

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 186

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 235 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:30 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE DUNYANS, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:30 P. M.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, West Sixteenth street—English Opera—GIROFLE-GIROFLE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, Fifty-eighth street—German Opera—MATHA, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of the 10th street—SHERIDAN & MACK'S GRAND VARIETY COMBINATION, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 214 Broadway—BUFFALO BILL, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 2 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN, 14th Street, between Broadway and the Bowery—THE ROYAL CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:30 P. M.

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

PARK THEATRE, Broadway—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 224 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—LITTLE, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 11 P. M. Miss Clara Morris, Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—THE BIG BO, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and generally clear, with possibly light rain.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday Herald mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The prices of stocks showed some improvement. Gold advanced to 117½ and closed at 117½. Money was easy and foreign exchange firm.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SCHOONER has been seized by the Spaniards, on the charge of being loaded with arms and ammunition for the insurgents in Cuba.

THE PROMPTNESS with which the fire on the Crescent City was extinguished is a high compliment to the discipline maintained by Captain Curtis, and cannot be too highly praised.

THE URUGUAYAN EXILES who have arrived at Havana are a source of great annoyance to Captain General Valmaseda. The story of their expatriation from their country and their detention in Cuba is one of more than usual interest.

GREEN'S OBSTRUCTION POLICY will be severely felt if the Park Department is paralyzed through his efforts. A correspondent calls attention to this matter to-day and avers that the Comptroller is making strong efforts with the Governor to defeat the appropriation necessary for carrying forward the contemplated improvements.

THE LATEST of the new Ring suits is against the estate of the late James Watson. A mere clerk, so far as official position was concerned, Watson was the real manager of the giant frauds that were committed under the Tweed régime, and it would be a singular commentary upon the administration of law in this State if the millions he appropriated cannot be recovered.

A GOOD TIME TO SPEAK OUT.—Now that General Grant has broken the political silence, by his letter of resignation, we trust other statesmen will take courage and speak out likewise. The General does not want a third term; it is now a good time for any one who would like a first term to tell us what he thinks of the hard times and the remedy for them.

A considerable part of the American people is just now standing around with its hands in its tolerably empty pockets. Any one who has anything of interest to communicate is sure of an attentive audience. But we really want something more promising than a reform of the patent laws, which the Ohio republicans content themselves with. To use the profane tongue of the street boys, that is "too thin."

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES, which have been impending for a long time, seem to be coming to a head. The Short-hairs are in revolt, and it is scarcely possible for the Swallow-tails to withstand them. Under Mayor Wickham's rule work has not been abundant, and a reduction of wages is an additional grievance which the fierce democracy cannot endure.

For the first time in many years the heads of departments have not been obsequious to the representatives of the voting population of New York, and we shall not be surprised if the Fitz Wickhams and the Fitz Porters pull down the Wigwam upon the heads of the Fitz Kells and the Fitz Morrisseys. The delicate gentlemen of the Manhattan Club may make excellent clerks and commissioners, but they cannot please the Short-hairs, and there is no use in their trying.

Are We As Bad As We Seem?

The tendency of the American mind to criticize its public men and when in the height of political excitement to deal severely with those who have been at one time darlings of the popular imagination is having its effect in many of the criticisms which come back to us from the English press. The London Standard has always represented that feeling of acrimony toward the United States which finds expression in lamentations over her faith and affairs, and that we are going to the bad; that we have no high sense of principle; that we are abandoned to the consideration of the "almighty dollar," that we are suffering from two evils, universal suffrage and a democratic form of government, and that we are as one English author says, "almighty-dollar-worshipping, dinner-bolting, tobacco-chewing, spitting, liquoring, sniveling Yankees." If American authors or the conductors of American journals were to deal in this spirit with Englishmen and phases of English character we should have the answer flashed back that we were jealous of English power and that we lived only in the hope of destroying the mother country. The truth is that the tone of the London press toward America is, with scarcely an exception, of an offensive and sometimes brutal character. The difference between London and New York is that here an important section of the press is controlled by gifted and faithful citizens of Great Britain, whose opinions of America represent prejudices of home education, and who, only partially informed about America, take pleasure in giving currency to all kinds of reports and criticisms concerning our society and our public men. This is naturally an immense advantage to England. These journalists look upon New York as a commercial residence, a place to make money. They never fail while criticizing their adopted land to exalt the honor and the glory of England. Therefore, while England has in America an influential and gifted corps of writers, who, we will not say wantonly, but heedlessly, never miss an opportunity of throwing reproach upon America and exalting England, there is not, on the other hand, in London to-day a single journalist or writer of any influence with the London press who is either an American by birth or adoption or in sympathy.

We allude to this circumstance, apparently trivial in itself, as illustrating the advantage which England possesses over America. The ignorance of the English journalists in treating of this country is astounding. They know as much about this country really as we do about Nova Scotia. They hold us in about the same relation. It is true that of the two countries England naturally holds precedence in the eyes of the world. We concede its antiquity, its greater accumulation of treasures of art and literature and science, its wealth, its vast and spreading Empire. In a hundred things we have much to learn from England and other countries. But does it ever occur to our English critics that when they are censuring us they are censuring themselves? If we are as bad as they would have it the evil is in our flesh and bone, and the evil fruit we now bear draws its juices from the old tree.

Does it never occur to our English critics in mourning over the fall of America to look to their own country? There is scarcely a copy of the London Times whose police reports are not marked with narratives of brutality to which we in America, with all our faults, are comparative strangers—beastly intoxication, kicking people to death, husbands beating their wives, conspiracies upon the part of employers to punish laboring men, conspiracies on the part of laboring men to attack employers, the constant advance of intoxication. This all shows the moving force in the lower strata of English life. If we go higher we find that, notwithstanding we have Mr. Gould and his achievements in New York over which to blush, we have Baron Grant, with his similar exploits in London. The evidence before the "Foreign Loans Committee" of the House of Commons shows an amount of financial depravity, scheming and dishonesty in the London money market that would put even Mr. Gould to the blush. If we look into the reports of the House of Commons we find, day after day, parliamentary boroughs whose members have been unseated for corruption. There is scarcely a session in which several members are not deliberately turned out of their seats because of corruption in the elections—open, shamefaced and avowed. Such an incident is of rare occurrence in our American Congress, and if a member were expelled for corruption he would sink out of sight as completely as Mr. Tweed or Mr. Colfax. In England such an event is nothing but a misadventure, and the dismissed representative is sure to find a seat from some other borough. We have had stories about General Grant which no one but a heated partisan believes. How many stories do we hear about the highest people in England which we have not yet found any Englishman to disbelieve? If there is any doubt about the character of some of the present members of the royal family this doubt does not exist as to the character of those who were kings of England when John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were Presidents of the United States. Take the tone of the public men during the hundred years of our national existence and the same period in England, and we can match our statesmen with those of England man for man. We are willing that George Washington should be compared with George III., that John Adams should be contrasted with George IV., that Andrew Jackson should be weighed in the balance with William IV. We are willing that Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Hamilton, Lincoln and Seward should be compared with Castlereagh, Canning, Pitt, Palmerston and Disraeli.

We do not invite this comparison in any offensive sense. We do so simply to emphasize the argument, which is, after all, the true point underlying this whole discussion, that there is good as well as had in both countries. There is not a criticism that has been made upon America that cannot be retorted upon England, and the same is probably true of many criticisms made upon England by Americans. We are two nations trying to work out our own destiny, seeking to do our part toward civilization. There is no wisdom in this constant bickering and decrying of each other. America is not the America of the London Standard, any more than England is

the England painted by some extreme representatives of the Fenian interests. It will be better for both countries when those who conduct their newspapers are fair and just to each other. Nothing could be in better temper than the spirit which animates the discussions of the current Centennial events. We have yet to hear one angry word about England—one effort to revive the sad dark spirit which once hovered over the relations between the two countries. We have had wars enough of our own since then, animosities enough of our own and of others to forget and to forgive not to cherish any memories of the Revolution but those which celebrate the fortitude with which brave men struggled for independence and loyal men strove to save for their master and king the brightest jewel in his crown. Mr. Gladstone in his noble and magnanimous letter to the Lexington committee, which, by the way, brought upon him the censure of these very critics, on the ground that he had toadied to America, gave an admirable expression to this sentiment. It is better for the two countries that there should be a political separation. England will never enforce the loyalty of her colonies by the sword. As we are so much better by our political separation so we should be more anxious to cultivate every other form of union—union in commerce, education, laws, religion, in developing civilization, in suppressing all influences that menace civilization like piracy, slavery, and in time we trust war, in missionary enterprises, in free trade. This union will come more readily by cultivating justice and fair play toward each other, and by stamping out that spirit of envy, disparagement, disdain and contumely which on so many occasions has poisoned the peace of nations, and which, in its own time, may even sow discord between nations as closely allied as America and England.

The President's Opportunities.

We reprint this morning the action of other republican State Conventions than the one recently held at Lancaster, at which resolutions were passed deprecating the third Presidential term. These resolutions show that President Grant might have found at almost any time during the last year the opportunity of which he availed himself when the Lancaster declaration was adopted. The Pennsylvania republicans in State Convention last year expressly recommended Governor Hartman for the Presidency in 1876, to show that the party in that State was opposed to the third term, and Mr. Dickey, in moving the adoption of the platform, declared this to be the purpose of the Hartman resolution. A week later the Republican State Convention of Kansas, acting under the immediate inspiration of the Pennsylvania movement, passed a resolution almost in the language employed by Mr. Dickey, in which it was declared that the example set by Washington in refusing a third term ought to have all the force of a constitutional enactment. Surely, here was a sufficient opportunity for General Grant had he chosen to avail himself of it, and a few weeks later, when the Republican State Convention of South Carolina adopted a platform indorsing the third term idea, it became his duty to speak. None of these things moved our impassive Chief Magistrate to utter a word on the subject, and the subsequent action of the New Hampshire republicans only indured their brethren in Connecticut, acting under administration influences, to ignore the whole question. It was not until the decided course of the Pennsylvania republicans began to be felt by the party that the President was induced to define his position in regard to another re-election, and it is to be regretted that he did not avail himself of one of his previous opportunities to say as much or more than he now says.

The Jerome Park Races.

The spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park begins to-day, and an unusually brilliant season is expected. This meeting always has an interest peculiarly its own, because it is the first really important event of the year, and comes at the time when the opening summer is in itself a bluishness to entice the winter-weary denizens of the city to the enjoyment of outdoor sports. The change which has been made in the reduction of the length of the season and the increase in the number of racing days is one which will be hailed with pleasure by the community. Under the old rule too many days intervened between the races to keep up the interest of the meeting, and the race days were not sufficient in number for the length of the season. Three racing days in the week are much better than two, and a meeting of two weeks duration with seven racing days will be found much more enjoyable than the spun out seasons of other years. The peculiar position held by Jerome Park with regard to the other meetings of the year is one of the reasons why the opening events at this favorite resort should follow each other in rapid succession. This meeting is the appetizer for Long Branch and Saratoga, and if extended beyond the middle of the month cannot be enjoyed by the people of fashion who will be on the move by that time for the seaside and mountain resorts. The success of the meeting depends as much upon the brilliancy of the attendance as upon the excellence of the racing, and in both these respects the coming season promises to be one of unusual splendor. Many entries have been made for the different events, and there cannot fail to be one or two races of great interest every day throughout the meeting. Then the atmosphere is so balmy and the drive through the Park and over the road beyond so great a relief from the pent-up life of the town that nothing could be more welcome in these June days than the enjoyment which will be afforded by an afternoon at the races.

The commencement of the races to-day gives a very agreeable promise of the general character of the meeting. The events are interesting both in the diversity of interest as far as the numerous competitors are concerned and the many representatives of "rapid transit" entered. Over two hundred horses are now stabled at Jerome Park, and many Southern and Western stables, which have never before been represented, will be entered on this occasion. The American Jockey Club expect that this meeting will be the most brilliant and most interesting in their annals. When respectability and liberality combine in the sports of the turf to attract the public there can be only one result, success.

Departure of the American Team for Ireland.

To-day the representative riflemen, to whose keeping the honor of America in the coming contest for the prize of skill has been intrusted, embark for Ireland. They are tried and trusty men, on whose achievements the nation they represent may count securely. It is not in the power of man to assure victory, but whoever knows the men who sail on board the good ship Chester for the Irish land know that by no fault of theirs will the issue be imperilled. Not a man in the team but can show a brilliant record of marksmanship and honors won in contests with the best marksmen of this Continent and Europe. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that they leave their native shores with the confidence of men who go to reap laurels and are attended by the proud and confident anticipations of their friends that victory will rest upon their standard in the coming contest. So evenly matched are the contestants that the battle will be close and keen. Victory must be the reward of the very highest skill. The slightest blunder is almost certain to bring defeat to the party making it. We have not data sufficiently exact in reference to the composition of the Irish team to enable us to judge with any degree of certainty what may be the result of the new trial of skill between Ireland and America. The scores made by the competitors for places on the Irish team prove, however, conclusively that there will be no want of dangerous opponents. Some of the Irish scores recorded equal the phenomenal achievement of Major Fulton in the international match, and a long string of competitors have made scores throwing such brilliant shots as Messrs. Milner and Johnson so far behind that there is a prospect that these gentlemen may not find a place on the new team. In view of the strong reserve the Irish have developed it is well nigh certain that the Americans will elect to shoot with six men, as did the Irish under similar circumstances last year. It must be the policy of the Americans to depend on the extraordinary skill of Colonel Bodine and Major Fulton to insure victory. Probably no two of the Irish riflemen equal in the brilliancy of their shooting the two foremost American marksmen; but, en revanche, there is a greater uniformity of skill among the dozen or so of marksmen from whom the selection of their team must be made. The average scores of the first eight men among the Irish competitors seem to be somewhat higher than our American records. The difference certainly is very slight and may be satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that owing to the desultory way in which the Irish practice is carried on we cannot compare the scores made by all the competitors on any one day with the scores made by the American team on any of their practice days at Creedmore. In the case of the Irish riflemen we are therefore obliged to credit each man with the highest score made to him in order to obtain some idea of the possible result of the contest. By this system the Irish riflemen are made to appear at their best and perhaps more formidable than they will prove themselves, because it is well known that in no matches do the individuals composing the team do their very best work. Some men run ahead with a remarkably brilliant score, as happened to Major Fulton in the international contest last year, while others will unaccountably and suddenly drop far below their usual average. Target shooting depends so much on the perfectly healthy condition of the human frame that the slightest indisposition affects injuriously the rifleman's aim.

The Americans have a decided advantage in the age of the men who compose their team. With a single exception they have passed that period of life when the excitement of a contest would be likely to render them unsteady or unreliable, as happens frequently to younger men. Their chances of success may therefore be looked upon as very good, and the Irish riflemen will find in them worthy opponents. After all, what is most important for America is that, whether we win or lose in the coming contest, we must show that our claim to a front place among the riflemen of the world is based on solid grounds. And to-day, we feel assured, the men who go forth this week as representative American riflemen will achieve. We can therefore sincerely wish them bon voyage. Should they return victorious they will meet with such a reception as a Roman conqueror might envy; but should fortune, in her blind decree, condemn them to defeat—so they lose no honor in the contest—America will still have a warm welcome for the men who strove for victory though they failed to achieve it. There remains but to wish the gentlemen of the team on behalf of the American nation a pleasant voyage and a safe and speedy return to their native land.

A MAINE CENTENNIAL.—Our correspondent at Machias, Me., gives an attractive narrative of the event upon which the people of that part of the world intend to hang a centennial celebration of their own in a few days. Our glorious naval combats of the second war with England have so nearly overshadowed all other naval events in our history that the only sea battle of the Revolution commonly remembered by the people is Paul Jones' desperate combat in the Bon Homme Richard. In the blaze of such names as the Constitution, the United States, the Essex, the Hornet, the names of the lighter craft that constituted our infant navy are lost to the nation at large. But the neighborhoods which supplied the resolute spirits that manned the cutters and sloops and schooners, upon which our daring fishermen first tested the naval power of the mother country, cherish the traditions of local glory and are prepared to do honor to the whole series of events, none of which can be considered insignificant in the view of the great result, and in this spirit Maine will honor the capture of the Margareta and Rhode Island the capture of the Gaspé.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.—Why these long continued and oppressive hard times? This is the question which everybody is asking, and we hope the great American statesman will not regard it as a conundrum and give it up, but set themselves to work to answer it. An anxious public waits, like the missing gentleman in our personal columns, to hear of something to its advantage.

THE HARLEM FLATS.—General Smith created a sensation in the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday by his arraignment of the Street Cleaning Bureau for its action in regard to the filling of the Harlem flats. It even appears from the Commissioner's statement that at least one of the police surgeons who signed the remarkable report made public some days ago has declared that his signature was obtained to the document by the peculiar coercion which the heads of departments sometimes use in dealing with their subordinates—the fear of decapitation. Dr. Fetter, the surgeon referred to by General Smith, is to be examined before the Board to-day, and we may hope that before the new Commissioner is done with the matter the action of Matsell and Disabecker will be so fully exposed as to make their retirement a necessity.

THE EXPLOITS OF CAPTAIN NORSTON upon the seas and in the ports of the Antilles, if not so daring as those of the old buccaners of the Caribbean Sea, are quite as interesting, and the story which we print to-day reads like a page from one of Michael Scott's novels.

Comptroller Green and the School Teachers—A Pleasant Interchange of Amicities.

Our amiable friend, the chief of the Finance Department, evidently belongs to that class of modest men who "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." He has been pleased to make such a secret of the urbanity of his manners that we must do him the justice to bring it to the public knowledge, although we are sure that we shall make him blush like a red rose when its reluctant beauty is unfolded to the summer sun. It is too late for the full blown rose to go back and hide its loveliness in the concealing bud when once the June sun has expanded it to admiring eyes. We are sorry to offend Mr. Green's modesty and suffuse his manly face with ingenuous blushes, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of recording the fact that he can receive a compliment with as much grace and return it with as pleasant a courtesy as if the arts of pleasing had always been his study. To prove that we are not indulging in a rhapsody or inventing compliments to soothe the vanity of a gentleman who has so long astonished the public by his manners, we refer our readers to the epistolary billing and cooing between the Comptroller and Mr. Southerland, printed in another column. Mr. Southerland, who is an officer of the School Teachers' Association, is prompted by his grateful sense of Mr. Green's kindness "in the matter of payment of salaries" to write him a letter of grateful encomium, which affords the modest Mr. Green an opportunity to reply with a long encomium on his own virtues. This charming exchange of honeyed commendations is now given to the press, perhaps by some subordinate of the Comptroller, who is unwilling to let these flowers of courtesy "blush unseen and waste their sweetness on the desert air." The publication of these letters may have been so long withheld because subordinates were not quick to take the hint that it would be a grateful service to steal a copy and send it to the newspapers.

That the courteous Comptroller has "done good by stealth" might be safely affirmed on a knowledge of his character. But we have strong confirmatory proof, as will be seen in the report of an interview yesterday with Mr. Southerland, who wrote the letter praising Green, to which the Comptroller replied at great length, praising himself. It appears that a factotum and underling of Green—Clark by name—whom he keeps in pay to manufacture public opinion by stealth and make it fame in the newspapers, called on Mr. Southerland and urged him to write such a letter. It appears that the President of the School Teachers' Association merely acted the part of an amanuensis to Green's factotum, so that the complimentary letter to which the Comptroller so politely replies was a letter in his own praise, gotten up by himself. He induced Mr. Southerland to write his eulogy, and the praise being pitched in too low a key Mr. Green takes occasion to make a reply, wherein full justice is done to his own great merits, which no pen but his was likely to set forth. The literary public was amused some years ago when Walt Whitman began his "Leaves of Grass" by the frank declaration, "I celebrate myself." This was so refreshingly cool and frank that the public relished it; but our ingenious Comptroller is more artful and refined. He, indeed, celebrates himself; but "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the heathen Chinese was not more "peculiar." The surprise at Mr. Green's publicly treating anybody with courtesy is mitigated by finding that he is virtually replying to his own letter; that having inspired by underhand means an epistle of praise to himself, he echoes and exaggerates the praise in a reply. Readers of the interview with Mr. Southerland will see how this thing stands and be able to appreciate the arts by which Mr. Green angles for indorsements which never come to him self-proffered.

He pretends that he does not read the Herald, and that he attaches no importance to anything it says about him, and yet he sent one of his tools to Mr. Southerland, asking him to make a reply to a paragraph in the Herald, which he had not seen. How serenely unconcerned the Comptroller must be at the Herald's comments! He does not even read them; he would care nothing about them if he did read them, and yet he intrigued in a way that will make him blush like a coral, now that it is exposed, to get a paragraph in the Herald contradicted. It would seem that Mr. Southerland is a religious man; at any rate he says he does not read the Sunday newspapers, and as the paragraph to which his letter relates appeared in the Herald of Sunday, May 16, it is obvious that the idea of writing a letter about it was put into his head by somebody else. And he tells who it was that asked for it—a man who is a notorious paid sycophant of the Comptroller, and has been employed by him before in similar tricks to practise upon the public. How very indifferent Mr. Green must be to what the Herald says of him when he resorts to arts whose exposure will cover him with blushes to parry the effect of its criticism. What a model of courtesy this churlish man is when he dictates letters of compliment to himself and replies to them with his own pen! So true is it in his case that courtesy, like charity, "begins at home," and bids fair to stay there.

THE HARLEM FLATS.—General Smith created a sensation in the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday by his arraignment of the Street Cleaning Bureau for its action in regard to the filling of the Harlem flats. It even appears from the Commissioner's statement that at least one of the police surgeons who signed the remarkable report made public some days ago has declared that his signature was obtained to the document by the peculiar coercion which the heads of departments sometimes use in dealing with their subordinates—the fear of decapitation. Dr. Fetter, the surgeon referred to by General Smith, is to be examined before the Board to-day, and we may hope that before the new Commissioner is done with the matter the action of Matsell and Disabecker will be so fully exposed as to make their retirement a necessity.

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Mississippi Politics.

We print to-day the first of Mr. Northhoff's letters from Mississippi. He gives a melancholy account of the politicians of the State, both democratic and republican. It is not pleasant to read that in Mississippi the democratic leaders are still talking about the "nigger," and about his natural capacity or incapacity for citizenship. That question has been decided. The colored man is a citizen; he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen; and the fact that he is ignorant and easily led makes it only the more foolish in democratic politicians to drive him away to the republican side by sully talk about his natural fitness. The truth which Mississippi democrats do not seem to remember is that the negro is a man; he has got to be accepted as a part of the body politic. He is so accepted, Mr. Northhoff has told us, in Louisiana and Arkansas, and it is rank folly in any one to think of or treat him in any other way in other States. If he is ignorant, educate him; if he is pliable, conciliate him; if he is fearful, reassure him by kindness and justice. That is the way to deal with the colored voter.

Mr. Seward said, during the canvass of 1860, that no one would ever be President of the United States who spelled negro with two g's. It is probably true that no party will get the colored vote in the Southern States which makes a similar blunder in spelling. We advise these Mississippi democrats to get up a spelling match at Vicksburg, and to turn out of their party every man who is found to spell negro with two g's. Ignorance of that kind has been very fatal to the democratic party in other days, and as we are to have a general election next year it would be well for its members everywhere to examine their leaders in the spelling of certain words on which they have often blundered.

To be serious, the democratic leaders of Mississippi ought to understand that violence, or threats of violence, bitterness and cursing the negro will not help them. A federal democratic administration would not dare to support them in any wrong toward any man, white or black, arising out of politics. To stir up political hatred is in them the height of folly. The Northern people are watching with jealous eyes the conduct of the South. The North does not mean to deal unjustly with the Southern States; it does not wish to oppress the Southern whites; it responded, very readily, in the elections of last fall and this spring to the story of republican misrule in the Southern States. Honest republican leaders defeated in Congress this spring the Force bill and the President's Arkansas policy; and did so because they honestly desire harmony and good government in the Southern States. But the people of the North are inclined to be very impatient of democratic folly in the South, particularly when it takes the shape of intolerance of opinion, of denunciation and threats of violence. It is the duty of the good and honest democrats of Mississippi—who, our correspondent says, form the majority of the party—to take the control of their party into their own hands; and they must not merely control, they must sternly reprove and openly and vigorously punish every such base and ridiculous threat as that made in a democratic organ against the Postmaster of Vicksburg. The democratic party cannot afford to countenance such threats. If it wants to regain the confidence of the country its members in the South must promptly and in undeniable terms condemn such folly. If the Mississippi democrats are sensible people they will reject and turn out the fire-eating leaders and editors who have not yet learned common sense, and form a coalition this fall with the honest republicans, inviting them to act with them and to share with them in an effort to relieve the State of misgovernment. Such a coalition of the good men of both parties would show that the democrats of Mississippi are capable of sound and judicious political action, and it would entitle them to the confidence and respect of Northern men of both parties, which they never can get while they suffer, unprovoked, such language and such conduct as disgrace their party, it seems, not only in Vicksburg but elsewhere in Mississippi.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Oh, for the Washington hotels! Even the Indians couldn't stand them.  
Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, is residing at the Hotel Brunswick.  
Mr. Galusha A. Graw, of Pennsylvania, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
State Senator Henry C. Connelly, of Kingston, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
Inspector General D. B. Sackett, United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Judge Robert H. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., is among the late arrivals at the Statler Hotel.  
General George J. Magee, of Schuylker county, New York, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
Mr. Fulton Paul, United States Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, arrived in this city yesterday and is at the Westminster Hotel.  
In Europe it is anticipated that this will be a great year for winged game. The dry weather has given the birds a good start.  
Professor T. J. Backus, Vassar College, was today elected Superintendent of the Tennessee Normal School, just established.  
Mr. William Ashcroft, the comedian, and Miss Kitty Brooks leave for Annapolis to-day by the steamship The Queen on a starring tour in England.  
They have had a race in England from which it seems a fair inference that the English horses are improved in bottom by an infusion of Arab blood.  
Mr. James Hamilton, the artist, is stopping at the Hoffman House, and will soon leave for the Pacific coast, with the purpose of making a tour of the world.  
Secretary Bristol and family left Louisville yesterday for Washington. The reception given by Captain Z. M. Shirley to the Secretary was a brilliant one, and was attended by nearly every prominent citizen of Louisville.  
The last issue of the German official history of the war may correct the habit that is becoming common of regarding the battle at Sedan as a mere massacre of the French. It reports the German loss in that fight at 450 officers and 8,500 men.  
Mr. G. F. Leslie, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, is at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Leslie is the person who was reported in Wednesday's despatches as having left South Carolina because of legal complications arising out of his career while Land Commissioner during Governor Scott's administration.  
The Postmaster General, accompanied by his private secretary, G. A. Gustin, and Chief Special Agent Woodward, will start next Tuesday or Wednesday for a tour of observation to the offices at St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and other places in the West and Southwest.