

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 99

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BYRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, West Twenty-third street, near Ninth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

GREENWICH THEATRE, Fourth street.—DIDDO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 236 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.—SPRING EXHIBITION. Open day and evening.

ROMAN HIPPODROME, Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—VISIONS OF THE HORSES, at 8 P. M. and 5 P. M.; Menagerie open at 1 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

BOVEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG RONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway.—DATTY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:50 P. M. Mr. May.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—ARMED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Ripston.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA—L'OMBERA, at 8 P. M. Brentnall, Miss Randall.

TIVOLI THEATRE, High street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROMANCE OF A RICH YOUNG MAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Montague.

COLONNET, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy and warmer.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold advanced to 115. Stocks were higher, with a good demand for investment securities. Money was easy on call at four per cent. Foreign exchange was firm.

AS AN ENCOURAGEMENT to the Spanish soldiers in Cuba they are in future to be paid in gold. The Cuban discount must, however, still be taken in lead.

THE DECREE suspending the payment of interest on the public debt in Uruguay is officially announced as only applying to the internal debt. It is the first step toward redemption.

MEXICO.—The Indians and the Church party in Mexico are inclined to disturb the peace. It is feared that the events of Acapulco may be imitated in other districts. The government is resolved to maintain order—a feat by no means easy among the turbulent elements of the Mexican Republic.

THE MEXICO TROUBLES.—The mine owners of Pennsylvania have been busily engaged for some time manufacturing sympathy by the aid of exaggerated reports of outrages by their workmen. Owing to the exaggerated reports from the mining districts the militia have been called out by the Governor. They find, however, no disposition on the part of the miners to violate the law. Let us hope this condition will be preserved.

CUBA.—Captain General Valmaseda has gone to the Cinco Villas district in order to direct the operations against the insurgents. He will find it harder work than in his former campaigns to cope with the Cuban forces. He is, however, a vigorous commander, and he will "push things" as hard as possible. If Gomez can hold his own against Valmaseda Spain's chances of keeping Cuba are very small.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS concluded several contracts yesterday, on the ground that it was not possible for the contractors to do the work for the amount of their bids, as they were below the estimates of the engineers. This must be understood as a precaution against the extra allowances which have heretofore been so common. Some of the worst frauds have crept in by bids so low as to secure the jobs, made with an expectation of fuller pay, which usually turn out to be extravagant. We trust this old trick is "played out."

The Democratic "Happy Family"—New York City and State.

Wickham does not love Green; Green does not love Kelly; Kelly does not love Lord; Lord does not love Tilden; Tilden does not love Fitz John Porter; Speaker McGuire does not love "the black horse cavalry;" the black horse cavalry kick out of the party traces; and, in one word, there is no love lost between any of the democratic leaders or any of the personal factions that compose their followers. In the great democratic jubilation over Mr. Tilden's election, held at the Manhattan Club last fall, the Governor-elect expressed the opinion that a healthy and useful political party must consist of honest men who think alike on public questions, and for this translation of a trite Latin phrase he was praised by his admirers in the democratic press. But the Governor was painting a fancy piece; or, at any rate, the New York democracy did not sit for the portrait, unless the gubernatorial artist took the transient mood of the moment for the true lineaments of the party. There was never an agglomeration of politicians who were so far from "thinking the same things concerning the Republic" as the democracy of this city and State at present. The discord reaches up to very high quarters, as a comparison of two recent incidents will illustrate. Chief Justice Church one day last week permitted a newspaper reporter to interview him, and in the closing part of the interview the Judge expressed a most contemptuous opinion of Francis C. Barlow, late Attorney General. This interview could not have escaped the notice of Governor Tilden, as it was printed conspicuously in the journal which he has selected for his organ in the canal controversy. But in spite of Judge Church's denunciation Mr. Tilden selected this same Francis C. Barlow as a member of the Commission of Investigation, and was prevented from appointing him only by learning that he would not be confirmed by the Senate. Governor Tilden and Judge Church are the two highest dignitaries of the State, both democrats, and both suspected of a willingness to accept the democratic nomination for the Presidency. With McGuire against Tilden and Tilden snubbing Church, the highest legislative, executive and judicial functionaries of the State at loggerheads, and open war between the two highest functionaries of the city, we have a curious illustration of the maxim put forth by Mr. Tilden at the Manhattan Club, that a healthy political party must be made up of honest men who think alike on public questions.

This unseemly strife has grown up since the meeting of the Legislature, and chiefly in connection with our city affairs. These sons of peace have been unable "to think the same things" on the great question of home rule, which made such a figure in their platform and canvas. The State and city democracy were harmonious enough so long as they were soliciting votes, but when the time came for a fulfillment of pledges home rule was found to be a bone of contention and not a bond of union. Mayor Wickham wanted to make certain removals in the interest of home rule, and Governor Tilden gave him the cold shoulder, which led to an unseemly epistolary war between these freshly elected democratic chiefs. Pending this deadlock the Costigan bill was introduced in the Assembly, the squad of black horse cavalry (so nicknamed because Governor Tilden takes his sittings on a superb steed of that color) opposing it, and Speaker McGuire coming down upon the floor and delivering a violent philippic against the Governor. The Costigan bill, however, passed the democratic Assembly and was supported by every democratic Senator present when the vote was taken. In this discussion Governor Tilden and the black horse cavalry stood on one side and nearly all the democratic members of the Legislature on the other. In the view of impartial spectators these divisions have proceeded as far as they can go with safety to the party.

And now there comes another element of disturbance, more threatening than any of the others, unless the Governor side with the democratic majority in the Legislature and bring the black horse cavalry into line with the party. The Green-Husted manoeuvre for a radical change of the city charter, which would transfer the best part of the Mayor's powers to the Comptroller, and the dexterous trick by which it was started on its way through the Assembly, will disrupt the party unless the Governor washes his hands of it. He has already declared that he had no knowledge of it until after it was sprung upon the Assembly. We believe him on his word, and, if he had not given his word, we should think it incredible that he had any complicity in such a stratagem. But the democratic members who supported it were doubtless led to believe that they would please the Governor. The schemers who practised upon them were able to make out a plausible case. Most of the same men had voted against the Costigan bill with the supposed approbation of the Governor, who had given many evidences of his determination to save Mr. Green. As this Husted bill or Miller bill was in the interest of Green they were persuaded to think they would please the Governor by voting for it. He ought now to disabuse them. If he is opposed to this brazen scheme, as he must be; if he sees, as he must see, that it would disrupt and destroy the party should it become a law, it is not quite enough for him to say that he was not consulted and had no hand in it. He must express unequivocal disapprobation, or his enemies will believe, or, at least, charge, that he secretly connives at it. Nothing will be easier than for them to say that it is only a further step in his friendship for Green. That class of people who are ready to impute concealed motives will point out the great increase of his power which would result from lodging the city patronage in the hands of a personal dependant, who would use it to promote his interests. If the Governor has no such motives he should not expose himself to such imputations. He has only to intimate to the democrats who voted for this bill that he wants it defeated, and they will, one and all, oppose it in its further stages. If the so-called black horse cavalry continue to support it a plausible handle will be given to the Governor's enemies. Let him openly say that he deprecates its passage and it will be dead from that moment.

All this internal trouble and these democratic dissensions have come of Governor Tilden's purpose to protect Comptroller Green, and for this successful persistency Mayor Wickham is in great part responsible. The Mayor has played his cards badly. Had he followed the good advice of the HERALD and made the removal of Green one of his earliest official acts he would have succeeded. Public opinion was ripe for it; it was expected of him as a necessary consequence of the attacks on Green in his Message; the great popularity which Mayor Vance won during his brief period by his removals created a current in which it would have been easy to sail. Mayor Wickham missed a golden opportunity. Governor Tilden persuaded him to postpone Green's removal for a few weeks and he weakly yielded. Had it been done then it would have embarrassed the Governor beyond measure. He could not have resisted without infinite danger to his popularity. The people would have applauded the boldness of the Mayor and new force would have been given to the tide which was then running so strongly against the Comptroller. Moreover, the Governor would have seen that he had an officer of unquailing vigor to deal with and not a man "letting I dare not wait upon I would." The moral effect of prompt action would have been immense. But by a policy of halting procrastination Mayor Wickham gave the Governor time to strengthen himself and the Comptroller time to intrigue until they gradually became masters of the situation, and Green, changing from the defensive, has the audacity to take the offensive against the Mayor and "carry the war into Africa." It is a great mistake for a public officer, when the path of duty lies plain before him, not to pursue it at once. In politics, as in war, it is expedient to attack the enemy as soon as you meet him, and not allow him to strengthen his position and bring up his reinforcements. Mayor Wickham, against much good advice, pursued a different path, and the Comptroller, who trembled for his head in January, has now become the attacking party. We are confident the Governor will not join Green in his offensive operations, for he cannot wish to split the democratic party and give the next State election to the republicans.

The Misgovernment in the South.

We print this morning the first of a series of letters on the condition of the Southern States from Mr. Nordhoff, well and favorably known as an accurate and trustworthy observer and the author of some admirable books of travel. The condition of the South is of vital importance to the North, and is at last generally felt to be so. We cannot attain a sound or lasting prosperity while a great part of the Union suffers, from whatever cause. For a long time it has been the fashion to assert that the Southern disease was curable only by bayonets; but it begins to be suspected at last that the bayonet is not a good medicine, that Force bills are not curative agents, and that, as Speaker Blaine wisely said in Washington, it is not the disease but the doctors that we ought to examine, and that it is not the illness but the medicine that does the harm. Mr. Nordhoff's account of the plundering of Arkansas is certainly astounding. It is impossible, and we hope always will be so, that any part of the American people should rest contentedly under the rule of public plunderers so bold and so merciless as these in Arkansas appear to have been. The public has here a statement of facts not generally known before, which put even the acts of the Tweed Ring in the shade. It is not a pleasant thing to remember that the President's power was put forth energetically to sustain the men who were engaged in this act of spoliation. It will be seen that in his next letter our correspondent promises to show by what means these men preserved their ascendancy during six long years. The country needs to know the truth about the South, and we have instructed our correspondent to tell it fearlessly. If anywhere in the South there is lawlessness, violence, interference with the rights of black men or white, he is instructed to point it out. If anywhere, as in Arkansas, bad men have misgoverned, robbed and oppressed, we demand to know that. It is not to be tolerated that anywhere in the country, citizens, white or black, shall be deprived of their just rights. The Southern people should know that the North wants only justice; but it will have that at all hazards. It is the duty of all Southern men, their most important duty, to put down with a stern hand, and by all lawful means, every attempt at oppression or injustice and to maintain the peace in their States. If they cannot or will not do that, then the North will require that the federal power shall do it for them. On the other hand, we assure them that now, far more than ever before, the eyes of the North are fixed on the abuses practised in Southern States by the agents of reconstruction, and nothing is more certain than that the North will insist hereafter that these abuses shall be remedied, that plunderers shall not have the support or countenance of the federal power, and that maladministration, so far as the federal agents are concerned, shall cease. But all must be done in a peaceable manner. We must adhere to lawful methods. Violence and lawlessness cannot be tolerated, even to remedy the gravest abuses. The peaceable and orderly attitude of New Orleans, under the acts of last winter, did more to make the people of the North feel kindly toward the South and to direct their attention to the abuses in the Southern States than anything that has happened since 1861. We urge earnestly upon all Southern citizens their solemn duty to preserve the peace, and to prove to the nation, by patience under abuses and maladministration, by preserving order and restraining and putting down violence, that they are, as we believe them to be, capable of self-government, and fit to be trusted with its grave duties.

A Picture of the Day.

If some Hogarth were sketching society in the nineteenth century he might find many suggestive pictures in the developments of the Brooklyn clergyman. Here is one:—"The most distinguished clergyman of the age, one of the foremost living Americans, in great distress of mind, visits a tradesman's shop, a warehouse of the grocery trade, devoted to the sale of hams, sugars, beans and so on. He sits down, in great distress of mind, until the salesman comes in. The salesman is in a bad humor; he will not speak to the great clergyman, but goes about his business, brushing the cheese, assorting the hams and so on, we suppose. The great clergyman waits. The salesman finally stalks to the door to go out. The great clergyman pursues him, forces himself upon the shopkeeper, insists upon knowing the cause of this extraordinary coldness. The groceryman denounces him for his selfishness, in forgetting a poor young man, with a noble name, who is struggling to rise in Brooklyn, and for his manifold shortcomings in not restoring the aforesaid young man to the editorship of a moral newspaper. After this the groceryman goes back to his hams. The great clergyman returns to his study and writes one of the most extraordinary letters in English literature. All this we find recorded in the evidence of Henry Ward Beecher as to what took place between himself and Francis D. Moulton, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher being at that time one of the foremost writers and orators of the age, while Francis D. Moulton was a young man who dealt in groceries and wares of that description. We certainly think that Hogarth never had a more suggestive subject for a picture than this.

SPAIN.—Fifteen thousand Spanish troops are to be sent to Cuba. This looks like a serious effort to crush the insurrection, and the truth is that unless something is done to put an end to the insurgent raids on the plantations the island will not long be worth fighting for. The government of the young Alfonso promises to be vigorous. It will suffer no difference of opinion, and we learn by cable that persecutions against the liberals have already begun. Señor Salmeron, one of the ablest and most enlightened men in Spain, has been sent to prison with his confederate, Señor Azcarate, because he protested against the reactionary educational laws put in force by the military party. We should not be much astonished if the monarchists should attempt to secure their power by inaugurating a persecution against all men of liberal opinions. Señor Castelar is about to leave for Rome. What a commentary on the schoolboy government which was to save Spain!

THE SENATE CONFIRMED yesterday the four Commissioners of Investigation appointed by the Governor. They combine quite a diversity of talents and aptitudes. Mr. John Bigelow, former Minister to Paris, will give character to the commission and insure fairness; Mr. Van Buren, a young engineer, will supply professional knowledge; Mr. Magone, a lawyer, of St. Lawrence county, understands the art of examining witnesses; Mr. Orr, of Brooklyn, a member of a large forwarding firm, is familiar with questions relating to transportation. This combination of various qualifications exemplifies Governor Tilden's practical good sense.

THE KICKAPOO TROUBLE.—Something in the nature of a complaint is to be made by our government to Mexico on account of the opposition given by the local Mexican officials in consequence of their unfriendly interference with the return of the Kickapoo Indians to the United States. If the Mexicans would keep the Kickapoos at home we should be glad to allow them, but they must not live in Mexico in order to plunder with impunity our citizens.

SPELLING MATCHES continue to be the rage. It is curious to note the kind of madness which impels men to display their ignorance. It is most of the people who take part in these "spelling tournaments" were to stay at home they would be credited with a little learning, but they will insist on proving to the public that they cannot spell.

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We print this morning the first of a series of letters on the condition of the Southern States from Mr. Nordhoff, well and favorably known as an accurate and trustworthy observer and the author of some admirable books of travel. The condition of the South is of vital importance to the North, and is at last generally felt to be so. We cannot attain a sound or lasting prosperity while a great part of the Union suffers, from whatever cause. For a long time it has been the fashion to assert that the Southern disease was curable only by bayonets; but it begins to be suspected at last that the bayonet is not a good medicine, that Force bills are not curative agents, and that, as Speaker Blaine wisely said in Washington, it is not the disease but the doctors that we ought to examine, and that it is not the illness but the medicine that does the harm. Mr. Nordhoff's account of the plundering of Arkansas is certainly astounding. It is impossible, and we hope always will be so, that any part of the American people should rest contentedly under the rule of public plunderers so bold and so merciless as these in Arkansas appear to have been. The public has here a statement of facts not generally known before, which put even the acts of the Tweed Ring in the shade. It is not a pleasant thing to remember that the President's power was put forth energetically to sustain the men who were engaged in this act of spoliation. It will be seen that in his next letter our correspondent promises to show by what means these men preserved their ascendancy during six long years. The country needs to know the truth about the South, and we have instructed our correspondent to tell it fearlessly. If anywhere in the South there is lawlessness, violence, interference with the rights of black men or white, he is instructed to point it out. If anywhere, as in Arkansas, bad men have misgoverned, robbed and oppressed, we demand to know that. It is not to be tolerated that anywhere in the country, citizens, white or black, shall be deprived of their just rights. The Southern people should know that the North wants only justice; but it will have that at all hazards. It is the duty of all Southern men, their most important duty, to put down with a stern hand, and by all lawful means, every attempt at oppression or injustice and to maintain the peace in their States. If they cannot or will not do that, then the North will require that the federal power shall do it for them. On the other hand, we assure them that now, far more than ever before, the eyes of the North are fixed on the abuses practised in Southern States by the agents of reconstruction, and nothing is more certain than that the North will insist hereafter that these abuses shall be remedied, that plunderers shall not have the support or countenance of the federal power, and that maladministration, so far as the federal agents are concerned, shall cease. But all must be done in a peaceable manner. We must adhere to lawful methods. Violence and lawlessness cannot be tolerated, even to remedy the gravest abuses. The peaceable and orderly attitude of New Orleans, under the acts of last winter, did more to make the people of the North feel kindly toward the South and to direct their attention to the abuses in the Southern States than anything that has happened since 1861. We urge earnestly upon all Southern citizens their solemn duty to preserve the peace, and to prove to the nation, by patience under abuses and maladministration, by preserving order and restraining and putting down violence, that they are, as we believe them to be, capable of self-government, and fit to be trusted with its grave duties.

Germany and Belgium. It is difficult to understand the attitude of Prince Bismarck toward Belgium. The ways of that great statesman are so mysterious that we are not always justified in taking his diplomatic notes for what they appear. It seems that a plot has been discovered in Belgium for the assassination of Prince Bismarck. Some of the Catholic bishops have been writing pastoral letters mourning the misfortunes of the Holy Father, and attributing them to Bismarck. The rhetoric of these letters, as may be expected, is highly ecclesiastical. They have given offence at Berlin. Prince Bismarck informs the Belgian government, in so many words, that Belgium depends for its existence upon the toleration of Germany, and that if it has not power enough to suppress these utterances on the part of its priests the matter will become serious. Of course Belgium replies dutifully, deprecating the wrath of the great Minister and of the still greater power behind him, averring its devotion to neutrality and justice, and intimating that it will endeavor to keep the priests in better order in future.

How far these expressions of contrition will satisfy the German Chancellor we cannot say. But nothing could be more in violation of the independence of a nation and the comity that is supposed to exist between the Powers of Europe than the fact that it should be in the power of a strong nation like Germany to treat with arrogance and disdain a peaceful, modest, quiet Power like Belgium. It may be that Bismarck looks upon Belgium as "necessary to protect Germany against France," and that these teasing demonstrations are intended to prepare the way for a movement toward annexation. If there is anything in English guarantees, either for neutrality or alliance, an attempt against Belgium would be regarded by the English government as an act of war. When the Benedict Treaty was made known it threatened to involve England and France in war. In explanation of that understanding it is well to remember that at that time France was in the throes of a severe contest with Germany, and could be threatened, even by England. Belgium is practically, by the sympathies of its people, its language and customs and former associations, a part of France. During the war, notwithstanding the proposal of Napoleon to annex the country, the sympathies of the people were thoroughly French. Bismarck is a practical statesman and not much given to mooning over the "rights of the people" when they interfere in any way with the demands of Germany. It may be that in recognizing Belgium as, after all, a French Power and certain to be an ally of France, he means to decide the question now. Furthermore, on any religious ques-

tion Belgium would support the Holy See. Now that the great Catholic Powers have gone into liberal legislation and interference with the vested rights of the Church Belgium is, perhaps, the only country in Europe where the Pope may be said to have his temporal and spiritual power acknowledged. So that the policy of Germany may have two points—a blow at Belgium's independence as an old French settlement, and a still stronger blow at the only country in Europe that may be said to be perfectly under the control of Rome. It will be interesting to note the influence of this peculiar action upon England. As it is, politics on the Continent are becoming more and more uncertain. It would be a master stroke for the Pope, abandoned as he is by the great Catholic Powers, and persecuted as his priests are by Germany, to boldly proclaim his alliance with the principle of republicanism, and by an appeal to the people of Europe put the monarchies at his mercy.

Floating Again. The impression that our distinguished and gifted townsman, the Hon. John Cochrane, ex-candidate for the Vice Presidency, had entirely disappeared from politics and devoted himself to religion and society is not supported by our last information. "General John Cochrane," says Vice President Wilson, "wrote to me the other day that the liberal republican party had been gravitating between the republicans and the democrats, but now were halting where to go." The Vice President, who is a man of singular urbanity of temper, is anxious to have John back in the organization. Far be it from us to interfere with this desirable result, but the announcement that John Cochrane is still a leader in politics involves the interesting fact that the liberal party is still alive. We had an impression that this party had long since passed away. It elected Dorsheimer to the Lieutenant Governorship, but it has done nothing else. Dorsheimer had the good sense to step completely over into the democratic ranks, and is now, therefore, a growing statesman, and no longer plain Bill Dorsheimer, the beef-eater of Buffalo. John Cochrane's trouble is that he did not go as far as his colleague. This halting between two opinions is always a mistake in politics. It destroyed Schurz in Missouri, Trumbull in Illinois and Cowan in Pennsylvania; and unless Governor Fenton should soon express profound views it will leave him in a condition of political pulmonary consumption. There are only two parties in this country now—the democrats and the republicans. When we find a man in the position of John Cochrane our inference is that he is anxious to make a bargain. It would be a great comfort for us to know that John was somewhere. He is too interesting a man to be lying around in an abandoned condition, a political wraith, like a stray domestic cat without a house or a home, driven to the wharves and barnyards for support. John Cochrane is too good a man, too handsome, too aspiring, too brave, too experienced a man. He has been a warrior in too many affairs, a leader in too many former hopes, to quietly become the political bum who Mr. Wilson represents him to be. In the interests of political humanity would it not be well for Boss John Kelly, of the Tammany Ring, or Boss Tom Murphy, of the Custom House Ring, to have a conference and dispose of John in some way?

A QUESTION OF ORIGINALITY.—The London Athenaeum discusses the authorship of Edgar Allan Poe's poem of "The Raven," and denies the accuracy of Poe's own essay giving an account of the genesis of the poem. The Athenaeum says "that it is probable that the first suggestion of 'The Raven' came from two poems by Tennyson, published in the Gem for 1831, and included, we believe, in no collection of the poet's works." The first poem is entitled "No More," and is as follows:—

O sad no more! O sweet no more!  
O strange no more!  
By the mossed brook bank, on a stone,  
I smelt a wild wood-dweller alone;  
There was a ringing in my ears,  
And both my eyes gushed out with tears.  
Surely all pleasant things had gone before,  
Low buried, fathom deep, with these, no more!

The other poem is entitled "Amarcronic," and has reference to Lenora. "The connection of the two in 'The Raven,'" says the Athenaeum, "renders it all but certain that the author had come across the book in which the poems appear." THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION appointed by the two houses of the Legislature have promptly begun their work. They met yesterday at the office of the Canal Auditor, and examined that officer, Mr. Francis S. Thayer, in relation to the general practice and management under the present system. This is merely preparatory to the main object of the investigation, it being necessary for the committee to understand the ordinary working of the system before they can judge of its abuses. The testimony will not be startling until after they have gone over this preliminary ground. A ROYAL BARE.—Belgium has been made happy by the birth of a royal babe, the Princess Marie, wife of the Count of Flanders, having given birth to a son. We hope the people who are destined to supply the youngster with pap are quite pleased. Princes are ornamental, but they are very expensive. THE BLACK HILLS.—The new expedition to the Black Hills is to be furnished with a topographer and astronomer. The presence of the latter person is very significant. It does seem as if serious efforts were to be made to break down our treaty with the Sioux. If there is gold in the hills and they are willing to sell their rights there can be no objection, but the treaty ought to be maintained inviolate until the consent of the Sioux chiefs has been obtained to a modification of the agreement. POPE OR KAISER.—The contest between Church and State goes on vigorously in Germany. The Bishop of Breslau refuses to resign his episcopal charge at the bidding of the government, and proceedings are to be immediately begun against him. The Court party will, no doubt, elevate the Bishop to the dignity of a martyr; but it is not easy to see where this conflict is to end. In making war on Catholicism the Prussian government is endangering the unity of Germany.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Pat's husband is seriously ill. Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal, is staying at the Everett House. Captain T. S. Pillsbury, United States Navy, is quartered at the Grand Hotel. Major General Joseph Hooker, United States Army, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge J. P. Putnam, of the Superior Court of Boston, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel. Senator Gordon declines to allow his name to be used as a candidate for nomination for Vice President. Dr. J. P. Gray, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, is stopping at the Glenhar Hotel. Count Alessandro Marefoschi, of the Roman Guardia Nobilit, has taken up his residence at the Gilsay House. President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Plymouth Church now regards Mrs. Woodburn from the standpoint supposed in the gentle name of "Sister Vic." 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They now expect to complete the national monument in honor of the First President by making a grand appeal to the patriotism of the people, thus hoping to relax the tendons of their pockets. In a recent English suit for breach of promise the Judge refused to accept as a valid defence on the part of the naughty man the fact that the woman was addicted to the too free use of beverages that cheer and inebriate. British law believes in "propriety." Many houses were rendered uninhabitable by the great explosion in Regent's Park, London, last year, but the judges decide that the tenants, though shut out of doors, must pay the rent all the same. The College of William and Mary, in Virginia, which was burned during the war by federal troops, having in vain appealed to Congress for aid, it is now proposed to raise a fund to rebuild this ancient institution, of which Jefferson was a graduate. It will be good news to all book buyers to hear that Mr. F. Leyoldt will publish a complete "Finding List, or General Catalogue of American Publications," in two volumes, the first to be ready in 1876. Subscriptions are to be sent to the Publishers' Weekly, New York. The Japanese government is not only imitating the United States way of managing Post Office matters, but, according to photographic views forwarded to the Post Office Department, has erected Post Office buildings at Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo and Tokio according to the Western style. Congressman William A. Wheeler, who was a member of the second sub-committee on Louisiana affairs and to whom the President confided the general management of the Louisiana compromise, arrived in Washington last evening, en route to New Orleans, to aid in carrying its terms into effect. Property owners on that part of Broadway that is too far up for wholesale trade and too far down for retail, have leisure to remember that they themselves drove the retail trade up town by defeating every railway scheme that would have made them in the old place accessible to their customers. The firm of Lindholm, in San Francisco, has just made a contract with the Russian government to run a steamer from Siberia to Japan. It thus appears that the Imperial government communitates with a portion of the Empire in Asia by way of the Atlantic, the Pacific railway and the Pacific Mail steamers. BEAUCHAMPEL was married at Berlin to Count La Felieter. The Volks Zeitung chronicles an incident at the office where the civil marriage was performed, where a workman and his bride, who had the precedence by previous arrival, were not set aside out of deference to the richer party, as these seemed to desire. The father of Count Henry induced Mile. Dian to cast the Count off, just as the story is told in the "Dame aux Camelias." Count Henry bows to his fate. Then Dian called on the father for the 200,000 francs promised her, and learned to her astonishment that there was no father, and that she had been victimized by an old rogue, who had stolen her diamonds. English and French papers which have heard that Mr. Boker is to go to St. Petersburg take it for granted that Mr. Boker will be in St. Petersburg because they fancy he is Minister there. He is now Secretary of Legation, but becomes charged when there is no minister on the spot. If capacity, knowledge and general fitness for the duties were consulted in the appointments, Mr. Schuyler would be Minister and Mr. Boker Secretary. The Jonesboro' Grange, No. 301, of Jefferson county, Alabama, recently adopted resolutions severely condemning the course of the action of Congress toward the South, bewailing the oppression which they suffer, pledging themselves to every grange in the United States to aid in sustaining the constitution of the fathers of the country, and asking in return the sympathy and charity of every member of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. They also invite emigration. The wrongs of the South may form one of the issues of the farmers' party in 1876. Look out! Moncure Conway seems to fancy that Shakespeare wrote "airy air," and also that some Englishmen thought Kenaula a lunatic for using certain words which were, however, quoted from Shakespeare. Kenaula said that some fellow had troubled him should.

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