

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street—Philharmonic Rehearsal at 7:30 P. M. Italian Opera, MIGNON, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Aldrich.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Bowler, J. C. McCullom.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street—EIN ERFOEG, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 55 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

LYCUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—GENETIVE DE BRABANT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Emily Solide.

AMERICAN INSTITUTION. Third avenue, between Third and Sixty-fourth streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

COLISEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—STORM OVER PARIS and MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, at 7:30 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—SIX DEGREES OF DRINE, at 7 P. M.; closes at 9 P. M. THE CONTINENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Julia May.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE. Broadway—German Opera, Bouffe—HARRÉ BLEUE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Julia May.

OLYMPIA THEATRE. No. 524 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

PAEK THEATRE. Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—GILDER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.

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

STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—REGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Frederic Macclure.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner of Third street and Sixth avenue.—GUY RANSFORD, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. and at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Julia May.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyan, Mr. Montague.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE DELUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kralffy Family.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BELLES STRATA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Jewell, Mr. Louis James.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear or hazy.

"Be Brief; I Am Sick."

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were all higher and the transactions were large. Gold opened and closed at 110, selling meanwhile at 110. Money was steady at rates last quoted. Government bonds were firm.

WE ARE SORRY for the President's illness, but as the whole party is sick he could not expect to be well.

SECRETARY BLISTOW thinks the defeat was owing to the panic. Now, we should say the panic was caused by the defeat.

THE PRESIDENT thinks that Cesarism had nothing to do with it. It is unfortunate that the people did not agree with him.

THE FARADAY is successfully laying the new cable, although the weather makes the work difficult.

THE RECOGNITION of the Madrid government by Russia is said to be probable, and such an event could not fail to discourage the Carlists.

WE WONDER if the President when he issued his proclamation thought the Thanksgiving turkey would turn out to be a democratic rooster.

THE CABINET, as in duty bound, agrees with the President, that it was not the third term. When the republican candidate hears what Messrs. Williams, Jewell and Bristow say on this subject he will observe, "Be brief; I am sick."

THE SAD LIST of the dead and wounded of the riot at Eufrata, Ala., is published in our despatches to-day, with an account of the bitter feeling the radical negroes express for the democrats of their own color.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY, during our late election, must have wandered off into Canada, for we have heard nothing of it on this side the St. Lawrence.

IF THE CARLISTS reduce Irun that victory will compensate for many of their losses elsewhere. The action of the Spanish government in suppressing reports of the war does not look as if it had received good news. No government objects to the announcement of victories.

AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB last night the democratic victories were celebrated in an appropriate manner and with the bottled-up enthusiasm of years. The joy was like old wine treasured for some great occasion. Of the speeches made by Mr. Tilden and Senators Stockton, Thurman, Eaton, Bayard and others we give a full report, besides some of the congratulatory telegrams which were sent from all parts of the Union.

Are Negro Rights Put in Jeopardy by the Democratic Victories?

The democratic party is so evidently on the high road to national success that the friends of the colored race will feel some anxiety and misgivings as to the security of their newly acquired rights. The democrats so resolutely contested every inch of ground against the negroes, fighting the constitutional amendments one by one, fighting the enforcement acts, sympathizing with the Ku Klux intolerance, and denouncing with out stint the abuses of negro supremacy, that democratic ascendancy in the federal government might seem like putting wolves over the flock in place of the faithful shepherd dogs. Peril to the negroes will be the chief topic of inflammatory appeal by the republicans in their attempt to stem the tide of democratic victory during the ensuing two years. This topic may be urged with great plausibility, but probably with no great success. Fears of this kind will be simulated by politicians who do not feel them. The republican leaders cannot so underestimate the shrewdness of their democratic opponents as to believe they will attempt to deprive the negroes of either their freedom, their civil rights, or the elective franchise. It would be impossible to conceal such a purpose if it were entertained, and nothing would so certainly arrest the political revolution now in progress as a belief that the Southern negroes would be remanded by the democratic party to their former condition.

We have no doubt that the rights of the negroes will be more secure in democratic than in republican hands. It is the tendency and effect of the republican policy to array the negroes in hostility to the best classes of the Southern population, and thereby obstruct the ascendancy of intelligence, character and property in Southern politics. Negro suffrage has proved to be a great evil, chiefly on account of the divorce effected in the South between numbers and intelligence. The Southern blacks have been formed into a political party under outside guidance and control—a party which had a set of interests, or supposed interests, separate from the general interests of the Southern community. In a healthy state of politics there is a "solidarity" of feeling between the prosperous and the poorer classes, and although there may be two parties—as there always are in free countries—they are composed on both sides of the rich and the poor, the intelligent and the ignorant. It is the prerogative of intelligence to control ignorance, and the chief evil of Southern politics since the war has consisted in such an organization of the blacks as has arrayed them in opposition to the enlightened local feeling of the communities with which their lot is cast. But as soon as federal influence shall cease to control the negro mind intelligence and capacity will reassert their sway and negro voting in the South will be as safe as the immigrant vote has always been in the North. The democratic party will have no temptation to deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage, because it will have no difficulty in controlling the negro mind when the potent federal influence co-operates with local intelligence instead of frustrating and defeating it.

Even under the great disadvantage of having the federal influence opposed to them the Southern democrats have made some headway in controlling the negro vote. In the recent election in Louisiana quite a proportion of the negro citizens acted with the democratic party. As soon as democratic ascendancy is established in Washington democratic negroes will be as common in the South as republican negroes, and the negro question will then cease to be an element of disturbance. The true interests of the negroes are identical with the true interests of Southern whites. The negroes cannot prosper when the community in which they live is impoverished. They can find remunerative employment only when the wheels of business are in full activity. If capital yields no profits labor cannot expect constant employment or good wages; and the most important lesson the Southern negroes have yet to learn is that they cannot thrive on the depression and ruin of the owners of property. Their credulity has been too long abused and their simplicity deceived by interloping demagogues, who have inculcated the idea that they have a separate interest from their white fellow citizens. This state of things is likely to continue so long as the negro mind is led by the republican party; but within a year or two after it is left to local control a majority of the negroes will be steady democratic voters, and the negro problem will disappear from our politics.

The democratic politicians, both of the North and the South, have always displayed a remarkable capacity for controlling ignorant voters. There has always been a large class of uneducated whites in the Southern States, but there was no section of the country whose politics, previous to the war, were so completely controlled by its intelligent classes. It has been in former times the active party in extending the suffrage; it has always been foremost in defending the political rights of citizens of foreign birth; it has always felt the most undoubting confidence in its ability to array the most despised orders of the community on its own side in politics and make them its faithful allies. The democratic party has a genius for managing such classes of voters, and it would belie its antecedents and tendencies if it should attempt to disfranchise the Southern negroes instead of attempting to manage them. Its past opposition to negro suffrage is a transient phase of politics which has been further prolonged than it would have been if the Freedmen's Bureau and the carpet-bag influence had not got so decided a start in the control of the negro mind. Had the South been left to itself after the elective franchise was conferred on the blacks the Southern State governments would have fallen as completely under the influence of the old governing classes as they were when the same classes so successfully managed the uneducated whites. Nothing is more certain than that the mass of the negroes will never act independently in politics. It is their destiny to be led. They have thus far been led by the republican party and arrayed by it against the enlightened public sentiment of the Southern communities; but from the moment the democratic party gains control of the federal government the republicans will have no advantages for acting on the negro mind, which

will then fall under the control of local opinion. A war of races can in no way be so surely averted as by giving the intelligent classes of the South an opportunity to exert their natural ascendancy over the negro mind and subordinate it to the ideas and public sentiment of their section. A war of races would be, sooner or later, inevitable, if a distant outside influence were kept perpetually acting on the negro mind and moulding it into jealous hostility to the white population.

If the democratic party comes into power it will imitate the dexterous tactics of Disraeli when he passed the new Reform bill. There is no democratic leader in the North who does not know that the party would be ruined by an attempt to upset negro suffrage; and there is no democratic leader in the South who does not feel that negro voting would be perfectly safe if the politics of the section were left to the control of local leadership and intelligence. The era of good feeling between the two races will dawn with the removal of external obstructions from the white demagogues who will lead and bamboozle the negroes. They will think it easier to accept negro suffrage and control it than to resist the Northern domination which would be reinstated by futile attempts to subvert it.

The Von Arnim Case.

The controversy between Von Arnim and Bismarck seems to be more and more a controversy for power. The process of German unification, like all great national strifes, has degenerated into a contest for political supremacy. It does not seem possible to separate personal ambition from national purposes. It is a satire upon the great movement in Germany that it should be delayed or put back by the ambition of two statesmen. It brings us vividly back to Tudor times and the absolute sway of a Henry VIII to see a statesman virtually regarding the prison door as opening the way to imperial power. This is the feeling which buoyed up Count Arnim in his misfortunes. His friends argue that his arrest was a desperate expedient on the part of Bismarck; that the Chancellor dreaded the influence of the Count and his family, and so felt it necessary to strike him a crushing blow; that he failed, as in the history of events extreme and unjust measures are apt to fail; that instead of destroying Arnim he gave him new power in the awakened sympathy of Europe and Germany, and that, failing in his purpose of destruction, he virtually made the deposed Minister his own successor. Of course much of this will depend upon the legal issues that are so soon to be tried. But no one can for a moment imagine that Count Arnim, either legally or morally, has come within the jurisdiction of a criminal court. No one, for instance, believes that he purloined the papers or any paper that he did anything incompatible with his rank and his office. The charge is, therefore, a political pretext, and will fail, as all pretexts of this character have failed, when aimed against the honor or liberty of an honored citizen like Count Arnim. Bismarck is fighting for the mastery, and the real question is whether the great Chancellor can hold power or not—whether he will fall, like Wolsey, before a power as absolute and capricious as that which drove Wolsey to his fall.

What Henry Wilson Thinks.

Vice President Wilson is one of the very few republican statesmen who saw the dangers to the republican party of the canvass now closed. He recommended to the President and the Cabinet a course of conduct that would have modified, if not altogether averted, this disaster. Going back as far as the degradation of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Relations for presuming to have opinions on foreign affairs contrary to those of Mr. Fish, Mr. Wilson has always protested against the wanton acts of the President and the party. He saw the evil of St. Domingo, the incredible folly of the back-pay and "salary grab" business, and when the President was suddenly announcing that his "dignity" would not permit him to speak on the question of the third term he said that unless the President did speak his silence would be the most serious burden of the canvass. As for himself he spoke with no uncertain sound, declaring that under no circumstances would he support General Grant or any other candidate for a third term. This noble record on the part of the Vice President, standing out as it does in such marked contrast to the coyness of Conkling and the abasement of a majority of the party leaders, gives his views on the recent canvass unusual importance. They will be found elsewhere as reported by our correspondent. In reading them we cannot help feeling how much wiser Mr. Wilson is than his fellows and how much better he would be as a republican candidate for the Presidency than nine-tenths of the statesmen who are named for the office. The republicans would do well to listen to Vice President Wilson. They may find his counsels necessary to victory in another campaign.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION ON COAL LADEN SHIPS.

An unusual fatality has attended vessels carrying bituminous coal this season. Besides the destruction of several British ships through the spontaneous combustion of their cargoes four first-class American ships from English ports, and all hailing from Boston, have been destroyed from the same cause. The latest case is that of the ship Centaur, Captain Foster, bound from Liverpool to San Francisco, which was burned off the Marquesas Islands, as detailed in our marine columns to-day, and attended unfortunately with the drowning of the captain and his boat's crew. The other American ships were the Sierra Nevada, Pocahontas and Mogul, all large vessels, each averaging over 1,300 tons, one of them being on her first voyage, and the others comparatively new. The frequency of these disasters suggests the query whether there be something exceptional in the character of the English coal now being mined, rendering a change in its transportation necessary. It, at least, is deserving of investigation, and can hardly fail to attract the attention of those interested in bituminous coal transportation.

Governor KELLLOGG is also sick. But he will be brief. He intends to go to Washington, when he will no doubt have the sympathy of the President.

Voices of Sorrow.

Nothing can be more interesting at this time than the "explanations" we printed yesterday, and which we continue this morning, as to the causes of the recent republican defeat. Nothing is easier explained than past events, and we have no doubt a thousand "reasons" can be found for the defeat. The trouble is that men in the position of the leaders of the defeated party are apt to give every reason for their downfall but the true one. The reveller with his morning headache never will admit that it was the wine, but more likely the salad or the pickled salmon. There was never a defeated general who did not attribute to Providence the discomfiture of his armies. So, in reading these opinions of the republican leaders, we discover that nobody was to blame. "Canny" old Senator Cameron has been all the way to California, and "knows little about the canvass"—the ignorant man; but if there is one cause more than another it is the want of employment and the general apathy of business. We have not heard from General Butler, but we presume that statesman is in a stunted condition, and feels that the reason he was struck with the brick was that he happened to pass when bricks were falling. General Butler will be a more useful man in opposition than in support of the administration, and for this reason he would have had a wider field of activity in the next Congress than he has had at any time. Our vigilant Washington correspondents give us an idea of the impression made upon the Cabinet by the defeat. These satellites of the second Washington do not know precisely what to think of the tidal wave. Mr. Jewell, who has a "level head" in politics, attributes the cause to bad political management. This is one way of saying that the President did it all, although no doubt he had no such thought in his mind. Mr. Williams is in a solemn mood, and it would not surprise us to see him an active member of the Methodist Church before long. Mr. Robeson has deferred his Senatorial ambitions and Mr. Fish has nothing to say. The truth is that if Mr. Fish were to speak what he thought he would say a great deal.

Our second Washington, whose opinion comes to us in side flashes, is said to be grieving. The President is not a sensitive man, but even he must feel chagrined that in two years he has squandered the precious political heritage conferred upon him when elected a second time. He feels that somehow Congress is to blame for it all—Congress and the panic. There is some truth in this. Congress did a great deal toward the general overthrow. The recklessness which marked much of its legislation was atrocious. The great victory over poor Greeley was regarded as an invitation to plunder the Treasury. The President could have prevented this legislation, but he seemed resolute upon his own selfish aims. He took the office not as a trust but as a reward. He held it for his own comfort, and, as far as was necessary, for the use and comfort of his family and his friends. Believing that he had strength beyond and above the party he held himself apart from it. Although not avowing any wish for a third term he gave that almost treasonable suggestion a negative support, and justified the country in thinking that if any Marc Antony brought him the crown he would accept it. In the division of responsibility for the defeat he must take the largest share. He may do much toward vindicating his fame in the remaining months of his administration, but what is done cannot be undone. History will say that no President has been more highly honored and trusted by the people than General Grant, and at the same time no one has been visited with so severe and overwhelming a condemnation. It will say also that if the honors were just the condemnation was no less deserved.

Oh, Friends, Let Us Have Peace.

A Western newspaper recently proposed that some great journalist, some one of the Western giants of the press, who find opportunity for growth in the wild freedom of the prairie, should be selected, brought to New York, and be paid an enormous salary to be the Monitor of New York Journalism. He would be the Grand Arbitrator or Final Referee, or Umpire, or Mutual Friend, or some such high-sounding and appropriate title. His duty would be to supervise the newspapers, reconcile differences between editors, inculcate mildness and harmony, and see that justice was done to all. During the progress of the recent extraordinary canvass we have had occasion to regret that this idea has not been carried out. We felt sometimes like tendering our own services, free of expense; but the experience of mutual friends has not been of a fascinating character. Then we thought of naming the editor of the Evening Mail for that high station and offering to guarantee his salary; but during the canvass this tranquil and amiable journalist became as severe as his brethren. Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, naturally occurs as a proper man for the office; but what would Philadelphia be without this post of domestic sorrow and friend of all mankind? Certainly we need some such a tribunal, for our editors were in as unruly a condition as the herd of Texas bulls who recently undertook to follow their instincts in our crowded thoroughfares. Libel after libel filled the air, and we never knew what a rascally lot our editors were. We learned in the heat of that strife that amiable, accomplished gentlemen, who work hard, wear decent clothes, earn their living like true men, pay their debts, fear God and love their wives, whose function is to educate public opinion, were, after all, so many Sing Sing convicts at large—wife-beaters, forgers, "unnaturalized aliens," thieves, "ticket-of-leave men," bribed hirelings of one party or another. Now, if we had a Grand Supreme Editorial Umpire, like the editor of some of the gigantic prairie journals, all could be settled. But, in the meantime, what are we to do?

There is one suggestion that does occur to us, now that the election is over, and which we commend to our brethren in future elections, but neither can afford it, and consequently it follows that the democratic leaders, if they would rule the country, must rule it upon a platform in unison with the popular will. There is danger that they will give their time to assured results, as the election of United States Senators, instead of devising a satisfactory way out of the difficulties which now embarrass the country. Every new Senator ought to be a man who understands the best interests of the people, but the people are not disposed that

justice, frankness, fair dealing, and when one editor loses his temper let the answer to him be that soft word which turned away wrath. Oh, friends, let us have peace!

The Republican Party and the Presidency.

It will largely depend upon the actions of the republican leaders whether the defeat of Tuesday will be really a defeat or a repulse. That party has a power which should not be despised. It will hold the Senate for four more years, and with the Senate the distribution of that vast patronage which gives the Executive so much power. Cesarism is dead. General Grant will not run for a third term. His political career will close in 1876, unless the threatened impeachment should become a serious matter and bring it to an earlier close. So far as the Presidency is concerned, there are now three statesmen who may be properly considered as in the line of probable succession. The first of these is Centennial Dix. His action in repudiating the third term, his general acceptability as Governor, his illustrious career, his great personal popularity, which, in spite of republican apathy, enabled him to practically check the wave of disaster in the North, all commend him to the consideration of the republicans as an eminent and available candidate. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, has shown independence, courage and statesmanship in his high office. If his sagacious advice had been taken there would have been no treasonable paltering with the third term. He possesses in an eminent degree the confidence of the masses and has a strength in character and conservative opinions above any other man in the party. E. B. Washburne, now our Minister to Paris, would be a splendid candidate. He has made every American feel prouder of his country by his course in France. He has no association with the blunders and misfortunes of the party. He represents the noblest aspirations of republicanism, and as a candidate of the party would be in every way acceptable to the nation.

We have been disposed to think well of the possibility of Senator Conkling as a candidate. He is a New Yorker, and by his brilliant genius, his oratory and the possession of rare high gifts, has on many occasions honored New York in the Senate. So from State pride we have held ourselves ready to encourage Mr. Conkling as a candidate. But Mr. Conkling's course in this canvass has made his nomination improbable. He would represent the blunders and disasters of his party, not its highest attributes. He knelt to Cesar and dallied with Cesarism. He has been loyal to Grant at the expense of loyalty to his country and his State. When the canvass began he was the rising man of the party. But the "tidal wave" sweeps him away, as in other years Webster and Clay and Seward were swept away. He falls, with his chief, beneath the condemnation that has fallen upon the party and the administration.

Dix, Wilson and Washburne represent the glory of the past in republicanism and the hopes of its future. If the party is wise it will take one of these three men for its standard bearer in 1876.

Election of United States Senators.

No sooner are the elections over than the resultant canvasses begin. The present year is no exception to the rule; indeed, owing to the sweeping victories of the democracy, the distribution of patronage, the election of presiding officers in the Assemblies of the different States and the choice of United States Senators for the next Congress become not only the absorbing topics of political discussion but the chief ends of political action. In Massachusetts the republicans have saved only the Legislature, and there will be a severe struggle over the candidates who wish to fill the seat which Charles Sumner occupied for nearly a quarter of a century. In Pennsylvania, too, the republicans have barely saved the Legislature, and Senator Cameron may be compelled to yield something in the matter of the succession to Scott and remain in his own seat, in spite of his wish to retire, in order to save his party from disruption. In Michigan Senator Chandler is beaten, and the choice of his successor will occasion a lively faction fight and a democratic Senator is not an impossibility. Senator Carpenter, too, is believed to be beaten in Wisconsin. In this State the Senatorship will be the cause of unceasing agitation during the next two or three months. Twenty-six States in all will have new Senators in the next Congress. Seven of these have already chosen them, five States have elected democratic Senators, seven more will certainly elect democrats, and this number may be further increased.

Thurman will be his own successor, being already elected, and Morton will have a democratic colleague. Brownlow is lost to the Senate forever, and even Ramsey may yield to a democrat. Many changes are impending, as will be seen by the completer analysis we present elsewhere. In all this there is great public and political interest—an interest so great as to interpose a danger which we are all apt to overlook. In the present crisis of political parties, when neither democrats nor republicans have any settled policy, it becomes important that all living issues should receive a living interpretation. The recent overwhelming victories fail to indicate anything like a fixed policy for the future, and the people will not be content to go into the next Presidential canvass without a settled course of action on both sides. The condition of the South, the depression of trade, the cry for inflation on the one hand and the demand for contraction on the other, all ask recognition, with some plan of settling the question each of these problems presents. Just now we have parties without principles; but this cannot last much longer. If a year goes by and the democracy fails to fix upon a policy which will commend itself to the people the splendid triumph of Tuesday may go for nothing. The republicans can better afford to go without principles than the democrats, but neither can afford it, and consequently it follows that the democratic leaders, if they would rule the country, must rule it upon a platform in unison with the popular will. There is danger that they will give their time to assured results, as the election of United States Senators, instead of devising a satisfactory way out of the difficulties which now embarrass the country. Every new Senator ought to be a man who understands the best interests of the people, but the people are not disposed that

the political leaders should devote all their time to the election of men to office, instead of giving to the country such services as make office-holding honorable.

The Speakership of the Assembly.

A glance at the list of democrats elected to the Assembly is sufficient to show that the successful party will find it difficult to select from their number a competent Speaker of the House. Not a single member, who unites experience with capacity, can be discovered on the democratic side. If the majority is to develop any ability, either in the presiding officer's chair or on the floor, it must be looked for among the new members. Mr. Sherman, of Oneida, is the only expert parliamentarian among the opposition. He was for several years Clerk of the Assembly and has been subsequently Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives, but he is a liberal republican and would not probably be acceptable to the straight-out democrats as Speaker on that account. The success of legislation depends largely on the capacity of the presiding officer, and a man may be as able a lawyer, a good scholar and a forcible debater and yet make a very poor Speaker. With such sharp parliamentarians as ex-Speakers Husted and Alvord on the floor as inexperienced member will have but an unenviable position at the head of the next Assembly.

SOME WHITE HOUSE PARADOX.—"Do" is a very active verb, imperial mood. "Brief" is an adjective, qualifying the radical noun—Babcock. "I" is a Presidential pronoun, taking "we, by the grace of the God" in the third term, and refers to Cesar. "Am" is a sorry verb to be. "Sick" is a noun common to all administration republicans.

A SHORT BUT EXCITING SESSION will be the closing session of the Forty-third Congress, which opens on the first Monday in December and expires at noon on the 4th of March. Only three months will be left to the republicans of the House for the settlement of their unfinished business, and they will probably make the most of their time in providing for their party in the appropriation bills. As for the financial question, they will doubtless turn it over to the democrats of the next House to see what they can do with it. And what will they do with it? Who can tell?

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, as it appears, believes that their late severe chastisements will do the republicans good in taking the conceit out of them and in bringing them to their senses. We hope so.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—What has become of those constitutional amendments? They went across the Spuyten Duyvil with an ugly majority against them, and we fear they are lost.

THE GRANGERS appear to have been absorbed or submerged in the late elections out West. Where are the grangers?

"LET US HAVE PEACE" 1868. "Be brief; I am sick." 1874.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Imperial Cesar dead, and turn'd to clay, May stop a hole to keep the wind away. Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is residing at the New York Hotel. Guy Fawkes' day was celebrated in the usual manner in London yesterday. Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, has apartments at the Brevort House. M. Lefavre, French Consul at Charleston, S. C., is stopping at the New York Hotel. Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel. Senator-elect William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is registered at the New York Hotel. The Duke of Abercorn has been elected Grand Master of the Free Masons of Ireland. Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, is sojourning at the Hoffman House. Canon Kingsley is reported seriously ill. His illness began while travelling in Colorado. Lieutenant Governor John C. Robinson is among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel. Theophile Gautier's "Four in Russia" will be translated and published by Henry Holt & Co. At the request of General Garibaldi the Italian national subscriptions for his relief have been suspended. Mr. Stephen Preston, the Haitian Minister, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Union Square Hotel. Ex-Governor Alexander R. Bullock, of Massachusetts, has gone into winter quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. France, outside of Paris, possesses at the present time 1,862 public libraries, furnishing students with 1,474,637 works. The remains of the late Earl Charleville are to be placed in Trinity churchyard until their transportation to Ireland for interment. General Palfrey, of Massachusetts, and Nowry, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Hitz, Consul General of Switzerland to New York, have arrived in Paris. In Paris they observe that young France is growing up fast. Obesity, which hitherto only attended maturer years, now seizes upon youth itself. Newspapers are now absolutely forbidden in the Parisian guardhouses and stringent efforts are made to keep political journals out of the barracks. Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson, N. Y., the successful candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Petronius V. Nashy will give us a book singularly entitled "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." Eastern Fruits in Western Dishes, dedicated to his mother-in-law. Madame X. knocks at Mr. Y.'s door. "Who is there?" "It's me, Mme. X. Are you visible?" "My dear madam, I—I am not precisely invisible, but, in fact, I am—taking a bath." Mr. Melver, in his address accepting the nomination of member of Parliament from Birkenhead, England, to succeed the late Mr. Laird, promises to support Mr. Disraeli to carry out the principles of his predecessor and to promote the annexation of Birkenhead to Liverpool. Here is something out of a French republican paper of the present time, which sounds a little like '93:—"You call us reds, but we have not that color yet; our purpose, however, is to become red with the blood of the whites." The whites are the supporters of Chambord and its white flag. If Spain declares war on France, it is evident that France will whip her—if we can leave out of consideration the attitude of Germany. But we cannot leave it out and it gives the case a grave aspect for France. But how will Russia stand and Austria? Assuredly not as they stood in the last war. Recently a telegraph clerk in France refused to transmit a message in three words, "Tuir epique de John, verses 13 and 14," under the law which forbids the transmission of despatches not written in plain language. Reference to the text indicates that the despatch was merely an economy of words. The text is as follows:—"I have many things to write, but I will not wait and see you write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face."