

MACMAHON'S DANGER.

The French National Struggle Over the Constitutional Laws.

Refusal of the Assembly to Create a Senate.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1875. France is rapidly approaching the political situation known as a deadlock. On the 6th inst., a message from the President was read in the Assembly in which MacMahon pressed upon the Deputies the necessity of voting the constitutional laws...

But he has always spoken of himself as allied with the conservative party, and as holding office for their benefit. He has even declared, though this was before the establishment of the Septennate, that as he came into power through conservative votes he would not consent to retain it except by the same suffrages.

Now the republicans, though they clamor for a dissolution of the chamber, which they justly believe no longer represents the country, yet desire that the Chamber should itself fix the limit of its duration. The DISOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY by an arbitrary act of the President would be quite another affair, and would be accepted by republicans solely on condition that new elections should forthwith be ordered, and that the Chief of the State should submit the decision of the Chamber to the choice of his Ministers...

THE ARMY is republican for an army raised by universal conscription, like that of France, must to a certain extent reflect the spirit of the nation, and there is no doubt that a large proportion of the nation is republican. A dissolution, then, is both illegal and is likely to help the Marshal out of his difficulties. If he will not abdicate his powers no one can compel him to that step; but the Assembly can render the government of the country well nigh impossible. They can and probably will throw out every measure presented by MacMahon's Ministers.

Even when the excitement immediately attendant upon the mutiny was passed, it was decreed that the native troops should be not entirely abolished, for that was impossible, but reorganized and put upon a completely different footing; and the European army was to be largely increased and its organization maintained. The strength to cope with any disaffection on the part of the natives. Neither of these measures has been satisfactorily carried out.

REFUSAL TO VOTE THE SUPPLIES, an extreme measure, which would at once bring the conflict between the Executive and the Legislature to an issue. Again, it is very doubtful whether MacMahon can much longer form a Ministry at all. I think it was President Lincoln who said eight persons selected at random would constitute a fair working Cabinet, and the statement contains a deep truth.

THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA. REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH POSITION IN INDIA.—THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARD THE ASIATIC DOMAIN OF JOHN DULL. The despatches from British India announcing the arrest of the Guicowar of Baroda, by order of the Indian government and the provisional annexation of his domains, are of grave import; when we consider the character of the deceased prince and the serious results which followed from the last experiment of the British Government in dispossessing native princes of their hereditary rights.

LONDON GOSSIP.

POLITICS—NO THIRD PARTY FOR THE PRESENT—CHURCH AND STATE—CUTTING CALL—MORMON DIAMONDS—ART—PERSONAL—THEATRICALS.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1875. There recently was an expectation, not to say a hope, among certain members of the liberal party that negotiations were in progress for the formation of a new "Cave of Adullam," as it was called, similar to that which a few years ago was carried out under the auspices of Lord Elio and politicians of his stamp, which was described by Mr. Bright as resembling the Scotch terrier dog immortalized by Leech, of which you could not tell the head from the tail, and which melted away after a brief, ignominious career.

There are, however, two differences, whatever they may be, which are not likely to take place. Sir William Harcourt, who is one of the members for Oxford, is in the habit of making a speech at the annual dinner of the Society of Ancient Druids, held on the 1st of January, and this year there was a report that the speech would be more or less a pronouncement of the views of the disaffected liberals. But after a certain amount of wirepulling Sir William found it convenient to be ill on the day of the banquet, consequently no speech was delivered, and it is now understood that in the coming session the liberal party will enjoy their full and undivided confidence.

THE MONEY MARKET has been rather quiet lately. Peruvian and Spanish stock were principally dealt in. The former has been swiftly and unceasingly running down, the latter, owing to the prospect of Spain having at last a chance of a settled form of government under King Alfonso, has migrated from the depths to which for months past it has been relegated, and enjoys a little temporary sunshine and prosperity.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT. In the United States Circuit, criminal branch, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, the Grand Jury came into court and made a presentment, in which they say that during their investigation into certain offenses against the Revenue Laws, it appeared that the New York Transfer Company are contractors for carrying the mails of the United States in the city of New York; that they are in the habit of intrusting the said mails to the custody and control of young boys employed by them to drive their wagons, and in whose selection no proper care is exercised.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA. Cyrus E. Staples, captain of the American bark La Plante, was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with cruelly beating the steward of the vessel, Joseph Jackson, colored, on the 29th and 31st of September last. From the statement made by Jackson it appears that there was one passenger on board the vessel who was in the habit of receiving coffee with the officers. On Sunday morning, September 29, his coffee was sent to him, but he refused to take it, and it was brought back to the cabin by the cabin boy. The passenger, whose name was Washburn, naturally complained to the Captain, and upon punishment the cabin boy, beating and abusing him, the Captain then called the complainant on deck and beat him with a belaying hook. Jackson says that the first mate, Charles Sutera, also struck him on the head with a heavy piece of iron, inflicting a severe wound.

THE ART WORLD. has just come in for a tremendous slice of luck. Lady Chantrey, the widow of Sir Francis Chantrey, the great sculptor, died last week. Thirty-four years ago her husband had preceded her to the Silent Land, leaving behind him a splendid fortune, to be enjoyed by his widow during her life, and at her death to be devoted to the furmurement of art. The old lady lived till nearly ninety years of age, but she is gone at last, and a sum of about £106,000 is now at the disposal of the Royal Academy, the interest of which is to be spent in advancing painting and sculpture.

MR. BENJAMIN MORAN before undergoing the duties of his new post as United States Minister at Lisbon leaves London on Monday on a six weeks' visit to his friend, Mr. James McHenry at Cannes. All Englishmen are pleased at Mr. Moran's promotion, though sorry to lose his genial presence. The gossips are again busy renewing their former reports of MR. DISRAELI'S INTENDED MARRIAGE to the widow of an English peer. It is stated that a new wife is about to be added to his residence, Hughenden Manor. There may be some truth in this item of building news, which has served as the foundation for the rest of the story. There is no likelihood of Mr. Disraeli plunging into marriage again. He is within one year of three score and ten, and his health, though his friends talk about his recovery, has been very severely tried.

THE COURTS.

Action Against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for Loss of Wines in Transit.

Neglect in the Mail Service—Grand Jury Presentment.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA. Constitutionalality of the Income Tax. SUMMARY DISPOSAL OF OLD SUITS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, Judge Benedict denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Custom House Inspector Harris, who, it will be remembered, was found guilty of being implicated in the smuggling of about 20,000 cigars into the port. He then sentenced him, on this and six other counts, to the indictment, to two years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. In sentencing him, Judge Benedict said that he hoped the punishment which would be inflicted upon him would be a warning to other officers in the same position as he had been, from transgressing the laws.

THE GRAND JURY of the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, came into court yesterday morning and presented indictments against William Walker, for robbing the mails; Robert B. Leitch, for forgery; Edward J. Woodward and Daniel Bennett, for receiving goods stolen from the mails, and also one Samuel Woodward, Josiah Parker and Samuel Hoyt, for breaking open mail bags and stealing letters therefrom. They also filed a presentment against the New York Transfer Company for intrusting the mails confided to their charge to boys, who are incompetent to properly guard them, and who gave no bonds. The presentment will be read at length in another place.

THE SHIPMENT OF CALIFORNIA WINES to New York, which first began but a few years since, has recently very largely increased, so that these wines now form an important portion of the carrying trade of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Some of the wines from various causes are lost while in transit, and the matter is occasionally the subject of controversy in the courts, though the company stipulate in their bill of lading that they shall not be accountable for leakage, breakage, shrinkage, barmity, the effects of climate, or loss from insecure packages.

MR. MORAN vs. HATFIELD; MACKENZIE vs. HYDE; HAYS vs. McCORMACK; CONKIN vs. GOODWIN and others; HOLLOWAY vs. SQUIRE; GRANTED. MORAN vs. HATFIELD—Motion denied. HAYS vs. McCORMACK—Orders granted. MORAN vs. HATFIELD—Motion denied. MORAN vs. HATFIELD—Motion denied. MORAN vs. HATFIELD—Motion denied.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. Before Judge Osterburg. ANOTHER STREET OUTRAGE. On the night of the 21st of January Mrs. Van Tassel, of No. 187 East 112th street, was walking through Twenty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue, when she was encountered by two rough looking men. One of them knocked her down, and she fell to the ground, and with his companion, Mr. Van Tassel, as soon as he could recover himself, went to the Twentieth precinct station house and told her story, at the same time giving a very accurate description of the man who committed the assault. Officer Kehoe, of the Twentieth precinct, having heard the description, set out away with his men to arrest a man well known in that neighborhood named James Brennan. Brennan was taken before Judge Osterburg yesterday, and was positively identified by Mrs. Van Tassel as the person who struck her. The prisoner was committed in \$2,000 bail to answer on a charge of robbery.

ROBBING THE CLOTHIERS. About the middle of last December three men went into the store of Moses Adler, No. 75 Canal street, and procured different styles of coats, and their departure Mr. Adler mistook a piece of cashmere and also a piece of diagonal cloth, all valued at \$75. On Friday officer Sullivan, of the Tenth precinct, arrested a young man named James Carleton, of No. 105 Winton street, whom he had previously arrested in connection with the theft. Carleton was brought before Judge Murray yesterday, and was fully identified by Mr. Adler as one of the three men who had robbed him. He was committed in \$2,000 bail to answer on a charge of robbery.

THE INCOME TAX CONSTITUTIONAL. A suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court, district of New Jersey, by Oscar Steinhilber against James V. Bentley, collector of internal revenue, to test the constitutionality of the tax on incomes imposed by the act of 1870. The plaintiff paid the tax under protest, and brought an action against the collector to recover the amount paid, on the ground that the act imposing the tax was unconstitutional. The case was argued before Judge Nixon, of the United States District Court, for defendant. Judge Nixon has rendered an opinion, holding that the act imposing the tax was unconstitutional, and sustaining the demurrer of the defendant.

TRUSTEE OF A VETERINARY COLLEGE. The suit of Edward Van Ransst against the New York Veterinary College, of which he was a trustee, has been lately before the Supreme Court in various shapes, and was up in Chambers, before Judge Donohue, and two conflicting motions. Plaintiff's piece was declared vacant in 1863 by resolution of the majority of the trustees, under a power conferred by the act of incorporation, of failure to attend six consecutive meetings. Eleven years after suit was brought by plaintiff, who claims that he never forfeited his office, inasmuch as he never got notice to appear and defend himself at the seventh meeting, at which the resolution was passed. The case was argued to-day on the merits, before Judge Jones, and the plaintiff has succeeded in having his office recognized. The court took the papers.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL OF OLD SUITS. In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, United States District Attorney Bliss entered nolle prosequi in the cases, pending for various offenses, some of the indictments dating back to 1868.

MR. DISRAELI'S INTENDED MARRIAGE. It is stated that a new wife is about to be added to his residence, Hughenden Manor. There may be some truth in this item of building news, which has served as the foundation for the rest of the story. There is no likelihood of Mr. Disraeli plunging into marriage again. He is within one year of three score and ten, and his health, though his friends talk about his recovery, has been very severely tried.

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IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEAD?

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Says the Boston Advertiser (republican)—It (the letter) has the ring of the true metal. If General Wilson's counsel were followed in the temper and spirit in which it is given the republican party would have no enemy worth a moment's approach. The republican party has no confidence in the future of the republican party, and courageous statement of the steps by which its power and usefulness may be prolonged, is every way worthy of attention. It adds one more to his many claims upon the respect and regard of the country.

The Rochester Democrat (republican), says—"There is danger that the democratic party may come into power in this country," and adds—If one truth is more apparent than another to sagacious political observers it is that the majority of the people are not friendly to the democratic party, and that they are not friendly to the democratic party, and that they are not friendly to the democratic party, and that they are not friendly to the democratic party.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press (republican) avers that Mr. Wilson's course is good, and in regard to the liberal republicans states that in Vermont, "where the party could best spare the liberals, so far as numerical strength is concerned," the republicans have a considerable majority, and that they are not friendly to the democratic party, and that they are not friendly to the democratic party.

The Richmond Whig (democratic) declares that Mr. Wilson "is undertaking a task too heavy for him. He had better give it up. His party is doomed, and with sagacity enough to see it, he ought to look to his arms, saddle his lips, throw away his pen, and fling up his hands in the inevitable fate that awaits him."

The New York Express (democrat) says—Mr. Wilson has given his party wise advice, but the leaders have not wisdom enough to heed it. The Cleveland Herald (republican) agrees with Mr. Wilson, but says that the "problem is how to accomplish the results he desires. Mr. Wilson 'knows his advice will not be heeded, and, therefore, the party must be defeated.'"

The St. Paul Dispatch thinks that "if the republican party is to live it must take the dose Dr. Wilson prescribes." The Richmond Whig (democratic) declares that Mr. Wilson "is undertaking a task too heavy for him. He had better give it up. His party is doomed, and with sagacity enough to see it, he ought to look to his arms, saddle his lips, throw away his pen, and fling up his hands in the inevitable fate that awaits him."

The Bangor Whig (republican) says—With all due respect to our honored Vice President, we feel that it is much easier to point out defects than to avoid them or provide the remedy, and, all most considerate and thoughtful, Mr. Grant and Grant would have proved a stronger team than Grant and Wilson.

The New Orleans Times (democratic) says—"The Vice President of the United States, with a penetration which, even at this late day, will not be denied, is doing his best to do what is possible in defining public sentiment in the South." The Providence Journal (republican) "heartily approves what the Vice President has said on the topics which he mentions, and hopes that his suggestions will have a profound influence in shaping the policy of the Government." THE VICE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY. Henry Wilson's letter, upon the necessity and means for restoring the republican party, attracts the attention that its sincerity and earnestness deserve, that the position and character of the writer challenge, and that the party danger, which he does not exaggerate, stimulates. With all its frankness, however, his letter is open to the criticism of glittering generality and illogical inconsequence.