

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE. No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANTOINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Minely.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—GILDELL AGE, at 8 P. M.; Mr. John T. Raymond.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—CORNER SOCIAL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 11 TROVATORE, at 8 P. M. Signora Potentini, Miss Cary, Signor Carpi and del Pucio.

NIELSON GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE DELIVERANCE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kirby Family.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny Davidson, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis Jauca, Charles Fisher.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BRVANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 53 Broadway.—Farsland O'Connell Dancers, at 8 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. THE LARKS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallace.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.—UNUSUAL EXHIBITION.

BAILEY'S CIRCUS. Foot of Houston street, East River, at 1 P. M. and 8 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—KING DAVID.

THE GREAT NEW YORK CIRCUS. Eighth avenue and Forty-ninth street.

JOHN PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

COLOSSUM. Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 7:45 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. E. L. Davenport.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 5, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and partly cloudy or clear.

We print to-day an interesting report of a cruise among the wreckers, and of singular adventures in a storm upon the coast.

The troubles in the Argentine States have become more serious. The insurrection is more dangerous, and the fleet has declared against the government.

Some of the cigar-makers who live in tenement houses are opposed to the interference of the Board of Health, and yesterday held a meeting and entered a protest, which we elsewhere publish.

That money is the "root of all evil," is illustrated in the report of a riot in one of the silver mines of Nevada. Four men were killed and one mortally wounded in a fight for the control of a company.

Mr. Beecher yesterday preached his first sermon this season at Plymouth church, and its subject was the depravity of man. Subjective or objective, as the Germans say, its demonstrations were interesting and instructive.

Our London letter to-day contains a full account of the great Doncaster St. Leger meeting, the victory of Apology, and the withdrawal of George Frederick, the favorite, under circumstances which have caused considerable excitement in racing circles.

Denmark has officially complained, so our European despatches declare, of the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig. The diplomatic note to Berlin quotes existing treaties to show that Danish subjects are to have equal privileges with Prussians under the imperial rule. It looks as if this protest would be unheeded.

The French and English Ambassadors to Spain have formally presented their credentials to Marshal Serrano. It is noted in our despatches from Madrid that no reference was made to the Spanish Republic. Serrano was merely addressed as the Executive of the national power.

The latest political news in this city is given to-day, and the situation thoroughly reviewed. The nature of the contest in the Assembly districts is explained, with reference to the United States Senatorship, and the chances of Mr. Horatio Seymour or any other democrat for an election at the next session.

The Government frequently receives "conscience money," but individuals who are cheated seldom receive their dues. An exception to this rule is recorded in our columns to-day. Mr. Meuris, who lost seven hundred dollars about five years ago, received five hundred dollars of the amount last week through the medium of a Catholic priest. The balance, he was assured, would be in a little while returned with interest. This is evidently a case of conscience in which the priest has received a guilty secret and the priest has commanded an honorable restitution.

Reverdy Johnson's Rejoinder to Mr. O'Connor.

The Herald has become the forum of one of the most interesting juridical discussions that have ever taken place in this country. The importance, difficulty and novelty of the question in debate and the unsurpassed ability of the disputants will fix the attention of jurists, statesmen and enlightened inquirers into the theory of our institutions. It is not possible that the discussion can stop with Mr. Johnson's second letter; for, though his argument has great force and cogency, it collides with such a mass of hitherto uncontroverted opinion in high official places as to provoke and challenge the best legal ability in the United States. With our present lights we do not doubt that Mr. Johnson's position is tenable. It is at least certain that Mr. O'Connor has not yet dislodged him, and that eminent jurist will need all his wonderful equipment of controversial resources in this battle of legal giants—giants, however, who encounter each other with knightly courtesy. Mr. O'Connor was mistaken in supposing that the difference between his views and those of Mr. Johnson were "such as a joint conference and consultation would have obviated." Their variance is radical. Mr. Johnson closes his second letter by saying:—"Upon the whole, then, I conclude that Mr. O'Connor's view has no support, either in principle or authority." Of course a question on which these great lights of American jurisprudence so diametrically differ, lies *inter opices juris*, among those heights of legal science where only great constitutional lawyers can feel sure of their footing.

It shall be our humble task to point out from a distance some of the difficulties of which the public will require further elucidation. We regard these great masters who do us the honor to make the Herald the vehicle of their arguments as in a certain sense our guests, and must treat them with the same deferential courtesy which they observe toward each other. But we must also follow their example of independent criticism. We will to-day practise this freedom toward Mr. Johnson, whose opinion we in the main accept and whose letter is the present topic of remark. Some of the logical consequences of his position will surprise and almost startle the public, although nothing could be more free from the refining ingenuity which often results in paradox than his masculine reasoning. The consequences to which we refer are not explicitly avowed by Mr. Johnson, but we do not see how he can refuse to accept them.

The first which will name is his virtual rejection of the theory of the President while fully endorsing his recent practical action. Mr. Johnson's legal view stands in as sharp opposition to that of President Grant and his official advisers as to that of Mr. O'Connor. The President has assumed in all his Louisiana messages that he possesses the very authority which Mr. O'Connor claims for him. The substance of what he said to Congress was that unless it acted on the subject he should continue to recognize Kellogg—a gratuitous and needless piece of information if he had no legal right to do otherwise. The whole tenor of his messages implied that, until Congress should act, the course he would pursue rested in his own official discretion, and that he was merely informing Congress in what manner that discretion would be exercised. His reason for continuing to recognize Kellogg was that he continued to think him the legal Governor, leaving the inference to be drawn that he might change his official action if there was any possibility of his changing his opinion. Except on Mr. O'Connor's theory of his power it was as useless for the President to tell Congress that he would continue to recognize Kellogg as it would be to send a communication informing them that he would continue to enforce the judgments of the Supreme Court. On the strictly legal point, therefore, we are brought to the curious conclusion that it is Mr. Johnson who is opposing and Mr. O'Connor who is supporting the view of the President.

This singular and unexpected interchange of attitudes is perhaps merely curious. But our next point will disclose a consequence of Mr. Johnson's reasoning of such innovating gravity that we do not feel quite sure that Mr. Johnson will not hesitate to accept it himself. But it follows from his premises with such inevitable logic that he cannot disavow it without discarding the most forcible arguments of his present letter. Although he does not deny in terms he certainly denies in substance that even Congress can overrule the decision of the President when it has once been made. Every calamitous consequence which Mr. Johnson states would follow from a reversal of the President's decision by the President himself, would equally follow from a reversal by Congress. It would equally nullify all laws, divest all rights and vacate all official proceedings during the period while the deposed State government was in power. If the argument founded on these important considerations is valid it necessarily follows that the President's first decision is as irreversibly binding upon Congress as it is upon the President himself. Further argument may establish this as sound constitutional doctrine; but we do not employ too strong a word when we characterize it as startling. It runs counter to what has heretofore seemed to be the unanimous opinion of Congress itself, and of the whole country. The Louisiana question was ably debated in the Senate by the first lawyers of that body, at a period subsequent to the President's recognition of Kellogg, and no speaker on any side doubted the competency of Congress to decide the question anew after the President's action. If his decision was absolutely conclusive and final upon himself, upon Congress, upon everybody, there has been a great waste of time and debate on this subject. The views suggested in this discussion between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Johnson are too novel and remarkable not to enlist other jurists of great name and fame in the attempt to settle the abstruse and weighty questions that have been raised. This comparatively unexplored region of our constitutional jurisprudence has recently risen to such high practical importance as to require a complete survey of its boundaries and bearings. In the first eighty years of our history there was but one application to the President to aid a State against domestic violence, but within the last two

years there have been four such applications—counting two from Louisiana—and in the present condition of the Southern States they are likely to multiply unless the law is definitely settled.

In the present stage of the discussion we think the President was clearly right in granting Kellogg's second application, and we incline to the opinion—though with more hesitation—that Mr. Johnson correctly expounds the law which ought to govern him. There is a passage in Chief Justice Taney's well known opinion in the *Dorr case* that seems to throw light on this question, although neither Mr. O'Connor nor Mr. Johnson have alluded to it. We refer to the passage in which the Court states that "Congress might, if they had deemed it most advisable to do so, have placed it in the power of a court to decide when the contingency had happened which required the federal government to interfere." For the sake of illustration let us suppose that Congress had done this. What would have been the legal effect of the decision of a United States court in a case like that from Louisiana? It would have been a judicial determination of the disputed question of the Governorship. If a federal court, clothed by Congress with the requisite jurisdiction, had decided that Kellogg was the legal Governor, Congress having made no provision for an appeal, would the decision or would it not have the force of a final adjudication? Let us consider the extent of ground which such a decision would cover. By deciding that Kellogg was Governor the Court would decide that he was entitled to the office, not merely for the nonce, but for the whole unexpired portion of his term of four years. The decision would necessarily have that extent, for the very point decided would be that he was Governor by the constitution and laws of the State, and by the constitution and laws the Governor holds for a definite period. Once legally in office his term could not be shortened by the decision of any court, nor by Congress itself. The only question would be whether the first decision of the Court, from which Congress had provided no appeal, perfected his legal title to the office. If so, every department of the federal government would thereafter be bound to recognize him as the rightful Governor until the expiration of his term. Now, Congress having invested the President with the same authority with which it might have clothed a court, it is a fair question for jurists whether his decision be not as permanently binding as that of a judicial tribunal. We have merely indicated some of the points which we would like to see more fully discussed as a means of enlightening the public judgment. The subject is one of the most complex that ever engaged the attention of profound lawyers, and when men of the ripe experience and pre-eminent professional standing of Mr. Johnson and Mr. O'Connor maintain opposite views the question cannot be thought free from difficulties.

The Exploded Inflation Folly.

The preposterous craze which seized the Western members of Congress last winter has been pretty effectually cured by the business experience of the country since the adjournment. We are in the midst of the most active season, and it is found that the banks, both of the East and the West, have a great deal more money than their customers can employ. Senator Shurz, who did excellent service last winter against the inflation heresy, has recently furnished a neat practical refutation of the pretence that the West needed more bank circulation. He wrote to Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Currency, requesting a statement of the amount of addition made to the bank notes of Missouri under the act of June 20. Mr. Knox shows in his reply that although that State is entitled by law to more than double its present circulation, and has free permission to increase it, it has been diminished by more than a million and a half since the passage of the act. Several new banks have been authorized in that State, but none of them have completed their organization. No bonds have been deposited and there is no immediate likelihood that any new circulation will be taken out. On the contrary, three of the St. Louis banks have deposited legal tender notes and withdrawn bonds to the amount of \$1,599,000, proving that in the estimation of Western bankers the Western Congressmen raised a mistaken cry. Comptroller Knox states that the quota of bank circulation apportioned to Missouri is \$15,459,409, of which \$9,298,821 remains untaken, although it can be had at any time by complying with the law. The *St. Louis Democrat*, which was an inflation journal last winter, has become convinced of its error and is doing good service on the other side. The battle against inflation has been so completely won that it will never have to be fought over again in this country, but new contests, involving the same principle, will arise on the question of contraction whenever a serious attempt is made to restore specie payments.

The disgraceful scene was last evening presented in New York of a dozen or so wild Texan bulls loose in the streets. By our reports to-day it will be seen that they ranged as the city almost as freely as they did their native plains. Over thirty persons were injured by the savage animals, and owing to the excitement several policemen were wounded by pistol shots. The authorities should protect citizens better, and somebody surely is responsible for this dangerous raid.

The Virginia case.—The rumor that the British have effected a settlement in the Virginia case, her government having received a large indemnity from Spain, seems to have excited much attention in Washington. We have an official statement to the effect that, notwithstanding what has been concluded in reference to England, "our government is still pressing upon Spain the importance of an arrangement which will satisfy our people." We can well understand the difficulty of bringing any Spanish government to a business decision, and we must, of course, consider the unfortunate state of the country in accounting for the delay. But General Grant must have an answer from Serrano or submit to a defeat in our diplomacy of a most humiliating character. To indemnify England and ignore the United States in a matter where our claims are a hundred times more pressing is an indignity that we should not suppose that even Mr. Fish would endure.

The Brooklyn Business.

In procuring the indictment of Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton upon a criminal charge of slander Mr. Beecher has shown the sense that he failed to show when he did not call in a policeman to arrest Mr. Bowen as the bearer of the celebrated letter demanding his withdrawal from the pulpit, and Mr. Moulton as the carrier of concealed weapons. We read that in Washington the other day the criminal court sentenced a man named Murdoch to three years' imprisonment for having carried to Fernando Wood a letter threatening him with exposure if he did not pay money. The letter which was carried to Mr. Beecher was similar in character, as it virtually commanded him to retire from his pulpit, his newspaper and his employments, and accept ignominy and poverty, under the threat of infamous disclosures. We are glad to see that the law takes notice of these transactions in Washington; for it is a crime to write or send or carry a threatening letter to any man, no matter what offence he may have committed. If Mr. Beecher had been guilty of a crime Mr. Bowen had the laws of his country as his remedy, and as a good citizen he should have invoked them. We cheerfully note what has been done in Washington as a step in the right direction for the protection of society. Mr. Beecher should feel encouraged by this to invoke the intervention of the law, and every citizen, no matter what he may feel about the matter in issue, will rejoice that he has done so.

This Brooklyn scandal has phases which have not been considered by any of our contemporaries. Society has rights which should be remembered. If any citizen can go into print with elaborate attacks upon another citizen, without any responsibility for proof; if to destroy the reputation of one who is inimical he can drag in entirely outside parties, like Miss Proctor, whose sex, no matter what she had done, should have been her shield in the eyes of a gentleman; if we are to have a plague of slander, scandal, falsehood, obscenity, defamation, and no redress from the law, can we be said to have any law? Even supposing Mr. Beecher to be guilty of every offence charged against him, the argument holds true. He is a citizen bound to be deemed an innocent man until he is proved guilty. His good name is secured to him by the law. From the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon two things have been evident to us—namely, that there was no longer any compromise possible, and that Mr. Beecher would sooner or later be compelled to go to court.

As to the issue of these trials it would be idle to speculate. Mr. Beecher has only one tribunal for whose opinion he need really care, and by that tribunal he has been acquitted. He is to-day stronger in Plymouth church than at any time in his ministry. Plymouth church is in the humor that no matter what verdict any jury may return it will support Mr. Beecher. The victory remains with him, so far as it materially affects his work and gains. He retains his newspaper, his pulpit, his revenues from the platform, and, as was seen by his reception in New England, more than his old popularity. This is, to be sure, not all, but it is something to have saved from the tumultuous wreck. He can never be the Henry Ward Beecher that all Americans once regarded with pride. He surrendered this supreme renown when he signed his name to the letter of contrition. In the eyes of the outside world—we mean the world beyond Plymouth church—the writing of this letter was an act of degradation as deep as any offence charged against him; and no ingenuity has been able to reconcile it with any hypothesis of absolute and complete innocence of conduct unbecoming a clergyman. But all of this has been forgiven, forgotten, condoned by Plymouth church. That body means to continue its worship of Henry Ward Beecher. His reception on Friday evening and at the Sunday service yesterday shows that he is as much the Messiah of the new religion of sentiment as he has been at any time of his career.

This is something to have saved out of the wreck. Mr. Beecher will accept our congratulations upon what to him must be a strengthening and gracious triumph. Whatever his errors, or sins, or crimes, his genius has no superior in America, and he may yet do great good. The best of us are better when the Lord chastens, and Mr. Beecher will even be of more use to Christian society and his ministry if he will teach the old truths and shun those new, fantastic, pleasant, but unwholesome teachings which form the "religion of gush." As for Mr. Moulton, the sooner he goes into bankruptcy in his "mutual friend" business, and returns to honest barter and sale in his downtown store, the better it will be for a gentleman who is just now the most seriously battered of all. If he has not parted with that pistol let him keep it for any agonized clergyman who may come to him with letters of contrition. As for Theodore, he is just now in the position of a fine intellect running to seed. There was never such an illustration of genius rusting for honest work. What this young man needs is work, good healthy employment, that he may earn bread for his children.

CONNECTICUT.—Elections for town officers, and upon a proposed amendment of the State constitution regulating representation in the Legislature, will come off to-day. These are purely local elections, and yet it is possible that the general results may be very suggestive in reference to our national affairs.

THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION, which has just closed, has proved an encouraging success, a handsome cash surplus over all expenses being reported. Indeed, all our State and county fairs and industrial exhibitions this season appear to be remarkable successes. Moral.—The country is not yet ruined, drought, floods, grasshoppers, short crops and "hard times" to the contrary notwithstanding.

OUR STATE CAMPAIGN.—Hon. Lyman Train, our Congressman-at-Large, opened fire against the democracy in a regular broadside at Albany the other evening. The thunder of the artillery and the rattle of the small arms on both sides will soon extend along the whole line, and doubtless republicans and democrats *en masse* throughout the State will be roused from their lethargy for the great day of November.

A New City Muddle.

The Legislature, in its wisdom, enacted a charter for the city of New York in which provision was made for the publication of an official journal. The important organ thus called into existence appropriately made its appearance from the Executive basement in the City Hall. It is an imposing sheet, in more senses than one, and measures about twenty inches by twelve. Its issue did not revolutionize the city press or seriously affect the circulation of the Herald. Nevertheless its twenty-nine subscribers felt assured that it would rise to fame and form the foundation upon which the fortunes and the reputations of great historical characters would be erected. Both these predictions have been verified. Disbecker, its earliest supervisor, sits in the seat of honor and profit in the great Mulberry street tabernacle, at whose shrine the devotees of the club and the pilgrims of the broom bow down in reverential worship. The litigious Green, the patron saint of the pastoral Columbus and the skeleton in the tenement house closets of poor scrub women and laborers, is now resolved that the organ itself shall win notoriety. Left alone, as an insignificant side crib at which the festive Havemeyer feeds some of his young cronies, no person would know of the existence of such a sheet as the *City Record*. But Green, who fights almost everything and everybody except Columbus Ryan, Whittemore, Vaux and the aerial fire ladder, has determined to do battle with this spicy little official journal and to use it as a lever with which to topple over the whole municipal fabric. He finds that the organ has never been legally established. The contract for its publication is sent to him, in order that, in pursuance of his duty under the charter, he may approve or reject the sureties on the contractor's bond; but he constitutes himself judge, jury and counsel, declares that the whole thing is a fraud and a myth, and that no such journal as the *City Record* has legal existence.

The charter requires that no resolution or ordinance of the Common Council shall be legal or operative without a specified publication in the official journal; that no clerk or employee in a public department shall be considered legally in office until his appointment shall have been published in that wonderful sheet; that no public improvements shall be undertaken until they have been advertised in the *City Record*; that city bonds and stocks cannot be legally issued, contracts made or bids accepted without previous publication in that important organ. And now comes the captious Comptroller, the marplot of the municipality, to tell us that the *City Record* is itself an illegality; that he will not approve or reject the contractor's bond; that he will not pay the publisher his money; that the sheet may discontinue publication as soon as it likes, and the Executive basement be left without its paper.

If the publication of the *City Record* should be suspended its twenty-nine subscribers might possibly bear the loss, but it is very evident that the machinery of the city government would come to a halt. This might be regarded as of little consequence, since under the wonderful honesty and capacity of a Havemeyer and a Green all the progress we make, as the Lord Mayor of Dublin would say, is in a backward direction. Nevertheless it is significant of the peculiar genius of Mr. Green that he should have discovered in the insignificant little sheet that wastes its sweetness in a City Hall cellar the means of creating this latest and most startling of our city muddles.

The Pulpits and Pews of New York.

In the accounts of the sermons we print to-day there will not be found, we think, a single accident to a church member. Yet there were yesterday, in the quiet and beauty of a still October Sunday evening, when the pure stars of heaven looked sorrowfully upon the sinful earth, eleven wild bulls loose in the streets of New York. These savage animals roamed the city seeking whom they might gore, and a large number of persons, as will be seen elsewhere, were found. How much better would it have been for these victims of the bulls had they been faithful attendants upon divine service. To be "safes as a church" is an old proverb, which dates from the time when the altar was a place of refuge, and last evening even Plymouth church would have been a good place to attend. Still better would it have been for the scattered crowds which the infuriated bulls pursued had they listened to the Rev. Dr. Alexander upon the nature of true repentance, or the Rev. Mr. Frothingham upon a long life on earth. There were other topics which would also have been extremely interesting to religious persons chased by a bull, could they have stopped to hear them discussed. Thus, we may quote the Rev. Mr. Hephworth's sermon upon "The Sinner's Relation to Christ," and that of the Rev. Father Stump upon the enemies of the Church. The horns of Moses were referred to by another clergyman, and would have been preferred in this startling dilemma to other horns which were more dangerous. The Rev. James Boardman Hawthorne was installed as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, and delivered an address on infidelity. At St. Bridget's there was an immense congregation, not brought together, as might be supposed, by the understanding that Mr. and Mrs. Fitch would be present, but by anxiety to know how to prevent "The Loss of the Soul," which was the subject of the Rev. Father Mooney's sermon. The Rev. Dr. Taylor preached at the Broadway Tabernacle, and the Rev. Dr. Rylance at St. Mark's upon "The Real Presence." It is to be regretted that from these churches and other morning services the evening services are this morning reported, so many were absent. Considering the panic in the New York streets last night there were even many Protestant sinners who would rather have endured the terrors of a Pope's bull than the charge of a Texan steer.

THE NEW RULE requiring policemen to wear uniforms when off duty is strongly complained of by the men. They argue that it not only interferes with their own privileges, but is injurious to the public good. We do not care whether this rule is enforced or revoked, so that the police force is made efficient by the Commissioners. But as they have made the regulation it is likely they will give it a proper trial.

The Proposed Convention of State Governors.

There has been a conference at Nashville between the Governor of Tennessee and the Governor of Kentucky on the proposition submitted to Governor Brown from numerous individuals in the Southern States for a conference of Southern democratic Governors as soon as practicable after the approaching Republican Convention of the Southern States at Chattanooga, "with the view of meeting and resisting the anticipated incendiary pronouncement from that quarter." The conference between the two aforesaid Governors and other persons joining them was an agreement to recommend a meeting of all the democratic Governors, or of all the State Governors of both parties, North and South, for the purpose of a calm, earnest and patriotic discussion of State rights and State wrongs under the existing order of things and the needful remedies for the wrongs complained of. We have no objection to submit against this proposed conference, for we think the parties concerned in it will soon discover that the work before them is too great for any representative body, except a national convention, representing all the interests of all the States and all the people of the United States.

A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The *Grass Valley Union*, one of the most intelligent journals in California, responds to the Herald's suggestion that there should be a national convention of peace and reconstruction by a hearty indorsement:—"Such a convention," the editor aptly says, "would most surely put down the lies now being circulated for the purpose of keeping up or rather reviving the asperities created by the late war." This in itself would be a noble result. Most of the differences and alienations between States and sections spring from passion and falsehood. There can be no surer way toward a good understanding than a communion of the leading men of all sections in a national convention. California especially is perplexed by the labor problem and Oriental emigration, a problem that already has menaced its peace. Nothing graver looms up in our official future; and why not consider it now in a national convention?

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—The *Shreveport (La.) Times* points the way to a practical and noble solution of the harassing problems now distressing the North and South when it favors "a national convention of all these States, the object of which should especially be the solution of the Southern political problem." The editor would welcome such a convention as one summoned to "accomplish a great national blessing," and he is profoundly convinced it "would find a happy solution of the grave questions now threatening the civilization of at least six Great States."

"THE BRIDAL OF THE EARTH AND SKY."—Yesterday, our beautiful first Sunday of October.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Victoria recognizes Ireland by wearing Irish Poppin's. Dr. Austin, of London, died from the effects of sewer gas. Admiral David D. Porter and family have apartments at the Hoffman House. Commander C. S. Norton, United States Navy, is sojourning at the Astor House. Sir Alexander T. Galt arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday from Montreal. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, preached in the Central church, in London, yesterday. Ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge T. M. Bowen, of Arkansas, is among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. England has a famous submarine named Gush, who is now diving for the Spanish Armada. Pay Inspector G. B. Tuomson, United States Navy, has quarters at the Union Square Hotel. Secretary Bristow arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, and is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the summer a gentleman who called on the British Premier found him "sitting in fur boots before a large fire, trying, as he said, to get some heat into his legs." An old man in Alabama has a tree near his house overhanging the road which he wishes to cut, but is compelled to keep it standing for fear it should kill a candidate for Congress when it falls. Guzman Blanco, in Venezuela, pulled down a church to erect a statue of himself on the site, and in some vaults under the church found a treasure of \$300,000. Will he put down the rest of the churches? We lately reported that Chignon was dead, and the *Boston Post* says it "don't believe it." Sorry, of course; but the *Post* should come on and go to the opera, and it would discover that the once mighty potentate no longer obstructs the view of the stage. In the old times they hanged such worthies as that Pomeroy boy on simple principles, and didn't go into the psychology of crime to any great extent—and that had one good practical effect. It stopped the breed in all cases in which the remedy was applied. Notwithstanding Iago's objection to wearing his heart upon his sleeve, the thing may yet happen to somebody, as people are making progress in that direction. At Feresville, Chattanooga county, there is a baby which has its heart on the outside of its breast. *Kidderadsch* has a cut of Carlos and Serrano both down and struggling, and the *Car*, being asked which is his man, says, "The one that shall get on top." No under dog in the fight for him—if the Germans understand him. *Kidderadsch* would scarcely dare publish this if the view it takes were not agreeable to headquarters. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who has been spending the summer in Washington, leaves to-day for Butler, Butler county, Pa., having accepted the invitation from the President and trustees of Witherpoon Institute to respond to an address of welcome to the graduates and former students of that institute on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary on Wednesday next. A grand reunion is expected of all who have attended the institution since its opening, numbering nearly 3,000. Mrs. Mitchell, who has in a great measure recovered from a long and painful illness, will accompany her husband. Dr. Moritz, of Constantinople, publishes in the *Gazette Medicale de l'Orient* some curious details he has discovered in some old Oriental chronicles, tending to show that the Siamese Twins had prototypes in former times. According to these Byzantine chronicles there came from Armenia to Constantinople, in the year 744, a monster, consisting of two children, born of one mother. These children were attached to one another at the epigastrium, so that they faced each other, the other parts of their bodies being regularly formed. During their sojourn in the Byzantine capital numbers flocked to see this monstrosity; but as the twins were superstitiously regarded by the ecclesiastical authorities as being of bad augury they were expelled the city, to return again when a comparatively insignificant Emperor ascended the throne of the Caesars. One of these twins died, and the most skillful physicians endeavored to divide the survivor from the corpse at the point of juncture, in the hope of saving his life. The operation, however, only served to prolong its duration for three days.