

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-HORROW.

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

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. LITTLE RIFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE. Bowery.—German Opera Bouffe—LES BRIGANDS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Lina May.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 53 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

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

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. corner Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue.—HIP VAN WINKLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Jefferson.

ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth Avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 5.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Boucsein.

NILDO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—WILD CAT NED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Warm Spring Indiana.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny Day.

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

BYRONS OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth Avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 30 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.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ROMEO AND JULIET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Nelson.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. ALICE, at 8 P. M. Miss Clara Morris.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Irving place.—VERDI'S MESSA DA QUIETEM. Signora Marcella, Miss Gazy, Signor Carpi, Fiorini.

GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

GERMAN THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—DR. WESPE, at 8 P. M.

ST. INWAY HALL. VERDI'S ROTIEN MASS. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

LYCUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth Avenue.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANTOINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Emily Soldeva.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with possibly rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Several stocks showed an unexpected advance, and the general market was strong. Gold advanced to 111 1/2. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. Money, 3 1/4 to 4 per cent.

YESTERDAY we had another added to the many beautiful days of this lovely autumn for hunting and nutting and driving and shopping, and for "walking down Broadway."

CHURCH REFORM by the government has caused riots in various parts of Poland. Governments everywhere should let the Church reform itself.

GABRIELDI has been elected to the Italian Chamber of Deputies, but other republican candidates have been less successful. Saffi was defeated in three districts, and elected in Rimini.

A HEAVY EARTHQUAKE is reported in Chili. Earthquakes, tidal waves, typhoons, eclipses and falling stars have been the great events in both hemispheres for a month or two, including our October and November State elections.

THE ARGENTINE WAR.—A despatch has been received in Paris, dated Montevideo, November 11, which states that the war in the Argentine States has been ended by a compromise, one of the conditions of which is the resignation of the Presidency by Avelaneda and the speedy election of his successor. The fact that no battle has recently been fought by the opposing armies gives probability to this report.

STANLEY'S DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.—Our special despatches from London bring important news from Mr. Stanley, dated at Zanzibar, October 19. The discoveries of our correspondent are of great value—first, geographically and commercially, as by his survey of the delta of the Rufiji River he has found two navigable channels into the interior of Africa; and second, in the interests of Christianity and civilization, as these river courses are crossed by the route of the slave trade. Mr. Stanley thinks that by stationing a steam launch, properly armed, upon the river, the slave trade could be easily and completely broken up. No more important discovery than this has been made for years, and Mr. Stanley is completing the great work for humanity to which his great predecessor Livingstone gave up his life.

The New Trouble in Arkansas—President Grant's Opportunity.

It is unfortunate for the citizens of Arkansas to have the tranquility of their State again unsettled so soon after the bloody disturbances of last spring by a new contest between rival claimants to the Governorship. But it is an opportune occurrence for President Grant if he makes a skilful use of it, as we have little doubt he will. The peace of Arkansas will not be seriously disturbed. Smith has no militia, and is, in fact, a skulking fugitive, hiding himself from the pursuit of Governor Garland's officers. There will be no bloodshed, but an occasion is offered for such action by President Grant on Smith's application as will enable him to set himself right with the country in respect to his policy of interference with State governments. His original intermeddling in Louisiana was a great blunder, of which he himself seemed sensible when it was too late to rectify it. He was in a fair way to correct the bad impression it made when the new Louisiana broil in September, without any fault of his, recalled the mistake and obliterated the acts of atonement. His rejection of the application from Texas, and his decision in favor of Baxter last spring, in Arkansas, would have been accepted by the country as evidence of a change of policy if the unfortunate uprising against Kellogg in September had not compelled the President to make a strong seeming endorsement of his first action. The Herald believes that he was legally and morally bound to support Kellogg in that last emergency; but his duty as an officer was in conflict with his interest as a politician. The fall elections were approaching, and the necessity of supporting Kellogg recalled the President's original blunder so vividly to the public mind that his opponents made as much political capital out of it as if it had been a fresh occurrence, whereas his satisfactory action in the similar cases of Texas and Arkansas would otherwise have shielded him. But it is fortunate for him that he is so soon furnished with a new occasion for proving his repugnance to interpose in a State government to support his own party. Governor Garland, of Arkansas, is a democrat, and by granting the application of Smith the President would put one of his own partisans in office, as he did in the case of Kellogg two years ago. But we have no doubt he will be glad of an opportunity to make a decision which will demonstrate to the country that he refuses to intermeddle in such State contests.

The present Arkansas affair presents no legal difficulties. The Legislature of the State, called together during the disturbances last spring, provided, in the regular manner, for a constitutional convention, which was accordingly assembled, and framed a new constitution, which the people of the State adopted, and an election was held under it for the choice of new State officers. This election was conducted under the authority of Governor Baxter, the State Executive, whose right to the office was sustained by the President last spring. The democratic party carried the State, electing Mr. Garland, the present Governor. When the time came for his inauguration Governor Baxter surrendered the State authority into Garland's hands by a legal and peaceful transfer, and there would have been no further trouble if the radicals of the State had not disputed the validity of the new constitution. They made Smith, the Lieutenant Governor under Baxter, their tool. If the new constitution was illegal Baxter would be entitled to hold on to his office, and in case of his resignation Smith, the Lieutenant Governor, would succeed to his place and authority. This is the part Smith is attempting to play, put up to it by the reckless radicals of Arkansas. He disputes the validity of the new constitution and of the election under it, and claims the authority which would have belonged to Governor Baxter had there been no other change than Baxter's retirement. If the new constitution is a nullity Smith's title to the Governorship is good; but as that constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the people of the State there is no likelihood of Smith's recognition by the President, who ought to be glad of so solid a reason for rejecting his claim. General Grant should congratulate himself on the occurrence of this conspicuous opportunity, so soon after the elections, to prove that his Louisiana precedent does not bind him. He can thus take his first step out of the Wilderness after the late disastrous political battles.

But, unless we are misinformed, the strong-willed President, who never quailed under a military reverse, has already taken a far more decided step in the political strategy which is to retrieve the horrible slaughter of the political Wilderness. If the news we have received is true it may turn out that the exultation of the democrats may prove as vain as the exultation of General Lee after the checks he gave the Union commander in the early stages of his overland march toward Richmond. It is in Grant's character to exhibit the same dogged and victorious resolution in political as in military contests. Any other general than Grant would have retreated to Washington after the appalling slaughter of the Wilderness battles. But the indomitable Grant pressed on by a skilful series of flank movements, and, in spite of some subsequent disasters, he planted his army near enough to Richmond to insure his final triumph. The character of the man has not changed, and the same pride of success, the same dogged and indomitable resolution which refused to acknowledge, as any other commander would have acknowledged, that he was beaten at the Wilderness, may perhaps bear President Grant onward after the apparently overwhelming political checks he has experienced in the recent elections. There were three or four occasions in General Grant's military career when he would have gone under if his peerless strength of character had not rescued him. The frothy exultation of the democratic party may prove as premature and short-lived as that of the Confederates after their transient successes if Grant should evince the same vigor in politics which he exhibited in war. If our information is correct he has already done so.

We learn from Washington that on Thursday last the President sent a cable despatch to Paris to Minister Washburne, requesting his immediate return to Washington. If this information is authentic—and we

have no reason to doubt it—it is hardly possible to overrate its importance. The summoning of Mr. Washburne to Washington of course means a change of the Cabinet, and a change of Cabinet at this time would be conclusive proof of a political "new departure" by the President. Mr. Washburne's return to take the first place in the Cabinet is perhaps the wisest strategy which President Grant could adopt. Washburne is a politician whose record in Congress is of a character to recommend him to the country, because no member who served with him made himself so conspicuous as a strenuous advocate of economy. He has acquired a shining reputation as Minister to Paris in a trying period, and he will come back to this country uncommitted to any side in our recent domestic controversies. But he is thoroughly conversant with our domestic politics, is perfectly acquainted with the capacities, ambitions and political relations of all our leading public men, and his long personal friendship with President Grant, whom he put on the road to fortune, would make him the most valued as well as the most trusted adviser the President could have in a critical conjuncture like the present. If Mr. Washburne has been summoned home he will, of course, take the position of Secretary of State, and be the head of the new Cabinet. If the President has called him to this station he will follow his advice in selecting the other members of his new Cabinet, and although Mr. Washburne has been for several years absent from the country the President could not find a wiser or more judicious counselor. A new Cabinet selected by President Grant, with the advantage of Mr. Washburne's advice, would be a strong one, and would, doubtless, have a great ascendancy over Congress during the coming session, when everything must be done which can be done at all to retrieve the political situation.

We have no doubt that President Grant will act wisely in this new Arkansas difficulty, and prove that he retreats from his original mistake in supporting Kellogg in Louisiana, and if our information that he has summoned Mr. Washburne from Paris to Washington is confirmed the democratic rejoicings over the recent elections may prove to be premature. Grant has his political Wilderness now as he had his military Wilderness in 1864, and his summoning of Mr. Washburne from Paris will encourage the republican party to believe that he will survive the one as triumphantly as he did the other.

The Manning-Gladstone Controversy.

Mr. Disraeli has an Oriental way of speculating upon events, and he at times permits himself to become a seer. In these moods he tells us that the world is on the eve of a great crisis. He gave us a hint of it in "Lothair" and in his address to the students in Scotland. He reminded his hearers at a London dinner that it was coming, and he defended the recent legislation on Church questions on the ground that when it did really come he wished the Church of England to be surrounded by as many bulwarks as possible. Without accepting what may be called the empirical quality in Mr. Disraeli's prophecies, it would seem that this crisis is to come as a religious controversy. Religious questions now control the politics of Europe. We have seen them in Italy, in Belgium and especially in France. Switzerland is now in the throes of a religious strife, and Germany, fresh from her prodigious encounter with France, now finds herself grappling with the mighty power of Rome.

England necessarily answers in sympathy. Mr. Gladstone's brilliant, but we fear audacious and ill-considered manifesto, makes religion, as the World aptly puts it, an important element in future political controversies. This is not unnatural from a man who began his career as a writer on Church questions. But will the liberal party follow him? The whole question of infallibility seems to us to be too purely a religious sentimental question to be in any way a danger to the State. Who is to prevent the Pope from declaring himself infallible? He has a right to so consider himself, and so may the head of any other Church. It is a sentiment after all only binding upon those who accept it. Every priest or clergyman, no matter what his faith, preaches the doctrine of infallibility when he preaches that Christ, the Lord, rules heaven and earth, and that he is Christ's minister. What is this but the dogma of infallibility? We agree with the Evening Post that we cannot see how such an assumption in any way derogates from the powers of the State or alienates a citizen from his allegiance. When Mr. Gladstone seriously claims it he conjures up an imaginary foe, and writes more like a politician anxious to appeal to the Protestant prejudices of England than as a statesman anxious to adjust harmoniously all the relations of Church and State.

The Public Libraries on Sunday.

The experiment of opening the public reading rooms and libraries on Sunday has been successful, we believe, wherever it has been fairly tried. The trouble with young men in our large cities is that they have no intellectual recreations or occupations on Sunday after the few hours they may spend in church. The library offers them the opportunity they need, and they desire it all the more because during the week many of them are deprived of it by their business engagements. The habits of reading or study formed in youth generally endure through life, and even desultory reading must tend to improve the mind and guard it from coarse fascinations. The temptations to indulge in idle amusements of injurious dissipation are almost unnumbered in a great city like New York, and must be counteracted by higher attractions. While our theologians and actors are debating the propriety of opening the theatres and opera houses on Sunday, there should be no difference of opinion about the public libraries. It is a great wrong to the young men of the city to close them on the day when they are most needed.

Mr. L. DACHER, in a letter elsewhere published, explains his connection with Mr. Strakosch in regard to the performance of Verdi's "Requiem."

The DEFEAT of Mr. Emerson, for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow will not disappoint the great philosopher, as he did not seek the office, while, on the other hand, that five hundred students gave him their votes is a compliment of which any American might be proud.

The Rumored Recall of Mr. Washburne—Will Mr. Fish Be the Next Minister to France?

The report comes to us from Washington that the President has sent a cable despatch to Mr. Washburne at Paris, requesting his immediate return for the purpose of consulting with him upon the defeat of the administration and the policy which should now be adopted. The probability that this report is true is sustained by the well known fact that Mr. Washburne has always been the President's intimate friend, and, during the early portion of his administration, was his confidential adviser. When the President, dazzled with the splendor of his own popularity, thought he could control the government unaided, he did not need the personal counsel of Mr. Washburne; but now, in the hour of darkness and distress, it is natural that he should turn to his old and steadfast friend for advice. So, when the Greeks were victorious in battles before Troy they were content with the suggestions of Ajax and Agamemnon; but when Hector drove their troops before him, like an irresistible democratic majority, Nestor and Ulysses were summoned to the council of the chiefs.

We have said that Mr. Fish should resign, not because we would lose him from the Cabinet, to which his presence gives dignity, but because his resignation would compel that of the other members. They now lurk in the shadow of his example, and justify their retention of office by the specious plea that it would be presumption in them to retire before their leader. The return of Mr. Washburne would offer an opportunity of extricating the administration from its perplexities which wise statesmanship would not overlook. Mr. Fish should be appointed Minister to France by the President, and in that position his great abilities and large experience would still be of service to the country—of far more service than they can ever be again in the home administration which the country has so emphatically condemned. This step would be instantly followed by the resignations of the other members of the Cabinet, and with Mr. Washburne's help a new Cabinet would be formed in which the whole country would have confidence. This is an honorable and dignified course for the President to pursue; and even if the report of Mr. Washburne's recall should be premature it is to be earnestly hoped that it will prove to be one of those coming events which cast their shadows before.

The Longshoremen's Strike.

Seven thousand longshoremen are on strike in the city and twenty steamship companies are combined in the determination to dispense with their services rather than pay the wages they demand. It is a perilous adventure for men to leave their labor at this time of year and in a city crowded as ours is by thousands of men out of employment and with needy, perhaps even hungry, families to support. Without going into the technicalities of the case as to whether the reduction in pay which the employers of labor endeavor to enforce is an injustice to the men the impolicy of giving up at this time of year any labor that will keep the pot boiling ought to be clear to the common sense of every person concerned. It is proper, undoubtedly, for men to wish to get the best wages they can; it is the common and natural impulse of all to endeavor to hold on to what they have, and men, no doubt, will resist reduction more tenaciously than they will demand increase. But as their right to strike in support of their demands is conceded, the right of the employers to get their work done as cheaply as possible goes with it. Can the places of these men be supplied by others who can do the work as well, and who will willingly work for what these men refuse? This is the one practical point in the case, and this is the point the strikers should have considered. Can they enforce their demand? If they cannot they foolishly put in peril the comfort, the very existence, of their wives and children every hour that they hold out. Some time ago all the stokers in the London gas works struck for wages. Their occupation was somewhat like that of the longshoremen—a labor that a new hand of ordinary intelligence could learn to do in from two weeks to a month as well as it was done by the oldest hand. New men were employed and taught, and not a hand of the strikers was ever taken on again. That is the peril of going on strike in occupations where it is ordinary and not skilled labor that is called for. It is estimated that there are fifty thousand men out of employment in the city, and the greater part of these will be willing to work for the reduced wages that the longshoremen refuse. Men act without due thought in venturing at the beginning of winter a risk that may deprive them of the means of subsistence—especially married men with families. Single men may take the chances and sacrifice a good employment in disputes of the abstract rights of capital and labor; but men with wives and little ones dependent on them for bread, if they indulge in such undertakings, should be sure before they begin that the chances are not overwhelmingly against them.

Mr. Simonton and the Associated Press.

We receive an occasional letter from Mr. J. W. Simonton, the able agent of the Associated Press, exposing what he calls the "shameless fabrications" of the American Press Association. Mr. Simonton is always an interesting correspondent, and we read his letters with pleasure and profit. But we have no room for these letters in our news columns. These publications on the part of Mr. Simonton are calculated to injure the Associated Press by giving prominence to the American Press Association. As the Herald is one of the owners of the Associated Press we naturally object to anything which may affect the value of our franchise. Mr. Simonton must see that every letter he writes about the American Press Association aids the business of that concern. People who have never heard of it will begin to ask about it and to desire to read its news, and the consequence will be that the Herald, the Tribune, the Express, the Sun, the Journal of Commerce, the World and the other papers will be compelled to buy the American Press Association's news, while, if Mr. Simonton had been wise and not yielded to the temptation of writing letters no one would ever have heard about it, and we should not be called upon to incur the additional expense of purchasing its news.

Mr. Simonton is not only a great letter writer, but before he became as opulent and powerful as he now is was a most industrious correspondent and reporter. In fact, we never knew a better reporter, and Washington remembers to this day his industry and vigilance and sterling honesty. This being the case he must keenly feel the fact that the Associated Press has not been as well served in its foreign news as the American Press Association. Take this extraordinary religious controversy in England between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning that bids fair to be the most important event in the religious history of England since the quarrel between Henry VIII and the Pope. The American Press Association sent prompt and comprehensive despatches about it. Then the Herald corre-

SANTIAGO DE CUBA has been swept by a hurricane, and the floods have devastated a large region.

The Heavy City Taxation.

The rate of taxation in the city of New York is steadily increasing year after year. At the present time we are paying two dollars and eighty cents on every one hundred dollars of the valuation of real and personal estate in the city for the expenses of the city government. The provisional estimate for 1875, as passed by the Board of Apportionment, will impose a tax of three per cent next year unless the appropriations for the departments are further reduced by the Board of Aldermen. The other burdens upon property besides this tax, in the shape of rates, assessments and interest, are so heavy that it is questionable whether they will not soon amount to practical confiscation. If we were living under an enterprising, progressive municipal administration; if works of public improvement—costly for the moment, but certain to be remunerative in the end—were being vigorously pushed to completion; if, in short, we were prosperous, growing, expanding and only laying out our money to get back a profitable return, the people would cheerfully carry the load heaped upon their shoulders. But when they see the city in a state of dry rot; when they find evidences of stupidity and incompetency in the management of public affairs; when the uptown improvements are stagnant, the necessary public works neglected and business prostrated, they do not feel disposed to stand patiently by while their substance is being eaten up by taxation.

The city debt at the present moment amounts very nearly to one hundred and fifty million dollars. In 1875 some eighteen or twenty millions of this debt will become payable. It is proposed to raise nearly thirty-seven million dollars by taxation for the expense of governing the city next year, and yet less than one million and a half of this enormous sum is applied to the payment of the bonds falling due. The balance is pushed forward by renewal in the shape of new bonds and added to the mountainous ball of debt rolling steadily on before us. We are in the condition of a merchant who incurs new debts every year and who pays only five cents on the dollar of his old notes as they fall due, giving new notes for the balance. Some idea of our financial management may be gathered from the report of the suits against the city pending in the Corporation Counsel's office on September 30. These suits number nearly three thousand five hundred and involve an amount of more than ten million dollars, without taking into consideration the large sum dependent upon the actions to vacate assessments. The valuation of real estate in the city was increased forty-five million dollars this year over 1873, and this in face of the fact of a decline in the market. The tax proposed for 1875 would have been \$3 1/2 per cent on the real estate valuation of 1873. It would have been \$3 40 per cent on the valuation of 1871, the year in which our present financial policy commenced.

Every property owner knows that he cannot obtain next year so much rent as he receives this year for his houses and stores. In some instances good tenants who have been for years in possession notify their landlords that they can pay only fifty per cent of their old rents. Under these circumstances it is about time that we should discontinue sentimental appeals, whenever attempts are made to reduce the city estimates, and look squarely at the condition of the city. It is notorious that half the money expended by some of the municipal departments is used for political or personal patronage and not for the interest or the business of the city. The appropriations should be cut down with a firm hand, and the heads of departments should be made to understand that they must conduct the public offices as they would conduct their private business, and not make them the vehicles of patronage to their followers and friends. We have reached a point when by departmental extravagance and incompetent financial management the real estate owners of the city are in danger of seeing their property practically confiscated, and it is about time they should take some steps for their own protection. Now, Mr. Wickham, what can you do for us? Will you use your influence to reduce the rate of taxation threatened for 1875, and help us by solid economy next year?

Mr. Simonton and the Associated Press.

We receive an occasional letter from Mr. J. W. Simonton, the able agent of the Associated Press, exposing what he calls the "shameless fabrications" of the American Press Association. Mr. Simonton is always an interesting correspondent, and we read his letters with pleasure and profit. But we have no room for these letters in our news columns. These publications on the part of Mr. Simonton are calculated to injure the Associated Press by giving prominence to the American Press Association. As the Herald is one of the owners of the Associated Press we naturally object to anything which may affect the value of our franchise. Mr. Simonton must see that every letter he writes about the American Press Association aids the business of that concern. People who have never heard of it will begin to ask about it and to desire to read its news, and the consequence will be that the Herald, the Tribune, the Express, the Sun, the Journal of Commerce, the World and the other papers will be compelled to buy the American Press Association's news, while, if Mr. Simonton had been wise and not yielded to the temptation of writing letters no one would ever have heard about it, and we should not be called upon to incur the additional expense of purchasing its news.

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spondent sent three columns by cable, which we printed on Sunday. But not one word from the Associated Press agent, who seems to feel that we keep him in London to tell us about the movements of the Prince of Wales, and who ignores events of world-wide importance. Now, if Mr. Simonton had been in London, he would have sent us this news, and would thus have beaten the American Press Association. We are very sorry indeed that Mr. Simonton is not in London.

Mr. Simonton should do two things immediately. First, let him resolve never to write a letter advertising the American Press Association. As a member of the Associated Press we protest against our agent building up the business of a rival. Second, let him see that the Associated Press is not beaten by the American Press Association. That will be a field for the display of his great ability. In this contest Mr. Simonton has our warmest sympathy and support, and in the end we trust he will win. But he must stop writing interesting and elaborate letters and give his whole time to the business for which we and our partners pay him—the gathering of news.

MR. SPEAKER BLAINE'S POSITION.—The Speaker wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is not a candidate for the Senate. Having contracted to serve the people of his district in the Forty-fourth Congress, and having been elected by them to fulfil this engagement, he says, "I could not be turned, even were the Senatorship offered, and of this I see no indication."

THE EVENING POST makes a pretty reminiscence when it tells us that "the poet Richard H. Dana, Sr., of Boston, was eighty-seven years old on Sunday; and the fact is recalled by the press, in connection with his birthday, that when he was editor of the North American Review he received the poem of 'Thanatopsis,' written by William Cullen Bryant, then a resident of Massachusetts, and a youth of only eighteen years."

THE GUILLOTINE.—The political revolution in Massachusetts has resulted in a general clearing out of the superfluous republican voters of the Boston Navy Yard, and in fearful preparations for the guillotine in the Custom House Collector Simmons has many heads marked for decapitation.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—Another revolutionary uprising in Venezuela. This time "the illustrious Guzman Blanco" is the party to be put down, because, as the rebels charge, he is "illustrious" only as a tyrant.

THE GREAT HINDOO QUESTION, "Is it or is it not Nana Sahib?" is still under discussion, with the latest evidence against the prisoner.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is residing at the New York Hotel. The government of Saxony has forbidden the practice of cremation at Dresden. Judge Rufus P. Spaulding, of Cleveland, is journeying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Congressman John B. Ailey, of Massachusetts, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is the latest arrival at the Astor House. Captain Charles W. Kennedy, of the steamship Baltic, is quartered at the Winchester House. Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at Washington, has apartments at the Union Square Hotel. General Sherman was at the Executive Mansion yesterday and had an interview with the President. Major Junius W. MacMurray, military instructor at Cornell University, is registered at the Hotel Brunswick. Publications from abroad are detained in the post office of Guayaquil at the order of the Comissary of Police. The Peruvian government is taking every precaution to see justice done to the Chinese held under labor contracts. General J. Sautsar has been named Ecuadorian Minister of War and Marine, in the place of General Darques, resigned. The shipbuilders and proprietors of engine works on the Clyde have decided to reduce the wages of their employees. Late revivals of the pension list in France show that there are still living 25,000 men who served in the armies of the First Napoleon. The Czar Alexander has conferred the Russian Order of St. Alexander Nevski on Duke Decasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France. By the recent report of the French Commission, organized for the public distribution of charity during the dreadful days of '71, it appears that 5,000,000 francs were sent from this country. The Chilean Consul at Mendoza, in the Argentine Confederation, has been arrested and the arms torn down from the consulate. It is believed this action was taken because the consul sympathized with the insurgents. In the republic of Ecuador a new paper called El Ben Publico has appeared in Guayaquil, managed by government employes, and two other journals, the Verdaz, of Quito, and the Provincio, of Guayaquil, have become extinct. From the course taken by Mr. Beecher's counsel it appears that they are of opinion that Mr. Beecher's "innocence" can only be properly demonstrated when Mr. Moulton's testimony shall be invalidated by his conviction in the Proctor suit. Marshal Basaine, who sailed from Southampton on the 9th instant on the steamer Neva, landed at Lisbon. It is understood that his destination is Madrid, where he intends to reside as a private individual. He is expected to arrive there next Thursday. Here is a sentence from the Waterbury American which will indicate "for people who wish to know—what the word "republican" means in these days—"Isn't it a strange revolution when Massachusetts, the cradle of liberty, goes democratic, and South Carolina, secession's vilest nest, remains republican!" Mr. Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist, the Warwick among politicians, &c., celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Sunday last, at his residence, No. 10 West Twelfth street. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and among his numerous visitors were ex-Mayor Opdyke, Aldermen Jenkins and Van Schaick, Postmaster James, ex-collector Murphy and others. Mr. Weed bears his years bravely. London has had a sensation in the letter line. By the Indian mail came a missive addressed in a language with which the Post Office authorities were not acquainted. They sent it to the British Museum. No one there could read it, but they excluded from consideration all the ancient tongues and the Chinese languages. It was in none of those. At the Indian office it could not be read; but there, also, many languages were excluded. It was tried at a Richmond Oriental College with the same result. Finally it was read by a private gentleman at Baywater, and was in Telegu and addressed to the Queen. A lawyer was in a country town on a flying trip. He was stopped in the hotel by a "drummer," who thought him one of the fraternity, and inquired:—"For what house are you travelling?" "For my own." "You are! May I ask you name?" "You may." Pause—enjoyable to the lawyer, embarrassing to the other. "Well (dear prately), what is your name?" "Jones." "What line are you in?" "I don't understand you, sir." "What are you selling?" (Impatiently.) "Brains" (coolly). The mercantile traveller saw his opportunity, and, looking at the other from head to foot, he said slowly, "Well, you appear to carry a deuced small lot of wares."