of which so much interest centred, finally passed the Legislature yesterday, and now awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. Creditors of the city and county, be of good cheer, the day of Jubilo is at hand.

THE REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE LEGISLATURE are all humbug, according to Mr. Greeley, while Terwilliger (a friend of Thomas Murphy) remains Clerk of the Senate. To have genuine reform you must put in a friend of Mr. Greeley's as Clerk of the Senate. That's all.

THE JUMEL CASE is getting to be very interesting.