

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- TOBY PATRICK'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 20 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M.
LYCURIUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth Avenue.—BENEVOLENT DRAMA, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Miss Emily Folger.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Third street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.—Sixty-fourth street.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
COLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third Street.—STORM OVER PARIS AND MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, at 2.30 P. M. and 7.45 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third Street.—DONALD McRAE, at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. closes at 10.40 P. M. Oliver Doubt Byron.
NEW YORK STADI THEATRE. Bowery.—GORDON AND SIXTH AVENUE.—BENEVOLENT DRAMA, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.30 P. M. Miss Lina May.
OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.45 P. M.
PARK THEATRE. Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets.—HILLED, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.
THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.30 P. M.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue.—RIP VAN WISKEY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr. J. Peterson.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Broadway, between Broadway and Rigoletto, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.30 P. M.
ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth Avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2.30 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr. Monague.
NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE ELFIN, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. The Krality Family.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MASKS AND FACES, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport. Mr. Fisher.
BROOKLYN THEATRE. ST. MARK OR THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lavenport.
GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—THE SERIOUS FAMILY, at 8 P. M. closes at 10.30 P. M.
ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
DRAVANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Fifth Avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

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

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were generally firm; money was easy at 2 and 3 per cent on call, and gold 110 1/4 to 110 1/2. A good investment demand exists for first class securities.

SO MOVE IT BE.—President Grant is reported as declaring the other day that there shall be no more proscriptive, with his consent, on account of the rebellion.

SNOW IN ENGLAND and unusually cold weather is yesterday's report by cable. Here, too, it was unusually cold—a coincidence which indicates the general approach of winter from the frozen north.

JUSTICE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We print elsewhere an account of the execution of three murderers in Pennsylvania yesterday. The details of the crimes for which these wretched men paid the penalties of their lives and the manner in which they accepted their awful doom are given in full. Justice seems to have demanded the death penalty in every case, and we cannot but commend Governor Hartman for the firmness with which he performed a most painful duty.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.—General Sheridan reports the bringing in upon the Plains of several additional gangs of Indians taken on the warpath. The war season on the Plains may be pronounced as ended for this year; but with the return of the grass in the spring there will, we apprehend, be more fighting and more scalping and burning of white settlers, unless the Indians are turned over from General Howard's singing schools to the care of General Sheridan's peace-makers.

THE HERALD AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—In a report of the Geographical Society published in London yesterday, mention is made of the "naufrage" of the HERALD's expedition into Africa, and "admiration" is expressed for Mr. Stanley's success in discovering Livingstone. The appreciation of a society so learned and renowned as the Geographical Society of London is, of course, very gratifying to the HERALD. It shows also the progress made in modern journalism when the press has the power to do what in the past has only been done by governments. A great newspaper becomes more and more like a government. It is a Commonwealth itself, independent, self-equipped, with large revenues and vast responsibilities. In the main it discharges these duties with courage and justice, and from year to year we find a disposition among journalists to elevate their calling and prove themselves worthy of its power and duty.

Will President Grant Respect the Will of the People?

There is a widespread conviction among intelligent men that the recent overwhelming elections ought to have some immediate practical effect on the course of the government. This feeling, in itself so just and so well grounded, and which must in the end prove as efficient as it is earnest, finds expression in various crude propositions, which will be abandoned to give place to a well considered demand for such changes as will stand the light of discussion. One set of ideas has been promulgated which is weakly querulous. We refer here to the disparaging comparison of our political institutions with those of Great Britain, in which a change of Ministry immediately follows a defeat in the elections, and the helm of the government passes at once into the hands of the successful party. Even if this criticism on our constitution were well founded it would be futile, since nothing can be more idle than complaints against an evil for which the critics suggest no remedy. It is quite true that our government must remain for some time in the hands of the republicans, but it by no means follows that nothing can be done to bring it into better relations with the public sentiment of the country.

Another set of ideas, seemingly, but not really, more practical, finds expression in a demand that either the President, by proclamation, or the present Congress, by a law passed at its next session, shall secure the convening of the next Congress as soon as practicable after the 4th of March. If the House of Representatives possessed the whole power of legislation this would be a sound proposition. But no new law can be passed and no existing law repealed without the concurrence of the Senate, which is not freshly elected and would be pretty certain to block all the measures passed by the new House. If both branches of Congress had been revolutionized an immediate session after the 4th of March would be the soundest of possible propositions.

The tendency to look to Congress alone for relief, which is manifested in this proposition, is a consequence of the impotence of the Executive Department since the assassination of President Lincoln. Under his immediate successor the Executive was without influence in consequence of a violent quarrel between it and Congress. During the six years that President Grant has been at the head of the government the Executive has been powerless for a different reason. The President, being no statesman himself, and failing to supplement his deficiencies by a strong and able Cabinet, has exerted no positive influence on legislation. By his veto of the inflation bill he exerted for once a strong negative influence; but it is an imbecile administration, which merely prevents mischief but is impotent to carry affirmative measures. Up to the time of Andrew Johnson great legislative measures originated with the Executive, as they do in England. But under General Grant the Executive ascendancy has been lost, and it is not surprising that intelligent public journals look to an extra session of Congress instead of a change of the Cabinet for a recognition of the just authority of the people in the new political circumstances. It is, nevertheless, a mistaken view.

President Grant has so egregiously failed because he has totally disregarded the plainest requisites of political success. When Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister of England he put into his Cabinet the most eminent liberal statesmen of Great Britain. When Disraeli succeeded him he composed his Ministry of the ablest men on the conservative side. But President Grant, though utterly wanting in Gladstone's and Disraeli's political talents, has always preferred a Cabinet of political nobodies. It is not in this way that political influence is built up and consolidated. An administration can be strong only by combining within itself the most powerful political talent available in its party. Grant's egregious failure is the necessary consequence of his disregarding the most obvious rules of political success.

We might go through his Cabinet in detail and point out the unfitness of every incumbent. But let us take Mr. Fish as the most favorable specimen. At the time of his appointment he had no political following in this State, and from that day to this he has been as much separated from the politics of New York as if he had been laid in his grave when he retired from the Senate of the United States a quarter of a century ago. But a Cabinet officer ought to be a man who influences the politics of his own State and section. It is only by taking statesmen from various parts of the country, who exert an ascendancy over the politicians and members of Congress of their own sections, that an administration is ever strong. Mr. Fish, since he has been in the Cabinet, has had no more influence in the politics of New York than the humblest citizen who casts a vote, and this remark is equally true of every member of President Grant's Cabinet in respect to his own State or section of country. Cabinet officers who have no influence with their local constituencies can exert no control over the members sent by the same constituencies to Congress, and, accordingly, the administration of President Grant has been without influence in the legislation of the country.

The important thing for him to do now, when his administration has been rebuked by the public voice, is to reorganize his Cabinet in accordance with the principle on which every English Ministry and every rational American administration is constituted—the principle, namely, of composing a government of the ablest and most trusted statesmen of the party in power. If President Grant would form an able Cabinet, even at this late day, he might retrieve his worst mistakes. His greatest blunder was in the composition of his Cabinet. The true method would have been to strengthen his administration by men whose talents and character would enable them to control the public opinion of their sections.

It is the President's duty to discard the idea that his Cabinet can be any stronger than the collective strength of the men who compose it. The member from New England should be a man whose ascendancy and weight of character would enable him to control the politics of his party in New England—a description which includes neither Boutwell nor Richardson nor Jewell. The member from New York should be a statesman of influence in the politics of New York—a description which

does not include Mr. Fish. And so of other parts of the country. An administration composed of statesmen who are looked up to as political guides in their respective sections would exert such a moral influence over the members of Congress from those sections that it could control the legislation of Congress on many questions with almost as much certainty as the British Ministry does that of Parliament.

The first duty of President Grant is to dismiss his Cabinet and appoint a new one consisting of the great republican leaders. He ought to have a Cabinet capable of exerting a commanding influence over Congress at its next session, and of advising him wisely respecting his recommendations to that body, and with ability enough to secure the success of the measures which they permit him to hazard his reputation in advising. If it were a matter of doubt what recommendations he ought to make to Congress at the next session the wise counsels of a new and able Cabinet would solve the doubt. In the new circumstances which have arisen the President cannot take a step in safety without more sagacious advice than his present Cabinet is capable of giving him. He needs a body of counsellors who are in closer contact with the currents of political life. President Grant has so many times professed his deference to the popular will that he will belie all his professions if he does not now reorganize his Cabinet in obedience to the public demand. This is the only means by which he can even partially recover lost confidence.

We are aware of the subterfuges by which this plain duty will be sought to be evaded. There is quite a catalogue of them, the most prominent being an attempt to excite popular interest in Cuba and enlist public enthusiasm in support of an aggressive attitude toward Spain. We warn President Grant that no such weak device can succeed. If he had been an honest friend of the Cubans he has had opportunities enough to show it. He cannot make a new-born zeal for their cause a set-off to the condemnation pronounced on him by the people. If he will form a new Cabinet the country will listen with respect and interest to what it advises him to do about Cuba and on all other subjects. But the people will have no further patience with anything the present incompetent Cabinet advises the President to do on any foreign or any domestic question. The country demands a change, and although the constitution does not permit a change in the Presidency or a change in the Senate, it allows the President to change his Cabinet at once in obedience to the will of the people, and all the pressure of public opinion must be brought to bear on that cardinal point.

Oriental Blunders.

Two of our contemporaries are having a lively tilt over Chinese and Japanese affairs, each, it would seem, anxious to display its minute ignorance. One of the journals seems never to have heard of the horrible tortures inflicted on Sir Henry Parkes and his companions by the Chinese in 1860, and the other, in crushing its adversary by an extract from "Appleton's Cyclopaedia," falls into an error, which an examination of the original authorities—easily accessible—would have enabled it to avoid. It says:—"The 'Cyclopaedia' is perfectly accurate, though not minutely full, as to the details of this miserable affair. Mr. Parkes was tortured by the process of tying the thumbs behind the back and then lifting the sufferer upon the tips of his toes. Mr. Lock and Mr. De Norman, who were with him, as well as several Sikhs of the expedition, were never definitely heard of again; but there is reason to fear that their fate was inexpressibly dreadful. Mr. Brabazon, we believe, escaped." Now if, instead of relying on a cyclopaedia, our contemporary had taken the trouble to read Lord Elgin's recently published private "Diary," or that most interesting little volume (who that has looked at it will ever forget it?) Mr. Lock's "Personal Narrative"—"he being one of the victims of Chinese brutality who survived—it would have found that not only De Norman, Lock and Parkes were tortured, but that Mr. Bowley, a Times correspondent—an unhappy Stanley of those days—and Lieutenant Anderson were put to death by the rack, and that Captain Brabazon and a French priest were beheaded at or near the Pailiao Bridge. The story—we quote it for the benefit of our neighbors—runs thus:—"It now only remains," writes Mr. Lock, "to relate what information he obtained respecting the death of Captain Brabazon and the Abbé De Lac. All the Chinese who were not government officials agreed in asserting they were beheaded, for the reason and on the day already stated. The Chinese authorities denied that they had been put to death, saying they had died, like the others, from natural causes. They, however, failed to produce the bodies, which was an argument in favor of the statement of their having been beheaded. The Russian mission, which had good sources of information, was of the opinion that the General commanding the division of the Chinese army at the Pailiao Bridge had ordered their execution. This has been since confirmed. Some months later a spot was pointed out by some Chinese as the place where the bodies had been buried. On search being made, besides bones, a piece of cloth, with a red stripe, and a small piece of silk were found in the grave. They were sent to England, and the former was declared to be part of an artillery officer's trousers, while the latter was supposed to be a part of a French ecclesiastic's dress. No skulls were found in the grave." The HERALD, after all, is the only sure reliance—Oriental and Occidental.

A NEW SPANISH PROBLEM.—There is a strange story from Spain to the effect that Marshal Bazaine has arrived in Madrid for the purpose of organizing a movement in favor of the return of the son of Isabella to the throne. It is said that the movement will have the co-operation of Serrano and the members of the Serrano government, and that in the event of its success Marshal Bazaine will have an important command in the Spanish army. This story is so Spanish in its tone that it is plausible. Marshal Bazaine's wife is of Spanish blood, and would naturally incline to active interest in Peninsular affairs. Bazaine can have a career in no country save Spain, even if he finds one in Spain. But he has great military capacity, such as no Spaniard has shown since Cancha, and his zenith at the head of

a Spanish army would enable him to solve the Carlist problem as it was solved by Espartero many years ago.

Republican Matiny.

The defeat of the republican party in New York does not seem to have taught the administration leaders wisdom. Already we hear a hundred recriminations and evidences of mutiny and disintegration. There are three administration newspapers in the city, and they spend most of their time in controversy. The friends of Centennial Dix allege that the old Governor was sacrificed to gratify the ambition of Mr. Conkling, who dreaded him as a rival for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Conkling, on the other hand, say that the Governor was a burden; that he lacked sympathy with the party; that the "boys" did not know him, and that his republicanism was like a pair of easy gloves, which he only wore when it suited him. In New York there are constant accusations of treachery, and some of the hungerers of the party who have not been "appreciated" or "recognized" clamor for the removal of all the federal officials, on the theory, perhaps, which led to the execution of Admiral Byng, that when an officer loses a victory he forfeits his head.

But away up in Oneida county, the home of Lord Roscoe himself, there is declared and open mutiny. In this county Mr. Ellis H. Roberts was defeated for Congress—a noteworthy and regrettable event of the canvass. Mr. Roberts is an accomplished and influential journalist, and when he left his chair as editor for his chair as Representative he added to his reputation and became a leader in his party. In explaining his defeat he attributes it to Senator Conkling, his townsman, associate, and, for a long time, political Mentor. It seems incredible that Mr. Conkling should have struck such a blow at Mr. Roberts; but the facts, as the Utica Herald reports them, do not destroy the impression. "Scott Lord, the successful candidate is," Mr. Roberts says, "the law partner of Roscoe Conkling, and a persistent effort has been made to create the impression that Senator Conkling desired his election, while Mr. Conkling did not lift a finger to correct that impression." This is a serious charge coming from a leading Congressman against a leading Senator, and Mr. Roberts goes on to name federal officials who took active part against him. "His regret," he now says, "is profound for a great party broken down by those whom it has honored and pampered;" in other words, by Mr. Conkling. So that we may assume that between these two leaders there is open war. Mr. Conkling, like Seward, has found his Greeley, and it remains to be seen how far the rupture will influence republican policy in this State, and more especially the political fortunes of the Senator.

Defeat generally leads to political disintegration. Even Butler finds he has been "betrayed by his political friends," and threatens to found a new party. We hope the General will persevere in this purpose. A Butler party would make our politics lively, and at the head of it the General might become as important a man in politics as Brigham Young is in religion. At the same time it would not be a bad idea for the General to imitate Brigham Young, and go with his party to some of our wide open Territories, to Arizona or Alaska or Lower California, where they would have room to grow. All these signs of mutiny show that evil days have fallen upon republicanism.

The Austrian Arctic Explorations.

The unusual interest which has been excited in the Arctic discoveries of the Austrian expedition in the Polar regions shows how much the world is always disposed to admire a spirit of adventure. We print elsewhere an article on the subject from the pen of Dr. Petermann, the celebrated German writer, giving us a narrative of the results of the expedition. "Scarcely anybody," says the Doctor, "could have accomplished greater things in this line than the Austrian expedition." Before the explorers reached the scenes of their discoveries they suffered the most terrible calamity a Polar crew could endure, being caught in the ice stream and driven to and fro in the Siberian Polar sea for fourteen months by the pack ice, in constant danger of being crushed to death. The actual discovery of the new regions to be henceforward known as Francis Joseph Land is only a part of what has been done by the intrepid Austrians. New light has been thrown upon many scientific problems, and we have a large amount of new information upon what nature has in store for us in this mysterious land.

The principal result of the expedition is the impetus it gives to the spirit of Arctic discovery. The combined energies of the civilized nations seem bent upon solving the problems of the Pole. This is a nobler emulation than in deeds of war and conquest, and Francis Joseph will win more renown from the achievements of the modest and intrepid men who have written his name on the Arctic Continent than would have come from a successful campaign in the battle field; for peace hath its victories no less renowned than war. Let us rejoice to see the nations in the great strifes of peace.

The Treasury Report.

General Spinner's report of the condition of the national money chest is another repetition of the same straightforward document we always get from this practical and efficient officer. He touches the subject of reduction of expenditures and the increase of force in his office, and thereby gives rise to a reflection as to one reduction in our financial establishment that might very practically be made. This is the abolition of the superfluous office of Secretary of the Treasury. General Spinner is Treasurer, and is the only financial secretary we need. Our political operations have split this office into two unequal parts. It had a practical, financial side and a political side. Politically the Secretary had to keep his office in relation with the policy of a party; practically he had to manage the finances; and it seems to have been difficult always to get a politician who had in him honesty and arithmetic enough to be a financier. So the Treasurer has settled into the real duties of the office—the financial duties—and the Secretary does the ornamental part and amuses the politicians. All his duties might be safely left to the President, who could deal with collectors and similar functionaries quite as adequately.

The Defeat of the Carlists.

We print this morning a special despatch from Hendaye, a small French town on the Pyrenean frontier of France and Spain, giving an account of the attempt of Don Carlos and his forces to capture Irun. Irun is a Spanish town, just over the river from Hendaye, and is important as controlling a seaport on the Bay of Biscay as well as one of the principal passes through the Pyrenees. It is on the great road between France and Spain, and its possession by Don Carlos would be an important element in the campaign of the Pretender. But in the effort Don Carlos has failed, and he has been compelled to raise the siege and retire with heavy loss.

If Spain were well served by her armies there might now be an end of Carlistism. But the country is unfortunately cursed with an army that, under the corrupting influences of the later Bourbons, has become a military caste, having few interests in common with the nation. It does not so much lack courage as honesty and patriotism. Like all privileged classes corruption has so eaten into its vitals that it cannot understand that its best interest lies in the peace and prosperity of Spain. Its trade is war, and for its own aggrandizement it will allow a riot to grow into an insurrection and an insurrection into a civil war, in the selfish hope of profling by the strife. So ingrained is this spirit that men willingly risk their lives in a campaign in the hope of obtaining more rapid promotion. Had it not been for the absence of strict military honor among the Spanish officers the Carlist insurrection could have been easily crushed in the beginning. But in order to embarrass the Republic, which threatened to disband the army, Spanish officers winked at the insurrection they pretended to suppress. The same disgraceful state of affairs continues to-day. In the graphic letter from our special correspondent, published recently, we saw how the commandant of an important fort allowed the Carlists to pass their supplies across the frontier under the very guns of the fortress without making the slightest effort to prevent them. The most noteworthy fact in this connection is that this conduct, which must have been notorious, did not expose the traitor to punishment or even to reprimand. In almost any other army such manifest dereliction of duty would be followed by a court martial and a military execution. But in Madrid they seem grateful to the commandant that he does not hand over the fort to Don Carlos.

In reviewing these circumstances we feel inclined to think that the government of Spain is engaged in a political burlesque. Four or five thousand riflemen, with a few mountain howitzers, under the command of a resolute and active officer, could soon put an end to the contraband trade in munitions of war carried on along the frontier and cut the Carlists off from all communication with the outside world. But not one of the military mountebanks who seized on power in Madrid have either brains or honesty enough to put an end to the war. They know that with peace their lease of power would expire, and so, like Nero, they keep fiddling while Spain is consumed by civil war.

The Winter's Charities.

The letter of Dr. John Hall on "The Winter's Charities," published in yesterday's Tribune, and the earnest appeal of the St. John's Guild for aid to enable its members to continue this winter the useful work they performed with such gratifying results last year, will each have its beneficial effect. Although Dr. Hall's admirable suggestions may smack somewhat of the late Horace Greeley's kindly advice to the suppliant for assistance who had a sickly wife and seven helpless children on his hands and no money in his pocket—"Go West, my man; go West!"—they cannot fail to produce some good results among an intelligent people. It is doubtless true that many hundreds of men who will be unable to obtain employment in New York this winter might secure at least comfortable homes and maintenance in return for their labor in the farming counties of this and other States; that mechanics and others who cannot get work at full wages might be contented with half the customary rate of compensation, and that in both cases the alternative would be better and more honorable than dependence upon public charity. Every self-respecting man whom this counsel may reach must naturally be impressed with its soundness. Equally indisputable are Dr. Hall's propositions in regard to the evils of chronic pauperism; the danger of providing in a great city "the carcass of an open and indiscriminating relief," and the prudence of improving the machinery and enlarging the means of the established charities, to which Dr. Hall would have every case of suffering "severely left." The efforts that have been made to secure co-operation among all the established aid societies, by Dr. Hall and his associates, in order that the work of charity might be more efficient and imposition be rendered more difficult, have always received and will continue to receive our encouragement and support.

But the appeal from the St. John's Guild presents facts which strike the mind with appalling force; facts which sweep away inviting theories as a tornado might uproot and scatter a row of nicely arranged trees. We are told that seventy thousand men and women are now out of employment in the metropolis; that "though the bitterness of extreme cold has not been added to the torture of hunger which racks many of the victims of this unfortunate condition of things, still the suffering is beyond the power of pen to picture;" that "in many of the poorer quarters whole families are without the barest necessities of life," and that "where sickness exists the suffering is exaggerated till it becomes almost insupportable." This picture is drawn by hands which expend every dollar they receive in the actual relief of the poor, deducting nothing for services or for the cost of distribution and "not taxing any public fund one cent for salaries or office rent." Its fidelity is guaranteed by the names of those who answer for the charity and receive contributions on its behalf—such names as Clavin & Co.; Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Morton, Bliss & Co.; Howland & Aspinwall, S. B. Chittenden, August Belmont, Augustus Schell, Henry G. Stebbins, Thurlow Weed

and others of equal note. And even while we read the story the wind comes charged with the bleakness of winter to remind us that the hour of extreme suffering is already at hand.

The appeal from the St. John's Guild does not come too soon. It is time for the charitably disposed to be up and doing, and in order that their efforts may be the more efficient we again urge the importance of a temporary and immediate relief organization, composed of such citizens as we have already suggested for the purpose. It is desirable that an efficient system should be adopted by which death and suffering may be averted. The co-operation of the police in the distribution of food to those who are perishing of hunger should be sufficient safeguard against imposition. "True charity has eyes to see as well as to weep with," it is true; but she would scarcely use them to search for testimonials of a year's residence before putting food into the mouth of a starving fellow creature or giving warmth to the freezing limbs of a helpless child. These are the cases with which charitable citizens will be called upon to grapple in the approaching season of frost and snow, and no theories, however pleasant and useful, should divert their attention from the work.

The President and the Finances.

We are glad to note that the President denies the story that he purposes to abandon the ground he assumed on the inflation question, and seek popularity by becoming the advocate of an increase of currency. In other words, that he meant to punish the hard money men who defeated him by espousing the creed of the repudiators. There is no doubt that the President could, if he wished, make an alliance with the inflationists, who now control both branches of Congress, and secure a measure of finance that would be disastrous. But such a proceeding would be an indelible stain upon his fame. His attitude on the inflation question is the noblest feature of his administration. He then struck the popular heart of the country. If he had been governed by the same common sense in other matters he would now be the head of a victorious party and not of a defeated and crumbling faction. If he will show the same common sense for the next two years he will largely retrieve his fame and, perhaps, enable his party to regain some of its squandered power. To embark upon any policy of repudiation like that suggested, simply from a spirit of revenge, would be to belittle and degrade him and stain his name with an infamy which even his military glory could not hide.

THE ARMY CONTROVERSY.—We print elsewhere a letter addressed to us by Count Armin-Schlagenthin, the son of the famous Count Armin, denying the story that his father was in any way concerned in the publication of Lang's famous pamphlet. The substance of this pamphlet was given the other day in a letter from our Munich correspondent, and our readers will remember that it was rather an extravagant political speculation than a development or disclosure of any value. The Count also assures us that his father does not entertain ultramontane views, and that the story to that effect is an invention of the official press, intended to injure his father.

We have a cable despatch announcing the rearrest of the Count and his imprisonment in a police station. Prince Bismarck is certainly driving his distinguished antagonist to extremities, and he will succeed in making him the most popular man in Germany if he continues his extraordinary course.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin after an absence of several days.
General J. C. Pemberton, of Virginia, has apartments at the New York Hotel.
Captain E. Simpson, United States Navy, is quartered at the Everett House.
Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, is registered at the Gilesey House.
Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, yesterday arrived at the Windsor Hotel.
General Charles Ewing, of Washington, has taken up his residence at the Hoffman House.
It is a pity for Moulton about his counsel, for luck is evidently against General Ben this year.
Professor L. H. Atwater, of Princeton College, is among the latest arrivals at the Astor House.
Mr. George Forester, conservative, has been returned to the English Parliament from Wentock.
Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Brevort House.
Lieutenant Commander C. J. Barclay, United States Navy, has quarters at the Sturtevant House.
Colonel John N. Macomb, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, is residing at the Brevort House.
Assemblymen Thomas G. Alvord, George S. Bacheiler and George M. Beebe are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
"The will of the people is the law of the land," said Grant in '69. For particulars as to the will of the people see recent election returns. Now, then, for the application.
Captain Werner, of the German navy, interfered in one of the Spanish ports when the intrasubstitutes had seized a man-of-war. He was ordered home and tried by court-martial. Since the German government has taken a hand in Spanish politics he has been an admiral.
Like the stories of "William Tell" and "Cinderella" and "Whitton and His Cat," &c., the story of the benevolent old gentleman who pays the postage on letters turns out a mere myth. Mr. J. Gayler, of the Post Office, reduces it to the prosaic reality of a circular which the postmaster sends to persons to whom such letters are addressed, thus giving them an opportunity to redress their letters before sending them to the "dead" department.
Mr. Charles Greville, in his "Memoirs," describes a party at Lord Cowper's seat of Pan-shanger. Lord Brougham came on Saturday and remained till Monday, and from the hour of his arrival to that of his departure never ceased talking. When he left Samuel Rogers said in his sarcastic way: "This morning Isaac, Lyeurgus, Demosthenes, Archimedes, Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Chesterfield and a great many more went away in one postchaise!"
As the best china tea set goes "in hideous ruin and disaster down" there is the familiar and awful noise of a withering smasher; then there is a moment of dreadful silence, and on that silence arises the voice of the small boy with the general declaration, "It wasn't me that did it!" Just now Grant comes forward as the national small boy, eager to make up the record of execution. As to this recent smash of the best republican crockery, the maintainers that his administration had nothing whatever to do with it. Nay, it not only was not him, but he knows who it was. It was the cat! "It is directly traceable to the bad legislation of Congress;" and, further, "to local troubles in several States over which the administration could possibly have no control." As to "local troubles," did this innocent little Executive ever hear of ALLEGANY GENERAL WILLIAMS?