

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 7

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue.—LITTLE EMILY, at 7 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth Avenue.—BLUE BEARD and FIVE AT FEARS, afternoon and evening, at 7 and 8.
TIVOLI THEATRE. Eighth street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE PARADE OF THE FIFTH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street near Sixth Avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Fourteenth street.—DICK AND N. A. M., at 9 P. M.
NIBLO'S. Broadway.—JACK AND JILL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street.—UTHELLO, at 8 P. M. Mr. E. L. Davenport.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway.—THE FIFTH AVENUE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street.—REGINA DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—ROSEN MULLER UND FINKE, at 8 P. M. Mr. Fausa.
GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. CLANCAREY, at 8 P. M. Edwin Adams.
LYCUM THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway.—THE FACTORY GIRL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 355 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
PARK THEATRE. Broadway.—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 64 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
NEW YORK STADI THEATRE. Bowery.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANTOINE, at 8 P. M. Miss Lina Vail.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with rain, sleet or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were generally lower and the market unsettled. Gold sold at 112 1/2 a 112 3/4. Money was easy on call at 3 and 4 per cent. Foreign exchange was firm.

ALL WAS QUIET IN NEW ORLEANS last night, the conservatives having taken no steps except in the preparation of a memorial. It is to be hoped that with moderation on both sides any serious trouble may be avoided, and that Congress, on the report of its committee, will give Louisiana the relief she has so long and so earnestly implored.

SPRENO, the fireman on board one of our tugboats who fatally stabbed a companion, delivered himself into custody last evening. If the account which gives the affray be true he had little reason to fly from justice.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY U. S. GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY AND OF ALL LOVERS OF LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, I DO MOST SOLEMNLY PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES ON YESTERDAY, IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE STATE HOUSE, IN THE POSSIBLE EJECTION BY TROOPS OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, AND THE SUBSEQUENT ORGANIZATION OF A HOUSE BY THE DIRECT FORCIBLE INTERVENTION OF THE MILITARY. I AFFIRM BEFORE THE WHOLE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT THE ACTION ON THE PART OF THE MILITARY IN THIS CITY ON YESTERDAY IS SUBVERSIVE OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS IN THIS FREE COUNTRY. JOHN MCENERY.

A NUMBER OF BILLS were introduced into the Legislature yesterday and both houses adjourned until Tuesday. It is plain that the Senatorship must be decided before our legislators will devote much attention to other affairs of State.

PUSH THINGS.—At a critical moment near the end of the war General Sheridan sent to Grant a despatch to the effect that he believed the rebel position in front of him might be driven in "if things were pushed," and Grant immediately responded, "Push things." Once more Sheridan has sent a despatch to the same man of the same tenor. Has he received the same answer? He believes that all that is necessary in dealing with the very difficult case in hand is to "push things," and there is too much reason to believe that he will receive the authority. It is a pity that all these men have not heard that Louisiana is a State supposed to be reconstructed and more or less represented in Congress.

In the Rebellion Over, or Has Usurpation Begun?

Ten years have passed since the close of the war, and the people behold as one of the fruits of that period of peace the dispersion of the Legislature of a sovereign State by the military forces of the United States. They may well look upon this act with alarm, for, no matter how it is explained, the truth must prove that American liberty is in danger. Either the peace we have rejoiced in is a delusion and a dream and the war is not yet over, or the President has become a dictator. There is no escape from this alternative; it is either usurpation or rebellion, and this issue the nation is bound to meet.

If there is a spirit of defiance to lawful authority in Louisiana which makes life and property unsafe; if murder is looked upon by the citizens of that State with approval; if there is a White League which is stronger than the government; if the civil authorities have not even the power to arrest; if the State is controlled by banditti, then we must make the humiliating confession that the war which maintained the Union left the South to anarchy that is worse than war. Such a condition would not only justify but require the interference of the President. It was a condition which Governor Kellogg declared to virtually exist when he asked the President for troops to protect him in office, and which the President admitted when he sent them. It is no matter here whether or not the evils of this condition were exaggerated; the fact is enough that Governor Kellogg was driven out of office by the people and replaced in office by the army of the United States. He asked protection and obtained it, according to constitutional forms. By this act anarchy—if anarchy existed—ended. The spirit of defiance, which was revealed in September, was subdued; the White League abandoned its purposes; the banditti were suppressed, and order was restored in New Orleans and Louisiana. Thus this chapter in the history of the State was closed by the submission of the people and the restoration of the government recognized by the United States.

A new chapter begun with the dispersion of the Legislature. What had it done to justify the President in expelling its majority by military force? If there had been a new rebellion in the streets of New Orleans; if the White League had again attempted to overthrow Governor Kellogg; if the banditti had organized murder in successful defiance of law, then once more, at the request of the Governor, the President might have suppressed these evils by the army. But the army has not been so employed. Not even a street riot has been put down, not a member of the league has been warned, not a single bandit has been arrested. But the Legislature has been invaded by the army and its members ejected at the point of the bayonet. Is it to be inferred from this that the spirit of defiance and murder, the armed attempts to destroy the State government, exist in the Legislature, and that the bandits, who are only to be controlled by the United States Army, are really the representatives of the people? This inference is compulsory, unless we assume that the President has used the military forces to determine who shall be the Speaker of a House of Representatives.

To understand this startling action of the President it must be considered as something distinct from the passions which have brought Louisiana to desolation and almost to despair. Rebellion of secret leagues has nothing to do with the public organization of a legislative body. The general disorder of society and the mere dread of danger have no connection with the choice of a Speaker or the claim of a candidate to a seat. These are questions which Legislatures must settle for themselves, and if State laws are transgressed the State laws provide the remedies for the wrong. It follows that, even if the people of New Orleans should become a howling mob of bandits and incendiaries, the President could not rightfully lay a finger on the Legislature itself so long as its acts concerned only its own organization. Anarchy such as this, even if it existed in New Orleans, would be no excuse for usurpation in Washington. The secession ordinance of 1861, the massacre of 1866, could be given by the President as his reasons for now interfering with the Legislature with just as much reason as he could cite the present state of danger and excitement. He has passed over all this tumultuous sea of popular passion; his troops have not fired a gun; but he has only done so to strike the Legislature itself. It is to this point that we would bring the definition of his act—that the Executive of the general government has by force expelled members of the Legislature of a sovereign State, and that no crime or horror or rebellion can justify this act, unless the crime exists in the Legislature itself.

Thus far the President has not attempted to prove any legislative condition of the kind; but unless he does prove it the country will hold him guilty of usurpation. The sword he holds was not given to him to hack and slash indiscriminately at rebels and legislators, rioters and representatives, nor to settle the political quarrels of a State. Even if the conservative members did wrong in admitting to the House five men to whose election the Returning Board had not certified that wrong was no reason for his interference with the bayonet. Nor even if the fallacious argument were made that the troubles within the legislative halls justified interference within would the facts sustain the theory. For though the testimony is conflicting as to the condition of New Orleans—General Sheridan declaring that the spirit of defiance to lawful authority cannot be realized at the North, while Mr. Phelps and Mr. Foster, radical members of Congress, both affirm that the city is now as orderly as New York—one fact stands out clearly, that the troops have not fired a gun nor made a single arrest. There is no visible reason why a peaceful Legislature, assembled in a subdued city, should be molested by military force. The law condemns the President, and the facts, so far as they are known, fail to even extenuate his act.

Thus stands to-day the verdict of the nation—a verdict not rendered, but suspended. The people have been roused as they have not been for years, for the question is one which transcends the boundaries of Louisiana and concerns the whole country. It is not merely whether banditti rule in that State or whether

it is plundered and misgoverned. The passions of its people, their errors and sufferings, become secondary to the question whether the President of the United States has dared to lay violent hands upon inalienable rights. The country turns from New Orleans to Washington. There was the deed done, that stirs the American people. They demand to know whether in the United States rebellion still lingers or usurpation has begun, and it is not to McEnery or Wiltz or Kellogg that they address the question, but to Grant.

Pacific Mail.

The absorbing interest felt in Louisiana and all the matters concerning the extraordinary reign of General Sheridan in that Poland of the Republic has taken public attention from the interesting investigation into the means used to secure the passage of the Subsidy bill. Mr. Irwin, the reluctant witness, still continues ill, and will appear before the bar of the House as soon as his health is recovered. If the investigation thus far proves anything that cannot be disproved it is that the circumstances of that subsidy should be probed to the bottom. It appears that at least two and a half millions of the funds of the company have disappeared, without any adequate explanation as to the purposes to which they were applied. Certainly the money has not benefited the company, but has virtually been abstracted from its treasury, with no gain to the property of the corporation.

The question before Congress is, What part of this money was taken to corruptly influence legislation? There have been some side flashes in the way of testimony, but nothing direct. A suit has gone into the possession of Mr. Schumaker, Mr. Parsons and Mr. King. The inference is that as these gentlemen are connected with Congress they used the money to affect the vote on the subsidy. But this is only an inference, so far as Congress is concerned. It may have been used for stock purposes, and until we have the report of the committee we shall reserve our opinion on that point. There is no harm in saying, however, that the fact that the committee has not examined these gentlemen shows that they are not pressing the investigation as earnestly as possible in the direction of light.

There is another point, however, affecting the company and the interests of its stockholders. The new Board of Directors owe to the stockholders the duty of tracing out and collecting every dollar of this abstracted money. Every lawful measure should be exhausted to compel the parties who received it, whether ex-presidents, ex-directors, lobbyists, Senators, Representatives or officers of the government, to pay back every missing dollar. Should the Board fail to do this they would be morally, and we think legally, justified in resorting to legal means to compel every director who was in office at the time these funds were abstracted to reimburse the company for the money thus illegally taken, either by their support or connivance.

WHEN THOMAS VAUGHN, OF CADDO, A SILVER-HEADED OLD MAN, WAS ACCUSED BY GENERAL DE TROBRIAND AND HIS GUARDS, HE ROSE VERY SLOWLY TO HIS FEET AND SAID IN MOST SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE TONES:—"A GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS PLACED HIS HAND UPON MY SHOULDER AND COMMANDED ME TO LEAVE THE FLOOR OF THIS HOUSE. AS A MEMBER OF THIS BODY, DULY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF CADDO PARISH, AND AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN BELIEVING THAT THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FREEMEN ARE NOT YET ALL DEAD, I DESIRE TO ENTER MY SOLEMN PROTEST AGAINST THIS OUTRAGE."

THE HERALD AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.—We learn by cable from London that some interest is felt in a letter addressed by one of our correspondents in Germany to the Voss Zeitung, denying the foolish charge made by the official German gazette in question that the Herald is the organ of the ultramontanes in America. It seems strange that such an explanation is necessary even to the mind of a German journalist. But one of the things which our German friends have not learned is how the press can be free without injury to the public welfare, and how it can exist without dependence upon the government. In the Arnim controversy the Herald opposed Bismarck because he was wrong just as it has supported him and will support him again when he is right. That is the function and the duty of an independent newspaper, and we are glad that our correspondent has found an opportunity of so instructing the German mind.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in his "Saxon Stories," suggests that a good way for the Berlin government to unite the Empire would be "to ordain a universal beer, and forbid the brewing or drinking of any other." The difficulties, he admits, are great, but thinks that Prince Bismarck will not be beaten by a beverage. "The genius of beer," says Mr. Hawthorne, "is peaceful." But if that be so, how are Sadowa and Sedan and a hundred other victories to be explained? Or is it to be supposed that without the peaceful influence of beer Germany would be fighting all Europe all the time?

NOT SO MUCH BOTTLED UP.—Events at New Orleans please General Butler. They inspire some hilarity, quite in contrast with the depressed frame of mind he was evidently in when he declared lately that though he was beaten by his support of female suffrage he still believed in it. He also believes in what has been done in the Crescent City. It inspires him with so much emulation that he cannot help ejaculating that he would like to "get at them" himself. He did get at them once very famously, or perhaps we should say, very infamously; and it can hardly give great satisfaction to the hero of Winchester to know that he inspires the hero of Fort Fisher with a notion that there is now some equality of glory between them. And Grant, who so contemptuously bottled Butler, is after all fallen low enough to aggravate his example. But the whirligig of time brings revenges with other things, and Butler may well feel light-hearted.

New York is profoundly interested in the recent events in New Orleans, not merely because of sympathy with that city, but because the principles involved are dear to all Americans. The proposition to hold a public meeting, as will be seen in our reports, has been warmly received, and a number of our prominent citizens have already signed the call.

The Kellogg Argument.

The strongest point yet made in the Louisiana discussion on behalf of the Kellogg government and the extraordinary acts of General Sheridan is tersely presented by Congressman Phelps in an interview accorded to a newspaper correspondent. This organization, he contends, was illegal for the reason that Louisiana has a statute, passed in 1872, which in terms directs the manner in which the House shall organize itself. "The Returning Board," says Mr. Phelps, "hands its returns to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State takes these returns and from them makes the roll of the House. This roll is given to the Clerk of the last House, and with this roll the Clerk calls the House to order and presides at the organization. That nothing may be taken by interment the statute says in so many words that Representatives whose names are on this roll, and they only, shall take part in the organization of the House; but yesterday the conservatives, forcibly supplying the place of the Clerk by a chairman pro tempore, in defiance of this express provision, swore in five men as members whose names were not on the roll and admitted them to participate in the election of Speaker." Mr. Phelps had heard that the republicans had organized their Legislature in the same fashion and thus set a precedent, but doubted the propriety of urging that a demagogic might break the law if he could prove a republican had broken it. Besides, it was claimed that the republican Legislature in question was organized previous to the passage of the statute referred to. This statute was of 1872; that Legislature was of 1868.

We present this point because it is the only one that has been advanced as an excuse for the interference of the military. There can be no doubt, as Mr. Phelps says, that the conservatives violated an express law in their action, a law as binding upon them as upon their opponents. In doing this they threw a taint upon a cause that would otherwise have been irreproachable. For, if this body was not organized according to law, then the point may be made that it was only a mob. But even if it was a mob it did not justify the acts of the soldiery. If the House was organized illegally the remedy was in the courts. We might as well have invited the interference of the federal troops when Calicut was made Speaker of our New York Assembly, or when we have, as we do on so many occasions, internal wrangles in State Legislatures.

The argument presented by Mr. Phelps in no way excuses the military usurpation. If this is the only ground upon which it can be justified we cannot help feeling that the administration has committed an offence against the constitution that should be severely condemned by Congress, even to the extent of impeachment.

The Beecher Trial.

The Beecher trial proper has now fairly begun. The investigation by the committee of Plymouth church was not a trial in any true sense of the word, its result being predetermined; but it served, at least, to present much of the testimony to the public. The trial by newspapers was somewhat more to the purpose; but as they had no power to compel witnesses to testify under oath, and as they were divided in opinion, no decision could be obtained. Thus, after all, we see that regular courts of law are of some use, for even if they do not always rightly settle cases such as this they settle them, and that is a blessing to society, even if it is hard on one of the parties. But in this trial, fortunately, with able counsel on both sides, a wise judge and a plain issue, the public has the right to expect that the question will not only be settled permanently, but that it will be settled justly.

The time of the Court yesterday was occupied in selecting jurors. Eight were agreed to, but one of them has since been impeached for having expressed a decided opinion. The examination of the various candidates for the jury box is presented elsewhere in full, and will be found interesting and instructive reading. We must admire, not only the ingenuity of the lawyers, but the ingenuousness of the candidates. That eight men have been found in Brooklyn who are able to give an impartial verdict as between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher is a wonder only exceeded by the marvel that the counsel expect to find four others who are equally impartial or ignorant.

"IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN THE NAME OF MY BLEEDING STATE, AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOD OF JUSTICE, I AGAIN ENTER MY SOLEMN PROTEST AGAINST THIS INTERFERENCE. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, YOUR LEGISLATURE HAS BEEN INVADDED AND TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I DO NOT CONSIDER IT MY DUTY TO LONGER REMAIN."—Protest of Speaker Wiltz in the Louisiana House of Representatives, Monday, January 4, 1875.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENT.—The correspondent of an English paper writes to his journal describing an interview with President Grant. This correspondent seems to have been fortunate with His Excellency, who made a better impression upon him than he does upon newspaper men generally. He found the President most courteous "and not the silent man he is represented." He also observed that the President's accent was decidedly Scotch, to which General Grant answered that "he could understand how he inherited this peculiarity, as he was the eighth descendant in this country of the Scotch ancestor of the family." It will be interesting to the President's supporters who desire him to be elected for a third term to know that "he desires to visit the old country, the homes of his forefathers especially, and hopes to do so at some near future day." The President ventured also to inform the correspondent of the great satisfaction he experienced at the peaceful settlement of the Alabama difficulties, "having set his heart upon the settlement of the differences between the two kindred nations."

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY yesterday rejected two measures offered by the Ministry by decisive majorities. The excitement was very great and the government is considered to be in a political crisis, it being rumored that the Ministers have offered their resignations. The issue will be watched with great interest.

The Delay in the Removal of Comptroller Green.

The statement of Mayor Wickham, soon after his election, that in his official action he would be nobody's man, was warmly approved by the public and was construed to signify that he would be governed by his independent sense of duty, without servile deference to party leaders in office or out of office. The tenor of his Message and his first official acts were in consonance with that satisfactory declaration. But he does not quite meet public expectation in postponing an act which his Message clearly foreshadowed—the removal of Comptroller Green. Nothing could be more evident than the Mayor's utter want of confidence in the Comptroller, as disclosed in several striking passages in the Message. He was virtually accused by the Mayor of concealing the true state of the city finances, of vexatious litigation in opposing the just demands of the city creditors and of obstructing necessary public improvements. The aid of the Common Council was asked in procuring a correct balance sheet, which the Mayor did not expect from Comptroller Green. One of the Mayor's earliest acts was to appoint Mr. Martin, a friend and bondsman of Mr. Van Nort, to a place on the Park Commission, which was regarded as having a marked significance in view of the Comptroller's bitter and venomous hostility to Commissioner Van Nort throughout his administration. The community, therefore, felt some surprise that the Corporation Counsel, and not the Comptroller, was the first officer whom the Mayor undertook to remove.

We cannot credit the rumor that his hand is stayed by the intercession of Governor Tilden in Green's behalf, for that would be inconsistent with the Mayor's declaration that he would be the Chief Magistrate of the city in fact as well as in name. According to the charter the Governor's sanction is indeed necessary to complete a removal; but that is the final act and is not included in the preliminaries. The charter does not say that the Mayor must consult the Governor or act conjointly with the Governor in making removals. It would be contrary to law and an assumption of functions that do not belong to him for the Governor to interfere in such a matter until after the Mayor has acted and decided. Until the Mayor has actually made a removal and submitted it for approval the Governor has nothing to do with it more than any other citizen. For him to attempt to forestall the action of the Mayor would be an illegal interference with the duties of another public officer. We are unwilling to believe that this is the cause of Mayor Wickham's delay. But, be the obstruction what it may, we are confident that it is merely temporary. The Mayor will do his duty in pursuance of his own conviction of right, and when the Comptroller has been removed Governor Tilden must take the final responsibility of approving or annulling the Mayor's action. He can be relieved of that responsibility only by Green's resignation, which it is futile for anybody to expect. If that is what the Mayor is waiting for he will wait in vain.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY U. S. GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

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The Kenesly Case.

The act of the Lord Chancellor of England in striking the name of Dr. Kenesly, celebrated in the Tichborne trial, from the roll of the Queen's counsel has produced much excitement. The Lord Chancellor based his action upon the fact that Dr. Kenesly, while a member of the Bar, had written articles in a newspaper abusing the judges before whom he practised. This conduct the Lord Chancellor held to be unprofessional, unbecoming a lawyer and a gentleman, calculated to destroy justice and to bring the administration of law into contempt. Accordingly he inflicted upon Dr. Kenesly, a man of eminence and ability, a punishment that amounts to degradation, dismissal from social consideration and even from the means of earning his subsistence. This action of the Lord Chancellor will not be without its influence in America, where our legal proceedings are largely controlled by English precedents. Thus far we have never had a case like this in New York practice, but it seems to be proper enough that a lawyer, who is an officer of the court, under its jurisdiction, and in the enjoyment of certain privileges arising therefrom, should not, in the event of his losing a case, go into the newspapers and attack the judge who decided it. This is really the worst system of blackmailing, and however we may sympathize with Dr. Kenesly in his misfortune, we cannot but feel that the Lord Chancellor has done well to put his foot upon an improper practice.

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"EMMA" AGAIN.—President Grant will be interested in knowing that the Emma Mine and Silver Company, shares of which were sold to English widows and children and clergymen, with the approval of the United States Minister and one of the fiscal agents of the United States government, is now in the Bankruptcy Court in England, and that a petition has been filed to wind up its affairs. It is noteworthy, also, to observe that among the points in the case is the affidavit of an English miner who was employed in the mine at or before the time it was sold to the company.

stating that ore was artificially plastered about the mine before it was officially reported upon by the experts employed to inspect it." This Emma Mine affair is one of the most disgraceful that has happened under the administration, and the more we see of it the darker and darker it grows.

GENERAL DIX'S opinions, elsewhere printed, upon the Louisiana troubles are extremely exciting, but we trust that no good citizen will be led by them into any unlawful acts of violence.

WHEN THOMAS VAUGHN, OF CADDO, A SILVER-HEADED OLD MAN, WAS ACCUSED BY GENERAL DE TROBRIAND AND HIS GUARDS, HE ROSE VERY SLOWLY TO HIS FEET AND SAID IN MOST SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE TONES:—"A GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS PLACED HIS HAND UPON MY SHOULDER AND COMMANDED ME TO LEAVE THE FLOOR OF THIS HOUSE. AS A MEMBER OF THIS BODY, DULY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF CADDO PARISH, AND AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN BELIEVING THAT THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FREEMEN ARE NOT YET ALL DEAD, I DESIRE TO ENTER MY SOLEMN PROTEST AGAINST THIS OUTRAGE."

CONFUSING THE ISSUE.—How easy it is, after all, for tyranny to put its foot on the heads of the people and declare all the time, and perhaps even believe, that it is defending them from their enemies. It is only necessary to raise sufficient dust; to get up illimitable discussion on constitutional points and fine spun theories. In the presence of those the people stand bewildered. They cannot judge where the learned dispute, and they look on not with indifference, but with uncertainty, at the assassination of a State. But they see through it all generally by the time the next election comes around.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

George Ripley has resigned the office of Bank Examiner of Boston. General George W. McCook, of Ohio, is registered at the Hotel Brunswick. Bogus great men are known by the number of the fools they believe in. Governor E. M. McCook, of Colorado, has apartments at the Starvante House. State Senator John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. Captain K. R. Brees, United States Navy, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Luther Terry, the sculptor, is among the latest arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is stopping at the Gilesey House. State Senator William B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Nicolas de Voigt, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

A monument is to be erected to Hans Christian Andersen in the garden of the Palace of Rosenau, near Copenhagen.

Miss Annie Louise Cary and Miss Donadio, of the Strakosch Opera Company, arrived last evening at the Everett House.

Drs. Chase and Clapp, who were tried by the Massachusetts Medical Society for practicing homoeopathy, have been expelled.

Mr. John Bigelow, formerly United States Minister to France, has taken up his residence for the winter, with his family, at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Congressman elect C. C. B. Walker, of Corning, and General George J. Magee, of Schuyler county, New York, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening from Albany.

Even Ben Butler wants to "get at" those people at New Orleans. It is a great compliment to the hero of Five Forks to be envied by the hero of no one knows how many spoons.

Statisticians declare a marked difference between Jews and Christians as to longevity. In 100 Christians 60 die before the age of 57, and with Jews the same proportion reaches beyond 67.

In England a town clerk admits that in his observation the majority of husband-and-wife quarrels take their rise in the fault of the wife, who, by her "infernal tongue," aggravates her husband to assault her.

Nationally speaking, Vaughn was a good name with which to protest for freedom on the floor of a violated house, and De Trobriand was equally good in the same sense for the expulsion of Representatives by armed force.

Sir Wilfred Lawson pictures the present tory party as composed of "various landlords, terrified ecclesiastics, persecuted publicans, betrayed beer-shop keepers, squalid soldiers who have called their aid a noble army of illiterate voters and bone and sinew drunks."

"In what circumstances will the natural charity of a woman most strikingly appear?" This question and the answer to it are, declares M. Sardou, the foundation of his new play, "La Haine." The answer is, "When a victim to an outrage worse than death she feels for her enemy a pity that leads her to his rescue."

"Les Diaboliques," by J. Barbey d'Aurevilly, the whole edition of which was recently seized for suppression by the French police because it "offended public morality," is only the ordinary French novel in which the interest turns on illicit love. It is no worse nor better than a thousand others, and there is no special reason for its seizure, therefore, unless it is that the government means, beginning at this point, to use its power to reform literature.

More cheating! In Holland a gentleman who had a picture by Leonardo Vinci on a panel entrusted it to a restorer to be cleaned. The restorer sawed the panel so as to leave the picture on a thin sheet of the wood and then employed a talented young artist to copy the picture on the thicker piece. He returned the copy to the owner as the original picture "freshened up," and the cheat only came out when he offered the original for sale in Paris at a fabulous price.

There recently died in the north of France at the age of eighty-three a miser who lived alone, and whose hut, when examined by the authorities after his death, proved a sort of gold mine. His pillow alone contained 19,000 francs in gold pieces of the time of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. He had a taste for old pieces. He had been robbed many times, and the thieves were generally detected through the anxiety of the money they stole. The total of the sums robbed from him in his life, for which men have been convicted and sentenced, reach 100,000 francs.

PRESS NOTES.

The Sacramento Union has been sold for \$55,000. Five years ago it would have brought \$15,000. A Western New York paper states that the publication of the New York Republic is to be resumed on a substantial basis. Colonel J. Du P. late of the Memphis Appeal, has become historically connected with the Austin (Texas) Statesman. The Boston Daily News is now published in the morning, with Colonel Hinton added to the editorial, and "Warrington" (W. L. Robinson) as Washington correspondent. The Buffalo Courier (democratic) is enlarged and handsomely improved typographically. It is now on the winning side in politics, where it has not been for some years. It is estimated that during the last four or five weeks 200 daily and weekly newspapers have suspended in the United States, and that \$5,000,000 have been lost in the publishing business within the year. William Quimby, managing editor of the Detroit Free Press for ten years past, now has charge of the entire editorial columns. U. P. Lewis is the humorous writer for that journal. The Buffalo Courier says Lewis is one of the few funny newspaper men who are likely to last for some time.