

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. LA PRINCESSE DE THIBONVILLE. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M. Miss Alice, Miss Minnie.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. VARIETY. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. GILDED AGE. At 8 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. VENUE PRESBYTERIEN. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M. John McCullough and Miss Fanny Brough.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. THE DELUGE. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M. The Kirby Family.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, THE SCHOOL FOR CANDAL. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M. Miss Fanny, Miss Sara Jewett, Lewis James, Charles Fisher.

BORIN ON HALL, Sixth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. VARIETY. At 8 P. M.

FRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. NEGRO MINSTRELS. At 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street. NEGRO MINSTRELS. At 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 555 Broadway. Parisian Cancon Dancers. At 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. THOMAS CON-VEYER. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Third avenue, between Sixth and seventh streets. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

BAILEY'S CIRCUS, foot of Houston street, East River, at 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. VARIETY. At 8 P. M.

COLLEGIUM, Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street. PARIS BY NIGHT. At 7:45 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. DEARER THAN LIFE. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M. J. L. Toole.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth street. UNDER THE GASLIGHT. At 8 P. M. and at 10:30 P. M. and at 12:30 P. M. Louis Adrich and Miss Sophie Miles.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 224 Broadway. VARIETY. At 8 P. M. and at 10:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with light rains, clearing towards night.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were active and advanced. Gold sold at 110 1/2 and closed at 110. Foreign exchange was firm and advanced.

ARMED REVOLUTION cannot raise the South, but must depress it. The North cannot look indifferently on another civil war.

MR. POTTER SEES no hope for the democracy but in inspiring ideas and fresh issues. He says:—"Old affiliations will keep men in line in the absence of new issues, and no general declamation nor mere cry for reform will of itself drive them into new relations."

THE FORMOSAN DIFFICULTY seems to be in process of peaceful settlement. The Japanese are willing to vacate the part of the island they hold upon certain conditions from the Chinese government.

A CONFLICT between United States troops and the White League would be infinitely worse for Louisiana than the worst evils of the Kellogg rule. Let the citizens of New Orleans remember their responsibility.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE has met to devise means for the relief of the sections of the State which have been devastated by grasshoppers. The magnitude of the injury those insects have inflicted can be measured by the fact that fifteen thousand persons are said to be destitute, and one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of wheat are needed to furnish seed for the next crop.

THE UNIVERSALISTS held their Convention yesterday, and the reports showed an increasing prosperity of the sect. The relations of Universalism to Christianity were powerfully discussed by the Rev. E. H. Capen, who repudiated the idea that the doctrine of universal salvation is contradictory to the Bible, and opposed the teachings of Professor Tyn- dal.

MR. POTTER THINKS that, although the constitution was admirably suited to the condition of the country ninety years ago, the garment which fitted our national infancy requires important alterations when we have grown to national manhood. He says:—"Had the evils which now threaten us existed or been foreseen in their time they would have themselves added to the constitution those further restrictions by which only these evils can now be prevented."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION met yesterday and the budget for the ensuing year was arranged. It will cost the city and county of New York three million six hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars for the education of children in 1875. If they are well taught even this large sum will not be too much. Yet how many thousands of children will not be benefited by this expenditure; how many will grow up in the profound ignorance which is almost certain to ripen into crime!

THE GRAND JURY of Washington has refused to find a true bill against Mr. Dana for an alleged libel upon Governor Shepherd. This is very sensible. The question was not so much as to the guilt of Mr. Dana as to the Poland press law, which has thus received a crushing blow in the capital itself. It is not likely that the attempt will be made to drag other journalists to Washington upon such flimsy pretences.

How the Feud at Syracuse May Be Composed.

The struggle between the friends of Mr. Tilden and those of Judge Church has gone so far and become so embittered that democratic harmony and efficiency require that both be withdrawn to make way for some candidate who has taken no part in this even-tempered contest. Had it been only the ordinary and respectful competition between rival candidates belonging to the same party perfect good feeling might follow the nomination of either. This is what usually happens in the generous and honorable rivalry of members of the same political organization. The unsuccessful candidate and his friends join their prompt congratulations and buckle on their armor to fight with hearty good will under the banner of the victor. But the courtesies of honorable competition have been so rudely violated in the course of this bitter contest, imputations of corrupt motives have been so freely cast on some of the most upright democrats in the State, as to make genuine harmony impossible after this interchange of insults. If either Tilden or Church should be nominated now the friends of the beaten candidate would go home sore and sullen, and their affronted self-respect would make them indifferent to the success of the ticket. If Mr. Tilden gets a majority those who have opposed him in the Convention will work without heart, because without hope, and the canvass will flag throughout the interior counties. If, on the other hand, Church should be nominated, Tammany Hall will leave the rural districts to elect him. After the accusations, animosities and reciprocation of personal affronts which have attended this singular struggle the only hope of a united democratic canvass lies in dropping both Church and Tilden and bringing forward a new candidate.

But who shall he be? Not Judge Allen, certainly, although, next to Church, he was the preference of the rural democracy. The Tilden faction would feel as much humiliated in supporting Allen as in accepting Church himself. Allen has been a party to the attempt to crowd Tilden off the track. His reply to Mr. Warren's letter asking him to withdraw identified him so conspicuously with the anti-Tilden party that his nomination would widen the breach instead of closing it. He is not to be thought of. Senator Ganson has been talked of as a compromise candidate, and his popularity is unquestionable with the democracy of Western New York. But there is the same objection to him as to Judge Allen. He is not merely an active promoter, but a chief originator of the anti-Tilden movement. It is in pursuance of his advice that Mr. Warren and another democrat visited Judge Church and procured his consent to run if the other candidates would withdraw. Ganson's nomination would be simply a victory over Tilden, and not a basis of union and conciliation. Another worthy democrat who has been talked of in connection with the Governorship is Allen C. Beach. He would also be a creditable candidate and make a fair Governor; but he, too, has been mixed up with the present quarrel. He is a champion of Tilden, and furnished to the leading democratic organ an interview advocating his claims. The same objection applies to Governor Seymour, who would not consent to take the nomination, and to Francis Kernan, who was overwhelmingly beaten by General Dix two years ago. We have thus gone pretty nearly through the list of possible candidates, and every one yet mentioned is disqualified for the rôle for which he is wanted by participation, on one side or the other, in this abusive contest between the friends of Tilden and Church.

In going through the list of democrats who might have been available in the absence of this quarrel we have omitted one, reserving him to the last, because his advantages as a compromise candidate will bear scrutiny. Of the personal fitness of the others we have spoken with respect; but they are so obviously ruled out by the stand they have taken as partisans of either Tilden or Church that their qualifications do not admit of particular discussion. The gentleman we are about to name has stood quite aloof, doing no act and speaking no word to fan the embers. Moreover his political standing is equal to that of any democrat who has been mentioned, with the exception of Governor Seymour and the two candidates who ought to retire, and in personal standing he is the peer of them all. We have described him so fully that readers will anticipate the name, since he is the only prominent democrat in the State who comes up to the description. Of course we can only mean Clarkson N. Potter, who has for several terms represented the Westchester district in Congress, and has often been talked of in political circles as possessing admirable qualifications for the Governorship.

We will not dwell on Mr. Potter's inflexible integrity, spotless private character, professional success, eminent business accomplishments, nor upon the minor but still important requisites of urbanity and popular manners which would give adornment and distinction to the social duties which belong to the chief magistrate of a great State. These are so well understood in this part of the State, where Mr. Potter is well known, that it is superfluous even to allude to them. Private virtues and social accomplishments were to be expected, as a matter of course, in a son of the late revered Bishop Potter, as well as the active intellect and steady industry which have borne fruit in Mr. Potter's enviable professional success. It is more pertinent to the occasion to remark on the talents which this successful lawyer is developing as a wise and forecasting statesman. His letter to Mr. Tilden, which we printed a few days since, evinced a comprehension of political necessities and a grasp of the present situation which has not been surpassed or equalled by any recent democratic utterance. It marks him not merely as a thorough democrat, but as a liberal, progressive statesman. Mr. Potter has the sagacity to see that a political party cannot live on dead traditions and stale formulas; that it must keep pace with the march of events. He perceives that a country has new needs in the successive stages of its growth, and that it is the province of true statesmanship to keep up with and anticipate the developing wants of a nation. He has the rare faculty of discriminating between genuine and sham remedies. He understands that it amounts to nothing to expose abuses

and denounce corruption without pointing out practical remedies. It is not enough for a physician to tell a patient he is sick—the patient knows that himself. Unless the physician can prescribe the right medicine at each stage of the disease he is of no use. Mr. Potter perceives that the essential thing in this juncture of affairs is to put new checks and curbs on our legislative bodies; to dry up the sources of corruption and extinguish the lobby by interdicting all private and special legislation; to root out the extortions practised upon the people by gigantic corporations by bringing this form of aristocracy under the stern control of law. He sees, too, with clear penetration, that to declaim against these evils and denounce them in party platforms is as idle as "a bull against the comet," and that the only remedy that can go to the root of them is an efficient revision of the national and State constitutions. It is refreshing to find a statesman with capacity to see and courage to say that our affairs ought to be lifted out of the old party ruts and to expose the folly and quackery of meaningless party platitudes.

It is manifest that Mr. Potter is the fittest compromise candidate on whom the Syracuse Convention could unite. He has taken no part in the existing quarrel, and in that respect he is unobjectionable. He is a man of fresh ideas, and in that respect he is superior to every candidate that has been named or thought of. He has faith in ideas as the most potent force in politics. It would be a great and refreshing relief to see the canvass elevated from a mere personal contest into the higher region of political ideas and definite, deep-reaching propositions of reform. We give the Democratic Convention good advice; if they sin against light and knowledge it is not our fault.

The Press Upon the New Orleans Difficulty.

But one opinion appears to be held by the press of the North as to the course the government should pursue in respect to the conflict in Louisiana. Although the leading papers of both parties differ as to the rights of the Kellogg and the McEnery factions they are agreed upon the question of law. The recognized government of Louisiana is that of Kellogg; for two years it has been supreme, and the attempt to overthrow it now is not made through the courts, but by force. Bayonets and guns have been substituted for argument. Even the journals which sympathize with the McEnery party and despise the administration which Kellogg has established do not approve the effort to overthrow the government. Tyranny, corruption and fraud may be submitted to in American States, but it is impossible to yield to revolution. The moment that revolution is begun all other questions disappear. We cannot, as Americans, afford to have even the right established by riot. That would be the worst of precedents. We can better endure for a time the reign of wrong established by fraud. The position the Northern press has taken in this matter should be studied and understood by the South. It has one opinion only of the Louisiana difficulty at present, and that is that revolution cannot be tolerated. We are alarmed and pained by the events in New Orleans, but the national government cannot consent to a precedent which might result in the destruction of the Union.

MARK TWAIN'S PLAY.—Mark Twain's versatility has been tested in more ways than one, and always with flattering success. As a humorist he is sans pareil; as a journalist, a ready and clever writer; as a pilgrim he is quoted in all respectable church circles; as an insurance representative, architect, politician, miner, traveller, hunter, rough rider (vide "Roughing It"), he is unique, and now he invades the sacred precincts of the footlights. Were the Shah present last night—and every one knows from Mark Twain's correspondence in the HERALD what intimate relations existed between the humorist and the despot—he would have enjoyed the new play more than he did the endless ceremonies of Buckingham Palace, Sans Souci or the wild life of the boulevards. We are glad to be able to congratulate Mark Twain on making a hit in his new sphere, and congratulate him on the graceful manner in which he has donned the sock and buskin.

MR. POTTER SAYS that the old democratic doctrine of "strict construction" is insufficient, and that the only sure way to forestall abuses is to make the constitution forbid, in plain words, what we wish to prevent. As he expresses it himself:—"And since there be honest men who fear a reopening of the issues of the past, if an effort be made to prevent these evils by strict construction of the federal constitution, and since the strictest construction of that constitution would not certainly and wholly prevent them, let us meet their apprehension by seeking such changes in the constitution itself, either by revision or amendment of that instrument, as shall certainly secure the country against these increasing dangers."

A NUMBER OF POLICEMEN were tried yesterday for intoxication and assaults upon citizens. The strictest justice should be enforced in such cases; for the recent arrest of three young women, without the slightest justification, shows how the powers of the police may be abused. The arrest of a saloon keeper for putting into the street a notorious woman, who drank her beer but wouldn't pay for it, is a significant case and deserves the fullest investigation. We want our police force to be efficient for the protection of citizens, which it cannot be if unjust interference and outrage are permitted. There have been too many clubbing cases of late, and it is evident that there are ruffians upon the force who are as dangerous as the rascals off of it.

MR. POTTER IS OF OPINION that the only efficient civil service reform is to be found in amendments to the constitution. We quote his language:—"The President to-day has the absolute appointment of upwards of eighty thousand office-holders—an army almost sufficient of themselves to control nominations and elections. And yet this is a power perfectly constitutional. It is one which would never have been permitted had its magnitude been foreseen. But, nevertheless, it now exists and is constitutional. Some have proposed to reform this evil by regulation and examination. But such regulations and examinations have proved thus far an utter and absolute failure."

The Crisis in Louisiana.

The situation in New Orleans is virtually unchanged. The Penn party remain in control of the State. The new Governor shows great diligence in the administration of his sudden and ruddy-won power. Order is preserved to such a degree that even Collector Casey testifies to the fact so promptly as to make us fear that he is trying to hedge and cultivate friendship with the new masters of the Pelican State. Kellogg and his comrades, who seem to have ignominiously surrendered, are hidden in the Custom House. Kellogg refuses to resign, and informs us that his fate is in the hands of the President, and that he will do nothing until he has instructions from Washington. The United States troops in New Orleans are quiet and practically helpless, as their commander reports the impossibility of combating the usurping party. In the meantime large accessions have been made to the Penn forces. When we remember that these forces consist of the soldiers of the Confederate armies, thoroughly drilled in war and only too anxious, we fear, to welcome an outbreak, we can understand the helplessness of the small force of regular troops now in New Orleans. It would be an exceedingly difficult task to recapture the city from these men. Unless Penn and his party yield to moral pressure it will be hard to dislodge them.

In the meantime, wherever there is an expression of opinion from the Southern people, it is in favor of the Penn revolution. Happily there is no echo to the sentiments of the madman Toombs, as reported yesterday. That noisy chief does not seem to make good his threat to bar the road through Atlanta to any federal troops that may be sent to New Orleans. The valor of a man like Toombs is unfortunately not of the quality that necessarily disturbs the peace. He had a thousand opportunities of showing his gallantry during the war, but his proceedings were never calculated to terrify the Northern armies. Toombs is a mischief-maker now, as he was in Montgomery, when he opposed the purchase of arms for the Southern troops, saying that the Yankees would run before the Confederate riding-whips. His title of General must represent warlike services in time of peace, as he certainly did not earn it by actual war. The effect of speeches like those of Toombs will be to rouse the Northern sentiment, fire again the spirit of Sumter, give the administration an excuse for new severities and the republican party a pretext for continuance in power. We are glad to find no echo to his opinions in the South.

In the meantime the President continues his preparations. There was a Cabinet session yesterday, and the Louisiana question was elaborately considered. The conclusions reached have not been made known. In such a matter, however, requiring military or naval action, the proceedings of the government would naturally remain secret. It is generally understood that all of our available military and naval forces are on the way toward New Orleans. The federal commanding officer in that city has been instructed in no way to recognize the revolution. Lieutenant General Sheridan has not left Chicago, but he is under orders to take the field if necessary. The proclamation of the President gives the revolutionists until Monday to lay down their arms and recognize the federal authority. Unless this is done there will naturally be a demonstration of force. The President is so thoroughly committed to the recognition of Kellogg that he cannot remain neutral if he would. As we showed yesterday, the law, as laid down by Chief Justice Taney, in the case of the Dorr rebellion, leaves him no alternative. The words of this Judge should be carefully considered, so pregnant is their meaning. "If," says Chief Justice Taney "there is an armed conflict, like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful government. And the President must, of necessity, decide which is the government party, and which is unlawfully arrayed against it, before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by act of Congress. After the President has acted and called out the militia, is a Court of the United States authorized to inquire whether his decision was right? Could the Court, while the parties were actually contending in arms for the possession of the government, call witnesses before it to inquire which party represented a majority of the people? If the judicial power extends so far the guarantee contained in the constitution is a guarantee of anarchy and not of order. It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty, and may be abused. All power may be abused if placed in unworthy hands; but it would be difficult, we think, to point out any other hands in which this power would be more safe and at the same time equally effectual. When citizens of the same State are in arms against each other and the constituted authorities unable to execute the laws the interposition of the United States must be prompt, or it is of little value. The ordinary course of proceeding in courts of justice would be utterly unfit for the crisis; and the elevated office of the President, chosen as he is by the people of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of so much moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against a wilful abuse of power as human prudence and foresight could well provide. At all events, it is conferred on him by the constitution and laws, and must, therefore, be respected and enforced in its judicial tribunals."

As we have said, there remains no option to the President. He will naturally seek to undo his mistakes. He more than any one else is to blame for the uprising in New Orleans. If he had dealt with the Louisiana question at the time; if he had insisted upon a settlement from Congress, as proposed by Senator Carpenter, we should not now see revolution triumphant and the spirit of secession manifesting itself in the madness of a man like Toombs. The President must answer for this to the country and to history. But his present duty is plain. We cannot tolerate an appeal from the ballot to the barricade. The most righteous government in the world would be sinful if it rested upon a revolution like this of Penn. Such performances may do in France and Spain, in the republics of Central and South America. We cannot permit them in the United States. Much as Louisiana has suffered, and grievous as have been the wrongs heaped

upon her people, they can only be redressed by lawful means, by patience, effort and time. As it is the cause of good government, of free, independent, intelligent authority in the Southern States, has been severely wounded in Louisiana. Our hope is that no prudent counsels will prevail, not only in New Orleans, but in Washington; that the Penn party will see how foolish they have been; that General Grant and his Cabinet will see how wicked and weak and selfish they have behaved in dealing with Louisiana and with the whole question of reconstruction. As it is the Union must be preserved, and there can be no union where such a revolution is possible as the revolution in Louisiana.

The Brooklyn Business.

The uprising in New Orleans is a misfortune for Mr. Tilton, and his long prepared "statement" will come upon a palled and weary world. People will crave other tidings than the Brooklyn scandal. Even a controversy between Beecher and Tilton cannot last forever, and we shall feel it as a blessing when this disastrous business is hushed into silence. Mr. Moulton's statement has made no impression upon the country, except to show that its author involved himself in an unfortunate difficulty which he tried to compose in melodramatic way. This is the kindest judgment that can be passed upon the "mutual friend," who seems to have meant well all the time, only to fail because he was in a false position and because he was completely under the control of Tilton. Wherever Tilton appears it is as a resolute, self-willed man, determined to have his own way, and bending every one of the parties concerned to his purpose—Beecher, Bowen, Carpenter, and especially Moulton. While believing that he was serving Mr. Beecher, Moulton was really a servant of Tilton's, collecting money for him, adjusting quarrels with Bowen and Woodhull and Beecher, laboring all the time to put him on his feet and keep him there. Wherever Tilton had a point to accomplish Moulton served him. The authority was absolute.

General Tracy contributes a "statement" to the literature of the contest, the substance of which we print elsewhere. We do not see the wisdom of this statement, for no one has suspected General Tracy of doing anything unbecoming a lawyer and a gentleman, and his "vindication" seems unnecessary. Miss Edna Dean Proctor, a young lady of wide reputation as an authoress, and who has been brought into the case wantonly, begins a suit against Mr. Moulton for slander. The dragging of this lady into notoriety was certainly a most outrageous and inexcusable proceeding, and Mr. Moulton can never explain it. Miss Proctor will have universal sympathy in her suit. We wish her example could be generally followed. Mr. Beecher can hardly resist bringing an action of a similar character. The community would rejoice to learn that he had at last appealed to the law.

The State Governors of the South.

We publish to-day the reports of our correspondents in the South, who have had interviews with different State Governors, or their representatives, upon the situation in Louisiana. One of the most important of these is that with Governor Smith, of Georgia. This representative Southerner takes the ground that General Grant made a great mistake when he sustained Kellogg in his claim to the Governorship, and thinks that this error should now be retrieved by neutrality. All interference, in his opinion, means mischief. Yet Governor Smith admits that the action of the people of New Orleans is a dangerous precedent to follow. In Mississippi Governor Ames could not be found, but he was represented by Lieutenant Governor Davis, whose views as a colored man are important. He condemned the course of the White League, and thought that, whatever might be the abuses for which the Kellogg administration is responsible, they did not justify violence or bloodshed. He thought that the Kellogg régime would be supported by the general government. In Richmond the State officials seem to hold similar opinions, and in South Carolina the fears are that an effort similar to that of Penn might be attempted in Columbia. All the indications are that the wisest and coolest thinkers in the South desire that the national government shall sustain the constituted authorities, and that the precedent Louisiana proposes to establish for the overturning of a regular government by revolution shall be made forever impossible in this country. No one wants North America to become as disorganized as South America or Mexico.

The Irish Riflemen.

The Irish riflemen arrived yesterday in this city, and will soon contest for the supremacy with our Amateur Rifle Club. There was once a time when the American sharpshooter earned his living by his gun, but now our best marksmen shoot for amusement and renown. But though the days have gone by when "Leather Stocking" killed the swift wild pigeon on the wing with his unerring rifle, something of the skill which that fabulous character of the novel possessed still remains. Our American amateurs have been practising assiduously to meet their Irish challengers, and the match will be unprecedented in interest and value. The Irish team were brilliantly successful at Wimbledon, notwithstanding the unfavorable fact that the use of the rifle in Ireland is discouraged by the strict laws, and that the gentlemen alone have the free use of arms. When the laws thus interfere with any pursuit the influence is necessarily against the full development of skill, but these Irish gentlemen have nobly vindicated their country by their victories over the English. Some of the best marksmen in England will be present at Creedmoor, and it will take steady nerve and true eye on the part of our American champions to beat them. One thing is sure, that whether our Irish visitors hit the bull's eye or not, they cannot miss a warm, hearty and enthusiastic reception from the American public. The target of hospitality is too big for any of them to miss.

HATRI, by her new constitution, appears to have discriminated against foreigners. They are to have the disadvantages of citizens without any of their privileges, and the effect will probably be to discourage foreign commercial agents and to injure the American company recently established at Samana Bay.

The Transit of Venus.

The finest poetry is always founded upon fact. "The Occultation of Orion" is one of Longfellow's most beautiful poems, simply because his idealism is founded upon an astronomical fact. Therefore, in scientific investigation, we have two great objects—first, the acquisition of a new physical truth; second, the enlargement of the sphere of all imagination and thought. The transit of Venus over the sun is an event which will hereafter be of more importance to the world than a revolution in Peru or the election of a President in France. By the discoveries which our astronomers will doubtless make in their observations of this passage of a planet across the disk of the central orb of the solar system old laws will be established more firmly and new physical realities, perhaps, revealed. We cannot undervalue the discoveries of the strange universe in which we live, and it is a significant proof of progress that in our day governments give the support to science which of old could only have been expected from individuals.

The United States have not been behind European countries in their preparations for the observation of the transit of Venus. Today we print a letter from the Cape of Good Hope which announces the arrival of the United States steamer Swatara with the scientific commission on board. The record of the voyage is extremely interesting; the Atlantic was crossed three times because of the winds, and the distance from New York of seven thousand miles was thus prolonged to nine thousand. This successful trip and the excellent condition of the American expedition give every reason to expect that, with the observations which will be made at different points of the globe, the transit of Venus will be more closely observed this year than it has been at any previous period. Nearly all civilized nations have contributed to this inquiry into the nature of the solar system, and we are glad to say, America has done as much to facilitate the investigation as any European government. When the planet Venus passes over the face of the sun American telescopes will watch her from the Pacific islands and the verge of Antarctic ice.

THE LAWS must first be sustained. Then the country will consider the wrongs of Southern citizens. But now it knows neither McEnery nor Kellogg. The question of law is supreme.

MR. POTTER DRAWS this striking picture of the aristocracy of great corporations:—"In a country which forbade orders of nobility, privileged classes, primogeniture and entailed estates, which left men free to accumulate property while they lived but wisely refused them the right to perpetuate such accumulation after their death, an artificial privileged class more dangerous than any natural persons has been gradually allowed to grow up and to consolidate itself until now these great corporations hold estates vaster than any nobility and possess great lines stretching over thousands of miles of territory, able by their power, their influence or their wealth to control legislation." For this, as for so many other threatening evils, he justly declares that there is no other remedy than constitutional amendments.

AROLOU won the race for the St. Leger Stakes yesterday, which it is possible this fine filly would not have done had not George Frederick, the favorite, been withdrawn.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain John Leitch, of the steamship Scotia, is at the New York Hotel.
Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Senator George Goldthwaite, of Alabama, is staying at the Fifth Avenue hotel.
Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green, United States Navy, is quartered at the Westminster Hotel.
Mr. Gustavus V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has arrived at the Everett House.
Ex-Governor A. E. Burdette, of Rhode Island, is among the recent arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has apartments at the Everett House.
Vice President Henry Wilson arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and took up his quarters at the Astor House.
General S. P. Heintzelman and Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Elliott, United States Army, are registered at the Sturtevant House.
Rear Admiral James H. Strong, who has recently been relieved of the command of the South Atlantic station by Rear Admiral Leroy, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.
Mr. John Crossley, M. P.; Rev. Dr. E. Mellor and Colonel Fitzgibbon, of England, and Rev. Michael Patterson, of Dublin, arrived here in the steamship Scotia yesterday and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Narayan Wassodeo, of Bombay, has been "solemnly cremated" on the burning ground at Senapore. The pyre was lighted by his son with sacred fire brought for the purpose. In three hours only a handful of ashes remained of him who was but that morning the influential leader of the Hindoo community, full of life and hope.
"He prayeth well who loveth well both him and bird, and beast;
He prayeth best who loveth best all things, both great and small."
In view of recent clerical complications it may be interesting to know that a music book, entitled "Songs of Love," is now to be put into the hands of Sunday school scholars.
They quarrelled and he went out, never, never to return. She had not the courage to light the charcoal until she had swallowed a number full of opiate. Then she made the fatal fire. He returned in an hour, found the door locked, smelt the gas, burst in, and there she was. Only half dead, however. She revived, and now they are happier than ever. Rue de Savoie, No. 17, au quatrieme.
Dr. Lumier, who is the Inspector General of French lunatics, because he is lonelier than the others, believes that in great political or social crises there are fewer lunatics than at other times. He means, of course, fewer registered in asylums. This is, perhaps, because when everybody is mad it is impossible to make special distinctions; there is no standard of sound ideas, and consequently no one can be locked up for his vagaries.
M. Vassard, one of the librarians of the National Library in Paris, has just died at the age of eighty. He knew what was in the Library, although it contains 2,200,000 printed volumes and 100,000 manuscripts. One day a man asked for a romance. He did not know the title nor the author's name; he only knew that it began with the words, "The marchioness walked alone in the park," and old Vassard brought it, though it was the production of an obscure author of the eighteenth century.
In the government of Piskau, in Russia, a letter was circulated which reported that the government intended to send 5,000 of the prettiest girls of the country to Africa to be married to negroes. There was a panic, and the girls made haste to marry any one who would have them, and there were any number of marriages. One brassy dealer made a small fortune out of it, for at Russian weddings they must have brides. Now the authorities have discovered that this merchant started the story, and they are not yet done with him.