

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 15

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth street and Broadway. DELORE, at 8 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. THE PEARL OF SAVOY, at 8 P. M.
LYCERN THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Broadway. TWIST AXE AND CROWN, at 8 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway. THE STRAIGHT SHOOTER, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third street. ROMUND KEAN, at 8 P. M.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 58 Broadway. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
PAEK THEATRE. Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets. OPERA COMIQUE—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE, at 8 P. M.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 30 Bowery. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
NEW YORK STAGE THEATRE. Bowery. DER VERSCHEENENDEK, at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 54 Broadway. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. THE ENGLISH, at 8 P. M.
THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 54 Broadway. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
ROMAN HIPPODROME. Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue. Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 5.
TERRACE GARDEN. Fifty-eighth street and Grand Street, at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. MERCHANT OF VENICE, at 8 P. M.
BYRANT'S OPERA HOUSE. West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue. NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.
GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street. MEIN LEOPOLD, at 8 P. M.
NIBLO'S. Broadway. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street. THE COLLEEN BAWN, at 8 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street. NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probability is that the weather to-day will be colder and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was excited and generally lower. Gold responded to the reduction in the English bank rate to 4 per cent, and closed at 112. Foreign exchange was steady, and money easy on call at 2 1/2 a 3 per cent.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA has taken another step in its course of territorial absorption by the occupation of the capital of the Gaicwar of Baroda and the arrest of the native ruler. The people of the great Asiatic Empire are much agitated at present, and this occurrence may kindle a flame which will not be easily extinguished.

MR. LOGAN, in his speech before the Senate yesterday, said that the demand for the withdrawal of troops from New Orleans was like the demand for the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter in 1861. An argument based upon such a view of the situation is hardly worth the trouble of refutation.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.—The report of the sub-committee upon Louisiana affairs has not been laid before the House of Representatives. The people demand that it shall be produced now, while their attention is given to the case, and they understand that for the general committee to withhold it virtually amounts to its suppression. The Herald has already published its substance—five days ago—but now that the President has stated in his Message his views of the situation the formal report of the committee ought to be laid before the country in justice to all parties.

THE PRESIDENT ON FINANCE.—President Grant evidently does not forget the great honor which came to him from his inflation veto, for he directs the attention of the country from Louisiana to finance in a brief, but important Message, which we print elsewhere. The points of this document deserve serious consideration. The aim of the President to bring currency to par in 1875 is a noble one, and will invoke the earnest sympathy of the country. He proposes a plan for resumption which will receive wide attention. He suggests the coining of metal coin in the Mississippi Valley—a wise measure and no doubt acceptable to the residents in those States, especially as the saving in the transportation of specie from the East will be an advantage to the country and to the residents.

The Louisiana Difficulty. The Herald holds a judicial position between contending parties and factions, and if the advocates on either side bite their lips with vexation when it delivers impartial judgments which do not fall in with their views it can afford to bear their censures with equanimity. As an exponent of popular opinion the Herald has nothing to gain by the favor or to lose by the dissent of any political party. It neither courts nor fears them, and while party journals overstate or distort facts with a view to party advantage, the only aim of the Herald is faithfully to report transactions in the "white light" of truth and guide the public judgment to correct conclusions. We have no motive either to falsify facts or to mislead public opinion, but every motive to be just and fair, because our influence depends on our success in presenting such views of current transactions as the "sober second thought" of the American people may safely indorse. It is not what this party or that party may choose to say of our course that in any way affects us, for we are independent of them all, but only the deliberate conclusions of an enlightened community as to the soundness of our positions. The Herald can afford to be right; it can afford to speak the truth; it can afford the rare luxury of a political conscience; it is bound to no party and can pass an impartial judgment upon all.

It is our opinion that since President Grant's recent apologetic and disclaiming Message public liberty is in no great danger from military interference with legislative bodies. The President concedes every principle which rational advocates of free institutions contend for. He disclaims responsibility for military interference with the Louisiana Legislature; he admits the possibility that army officers may have overstepped, in their ignorance, the strict limits of law; he refuses to stand sponsor for the action of Kellogg in the late emergency; he does not pretend that there is any justification for employing either the State militia or the federal army in a legislative conflict, except on the call of a majority of the elected members. These important concessions having been extorted from the President there is no further immediate danger to public liberty on the side of military interference with legislative bodies, and the country has reason to congratulate itself on the reluctant homage to sound principles which the President has been constrained to pay by a sudden outburst of public indignation and the views of the most respected members of his Cabinet. The fact that the President quails; that he dare not assert the right either of the federal army or the Governor of a State to interfere with the organization of a Legislature; that he publicly washes his own hands and Sheridan's of any direct complicity in the employment of soldiers in the Louisiana State House, cannot, in any rational view, be regarded otherwise than as a victory of sound principles. Since the concessions and apologetic disclaimers put forth in the recent Message there can be no rational fear of a repetition of affronts to the dignity and authority of a State Legislature. President Grant has renounced every principle on which such interference can be palliated, and if he is thereby involved in some inconsistency the public should be too willing to welcome his recognition of sound principles to embarrass his repentance by quibbling exposures of inconsistency. Some allowance must be made for official pride when the head of a great government is constrained to retreat from untenable positions. In spite of the false coloring of facts in the President's recent Message it cannot be denied that he has admitted and indorsed every principle which the advocates of legislative independence deem important. It may be easy to convict him of inconsistencies; but it cannot be denied that he has been forced into an admission that legislative bodies are legally exempt from outside control. He admits that only a majority of the elected members could have made an appeal which the Governor of the State could properly consider, and concedes that the Governor's right of interference, even on such an application, is "a debatable question." It would be absurd to expect the President to make more humiliating concessions, and foolish to fear that he will again permit the federal troops to be employed in meddling questions outside of their province. Having once burned his fingers the President will not put them into the fire again.

The moral sense of the country cannot be obfuscated by legal technicalities, and it is only by such technicalities that the action of the conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature can be justified. Their action was clearly irregular. It was only by an adroit parliamentary trick that they made Wiltz Speaker and admitted the five members who were not on the roll. A law of the State excluded those members from any part in the organization. If the conservatives had had a majority without them there would have been no temptation to parliamentary sharp practice, because, in that case, the conservatives could have organized the House without their aid, and have admitted them after a deliberate inquiry into their claim to seats. The conservatives confessed that they were a minority by the unusual means they adopted to seat the disputed members, for if they had a majority without them the organization of the House was safely in their hands, and there was no motive for a premature admission of members, whom the law excluded from participation in the preliminary proceedings. The irregular haste with which those members were seated is a confession that the conservatives had not a majority without them, for they would not otherwise have relinquished the great advantage of having the law on their side. The defence of the conservatives is, therefore, rather technical than moral, and their claim to exemption from outside interference is weakened by well founded doubts of their right to be considered as a regular Legislature, organized according to law. They gained an advantage by a sharp parliamentary trick intended to circumvent a law of the State, and although this does not justify or excuse illegal military interference, it makes a great difference in the moral estimate of the transaction formed by the country, and gives color to the republican representations that it was not a regular and duly organized Legislature that was interfered with. The great body of the people care more

for substantial right than for technical punctilios, and since the President's disclaimers will have no fears that legislative independence will be hereafter unjustifiably interfered with. It is clear that the Louisiana Legislature, on the 4th of January, was a body as to whose legality there might be a reasonable difference of opinion.

But these doubts or difficulties should not blind the country to the actual condition of things in Louisiana. Here is a State in a condition of anarchy, a State in which the actual State government is not competent to maintain itself without federal support, a State in which federal authority is as necessary for the preservation of the peace as if it had no State government at all, a State in which the federal army is the real governing power, because the local government would topple into ruins if not propped by federal bayonets, and the question is forced upon Congress and upon the country as to what ought to be done to re-establish republican institutions. Congress is bound to consider whether it has any duties, and what its duties are, in such an emergency. The President again submits this grave question to the consideration of that body, and things have come to such a pass that Congress can no longer evade its responsibility without public condemnation. Unless Congress takes some action the President is committed to pursue his policy, and if it shirks the responsibility of directing him when he solicits its instruction the country will lay all the blame at its door. The anarchy which prevails in Louisiana can be removed only by Congressional action, and the country looks with deep interest to its action, which the President professes his implicit willingness to respect. If there is any immediate remedy it must be supplied by Congress at this session.

The New York Senatorship.

The caucus of democratic members is appointed for this evening, to select a candidate to be supported by the party for United States Senator. The contest seems narrowed to two candidates, Mr. Kernan and Mr. Murphy, with a strong preponderance of chances in favor of Mr. Kernan. Mr. Murphy's claims are pressed with great vigor by a strong body of active, zealous friends, skilful in this kind of work, who are courting the aid of every member who has a favorite candidate other than Mr. Kernan, by holding out an expectation that if this gentleman can be brought into a minority on the first ballot his friends will unite on some third candidate. The immediate object of the Murphy men is to have all the members vote on the opening ballot for their first choice, in order that the combined friends of Mr. Murphy, Seymour, O'Connor, Church, Parker, Wheaton and Ward may, together, prevent the success of Kernan in the first vote and force him out of the field. If Murphy is also found to be in a minority it is hoped that both he and Kernan will withdraw and some one of the other candidates carry off the prize.

If this game could be played ex-Governor Seymour would receive a large vote on the first ballot, consisting of members who would otherwise vote for Kernan as their second choice. But ex-Governor Seymour will not lend himself to this stratagem. He has written a letter, just published, in which he most emphatically refuses the use of his name, and asserts that he would not accept the office if elected. He strongly indorses Mr. Kernan. Every member whom Mr. Seymour can influence will vote for Kernan, which leaves little doubt of his nomination on the first ballot, unless other than legitimate means are employed to control the action of the caucus. But it is more than whispered that a large sum of money is at the disposal of Kernan's opponents to be freely promised and used if there should be any chance of its being effective. We know of no evidence in support of this allegation beyond common rumor, and cannot judge whether it is an invention of Kernan's supporters put in circulation to bring odium on his opponents or has a basis of reality. Some of the Kernan men are insisting that the caucus shall vote *en bloc*, instead of by ballot, as a means of purging members of the suspicion of bribery—a suggestion which reflects no credit on democratic integrity, and comes with a bad grace from democratic sources. It is, nevertheless, a very good recommendation, and we see no reason why an honest member should object to it except this, that some of them profess friendship for both candidates, and may have been weak enough or complaisant enough to encourage the hopes of both and make conflicting promises which it would be awkward to have exposed. A *viâ voce* vote would be very embarrassing to those double-tongued members, if such there be, who have indirectly given actual or implied pledges to both sides, and would incur the charge of treachery or insincerity, however they might vote. There may be enough of such to enable the Murphy members to maintain the ordinary practice of voting by ballot, the argument being that personal friends of both candidates ought not to be forced to sacrifice private friendships in the discharge of their public duty. It might put some members in a delicate position to force them to an open vote quite irrespective of the purity of their motives. We judge it probable that before night the Kernan men will have become so confident that they will not insist on a *viâ voce* vote. With Seymour, Tilden, Dorsemier, McGuire and most of the influential democrats of the interior enlisted for Kernan there is little reason to doubt his nomination.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL has been formally opened, and sixty boys are now in training on board of the St. Marys. Our synopsis of the course of instruction is decidedly interesting, and the experiment of making efficient sailors of boys who, but for this school, would grow up in idleness and perhaps vice, may be now admitted to be a complete success.

To-day two negro murderers will be hung for a brutal crime committed at Oyster Bay. Of the mental condition of the men and the preparations for the execution we present a full report elsewhere.

AT THE OLD ZION CHURCH last evening the colored members rendered appropriate honors to the memory of Gerrit Smith, whose services to their race few men have rivalled, and, with the exception of Greeley and Sumner, no man has excelled.

Is There No Middle Ground?

The tendency of the American mind to take exaggerated views of public affairs leads very often to passionate, unreasoning discussion and imperfect conclusions. There is scarcely a question before Congress that is not made to assume a party aspect. Take this Southern question, for instance. The republican has one view, the democrat another. We read the republican's speech, and we find on one side brutality, tyranny, the secession sentiment, a desire to revive the Confederacy and destroy the Union. We read the democrat's speech only to discover that our liberties have passed away forever; that we are under the iron heel of despotism; that the South is controlled by the refuse of the Northern penitentiaries, by devils incarnate; that the negroes are plotting insurrection, and that the President is endeavoring to foment another St. Domingo insurrection. Republicans talk of remanding the Southern States to military governments; democrats wag their heads over another civil war to be forced by their opponents. Amid all this uproar of invective, this tempest of denunciation, it is impossible to find the truth, that middle ground which all honest opinions must finally assume and the patriot is only too anxious to discover.

We saw this before the rebellion. Take the journals of the North and the South for the ten years preceding the fall of Fort Sumter. They burn with hatred and passion. The English language was exhausted for terms of political reproach. The Southerners were "tyrants," the Northerners were "mud-sills." Southern men actually believed that it only required a firm militia captain, armed with a broomstick, to disperse an army of Yankees. The Northern men read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a true picture of Southern morals and society. The ferocity which marked the debates between Sumner and Douglas, between Toombs and Wade, the whole tone of the discussions—in the press, in Congress, and even in the Church twenty years ago—showed this extreme, bitter partisanship. It blazed higher and higher until it flamed into a devastating civil war. It was because there was no serious attempt to find that middle ground upon which Northern and Southern men could have met, discussed their differences and decided them without war's fearful sacrifice. We are now drifting into a similar distempered condition. The honest citizen, anxious to know the truth about the Southern States, and who for that purpose reads the telegraphic despatches and speeches and press reports of the last five years, will be utterly unable to arrive at a sound, impartial judgment. Yet there is no question that ever concerned the American people about which there should be so little passion. We have no interest higher than the prosperity and harmony of the South, just as the Southern States can have no interest higher than their own advancement and peace, the integrity and splendor of the Union. Louisiana is as dear to us as Massachusetts. We take as much pride in her prosperity and renown. Why, therefore, can we not seek out the causes which distract Louisiana and patiently remove them? Why can we not give this State an honest republican government?

If Congress would approach the Louisiana question animated by this purpose there might be some hope of a result. The tone of the debate in the Senate is disheartening. Republican after republican rises in his seat and denounces the Southern people as bandits, as enemies of true union, as conspirators against the lives and properties of the negroes, as anxious for a war of extermination, as resolved to revive the Confederacy, as men doing daily deeds of assassination and plunder. Not one word from them about the misgovernment of South Carolina; repudiation, as we have seen it in Arkansas; the shameful jobberies and corruptions in Georgia; the manifest usurpations of Warmoth and Kellogg in Louisiana; the burlesque government that we have in Florida; not one word in denunciation of the evils of "carpet-bag" and "scalawag" domination. Democrat after democrat rises, denounces the administration and its interference in local rights, complains of the overthrow of the sovereign Commonwealths, pictures in graphic tints the misery and shame of the Southern people, tells us that they have fallen under the heel of a negro government, and that for their liberty there is no further hope. Not one word from them of the riots in New Orleans in 1866, the massacres in Colfax, La., the Ku Klux outrages through the Southern States generally, the terrorism over large sections of country by the remnants of Confederate sentiment. There is a middle ground between these two opinions, and if the Senate of the United States was composed of patriots anxious to solve the Louisiana question without regard to the success of party or the wishes of a President we should have such a debate as would end it forever, by conveying to the country the whole truth, and by enabling us to sustain what is right and punish what is wrong.

The only action that recommends itself to us as looking toward a solution is the resolution of Mr. Hale, of Maine. This Representative proposes that Congress shall declare that there is no longer a republican form of government in Louisiana, order a new election and surround the franchise by such safeguards that there can be no doubt of its legality. This proposition has the elements of wisdom. It looks like a step towards peace and justice. We are frank to say that Mr. Hale's proposition would be valueless if the execution of this proposed enabling act were left to the President. The country would not feel that it was a fair election, for they have seen so much wrong arise from Executive interference already. If such a measure is passed let its execution devolve upon a committee of fair men, in Congress or out of it, whose names would be a guarantee of their integrity. A proposition like that of Mr. Hale, so amended, would be the first step towards justice in Louisiana and pacification in the South. It would be coming upon middle ground.

WE PRINT ELSEWHERE an interesting and valuable letter from Paris in reference to the new Opera House in that city, the building of which is an event in our country, and more particularly about the stage in Europe. This letter contains a great deal of interesting information about opera management in Paris, and lovers of music will be interested to know that the rates of admission to the Grand Opera are less than in New York; that, in fact, seats can be purchased for almost any price, from sixty cents upward. This is a lesson for our

home managers, and it teaches us, perhaps, that the reason why opera is not more successful here is because the admission is so high that most of our people cannot afford to pay for it.

The Hidden Mysteries of the City Finances.

A resolution was offered in the Board of Aldermen yesterday calling for a financial statement from Comptroller Green. The resolution was ordered printed, so that it might be seen whether it covered all the points desirable. The movement is a mere farce. What is necessary is a thorough examination of the Finance Department's accounts by competent persons, so that the whole truth in regard to our financial condition and the management of the department may be brought to light. Mr. Green's statements are not reliable. They are false or deceptive in almost every instance. His reply to the resolutions of the Aldermen would only be a repetition of the subtleties and plausible misrepresentations to which he has resorted during his whole term of office. The charter requires that such an examination as we suggest shall be made by the Commissioners of Accounts in December. This duty has not been performed. There has been no official examination of the sinking fund securities since that first made by the Commissioners of Accounts, when it was discovered that bonds called for by the books, to the amount of ninety-four thousand dollars, were absent from the sinking fund box. Three private citizens, selected by Mr. Green, certified that the securities were correct, and that the missing bonds had never been issued, but were represented by receipts. This certification, however, was as unsatisfactory and insufficient as it was unauthorized by law. The only examination of the securities since pretended was that recently made by Mr. Lane, their custodian, at Mr. Green's request, and in which Mayor Vance properly refused to take part. The duty should be at once performed by the proper officers, the Commissioners of Accounts.

The people want also to know what amount of interest has been paid for three years by the Comptroller, including the amounts raised by taxation; the sums realized from the sinking fund for payment of interest on certain portions of the city debt; the amounts received from the payers of assessments, which should be applied towards the interest on assessment bonds; the surplus balances used with or without warrant of law, and all other moneys from whatever source applicable to the interest account. They also desire a searching scrutiny of the assessment business in all its ramifications; what amounts have been received on assessment rolls, when they have been received; what has been done with the money; what assessment bonds have been renewed; why assessments have not been collected, and of exactly what items the present alleged outstanding assessment bonds amounting to twenty-one million dollars are composed. No such information will be obtained from Mr. Green, and the resolution of the Board of Aldermen is a mere farce. What is needed is a scrutiny outside the Comptroller and independent of his influence or control. Why do we not have such an investigation when the charter not only empowers but requires it?

Uncle Samuel.

The evidence of our old friend Uncle Samuel Ward, given before the Pacific Mail Committee of Investigation, and printed elsewhere, has an idyllic quality, and justifies the fame of this eminent statesman as the student of Horace and the friend of Talleyrand. Uncle Samuel Ward will make as unique and memorable a figure in literature as Greville or Walpole or Pepps when his diary is published, for the fact is well known that for sixty years he has kept a brilliant record of his intercourse with men and his knowledge of affairs. We can understand something of the nature of this work by reading his testimony. Uncle Samuel approaches the subject like a statesman, a wit and a philosopher. He does not run away like King, or wind in and out of his subject like Schumaker, or precipitately "peech" on his associates like MacFarland. Nor does he take refuge in the plea of lawyers' fees or statistics, like the clumsy people who have been shuffling and stumbling about the committee room, making "statements" which no one believed. Uncle Samuel is neither a lawyer nor a statistician. If we may invent a phrase that will express our meaning in the highest sense, he is the ameliorating influence of Washington legislation.

Uncle Samuel, like Uncle Dick, understands the statesmanship of dining. Other statesmen depend upon oratory and statistics and less innocent but more weighty reasons. Uncle Samuel believes in the truffle. This delicate and savory root has flavored his whole career. He knows more about the truffle than any man in Washington except Mr. Robeson. His dinners are poems, and to the true dinner the truffle serves the office of rhythm to a poem. Other statesmen address themselves to the cold reason of our legislators. Uncle Samuel confines himself to their tastes. A Congressman, especially from Kanawha Valley or the Rocky Mountains, whose life has been given to pig and hominy, feels, as he falls under the benign influence of Uncle Samuel, that a new heaven has opened to him—a heaven of champagne and salads and delicate dishes—without which we fear even heaven would be monotonous to our friend. The result is, as Uncle Samuel frankly confessed to the committee, his influence in Washington is boundless. The money given to him in Pacific Mail was well bestowed. We regret it was not much more. Since money was rolling around it is a matter of deep regret that this great philosopher did not have his share. He was paid three thousand five hundred dollars, while doorkeepers and newspaper correspondents received as high as fifteen thousand. They kept this money, or at least they swore they did, while Uncle Samuel showered his modest fee over Washington—a blessing to the poor—a comfort to the badly fed statesmen from the far West, as a fruitfully influencing like rain in California or manna in the wilderness. We are very sorry, indeed, that our friend did not receive a hundred thousand dollars.

THE LOSS of the steamer Georgia off the coast of Maine is reported in a special despatch to the Herald. Fortunately the crew and passengers were rescued.

A Prompt Executive.

Governor Garland, of Arkansas, has acted with becoming energy and with much shrewdness in instructing the prosecuting attorney to summon before the Grand Jury now in session such persons as have declared over their signatures that the White League exists in that State, causing a reign of terror and rendering the lives of Union men insecure. Nearly two hundred persons professing to have been Union soldiers have signed their names to a card addressed to President Grant, alleging these facts in justification of General Sheridan's "banditti" despatches. Among many witnesses there must be some actual knowledge of the existence of these lawless and murderous bands, and Governor Garland is resolved to ascertain the truth, and to bring the guilty White Leaguers to justice under the State Ku Klux act. In a despatch to President Grant the Governor announces his determination to use all the power of the government to break up the White League or any kindred association, if found to exist in the State, to punish the offenders, and to call upon the Legislature, now in session, to pass stringent laws to that end. It must be a great satisfaction to President Grant to find that in Arkansas at least there is no occasion for the interference of the federal troops with State affairs, but that the Governor and the Legislature have the power and the will to enforce the laws and preserve the public peace.

MR. WILLIAM A. WALLACE will be the coming Senator from Pennsylvania, replacing Mr. Scott. This result of the democratic victory last fall will, we presume, give general satisfaction to the party, though many of its members would have preferred Mr. Buckalew or Judge Black. Mr. Wallace has earned promotion by his faithful service to his party, and as chairman of its State Committee, especially, that service has been of the utmost value. Yet upon this field he has displayed his abilities almost entirely as a politician; in his new sphere it is to be hoped that he will remember that the State and the country will require from him other duties than those of a manager of a party. The wave of victory has lifted him to a commanding position in the national councils, and his course in the Senate will be watched with unusual interest.

THAT A CITIZEN should be killed by a locomotive engine almost in the centre of the city is not creditable to the railroad management of New York, and the public will therefore approve the censure of the Hudson River Company by the Coroner's jury, in the case of Mrs. McCormick, whose death was caused by culpable mismanagement last Sunday.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- On the 3d of November last the Mikado of Japan was twenty-four years old.
Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Surgeon Charles C. Byrne, United States Army, is quartered at the Hoffman House.
Professor T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, is residing temporarily at the Everett House.
Rev. Dr. J. H. Eccleston, of Philadelphia, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
State Senator Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
It would have been better for Sheridan had he been "twenty miles away."—Boston Post.
Mr. James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.
The Baron and Baroness de Bussiere, of Paris, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Hoffman House.
Lieutenant Commander Boynton Leach, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the Hoffman House.
Senator Logan is almost as great on reconstruction as he was last winter on finance. He's a breezy genius.
One of our foreign Ministers intends to write a treatise on water—in its application to shares in joint stock companies.
The Earl of Gathness, of Scotland, arrived from Havana yesterday on the steamship Crescent City and is at the Brevoort House.
Brussels is discussing a great ball to be given by the city at the Hotel de Ville on the occasion of the marriage of the King's daughter to the Duke of Saxe.
Robert Cushing, the sculptor, is engaged on a bust of the Hon. John Kelly, to which he is giving the finishing touches. The likeness is a remarkably good one.
Sixty million dollars, divided in "little dves" in these parts for the first of the year, gives the exact dimension of the bloated bondholder. Where's Logan?
Kellogg's Legislature seems to be of the opinion that Pinchback's case will be the stronger for reelection; but if Pinchback needs this can Kellogg get on without it?
The report of the Congressional Committee sent to New Orleans is now in order; and the more the friends of the administration try to smother it the more important it will become.
Kladderatsch (the Berlin Punch) represents the leading ultramontane members of the German Parliament in jackets, saying that they have resolved to give the lie to Prince Bismarck, who stated that Kullman held fast by their coats.
There has been no more shameful fact in the whole Beecher-Tilton history than the parade in court of the two women most interested in the case. That sacrifice of two souls for the sake of effect on the jury is more cruel and terrible than all that went before.
At present the republican party, in the showing of Logan, assumes a queer attitude. It came into power some years since as the exclusive possessor of all the public virtue and with a mission to drive out the evil spirit; but now if it can find a democratic precedent for any act it commits it considers the act justified. Is the thing wrong? Oh, no, for "the democrats did it."
In the year 1874 there were imported at the cities of New York and Boston 153,028 baskets of champagne, of 1,539,984 bottles, in fact considerably less than a bottle and a half apiece for each of us for one year. If there were only 5,000 who take a bottle a day this would consume nearly all the imported champagne. But certainly 5,000 bottles a day cannot cover the consumption in these two cities and in the country they supply. Where, then, does the rest come from?
One night recently the gas suddenly went out in Marselles and left the whole city in darkness. At that moment a gymnast was performing on the flying trapeze in the theatre. He was even in the air at that very instant, having made his leap from one trapeze to catch the other. He caught the other successfully, but in such a nervous condition that he remained in a convulsive or catatonic state. He could not relax his grasp to change his position; his arms were rigid and covered with steel and his whole body was fixed swiveling like a stone. He was taken down in that condition and recovered next day.
A nondescript fat fish, half shark, half ray, eight inches long, five wide and one and one-sixteenth thick, has been found on the San Francisco coast, among rocks constantly bathed by the sea. It lives on the sea urchins (echinids), attacks them and breaks off their spines with a bony beak, and when they are disarranged devours their flesh among the rocks, securing itself while doing so in a crevice by means of two strong fins, bristled by fine plates from the shoulders. It appears altogether unknown to science, but as it looks very much like a bat the fishermen call it a sea bat.