THE EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNICATION.

Vicar General Quinn's Effort to Merge the Parochial and the Public Schools.

A "GIVE AND TAKE" POLICY.

Singular Difficulty in Getting the Clergy to Explain—The Question as It Seems To Be Now.

The communication received by the Board of Education, having attached the signatures of Vicar General Quinn, the Rev. Father Donnelly, the Rev. Father O'Reilly, the Rev. Father Merrick, S. J., and of some prominent Catholic laymen, which was read at the meeting of the Board on Wednesday last, requesting the appointment of a committee to form part of a joint committee to confer upon the admission of parochial schools under the public school system of the city, has caused not a little speculation and attention, in view of the great apparent change in Catholic sentiment on the education question. The communication was worded very carefully, and was entirely non-committal in its character, not advancing any idea that might give the slightest clew to the Catholic demands which are to be presented. There is, however, enough known of

THE GENERAL CLAIMS

made by Catholics in regard to what they believe to be their rights, to assume that the task before the Board of Education is one of the greatest difficulty and one requiring a discernment upon which may depend the settlement of a long vexed question. The Board of Education has not yet satisfied Vicar General Quinn as to the time of beginning the consideration of the opposing views, nor has the committee which will act for the Catholic side been yet appointed. There is

CONSIDERABLE RETICENCE

shown by the clergymen as to what they are prepared to yield and what they propose to ask to have conceded to them. As the Board of Education has so far merely received the request that a joint committee shall discuss the subject, the Commissioners hesitate to give any opinion, alleging as a reason that the friends of the parochial schools have not yet stated what it is precisely that the Board is asked to consider. The Catholics claim that they own fifty schools, all of which have been run at their own expense and without the assistance of the public money. They have efficient teachers in these schools, whom they wish to retain. They pay taxes for other schools, from which they gain little or no benefit. They say they are entitled to some share of this public money for the support of schools which are educating in a larger degree the children of the humblest classes of citizens. But they insist that they must be permitted to impart religious instruction to the pupils. On the other hand, the Board of Education will not allow any particular denominational teaching in the schools, and they have the advantage in support of their resolution in that the Catholics alone make objection. They also claim that this is an innovation. Here, then, is where

THE POINT FOR SETTLEMENT

comes in; but still, owing to the extraordinary reticence of the friends of the parochial schools, it cannot now be ascertained to what extent they will yield their old views and accept the modified rules of the Board of Education. It is said that the Catholics are willing to do three things:—First, they will not ask for any religious teaching during the established school hours, but they will impart religious instruction either before or after the public school hours; second, they must be permitted to have such teachers as they please, subject to the one condition, that the Board shall have power to examine them as to competency; third, they will give up their school buildings to the custody of the Board of Education, subject to conditions and formulas, to be decided upon by the joint committee. How far these speculations are true cannot be stated, for the reason that the petitioners to the Board decline saying anything definite, though admitting that much, if not all, depends upon the intention of the Board of Education in this regard.

THE VICAR GENERAL WON'T SPEAK.

A HERALD reporter yesterday called on Vicar General Quinn at the pastoral residence in Mulberry street. Having been informed of the object of the visit, the Vicar declined saying anything on the subject further than that it was his intention to put the matter before the Board in a truly political sense, as a matter that came under the head of city politics. What his own plans were he declined to say, as he desired to know before giving expression to his views how the Commissioners of Education felt disposed to treat him. In the settlement of this question it should be remembered that they were all for the time politicians, and that they should be ready to meet each other half way—in other words, to "give and take." He had nothing to say at present that could lead to the formation of an opinion as to how the proposed discussion would terminate, nor did he believe that a judgment could be formed before even the initiative were taken by the Committee of Conference.

SENT TO THE VICAR.

The reporter next visited the Rev. Father Merrick, S. J., pastor of St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, and explained to him the reason why he had called. The reverend father immediately referred the reporter to Vicar General Quinn, who, he said, had the matter in charge and knew most about it. A few more questions convinced the reporter that Father Merrick, if in the Vicar General's confidence, was resolved not to anticipate events nor to give any opinion at all on the subject.

SENT AGAIN TO THE VICAR.

Again the reporter essayed to get at the opinions of some one of the pastors who had signed the communication to the Board of Education, and sought the Rev. Father Donnelly at his residence, No. 383 Ninth avenue. The magnificent schoolhouse which Father Donnelly has erected beside his church was a proud monument in favor of the parochial system in the city, and the HERALD representative felt assured that here at all events he would be sure to learn something of the rather startling proposition which the friends of the parochial schools have been making. Having been ushered into the pastor's study the following interesting conversation ensued:—

REPORTER.—I have called, Father Donnelly, to ask you to give me some information relative to the proposed movement for the merging of the parochial school and the public school systems. You are aware, of course, that your name is attached to the communication?

REV. FATHER DONNELLY.—My friend, you must go to Vicar General Quinn. He knows all about it. I prefer saying nothing just now.

MAKING A MEDITATION.

The HERALD man then began to reflect, and he came to the conclusion to find out, if it were possible, if the Vicar General was really going to do something unusual that was a great secret. So he paid a visit to Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, No. 48 West Twenty-eighth street. Mr. Hoguet received the reporter very courteously, but, better still, never mentioned the name of the Vicar General, which, with recent occurrences in remembrance, was a relief. He then spoke of his opinions in regard to the public and parochial schools, but was unable to form an opinion as to the plan to be proposed in considering in committee the suggested movement. He thought that nothing had yet been matured and that everything depended upon the contingencies that would arise. The friends of the parochial schools intended to endeavor to gain for them all the help and aid they could fairly, and, as they thought, justly; but, of course, the action on their side would be guided altogether by the temper toward them on the part of the School Commissioners. One thing certain, he thought, that the friends of the parochial schools would not yield the point that the children should receive

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION SOME TIME

during the day, either before or after school, but he believed they would be willing at once not to work out of harmony with the prescribed rules of the Board of Education. As to the regulations about the teachers, he seemed to think that there would not be much trouble about that, and as to the parochial school buildings and the claims that would still be deemed as only fair to hold upon them, the question in this respect was one that could not be adjudged. In fact, said Mr. Hoguet, the movement is only in its very inception, and one can scarcely venture to say what shall or shall not be proposed or what yielded on either side. It will, however, be regretable if some definite settlement cannot be reached. Mr. Hoguet then gave his views as to religious teaching in the public schools. The youth of this city were fast verging upon a dangerous ground whereon to travel for a lifetime. It was a most serious mistake not to combine religious with secular education. He believed that proselytism was dangerous to the body politic, no matter by what denomination attempted, and the children of each denomination were entitled, in fair play, to be taught the texts of the religious faith to which they belonged. The Jewish child was as much entitled to this as any other. It was on this principle that Catholics held out for religious instruction in the schools, but if instruction for the different denominations was impracticable in a school then some means ought to be devised by which the children of the public schools should not be allowed to grow up without having the seed sown, when their minds were young and susceptible, for ripe Christian fruit in after life.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

The idea of combining religious instruction with the secular studies in public schools is not altogether a novel one. It has had a practical test in Poughkeepsie and in some towns in Connecticut and elsewhere, where it has been found to work without any of the inconveniences which are generally considered to be at once deterring. The community will watch with interest the labors of the joint committee having this matter in charge here in New York, and no doubt there are thousands of people who will rejoice to see in the amicable understanding of disputed points one of the pleasantest features of tolerance and Christian progress. One thing is evident, that the old cry which attributed to Catholic priests and laymen an unbending hostility to the public schools in this city has lost all its former painful bitterness. In this action of the Vicar General and his associates no plainer proof of admiration for the main working of the system of our schools could be afforded. The communication sent to the Board of Education is conceded to be a generous step toward a unity of sentiment in the fulfilment of one of the most serious of public duties. When the joint committee meets it is understood that the business will be transacted with closed doors.

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD of to-day you administer a severe rebuke to Father Walker for his remarks on the public schools. Several anonymous correspondents also had letters of similar import published in the same issue of your paper. You describe the system of education as free and popular. I differ with you there. No system is free and popular of whose advantages all cannot conscientiously participate. Will you be kind enough to explain whether it is just to compel the Catholics of this city, who are under the expense of educating over 50,000 of their own children in their own poor schools, to be taxed for the support of the public schools? The Catholics have no concern with the public schools. All they desire is that the State should remunerate them for the children they educate, according to the standard for secular education, they having the privilege of giving religious instruction extra. That is the real issue, and yet your correspondents and yourself make no allusion to it. In England those who prefer denominational schools have them, and those who wish secular schools have them. By that arrangement no one is compelled to educate other people's children. When will our civil and religious freedom here come up to that standard? Respectfully, JAMES SHAW.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NO ENEMY TO EDUCATION.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having by this time read the sermon of Father Walker, illiberal and censurable as it may have been, it has also called forth discussion, as such undoubtedly will. But I notice that some of your correspondents have carried the matter to extremes, and made some remarks utterly uncharitable and unjustifiable in their condemnation, not alone of Father Walker, but also of that religion whose teaching he may have, perhaps, misrepresented. The remarks of the "Protestant Boy" are entirely unjust, and seem to be covered over with an unbroken cloud of bigotry intermingled with ignorance and uncharitableness. In my opinion he belongs to that class of people who call the Catholic priests and the Jesuits, those famous champions of liberty and unexcelled teachers of wisdom, nothing but swindlers and political intriguers. If the public schools were condemned so unjustly and unfairly, as they most undoubtedly were, no person should resort to such a debased and unmanly a way of retaliation as to charge the Catholic Church with being the enemy of knowledge and liberty. For all the grand principles of liberty and wisdom are of Catholic origin, and therefore can only be found in that grand old Church. J. F. F.

WHAT A PUBLIC SCHOOL GIRL THINKS.

MARCH 17, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow one of your readers to make a few remarks concerning the sermon of Father Walker, who denounces all Catholics who send their children to the public schools and declares that they are in danger of damnation. Is it wrong to enlighten the minds of the ignorant and render their intellectual capacity more fitting for the positions in society which some of these children may hold? And if so, I say, as thousands of others have said, why do they not build schools for themselves? They continually growl and find fault with our method of teaching, but they have not spunk enough to go ahead and do anything for themselves. In fact, they have to consult the Pope for everything. Who is it that fills our public schools? Why, the greater majority of the pupils are Irish. And who is it that applies for positions in our schools? Irish. A CONSTANT READER.

THE SCHOOLS NOT EXPECTED TO TEACH RELIGION.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The sermon of Father Walker has called forth in your (this day's) paper several letters criticising his remarks, but as none of them come exactly to the point I beg you will allow me to put my "spoke to the wheel." When Baltimore was settled by the Catholics Lord Baltimore proclaimed religious freedom in the New World. To the present time this country has no established Church and persons of all denominations are allowed to worship God as they think proper. The public schools of New York are supported by all parties. Religion cannot be introduced therein, as what would be pleasing to some would be distasteful to others and would overturn the freedom of conscience, which is the standing law of the country. "Young America," aided by two lines of rhyme, explains that the bigoted Catholics desire the Bible to be excluded from the schools. But why does "Young America" enter into such a flowery strain about the Bible? Some parts of it are not believed by the Jews, who compose a large portion of the attendance, and a Protestant Bible, which is a corrupted and inaccurate text, is not desired by the Catholics. The public schools of this city are an ornament to all parties. Leave out religion of all kinds and teach the children the necessary branches of education. When school is over let the parents, pastors, priests and Sunday schools teach the children as much religion as they can digest. Father Walker states that it is urged that many teachers in the schools are Catholics, but that he knows that they are not aware of the corruption that exists therein. This is certainly a broad assertion, and it is not likely that the teachers who spend their time in the schools do not know what happens around them, and, for my part, I, who have attended both the public and Catholic schools, can, without the least hesitation, announce that the morals in the former are as correct as those of the latter. Sectarian schools cannot prosper in a free thinking country. A good method of education is now established and should be maintained, and the attacks of priests, &c., should be treated with silent contempt. Such sermons as last Sunday are distasteful to Catholics of broad views, and give to Protestants the chance of edging in their Bible where it is not desired, and of attacking the Catholic Church and people. Therefore, let us all adopt liberal measures; send your children where you think best, and our advice to Father Walker is to air his ideas about rumshops and pothouse politicians, but to stand in the shade in regard to and not to again broach the subject of public schools. A LIBERAL CATHOLIC.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

QUESTION OF THE RETENTION OF THE LANGUAGE IN THE CURRICULUM—MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

An immense number of our German fellow citizens interested in the teaching of their native language in our public schools and in retaining the present course of study which prescribes it gathered in mass meeting at Cooper Institute last evening to listen to a number of eminent speakers upon the subject, and by their presence and influence manifest the sentiment of the German element of the city upon the subject. The room was beautifully decorated with the flags of America and Germany, while from the walls hung banners bearing the arms of the respective States. The stage also was adorned with the colors of the two nations, while surmounting them were the following mottoes in English and German:—"Education; the Genius of Free Government." "Education; the Key to Civilization." "Education; the Wealth of Nations."

Outside of the entrance on Eighth street a stand had been erected, but the coldness of the weather and the fact that those in attendance were enabled to find a place in the hall prevented its being used. A number of the German societies, the members wearing their badges, were present.

The meeting was called to order by Morris Ellinger, President of the Committee of Arrangements, who, after a few preliminary remarks, nominated Mr. W. Wallach as chairman of the meeting, which was unanimously adopted. On assuming the chair Mr. Wallach said:—

We have met here to night not for political purposes, not for empty ostentation, but for the purpose of expressing our disapproval of the attempt made in the Board of Education of our city to exclude the German language as a regular course of study in our public schools. That this is a matter of great importance and of the deepest interest to many of our citizens will be amply proved by our meeting. The gentlemen who will address you to night will refute the feeble arguments which have been made in favor of this measure, and will expose the prejudices which are hidden behind them.

After some further remarks by Mr. Wallach a long list of vice presidents and secretaries was read by the Secretary and accepted by the meeting.

MR. CLARK BELL

was then introduced by the Chairman. After expressing his pleasure at being permitted to address them he said:—An assault has been made upon the common school system, which, if not met, may result most disastrously. He had attempted to find some good reason for banishing German from the schools. It would be one step toward striking down what we have secured with so much trouble. It had been successfully placed upon the curriculum of studies and how any one could desire now to remove it passed his comprehension. Its tendency would be to lower the standard of the schools of the city, which now compare favorably with any in the nation. He showed the value of the language, in this day, to the professional and commercial man and in acquiring a knowledge of English, which is not an original language, and a correct understanding of which cannot be attained without a study of those from which it is derived. He thought the American born citizens were more interested in this question than the Germans, as the latter could teach the language to their children at home, while the former had to depend entirely on the schools. No one is harmed because the standard of education is made high in this great metropolitan city. He alluded to the statement which had been made that the opening of German literature to the young of the country would prove demoralizing on account of the writings of free thinkers in that tongue, and said infidelity was peculiar to no language, and it constituted no valid objection to the French, German or any other language that it had been used by that class of men. He thought that the trouble lay in the indifference felt by the great body of the people on this subject, which this meeting would do much to remedy. He read from the report of the Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland showing that the children studying a foreign language made as great advancement in their ordinary studies as did others. He then referred to a recent attack on the public schools made by a clergyman in the city and read an extract from the report of the sermon published in the HERALD of Monday last commencing, "Woe to those parents who send their children to the public schools," as illustrating the feeling entertained by a class concerning them. He also read an extract from an editorial in the HERALD of the same date in opposition to the ideas advanced by the clergyman, which was received with rapturous applause. Mr. Bell concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the public schools as the basis of our liberties.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read by the Secretary and adopted with enthusiasm:—

Whereas instruction in a foreign language, side by side with the mother tongue, is held by pedagogical authorities as a most valuable auxiliary in the mental training of the youthful mind, and a better knowledge of the vernacular is conveyed by the comparison afforded of the grammatical forms and functions of two languages; and whereas the German language possesses all the educational elements required for the purpose, a fact officially recognized by the reports of the Superintendent of the Public Schools in this city as well as the school authorities of other cities where the German language has been introduced as a branch of public instruction; and whereas German language is the natural idiom of a large portion of the population of the United States of America and of the citizens of this metropolis, thus offering such additional practical advantages as would best recommend that language for adoption as a regular branch of instruction in our public schools; and whereas experience has shown that the instruction of German in the public schools has drawn a large number of children of German-American parents to our schools who otherwise would have sought this instruction in private educational establishments whereby the difficulties of a thorough English training of the rising generation of German parentage, and the education of the growing generation homogeneous in language, national feeling and American patriotism, would be greatly enhanced; and whereas a previous Board of Education, recognizing the full strength of these considerations, made such alteration in the laws governing instruction in the public schools in this city as to establish the instruction in the German language as a regular subject of study wherever the public demand called for it; therefore be it

Resolved, That the citizens of this city, in mass meeting assembled, irrespective of political division, cannot but view with alarm the endeavors of certain members of the present Board of Education to overthrow the established curriculum by excluding from the course of study the instruction in the German language.

Resolved, That we, as citizens and taxpayers, most solemnly protest against any measure looking to the exclusion or curtailment of instruction in German in such of our schools where this study has already been established as a regular branch of instruction.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the report of the Committee on the Course of Studies of the past year, now pending before that Board of Education, being fully convinced that rules and regulations recommended in said report are an improvement upon the former course, warranted and borne out by actual experience and careful observation in this city and elsewhere.

Resolved, That we consider all attempts, on the plea of economy, of reducing our well developed public school system from its present standard to one of mere elementary schools, by excluding from the curriculum not only linguistic studies, but such other branches as have a refining influence upon the youthful mind, commonly called "ornamental," as ill conceived and unworthy of the spirit of the age, of the land and the city we live in.

Resolved, That the institutions of this country are based upon a thorough and liberal education of all citizens, that our public schools, in order to accomplish their mission fully, should and must afford such instruction as would satisfy the reasonable demands of all citizens, furnishing to children of poor parents like opportunity with those of the rich, those of parents to the manor born with those of adoption.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented by a committee to be named by the chairman of this meeting to the President of the Board of Education as the expression of the sense of this mass meeting.

The Hon. Edward Salomon was then presented to the audience, and read the following

LETTER FROM BAYARD TAYLOR.

31 WEST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, March 17, 1875.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER and others:—

GENTLEMEN:—I regret exceedingly that my lecture engagements this week will place me in Vermont instead of this city to-morrow evening. I should otherwise have accepted your invitation to be present at the meeting in the Cooper Institute as one accepts an agreeable duty. No single element of education seems to me more important than the acquisition of at least one other than the mother tongue. It seems to arouse and develop the intellectual nature of a child as nothing else can. So far as my observation extends, and chiefly from what I have learned during a recent lecturing tour in the Western States, I am satisfied that the study of German in those schools where it has been introduced for three or four years has fully justified itself by its results. The best scholars in German, so far from being behindhand in their English studies, are almost invariably in advance.

In Germany the Bürger Schulen have introduced the study of the English language with the most excellent results, and our graded schools occupy just about the same place in our educational system. We must always remember that our system, however it may be technically or in respect to organization inferior to that of Germany, possess far higher aims and possibilities.

As I am on the point of leaving the city I have no time to give the detailed expression of my sympathy with your movement; but I trust that the other speakers who will be present will render this unnecessary.

In haste, very respectfully, BAYARD TAYLOR.

Mr. Salomon then addressed the audience at great length in German, strongly advocating the retention of the language in the schools, referring to the large German population and the amount contributed by them to the support of the schools, and in which they desired their children to be instructed in the language of the Fatherland, which the expatriated German never forgets, and back upon which he looks with the most ardent affection and connected with the tongue of which is associated everything dearest to his heart.

Dr. Felix Adler and Mr. Charles Goepp then addressed the meeting in German, and an adjournment followed at a late hour.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.

The reception given to Mme. Ristori, in "Queen Elizabeth," last evening, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, was indeed a most gratifying one—to the mere looker-on in Venice—that the famous tragedienne's former triumphs on the same boards had been remembered, and that the remembrance was all-powerful to gather together last night's enthusiastic audience. To Mme. Ristori herself last evening's triumph was only another assurance of the all-pervading influence of her genius, and more particularly would it be so if she knew how hard a thing it is to move a Brooklyn audience to enthusiasm. There was no stint of it, however, last evening. In every scene, in every portrayal of the stage of life, from vigorous youth to the decrepitude of age, there was something in the acting, the tone, the movement of the Queen, that held the audience in a sort of painful restraint that they were only glad to break at times with loud expressions of delight. In the fourth act the feelings of the audience were centred in the double denouement which history relates of the love, the anger and the despair of the Queen when her favorite Essex dies by her order, all the attending circumstances of which Mme. Ristori rendered with thrilling effect. At the close of the death scene the curtain fell, a deep silence pervading the audience, but in a moment the whole house broke out into a burst of applause, which brought Mme. Ristori before the curtain to bow her acknowledgment for as hearty an ovation as she could have desired, and such as Brooklyn very rarely gives.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The last eight nights of the "Shaughraun" are announced.

Herrman, the prestidigitateur, is meeting with good success at Niblo's.

Lawrence Barrett, the eminent tragedian, appears to-night at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre on the occasion of his benefit.

Mlle. Minelli will receive a benefit to-night at the Park Theatre. "Giroflé-Giroflá" will be withdrawn after to-morrow night. It has had a successful run of fifty nights—a success in *opéra bouffe* without precedent in this country.

Frank Mayo takes up his quarters on Monday night at the Park, and the admirers of the pure American drama will have an opportunity of enjoying "Davy Crockett"—a play that is sound to grow in the estimation of the public.

CONNECTICUT.

Significance of the Campaign in the State.

The Effort to Bury the Third Term.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S CANVASS

Judge Hoar as Republican Rope Walker.

HARTFORD, March 18, 1875.

The approaching election in this State has a peculiar interest both in its republican and its democratic aspects. A victory for the former will be a triumph of the administration, while the success of the latter will prove conclusively that Grant's administration is repudiated by the country. In this respect Connecticut differs completely from New Hampshire. The republicans of the old Granite State cut loose from all that was obnoxious in General Grant's policy, and, repudiating the third term and all its concomitants, won the battle independently of the administration. That victory was as much a rebuke to the White House as to the shortcomings of the democracy. Here the machine is entirely in the hands of the administration leaders. The republican candidate for Governor was selected because of his acceptability in administration circles, and even General Hawley, bold and independent as he is universally admitted to be, is compelled to play second fiddle to Grant. In consequence, what would otherwise be a mere local contest, without significance, is lifted into national importance, and the preliminary battle of 1876 is being fought in the six counties of this Commonwealth. Both parties are alive to this issue in the canvass, and everybody recognizes the fact that the care with which the third term was excluded from the republican platform has resulted in making General Grant's desires in that direction and the indorsement or condemnation of his Southern policy the only real questions in the campaign.

THE RIVAL TICKETS.

In the nomination of the State ticket the work of the democratic convention was comparatively easy. Personally Governor Ingersoll is a man of the highest character. As the Executive of the State he has given universal satisfaction. These things were sufficient in themselves to secure his renomination, but in addition to these his magnificent majority of 1,800 last year made it imperative. At that time his competitor was not loaded down with the dead weight which the republican candidate is now compelled to carry. The Louisiana usurpation had not yet disgusted the country and the Presidential election of next year was still too far distant to have any direct bearing upon the canvass. It was apparent, however, after the votes were counted, that Governor Ingersoll had diverted a very important element of strength from the republican party, and these gains on the one hand and losses on the other were directly traceable to dissatisfaction with the national administration. The wisest thing for the democracy to do under the circumstances was to renominate its entire ticket, and this was done as follows:—

For Governor—Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven.
For Lieutenant Governor—George G. Sill, of Hartford.
For Secretary of State—Marvin H. Sanger, of Canterbury.
For Treasurer—William E. Raymond, of New Canaan.
For Comptroller—Alfred R. Goodrich, of Vernon.

When the republican convention met it put in nomination a ticket that was in its way a surprise. It was as follows:—

For Governor—James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich.
For Lieutenant Governor—Charles L. English, of New Haven.
For Secretary of State—Augustus H. Fenn, of Plymouth.
For Treasurer—Owen B. Arnold, of Meriden.
For Comptroller—Robert B. Cranford, of Norwalk.

Personally, both tickets are composed of strong men, and the canvass is thus divested of all bitterness except of a strictly partisan character. The two candidates for Governor were nominated purely for political reasons. What these were in the case of Governor Ingersoll I have already explained, and it will be found that Mr. Greene's nomination sprung from causes equally definite. The latter is a manufacturer and a man of character and standing, who, previous to the present campaign, took no very active or prominent part in political affairs. Under ordinary circumstances he would not have been thought of as the republican standard-bearer. This want of political activity in times past made him acceptable to the administration at Washington, at the same time that no objection could be urged against him by republicans who would have refused to support a more pronounced advocate of General Grant's policy and aspirations. As a matter of course, a candidate of this kind, personally strong and politically weak, could not have been nominated except as the result of a bargain between the two republican factions. The bargain involved silence on the one hand and material aid and support on the other—that is, silence as regards the third term, with something more than a mere passive indorsement of the administration in return for promises of patronage and such other influences as could be brought to bear upon the elections. In cementing this agreement a caucus excluded resolutions condemning the policy of General Grant toward Louisiana from the Convention, and the party was put in line with the administration. It was upon this basis that the republican nominations for Congress in each of the four districts were necessarily made, and so General Hawley and the others enter the canvass with a stone tied around their necks, which keeps them below the surface of the administration wave. All the nominations for Congress, both democratic and republican, are completed, the candidates being as follows:—

Dist.	*Democratic.*	*Republican.*
1	George M. Landers	Joseph R. Hawley.
2	James Phelps	Stephen W. Kellogg.
3	Lafayette S. Foster	H. H. Starkweather.
4	Wm. H. Barnum	Dr. Robert Hubbard.

Of the democratic candidates Mr. Landers is a manufacturer, of New Britain, of whom even his political opponents speak so well that Judge Gilman, of this city, in the Republican County Convention on Tuesday, in eulogizing General Hawley, went out of his way to declare his regard and esteem for the democratic nominee. Judge Phelps, of the Second district, is a Justice of the Supreme Court, and George Foster, of the Third, will be remembered as an uncompromising republican in the United States Senate when it required some courage to uphold republican principles. Each of these men opposed the republican representative in the last Congress, and Mr. Barnum, the democratic candidate in the Fourth district, was also a member of that unfortunate body. Dr. Hubbard, who is Mr. Barnum's opponent, is a respectable citizen of Bridgeport. It will thus be seen that in the Congressional districts, as in the State at large, both parties enter the canvass with strong candidates, if not upon closely defined issues.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S CANVASS.

Out of all this preparation for the campaign the most interesting feature so far has been General Hawley's canvass. He is the only republican candidate for Congress to whom the administration collar must prove bitterly galling. Dr. Hubbard, if he is so minded, can fight Barnum on Barnum's own record and avoid saying anything about General Grant, since, as a new man, he is not firmly bound by party ties. Kellogg and Starkweather can feel easy enough, whatever the political conditions which surround them. But Hawley is a man of independent instincts and temperament. His neighbors say that it is not in his nature to like Grant either personally or politically. He is, however, heartily in sympathy with the traditions of the republican party, and, moreover, he desires to get back to Congress. His trouble is that he cannot follow his instincts and at the same time minister to his ambition. If he would save himself he must at least give Grant a tacit support, for the bargain entered into at the State Convention has left the party at the mercy of the administration. This is the real explanation of his speech at the opening of his canvass, in which he tried to make his constituency believe that the third term aspirations of the President were only a HERALD sensation. People knew better, and it was not long until General Hawley discovered that they were laughing at what they considered a silly effort at hoodwinking them. Here was a dilemma for a man even of his undoubted courage. He could not recede from the position he had first assumed, and yet he dared not declare that he would resist any attempt of his Excellency to obtain the Presidential office for another term. In most of his subsequent speeches he has omitted all allusion to the third term, but he began to ignore it too late, for his enemies say that if he did not believe it was a reality there was no necessity for his gingerly treatment of the subject in the beginning. To add to his confusion the democrats are asking one or two very annoying questions. One of these is whether he would vote for Grant in the next Congress if the Presidential election should be thrown into the House of Representatives. This question was first put to him by the Hartford *Times*, and he answered it in his Hartford speech by evading it and then telling a story. He first said it was not possible that U. S. Grant would be a candidate in 1876, and added that as Congress votes by States and twenty out of the thirty-seven States are democratic, the member of Congress from this district, if he votes against the democratic candidate, could only vote for a candidate who could not be elected. This he illustrated by the old story of the servant girl who was found by her mistress sitting by the oven looking at the hot coals and weeping. When her mistress asked her what she was crying for she said she was thinking if she should get married some day and should have a baby and the baby should get into that oven and be burned to death, how she should feel. "So the question is this," said General Hawley, "whether I would cast a useless vote in an improbable contingency (or a candidate in an impossible emergency." But General Hawley knew that the question that was really asked was whether he was opposed to Grant for a third term, and the people know that this was the question he failed to answer. How he could answer it so as to pluck the flower safely from the nettle danger was, if at all, by the method he adopted. Had he followed his instincts he would have said that he would not have Grant for President again under any circumstances or conditions. This, however, would have cost him whatever support the administration may give him. At any rate, it was desirable to avoid Grant's hostility, especially as the Postmaster General could scarcely be expected to shed many tears over his defeat. Had he answered more favorably toward Grant it would have cost him many republican votes, and these he cannot afford to lose. As it is his election is extremely doubtful, though just now both his friends and his enemies are equally sanguine. One thing is certain, however, and that is that if he is beaten he will owe his defeat to the unpopularity of the administration, while his success can only be in spite of the dislike of Grant and his policy. These things make a very active canvass on General Hawley's part a necessity. He is now speaking every night in the neighboring villages, and it is probable he will continue to do so until the battle is lost or won.

THE CANVASS IN THE STATE.

The canvass in the State has not yet begun, but it promises to be very active on both sides. At first glance the democracy seems apathetic, but I am assured they are only pursuing the policy adopted at the battle of Bunker Hill—reserving their fire until they can look into the enemy's eyes. So far they have made no public demonstration whatever except to nominate their candidates. They are carefully estimating their strength, however, and within a few days they expect to know every vote they can certainly poll. During the ten days previous to the election they will make a number of public demonstrations, and arrangements are now in progress looking to that end. Some of the leading democrats in Congress are expected to come here and make things lively, while the natives will do all they can in keeping up the noise. The republicans are to begin earlier and will crow louder, if possible, than the democrats. The leaders feel that the party must be aroused if the State is to be carried this year. It is this that induced General Hawley to enter so early upon his canvass. It is this also that induces the candidates and the leading men in other parts of the State to enter as soon as possible upon the active work of the campaign. In another week the republican canvass will have begun in earnest. Indeed, properly speaking, it begins to-night; for to-night Judge Hoar is to speak in New Haven, and in this city on the evening following. He is the first of the distinguished speakers from other States who are to be brought to Connecticut, and his coming has a point to it that must not be overlooked. The eminent respectability of "the Judge" and of the speakers who are to follow him is expected to have its weight with that part of the community who have earned for this State the name of "the land of steady habits." This appeal of respectability to respectability has greater significance than at first appears. It was from this class that Governor Ingersoll drew his large majority last year. In this city alone the democratic majority was swelled 500 votes above the democratic estimate by the change in party allegiance of this class of republicans. Many of them voted open tickets to emphasize their rebuke of the national administration. Few of them have shown a disposition to return to the party fold, while it is plain to everybody that there cannot be a republican triumph unless a successful effort is made to win them back. Men like Chandler and Carpenter, even such men as Cameron and Morton, would only render the defeat of the republicans a certainty if they should open their mouths in this canvass. But the people will hear Judge Hoar with patience, even if they do not accept his conclusions and refuse to be converted by him. His coming has also another significant feature. He is not a blind follower of the administration, and consequently his appeals are likely to be more effective than if it was thought he could be induced to minister to Grant's ambition. Blaine and Wilson may also be induced to come here in pursuance of the same line of policy—the policy of saving the republican party at the expense of the virtual endorsement of the administration.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

As a matter of course, it is too early to predict with any degree of certainty the result of the election, which does not take place till the 5th of April. Both parties profess to be confident—the democrats even sanguine. It must be confessed, however, that neither side has any just grounds upon which to base its conclusions. The State is always a close one. The majorities are very near the line of victory whoever wins. The public pulse in this State is generally hard to feel, and as yet it has not been felt at all. Both sides will enter the canvass with elements of weakness as well as elements of strength. The indorsement of the administration in the republican platform must almost inevitably cost the party many votes—how many it will be impossible to tell until we know the effect of the missionary labors of Judge Hoar and men of that stamp. The cowardly way in which the third term issue is met will also work hurt to the party unless General Hawley succeeds in making the people believe it was "only a sensation" got up by the HERALD "to bother the republican party." In this he is not succeeding to his own satisfaction or that of the faithful. The democrats, on the other hand, have their own little troubles. The election of Mr. Eaton to the United States Senate has not been satisfactory to the men they are so anxious to keep and the republicans to regain. Then, too, there is the absence of any well defined policy upon which the party is to act, and so we are to have a contest in which both parties will be on the defensive. Charges of sympathy with Grant's third term aspirations are answered by counter-charges of sympathy with the beaten Confederate leaders. Until party lines are more clearly defined, and party organization takes a more visible and outward form, it will be hazardous to express any opinion as to the result. But one thing is certain, and that is, as matters stand to-day, the State is democratic. The questions that remain are whether Judge Hoar had the speakers to come after him shall be able to recapture the anti-Grant republicans and the extent and efficacy of the aid promised to the party as the price of the indorsement of the administration. The democrats declare that aside from the influences which Mr. Jewell can exert upon the result by means of official patronage it is the purpose of the republicans to buy votes outright on election day. In a State so small and so evenly balanced this species of corruption is only too apt to be applied, and the necessity of success at whatever cost is apparent to the anti-Grant as well as to the Grant republicans. Blaine and his friends do not want to defer success in Connecticut until next year, notwithstanding the administration has stolen a march upon them and will claim all the prestige of victory. Another fortnight will be required for the skies to clear, but until the election the republicans will act upon the hypothesis that they can only succeed by the most determined and persistent effort.

JUDGE HOAR AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, March 18, 1875.

The republican canvass in this State began today with a speech this evening by Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, at the Music Hall, in this city. Judge Hoar's speech showed in every respect the wisdom of his selection to lead the canvass in Connecticut. It was at once frank, able, temperate, apologetic and explanatory, giving the President no support in his third term aspirations, by carefully avoiding all reference to the subject, and yet sustaining his acts in regard to Louisiana in a way that should not damage the party. The peculiar thing to be done in this State is to indorse the administration without committing the party; and this was the task committed to Judge Hoar. At the outset he seemed to lead only in the beaten track, and the ingenuity of his address was not apparent. He began by declaring that the question to be decided at the coming election was whether Connecticut was to remain a part of New England, with the traditions common to New England, or to become a suburb of New York, subject to the dominion of Tammany Hall. With this preliminary introduction, he paid his respects to Judge Phelps and Judge Foster, of the Supreme Court, gently rebuking them for not resigning their offices before coming democratic candidates for Congress. Then he revived some memories, giving the Concord centenary celebration a little puff as he proceeded, and he also indulged in a few words of pride and praise of the heroes of the late war. This brought him to the main subject of his address—the necessity of according civil rights to the colored men, and the condition of the South, especially of Arkansas and Louisiana. His treatment of these troublesome questions was unique. After premising that all rules had been violated in these States, and that the question in either State was incapable of an absolutely just solution, he boldly took the dilemma by both horns and held on to them. It was, he said, his individual opinion that Brooks was elected in Arkansas, but he thought the policy of Congress, in rejecting the association of the administration, a wise one. This prepared him for his still more difficult feat of straddling both sides of the Louisiana question, and enabled him to carry the sympathies of his audience with him when he attempted it. Kellogg he ingeniously characterized both as the acting Governor, and as the man who got in. To this he added history of the democratic legislation in the State previous to 1868 and an ingenious narration of the outrages since reported. This enabled him to retain the sympathy he had excited at the outset, and put everybody in a forgiving spirit by the time he was ready to admit that the interference of the military with the Legislature was not legal. Judge Hoar's ingenuity did not stop here, however, for he had to argue against Sheridan and De Trobriand and everybody else; and so, to reduce the grade of the defence, he previously persuaded his audience that only a slight mistake had been committed, and that, too, for the preservation of order and to prevent a repetition of the schemes of September. Over the whole he threw the glamour of political fairness and sincerity, and started the campaign by infusing an air of self-satisfaction in their party achievements which so many of the republicans in this State seriously lack. Grant was headed as an appendage of the party and an appendage liable to be mistaken, but willing to be set right.

Judge Hoar was followed by ex-Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, and one or two other spekers; but his own speech was the feature of the meeting, and his ingenious treatment of the issues involved fully justified his selection as the first speaker to arouse the listlessness of the republicans of the State and to bring back the recalcitrant members into the fold.

If such speeches as that which he delivered tonight are not able to turn the tide back again it is impossible to conceive anything which can be done in this State to dispossess the democracy.

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