

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 8

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 255 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. at 7:45 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M.

STROBOS GARDEN. Broadway between Prince and Houston Streets—BROADWAY JAPANESE. JENKINS, at 8 P. M.; THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M. Vokes Family, Mr. Loringwell.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Third and Broadway—HUSBAND TO ORDER, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M.; THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, at 7:45 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-fifth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue and W.P.R. at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M. Mr. Barkin, Miss Ada Dyer.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington Street, corner of Little West Street, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M. Miss Lillian Conway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth Street—A MAN OF HONOR, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Annie O'Shane.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Sixth Avenue and Broadway—KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER, at 7:45 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. F. S. Chautauq, Miss Della Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway between Houston and Bleecker Streets—CABARET, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M. Maljottin-Layton Family.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—JOHN GARFIELD, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M. Miss Annie Firmin, Mr. John Jack.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, corner of Third Street—THE GANGES, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M. Miss Kate Fisher.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth Street—WILHELM TELL, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 20 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M.

BYRANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third Street, corner of Sixth Avenue—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c., at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth Street—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND LAUGHING GAS, at 8 P. M.; classes at 10:30 P. M.

RAIN HALL. Great Jones Street, corner Lafayette Place—THE PILGRIM, at 8 P. M.; classes at 11 P. M.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM. No. 68 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, January 8, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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CURIOUS REVELATIONS IN THE CASES OF THE MASKED BURGULARS! FURTHER CLEWS TO IDENTITY—BUCHU MASKED MEN—SIXTH PAGE.

WILLIAMS WITHDRAWS.—The important information came from Washington last night, in confirmation of a prophetic intimation published heretofore in the HERALD, that Attorney General Williams has requested the President to withdraw his nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from the consideration of the Senate.

Already springing up in the capital as to the question of who will now be nominated for the office, is the one, of an event hitherto reported as possible upon the withdrawal of the name of Williams, that the Hon. Caleb Cushing will be designated to fill the honored place of the lamented Chase, and that Solicitor General Bristow will be offered the mission to Madrid.

President Grant has done well to heed the evidences of public feeling which have been so abundant regarding the vacant Chief Justiceship, in hinting to his nominee the acceptability of the request which he has tardily made, and the country will undoubtedly express approval of this sagacious course.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Marriage—An Alliance of Royal and Imperial Families and a Mutual Assurance Against Revolutions.

At a time when a federation of British capitalists is being organized to resist the trades unions of workmen some interest attaches to the seeming federation of sovereign families, to which one more link will be added by the approaching marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Emperor of Russia's only daughter. When this marriage shall have been solemnized the royal and imperial houses which rule over the three countries of Europe whose governments are most opposed to the democratic current of the age will be closely knit together. Great Britain and Prussia are allied by the Princess Royal Victoria, wife of the future Emperor of Germany; Prussia is connected with Russia by several intermarriages in the past between the houses of Hohenzollern and Holstein-Gottorp, and notably by that of the late Czar Nicholas with the sister of the present Kaiser Wilhelm, who is thus Alexander II's uncle. England, again, will shortly be Duke of Russia by the twofold tie of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage and by the future Czarina Dagmar, who is sister to the Princess of Wales. Now, it is worth while observing that Russia represents in Europe the principle of absolute monarchy; Prussia that of divine right kingship, bulwarked by a military nobility, and Great Britain that of government by a territorial aristocracy. In every European State, save these three, democracy has got the upper hand. Even in Austria, where despotic rule so long prevailed, hereditary and absolutism have died out since Sadova; Italy is a kingdom only in name; France and Spain are republics. But in England, Russia and Prussia democracy has not only obtained no ascendancy, but has been kept in resolute subjection. On the other hand, there are unmistakable signs that democratic troubles are brewing in each one of these three States—in Russia through the socialism of the peasant districts, in Prussia through the operations of the International among city workmen, in England through those trade unions, against which the federation of capitalists has very imprudently resolved to declare war.

It may seem fanciful to draw long-sighted inferences from a royal marriage, for it is much the fashion to treat these events as unimportant. But royal marriages are never unimportant. They are not entered into without anxious thought as to the possible results of the contracts; and if, now and then, these results disappoint expectation this is only because sovereigns have to reckon with their peoples, and because the interests of peoples often clash with those of their masters. Thus, from a popular point of view, alliances between Great Britain and Russia, or between Russia and Prussia, are difficult. The English must end by quarrelling with the Russians about Indian frontiers, and the Germans will, soon or late, be brought into collision with the Russians about the Baltic provinces and about Poland. The intermarriages of the sovereign houses may avert hostilities for a time, but they cannot allay them finally; and those, therefore, who argue that the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage with the Princess Marie must not be regarded as an earnest of Anglo-Russian concord are, to this extent, right. But there is another aspect to this question—namely, the amount of money which is represented by an alliance of three such houses as those of Guelph, Hohenzollern and Holstein-Gottorp. Now, money means power, and power in royal or imperial hands signifies a determined war upon the principles which, as above said, are everywhere animating populous communities. It is no mere supposition to say that there will soon arise in England, Russia and Prussia a democratic movement more dangerous than any which have been witnessed in past revolutions. Hitherto when the working classes have rebelled it has been to obtain political rights; but they have learned now that the privilege of voting for this or that politician leaves them no better off materially than they were before, and their future revolutions will tend to socialistic changes. European working-men living in overcrowded cities are beginning to question the right of certain men to be superabundantly rich while the multitude are famishing. There is much nonsense in their theories; but it is specious nonsense of the kind which deludes the ignorant into the belief that a victory of labor over capital would result in general plenty, and before they discover their mistake the masses may plunge into exploits of which the doings of the Paris Commune were fair samples.

But as reigning houses would be the first to suffer from these exploits they may be depended on to make a grim fight of it so soon as they feel themselves in actual danger; and here we come to the influence which the dynastic alliance of England, Russia and Prussia may be made to wield. In whichever of the three countries the socialistic movement first takes an active shape the sovereign houses will certainly combine in opposing it. They have a common interest in so doing; for the maintenance of their thrones depends on the utter extermination of socialism, and they will enter upon the contest, not in the half-hearted spirit in which they might resist political innovations, but with the desperate energy which terror begets. It is not so long since subsidies in men and money were continually being given by one royal family to another to assist it in surmounting home difficulties. Perhaps subsidies in men are more difficult to bestow now than of yore; but money is as potent an agent as ever it was in fomenting anti-popular intrigues and in preparing coups d'etat; nor must we imagine that any court—even that of England, which shallow observers think to be impotent and apathetic because it has never been roused to action by peril—would hesitate to make the sternest uses of money if need were. An alliance between such dynasties as those of Russia, Prussia and England must, in fact, be looked upon as likely to become at any moment a royal and mutual assurance against revolutions; but whether this assurance could ever succeed in its objects is another matter. The last historical league of royal houses—that made in the eighteenth century by the Duke de Choiseul between the Bourbons of France, Spain and Naples—proved a conspicuous failure. It was called *Le Pacte de Famille*, and the Duke de Choiseul, then French Prime Minister, calculated that by its instrumentality the Kings of France, Spain and

Naples might become invincible abroad and be able to stifle all manifestations of discontent among their subjects at home. But the three kings, feeling themselves strong, inaugurated a policy of bigoted resistance to all popular demands and bequeathed this policy to their descendants, with this consequence, that the Bourbons are now outcasts, having ceased to reign anywhere.

The State Comptroller's Report.

Comptroller Hopkins reports the funded debt of the State to be \$36,530,406; the sinking fund, \$2,744,400, and the canal debt, \$11,241,420. The tolls received on the canals for the season ending September 30, 1873, were \$3,012,527, and the disbursements, \$3,197,551. The bounty debt, after deducting the unapplied balance of the sinking fund, amounted to \$10,966,665. This debt falls due in 1877; hence but four years' taxes can be contributed, including the levy for the current year. The Comptroller thinks that with careful management a rate of two mills on the present valuation will pay the interest and afford ample means to redeem the principal of this debt at maturity.

There was expended during the last fiscal year for educational purposes \$3,012,533, of which \$2,610,784 were the proceeds of a direct tax of one and a quarter mills for the deaf, blind, insane and idiotic cost \$369,690. At the end of the fiscal year 1868, five years ago, there was a surplus revenue of \$1,850,000. Since that time liabilities have been created, chiefly by appropriations made by the Legislature, largely in excess of the revenues and tax authorized to meet them, which had made, at the meeting of the Legislature in 1872, a deficiency in the canal and general fund of some six and a half millions.

To remedy this growing evil, in part at least, the Comptroller calls attention to the irregularities of taxation and to the many schemes for depleting the Treasury. He says compensation for many unauthorized and unaudited claims find their way among kindred items into the Supply bill, which has grown to be a formidable instrument to increase the taxes and deplete the Treasury. He denounces this as corrupting and demoralizing, and as an invitation to all jobbers and dependants—and their name is Legion—to present and urge claims. He is very severe, and properly, in his language on this matter. The canals occupy a good deal of the Comptroller's attention. The importance of facilitating transportation by the Legislature is pointed out. In doing this the Comptroller shows the comparative cost and advantages of transportation by the Canada and St. Lawrence route and by our State canals to this city. This is a subject calling for the serious consideration of the Legislature; for it is evident a large portion of the trade with the West will be diverted from this commercial metropolis if increased facilities for transportation be not made by our canals and railroads, and especially by the canals, which carry freight much cheaper than the railroads. The Comptroller's report, on the whole, is a practical and sensible document.

The Park Department—Let Us Have Light.

The facts and figures supplied by the official records of the Department of Parks do not show to the credit of that department or of Comptroller Green. They prove that a Commission which has been supposed to be serving the city without compensation has been made the means of enriching at least one of the members of the Board, and they naturally suggest the question whether any other of the Commissioners has been enabled to deplete the treasury in a similar manner. It appears, from the communication published in the HERALD to-day, that Comptroller Green, while acting as Park Commissioner, drew from the pockets of the taxpayers, in one shape or another, in ten years, the large amount of over one hundred and ten thousand dollars, or more than eleven thousand dollars a year. Some of the claims made against the city by Mr. Green appear to be especially objectionable and in direct violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the laws in relation to the Central Park. We repeat our demand upon the present Park Commissioners for an official statement showing the exact amount of money drawn by each Commissioner from the treasury of the Park Department from the creation of the Commission to the present time. The Foley disclosures render this information important; for there has always been a suspicious mystery about the affairs of this department, and the people have a right to know how far the laws regulating it have been abused by the Commissioners.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the discussion of that difficult and disagreeable subject, the repeal of the "salary grab," was resumed and prosecuted for some time, and is to be continued. What they will ultimately do with it no man can conjecture. One thing, however, is settled: Mr. Flanagan will hold on to his money. The great feature of the day's proceedings in the House was Mr. Butler's speech in support of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. It appears to have made a sensation, being received with enthusiastic manifestations of delight by our numerous colored fellow citizens in the galleries and with considerable applause on the floor of the House. Finally, on motion of Mr. Butler, the bill was recommitted to the committee on the subject, to be overhauled and amended, after the fashion of the honest Dutchman, who got down from his horse to get on better. Excepting certain petitions for women's rights, for the prohibition of liquor drinking in the Territories and a petition from Ohio, presented in the Senate by Mr. Sumner, nine hundred and fifty-three feet long, against a theological amendment to the constitution of the United States, there was nothing else in the day's proceedings in either house calling for a special notice.

VIRGINIA DOCUMENTS.—In the copy of the papers relating to the Virginia sent to Congress we find nothing of interest or value not already given in our telegraphic summary. A considerable portion of the document is taken up with the depositions and testimony taken before Mr. Sidney Webster and Mr. George Bliss, which established to the satisfaction of Mr. Williams that the ship was not entitled to call herself an American. More reliance could have been placed on this testimony if counsel for the accused owners had been present when it was taken.

Flanagan, of Texas.

When Edmund Burke wanted to emphasize the disappearance of chivalry from Europe and to show what kind of thing the French Revolution had brought, he flourished a dagger before the English House of Commons, which he was then addressing. As a piece of dramatic effect it told upon the House; cheer after cheer resounded as he waved the weapon in air. Claptrap or not, it was successful for the moment, and success, we all know, is a generator of imitation. So, from Burke we come down to Flanagan; from the votary of chivalry to the idolizer of greenbacks; from the impassioned idealist to the sordid salary grabber. We have been searching for a type of the salary-grabber, and we thought that in General Butler we had him; but it seems not. There is, it would appear, a mountainous audacity which Ben Butler, piled on Pig Iron Kelley, would not equal in height. That steep individuality is Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Texas. No dagger did he flourish in the face of the astounded Senators; no weird terror of Jacobin mobs, laying unclean and bloody hands on anointed kings and queens, did he summon up; no vibrating appeal for ten thousand swords to leap from their scabbards to avenge the decapitated *Audricienne* did he make. Oh, no! Flanagan was as original as he could be. Clearing his melodious throat, he made a speech on the salary grab, which, despite its brevity, shall live beside Burke on chivalry for the delight of generations to come. Senator Flanagan, as he cleared his melodious throat to make this speech, was a picture for the pencil of an artist. Like the Knight of La Mancha, the creature of his visions crowded around and thickened the air in his vicinity. The sheeted ghost of *Crédit Mobilier* jibbered on the back of his chair; the disembodied spirits of railroad, land and claim jobs fitted circling around the champion salary-grabber as he cleared his melodious throat to begin. He was about to speak in behalf of the meaneast and most furtive piece of legislation which Congress had ever passed, and what more appropriate than that he should scorn all the subterfuges, dodges and shifts under which his predecessors on the same side of the argument had disguised their intentions. "If there was any guilt in the grab, I am guilty." Here is no humbug. Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Texas, has put himself clear on the record. He voted for the increase because it was bringing more grit to Flanagan's mill, and his only regret at the time was that it did not bring more. Many a weak-kneed Senator and Representative who has become sorry for taking back pay will admire the firmness of Flanagan. Flanagan was on the lookout for Number One, and he never changed his opinion regarding what would benefit that primary numeral. Therefore he says it was out of the purest motives he voted for the salary grab. The age of grabbing he had reason to fear was gone; for he was left alone to champion it. Laying his left hand upon a bulging spot over his heart, then placing his right hand inside his coat he drew forth like a lightning flash his back pay in genuine greenbacks. They made a goodly pile, and as he shook them under the noses of the more squeamish Senators they looked like the pictures of lightning in the hands of Jupiter. "Here they are, sir; this is my pay; I am going to fight for it to the last." Such were the fiery words of Flanagan. He went on to say that the people objected more to the *Crédit Mobilier* thieves than the salary stealers. He thought Oakes Ames a good enough man, "one of the best he ever knew," which will not be taken as a very valuable certificate of character for the rest of his acquaintances. It was the demagogues, he thought, who preferred the indictment against the stealers. We need not take his word for this. Senator Carpenter said it was the voice of the people which frightened the money in his pocket. Be that as it may, Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Senator from Texas, has stepped in a striking position into the niche kept vacant for the ideal salary grabber.

The Physiology of Fog.

The medical papers of London are much exercised over the discovery they have made that the late fog in the metropolis very seriously affected its health. The *Medical Times* says:—"The recent fog will long be remembered as one of the most disastrous this generation has known." It also states that persons with heart and respiratory disease, in numerous cases, the fog proved fatal. The death rate during the days of its prevalence was unprecedentedly high—in fact, higher than it has ever been since the Charing Cross Hospital was established. The *London Globe* contains the remarkable announcement that the toughest rhinoceros in the Zoological Gardens died after suffering dreadfully during the fog. The savans in charge of the gardens ministered stimulants freely to the distressed short horns, and one poor beast which was greatly oppressed by the dense and humid air was taken into a yard and encouraged to drink old ale out of a tub, when he revived and was able to resume his place in the show and "suffer himself to be admired." Many of the cattle had to be doctored with bottled stout, brandy and sherry before they could recover from the effects of the suffocating atmosphere.

These facts have a serious as well as a ludicrous side, and may be useful to the sanitarian and practitioner. An eminent French physician, M. Blatin, has discovered the deadly effect of tobacco smoke on the patient suffering from asthma—an effect doubtless largely due to the fog-like air in which he is enveloped. The excessive humidity of the atmosphere, especially when it suspends large quantities of dust and coal smoke, must be highly noxious to the bodies of man and beast. Sometimes, as in the London fog of 1814, the air is loaded with particles of freezing water, such as in a higher region would condense into snow, and beautiful riny incrustations are formed on every exposed object. But many of these vaporous visitations are charged with solid matter, perhaps vegetable, undergoing chemical decomposition. One of these fogs, of a most offensive odor, hovered over France in the last century, and a similar one in England in the year 1755, at the time of the Lisbon earthquake. In 1831 dry fogs were prevalent in England, and were supposed to have ushered in the simultaneous epidemics of cholera and influenza. In 1846 and 1847 dry and offensive fogs produced epidemic influenza in Scotland,

and our great epizootic epidemic of last year was undoubtedly connected with frequent and dense mists produced by northeasterly winds on the Atlantic seaboard.

The subject is one of great sanitary and scientific interest, and our medical investigators will do well to follow it up and unravel its mystery. The HERALD has before called attention to the kindred subject of the prediction and prevention of fogs, and we are glad to see it has been taken up on the other side of the Atlantic.

Masked Robbers.

Robberies by armed bands in the vicinity of New York have become the order of the day. It is not so very long ago since depredations of this character were confined to remote places and wild and unfrequented localities. No one was very much startled at hearing of robbery and murder perpetrated at some lonely ranch. The occasional rumors which from time to time reached the metropolis of deeds of violence and bloodshed accomplished by marauders upon the occupants of some solitary homestead were recognized as something to be expected when the character of the locality where such events happened was taken into consideration. But the masked burglars of to-day and the enormities they are committing present themselves under very different conditions. These crimes, which defy every law enacted for the protection of the citizen, are committed under the very noses of those who are supposed to be watching over the lives and property of the citizens. These masked burglars prove that we need a more extensive and thoroughly efficient mounted police. But, since so many of these masked burglars are now in custody, the most effective means of preventing a speedy repetition of such outrages would be the prompt and very severe punishment of the criminals. The series of offences has been perpetrated with so high a hand, with such audacity, it has been conducted with such eminent success and on so large a scale, that no punishment that can legally be inflicted will be too severe. Speedy and rigorous retribution is the cure under whose operation the public will be apt to feel most safe; and if to this measure be added that of a more numerous mounted police force two very valuable steps in the right direction will have been taken. Happily these masked burglars do not belong to the order of crime over which maudlin sympathy is apt to be wasted. They strike too obviously at all our practical interests for the most sentimental of us to refuse to look at the matter in the severe light of common sense. Punish the villains severely and increase the mounted police force, and both burglary and brigandage will soon be put down.

The City Finances.

In one week from to-day city bonds mature and must be paid to the amount of nearly four millions and a quarter. The invitation for bids for the consolidated stock to redeem these bonds has brought offers for less than half the amount at par. On the 1st of February, but little more than two weeks afterwards, nearly four millions more will become due, making together a little over eight millions. Where is the money to come from to meet this indebtedness? Mayor Havemeyer asks aid of the Legislature. Some quack financiers propose to authorize the Comptroller to peddle out bonds of the amount of fifty dollars each, for the purpose of inviting investments by small capitalists. But it is very clear that our bungling and incompetent financial management will prevent us from raising the money at all, except at a heavy sacrifice to the city. While the country is prosperous and rich and while all values are rapidly going up our city credit is in a worse condition than under the most corrupt days of the corrupt Tammany rule. Our honest debts are unpaid, and our bonds as they fall due are expended by the Comptroller. Is the city bankrupt? If so, what remedy can we expect unless we change the blundering financial policy that has brought upon us this disgraceful and unnecessary discredit?

THE DUTCH IN SUMATRA.—Our latest news from Acheen is to the effect that cholera and other dangerous diseases are prevailing to a fearful extent in the Dutch camp. The native allies are, we are told, the greatest sufferers. The news does not at all surprise us. Sumatra is a tropical climate and directly under the Equator. In such climates dangerous diseases, cholera included, are inseparable from large congregations of men. At Mecca year by year, on the occasion of the annual pilgrimages, cholera is a most faithful visitor. In tropical regions, especially where rain is prevalent, cholera has always been more destructive than war itself. In spite of disease, however, the Dutch must win the day and become masters of Sumatra. We cannot but wish them success, for they are doing in Sumatra what the British are doing in South Africa—they are widening the area of modern civilization.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—We print in another column a long and valuable letter from the special correspondent of the HERALD with the British army moving on Coomassie. This correspondence speaks for itself and requires no extended comment. We venture to say that no journal has before published an account at once so complete and graphic, giving in condensed form the curious history and customs of the Ashantes and their less numerous neighbors. It is particularly interesting as presenting in vivid language the features of a rich tract of territory, which ultimately may be incorporated in the British Colonial Empire.

A RECESS AT ALBANY.—The Legislature has adjourned over to Tuesday next, in order to give the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate time for the appointment of their standing committees. There is some curiosity to know whether these committees will be formed in the interest of certain rings and lobby cliques or for the protection of the State and the people, and particularly in reference to the committees of the Assembly. There is an old maxim which says that "a new broom sweeps clean;" but there is another which informs us that "the tree is known by its fruit."

Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is accused of stealing Macaulay's essay on Milton and dovetailing it into his Message. O, Moses! Has official roguery come to this? The idea of stealing the literary of Macaulay to serve Sambo in! Shameful!

Colored Oratory.

Only a few years ago the men who asked for political rights for the colored people were looked upon as impracticable fanatics, and the idea of a negro standing in the place of John C. Calhoun would have been scouted as impossible. Nature, it was deemed, had erected a barrier between the white and black races that no legislation could break down. The inferiority of the negro was assumed to lie, not so much in his difference of color as in his defective mental organization. Experience is, however, rapidly exploding this favorite theory, and the men who still cling tenaciously to their old prejudices find themselves met in argument and overthrown by the very negroes whose inferiority they love to proclaim. It was a strange scene in Congress, and brought the wondrous change in our institutions strongly into relief, when a colored representative rose to reply to Mr. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the rebel States. Mr. Elliott spoke well and pointedly in defense of his people, and was listened to attentively and respectfully by the House. His speech as reported bears no evidence of the mental inferiority charged against the colored race. It is keenly argumentative, and the cutting allusions to Mr. Stephens' course of action were as telling as they were free from coarseness or vulgar invective. In view of the provocation to which the colored members had been subjected by the unparliamentary conduct of Mr. Harris, the dignified rebuke given to the white Representative showed that Mr. Elliott possessed self-control as well as oratorical ability. In future the worshippers of a dead past will be more careful how they attack the negro in Congress. They have no longer the field to themselves, and their assumptions of superiority are strikingly disproved, by the logic of facts. Colored oratory contrasts favorably with the rapid nonsense talked and written by the men who advertise their contempt for the so called inferior race. Not a few of the white representatives must have felt their mental inferiority to Mr. Elliott while the black orator was castigating the ex-rebel Vice President and his friends. The character of colored oratory is impassioned, keen and argumentative. It naturally attracts the sympathy of the nation, because it speaks in behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed. It aims at the final overthrow of caste and the conquest of the right to equality for all men, and recommends itself by its moderation as well as ability.

COOL EVEN FOR MADRID.—The comments on President Grant's Message.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor Hotel. Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain W. K. Mayo, United States Navy, is quartered at the Astor House. C. Carleton Coffin, of the Boston Journal, is staying at the Windsor Hotel. Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, has apartments at the Astor House. General B. F. Bruce, of Madison county, N. Y., has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Congressman John F. Benjamin, of Missouri, is temporarily residing at the Astor House. Chief Engineer William W. Wood, United States Navy, has quarters at the Union Square Hotel. Assemblyman D. S. Lynde, of St. Lawrence county, is among the late arrivals at Barnum's Hotel. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y., arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At the meeting of the Bengal (India) Social Science Association Sir George Campbell was elected President for 1874. The Thakore of Rajpote and the heir presumptive of the Jam of Nowanagar, accompanied by Captain Lowther Nutt and a large retinue, who have started on a tour through India, are in Bombay. Colonel Count Charles Edward Stuart has received in London, from Don Carlos VII, of Spain, the Cross of Knight Commander of Isabella the Catholic for distinguished services rendered to the Carlist cause. On New Year's Day Judge Jackson, our consular representative at Halifax, N. S., was treated with marked consideration. He was called upon by distinguished officers of the army, the Chief Justice, members of the Dominion Parliament, members of the Provincial government, the Mayor and Common Council, several clergymen and wealthy business men. Judge Jackson and his amiable lady are very popular in the Province of Nova Scotia and are held in high esteem by the Dominion government.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Powhatan for Key West with Naval Supplies. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7, 1874. The United States steamer Powhatan, Captain J. B. Beaumont, left the Navy Yard to-day, at noon, for Newcastle, Del., to tow the monitor *Ax* to Key West. The Powhatan carried from the yard a quantity of torpedoes, boxes, bombs, &c., and other naval supplies for Key West.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1874. Commander J. E. Garret is detached from the command of the Dictator and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspectors. Captains W. S. Spencer is ordered to the command of the Dictator. Lieutenants George T. Wilkins and Wm. C. Gibson are ordered to the Roanoke.

CAUTION SIGNALS AT CAPE HENRY.

NORFOLK, Jan. 7, 1874. To-day cautionary signals were hoisted at half-past two o'clock A. M. at Cape Henry for the first time. Ten carpenters have left Norfolk for the purpose of erecting 11 life stations between Capes Henry and Hatteras. The new telegraph line for the United States Signal Bureau between Norfolk and Cape Hatteras reached a point to-day 12 miles below Cape Henry, and is being pushed rapidly to the dangerous coast of Hatteras.

THE THIEVES' HAUNT IN JERSEY.

The two noted desperadoes, James McCann, alias "Cooley Keyes," and Harry Pugh, alias "English Harry," who were arrested in their Jersey City nest by the Hoboken police on Tuesday, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Bonstedt, in Hoboken. Mrs. Pugh appeared as counsel for her husband, avowing that all the valuables found by the officers were her own property. She intends to secure the services of lawyers on behalf of the prisoners. The men were returned to await further developments. Mean-time dozens of plundered citizens from all the surrounding districts arrived at the police station, but failed to identify any of the articles. The thieves are considered of police to-day, and avow their determination to wreak vengeance on the man whom they suspect of having burgled their tools in their possession, and it hardly seems likely that such dangerous characters will easily be set at liberty. The Hoboken folks breathed more freely yesterday, and heaped compliments on the officials, notwithstanding that the latter receive left-handed epithets from local Bohemians, whose obviousness frustrated their efforts to obtain possession of the facts that appeared exclusively in yesterday's HERALD.

BANK DEFAUCATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1874. F. S. Bacon, Cashier of the Holyoke National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of \$4,070. The bank is secured by Bacon's bonds.