

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 166

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. West Fourth Street—Open from 9 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. 624 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway—THE BIG BOSS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

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

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 586 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway—THE DONOVANS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL. West Sixteenth Street—English Opera—GIROFFI-GIROFFI, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Fifth Street—SHRIMDAN & MACK'S GRAND VARIETY COMBINATION, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN. Late Barretto's Hippodrome—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Ladies and children's matinee at 2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

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

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.—Prices were a trifle firmer, but the market was unsettled by rumors. Gold advanced to 116 1/2. The shipments to-day will probably be \$2,500,000.

GERMANY is about to vote the money necessary to a proper representation of the Empire at the American Centennial.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE, involving a loss of sixteen thousand lives, is reported from New Grenada; but we have as yet no particulars of the calamity.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY is such an exciting topic that yesterday the Chamber of Deputies broke up in disorder, owing to the turbulence of the discussion of the bill to suppress it.

M. OLLIVIER'S BOOK, if we may judge of its tone from the cable despatch which we print this morning, is not likely to make the sensation that was anticipated. It seems to be more an apology for the Empire and a justification of its Ministry than an arraignment of Prussia or the announcement of a policy for the Bonapartists.

THE REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA in their State Convention at Sacramento, on Thursday, followed the lead of Pennsylvania and Ohio upon the third term issue, but, inspired by the peculiar views of Senator Sargent, they assume that General Grant does not want another nomination. The party has taken a bold stand against the Central Pacific Railroad and its friends, and the railroad interest promises to be a very important issue in the campaign.

JEROME PARK RACES.—The fourth day of the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club will likely be one of the most interesting of the entire series. The race for the Belmont Stakes will bring a large field of flyers to the post, and the contest for the Members' Cup promises to be very interesting. The races at Jerome Park are always sure of the patronage and interest of our best people, as respectability is the distinguishing characteristic of the favorite racing association on this side of the Atlantic.

BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN is becoming an everyday occurrence. Following the Shute tragedy another residence was invaded in exactly the same manner yesterday morning, and differs from the other only in the absence of a murder. In both cases the burglars escaped, and we can scarcely expect the Brooklyn police to find them. People will have to take the punishment of burglary into their own hands, as did the Van Brunt in the encounter with Mosher and Douglas last year.

BURNING OF THE GASPER.—Rhode Island forgot to celebrate the centennial of the destruction of the Gaspee on its hundredth anniversary; but there is a "Women's Centennial Executive Committee" in the little State, and this energetic body of patriotic matrons yesterday commemorated the one hundred and third anniversary of that event instead. If the people of "Little Rhode" want a claim-bake now and then we see no reason why anybody should object, and the State is big enough for a celebration once a year if the patriots refrain from the use of fireworks.

The Finances of the Centennial Exposition.

We publish this morning some interesting statements and estimates by ex-Governor Bigler, the financial agent of the great Centennial Exposition. It appears by these estimates that, in order to make the Exposition a success, one and a half millions of dollars need to be raised before its opening, and it is the purpose of Mr. Bigler's figures to prove that subscribers to the stock have a reasonable prospect of reimbursement at the winding up of the Exhibition. If his arguments should be accepted as convincing there is no reason why all the money needed should not be subscribed before it is wanted for use.

Governor Bigler's financial exhibit presents some points which deserve attention. The most remarkable is the general apathy of the State governments. Of the thirty-seven States of the Union only three have made appropriations in aid of the Exposition, and those three are Pennsylvania itself and two adjoining States. Pennsylvania has appropriated the handsome sum of one million dollars, New Jersey one hundred thousand dollars and Delaware ten thousand dollars. These appropriations are made as much from pecuniary as patriotic motives; for the three States will be benefited to an amount equal or nearly equal to their appropriations. The immense throngs of people who will visit Philadelphia while the Exposition is open will create an enormous additional demand for fresh vegetables, milk, eggs and other products which the country within one hundred miles of Philadelphia must furnish, and the appropriations made by the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will come back to the pockets of the citizens through the larger market and higher prices for the products of their gardens, farms, dairies and poultry yards. The States which have made no appropriations have no such ready means of getting their money back, and their contributions to the funds of the Exposition will be given in a different shape. The city of Philadelphia has appropriated one million five hundred thousand dollars, which it can well afford to do, even as a pecuniary investment, if the Exposition should prove a success; for the profits made on the expenditures of visitors will remunerate its citizens for the addition to their local taxes. But distant States and cities have no such pecuniary inducement to make appropriations for this patriotic and praiseworthy object. The country at large will contribute its share of the expenses by visiting Philadelphia in immense multitudes and spending their money there. If the Pennsylvanians, and especially the Philadelphians, will incur the expense of adequate preparations to make the Exposition attractive they may safely rely on the combined motives of curiosity, patriotism and pleasure-seeking in other parts of the country to swell the funds by admissions fees.

Mr. Bigler's statistical appeal rests upon the prospect of a great income from admission fees. According to his estimate at least three millions of people will visit the Exposition, and if each person pays an entrance fee three times at a price of fifty cents the income from this source will amount to four million five hundred thousand dollars. He calculates that this will reimburse the subscribers to the stock, with a handsome dividend on the investment. It is on the basis of this calculation that he appeals to the public to make the additional advances necessary to insure the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Bigler's estimates may be open to some criticism, but, assuming their substantial accuracy, the money ought to be easily raised, though in a manner somewhat different from that which he proposes. When it is reduced to a question of advancing money certain to be reimbursed there is no good reason why the State of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia should not relieve the undertaking from uncertainty. It may be said that both the State and the city have already made liberal appropriations. Most true; but those appropriations are gifts, for which they expect no other return than the pecuniary profits which will accrue from the throng of visitors. The State and city, having made these promises, which they cannot recall, and appropriated money without any claim on the profits of the Exposition, are as free to make subscriptions to the stock as private individuals. They are as certain to get their money back as any other class of subscribers to the stock, and, assuming, on the basis of Mr. Bigler's estimates, that there is no doubt of reimbursement, the advances would entail no additional burden on the taxpayers. No individuals in other parts of the country have so much interest in the success of the Centennial as the great State and the great city which have taken so large a venture and appropriated so much money which they have no claim to demand back out of the assets of the enterprise. Now, if all the money which remains to be advanced is certain to be reimbursed, it would be as safe an investment for the people immediately concerned as for scattered individuals in other States, who have no such strong motives either of pride or interest to make the Exposition a splendid event. When its financial affairs have reached a stage at which nothing further is required but an advance of money, which is certain to be repaid, a State so rich as Pennsylvania may safely subscribe for the remaining stock, and rely, like individual subscribers, on the sources of reimbursement pointed out by ex-Governor Bigler. If he were soliciting money as a gift this argument would not hold. But when he asks for an investment with a prospect of full returns there would seem no good reason why the wealthy State and wealthy city which he represents should not make the temporary advances which he shows would come back to them with a fair dividend. If it is a good pecuniary investment, and subscriptions are solicited on this ground, there is no reason why the remaining stock should not be subscribed by the State which will provide over the distribution of the assets and can protect itself, as non-residents cannot, against misappropriation of the funds. This reasoning goes on the assumption that Mr. Bigler has not indulged in sanguine exaggerations, and that the financial prospects of the Exposition are as favorable as he deems them. If the amount of money given without expectation of repayment be sufficient to render further subscriptions to the stock remunerative the success of the Exposition

The Eagle Over the Seas.

The rumor that the Mayor has really reconsidered his determination, and will visit London as the guest of the Lord Mayor, although not as authentic as we could wish, has been received with the liveliest satisfaction by those of our fellow citizens who glory in the American name. We sent abroad so many representative Americans in Tammany and shoddy and petroleum times that the thought of a real live Mayor at last visiting London as the type of American chivalry and comeliness fills us with pride. The Mayor's fear that the public conveniences would suffer from his absence has been removed. As the only undisputed duty now remaining to his office is the reviewing of Irish processions Governor Tilden has kindly accepted the task. He has purchased an orange and a green coat—the orange for the 13th of July and the green for St. Patrick's Day. What is more, the Governor is an expert horseman, and could review the procession mounted, like the Emperor Napoleon. In this respect the Governor is superior to the Mayor, who never appears to so much advantage as in a hack. If we only could induce the Governor to go on horseback, with Wickham following after in an open barouche, holding the American flag aloft, the sensation they would make on Pall Mall would be remembered for ages as one of the brightest memories in our history. At such a spectacle—Tilden, the Ring smasher, and Wickham, the procession reviewer—the British lion might well sink away and hide his anger in the dark recesses of the Tower. But we cannot spare Tilden. He has the Rapid Transit bill to sign and the Delafield Smith matter to settle and Comptroller Green to remove. Then he is not as handsome a man as the Mayor. Moreover, he is a bachelor. The public spirited fathers and mothers of this Republic would never consent to be represented by a man who, with all of his virtues, makes his life a protest against the holiest and noblest emotions of the human breast.

Now that the Mayor is really going let us send him off with an imperial retinue. There is no hope of Green furnishing any money for the trip, but New York will not stand on a matter of a million or two for a purpose like this. We could have a benefit at all the theatres, for instance, and assessments on the office-holders. We do not know any subject that would appeal so warmly to the liberality of the people as this proposed excursion. We should be willing, for instance, to pay Green's expenses ourselves and to supply him with beer and tobacco if he will only go and stay. As for the four losses, the money would come naturally. The Beef-eaters would gladly subscribe Boss Tom Murphy's expenses, while the Swallow Tails would have no difficulty in giving Boss John Kelly a princely outfit. As for Boss John Morrissey, of the Short Hairs, and Boss Tom Creamer, of the Plug Uglies, they are both rich and public spirited and would pay their own bills and lavish largess on London citizens. Boss Tweed, if he could be released from the pressure of existing engagements, would, no doubt, contribute with his historic prodigality toward any enterprise that enabled him to visit the homes of his ancestors. It is just possible Tweed's money has all gone into the hands of his lawyers; but Jay Gould, Tweed's old partner, would not be niggard in his contributions. Then there are Uncle Dick, with millions of his own, and Uncle Dan, with millions of other people's. These eminent financiers are now somewhat withdrawn from public affairs and have abundant leisure to improve their minds and study British civilization. If the matter was presented to Uncle Dick in its true aspect he would pay the bills himself, for he has a widely reaching, elevated mind, and believes thoroughly in any enterprise that would redound to the glory of our native land.

As for Disbaker, he will probably have earned enough from his "garbage extracts" and "Harlem flat essences" to enable him to rival the splendor of the Buchu Prince, his great predecessor, who now represents American enterprise and wealth in London. The police surgeons could raise money enough in Harlem in a day to give them a royal time abroad and secure them a long, long, long vacation. These financial difficulties vanish at the touch. We have only to firmly grasp them. New York was never niggard in her gifts. Never was there a subject which appealed so strongly to her generosity. We think of the glory that would inure from the presence of Wickham in Guildhall; Wickham in the flow and rush of centennial eloquence, dilating upon "the times that tried men's souls"—the virtues of Washington and the vices of George IV. We think of the long array of statesmen, financiers, clergymen and authors, who would proudly march down Pall Mall in His Honor's train to the tune of "Tankee Doodle." We think of Big Bonanza Gould addressing the London Exchange on the mysteries of the Erie management. We see the four bosses explaining how the largest number of votes can be extracted from the smallest number of voters. We see Boss Shepherd eloquently instructing the Aldermen how to reconstruct London on the basis of Washington. We see Andy Johnson, Ben Butler, Nevada Jones, Centennial Dix and other representative heroes discoursing on love and war and patriotism. We see Beecher and Tilton reconciled with a holy kiss, succeeding Moody and Sankley as the apostles of a free and easy theology—a religion of floriculture and osculation—painting heaven as a kind of rose garden, dedicated to love and wit and beauty, the chief commandment being to honor the Lord by worshipping one's self. We see the lame ducks of Wall street, the clipped pigeons of politics, like Carpenter and Chandler and Schurz—the soiled doves like Colfax and Patterson, all in happy processions, the Mayor proudly in the van, Barnum on one side and Gilmore on the other, playing the national anthem in defiance of British tyranny. When we think of this long and brilliant parade and remember that it is just possible that most of them would never return we cannot refrain from congratulating our Mayor upon the resolution to visit London. We bid him Godspeed, and say with fervent heart, "Hail and farewell!"

THE PROHIBITION OF NEWSPAPERS is weak and foolish, and Bismarck will find that in stopping the circulation of the Catholic Gazette of Baltimore in Germany he has only advertised the attacks of that journal upon German policy.

Who Commanded at Bunker Hill? It lies between Prescott and "Old Put," as Washington familiarly called him in his correspondence, although the fastidious editor of Washington's writings—the late Jared Sparks—substituted the formal "General Putnam" in every place where the Father of his Country fell below the stiff dignity which Mr. Sparks thought befitting. Most of us prefer to see glimpses of the human side of Washington's character. At any rate, "Old Put" was one of Washington's pet favorites, and it is one of the lovable traits of so stately a man that he thoroughly appreciated the strong qualities of the brave, careless old man who rode about in the heat of the Bunker Hill action "with a hanger belted across his brassy shoulders, over a waistcoat without sleeves," and who was always equally vigorous and equally unmindful of starched dignity. There was such a contrast in the manners of Washington and Putnam that it is refreshing to think how thoroughly "Old Put" was valued by his commander. But at the date of Bunker Hill Putnam had not yet become known to Washington. On that occasion he was the basiest man in the field, and the country will equally honor him, whether he was or was not the technical commander on that memorable day.

We print an interesting communication from Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, which supports, with striking force of argument, the claims of General Putnam to be considered as the commander at Bunker Hill. Certain it is that Putnam was a brigadier general and Prescott only a colonel; certain it is that during some parts of the day he assumed to give commands, as if he were the source of authority; and Mr. Tarbox makes out a very plausible case in favor of his claim to the highest honor of the day. Whether this conclusion is accepted or not nobody will ever question Putnam's great services, and so long as the annals of our Revolution are read he will be regarded as one of the most interesting and attractive characters of the period.

THE URUGUAYAN EXILES have been sent to sea from Havana, and we presume they will come to this country. Why the American steamers should refuse to take them as passengers we cannot understand, unless the refusal was prompted by a fear of Spanish hatred. The conspirators against the Republic of Uruguay will be harmless in the Republic of the United States.

THE SEIZURE OF THE OZUTAVA is one of those events which give the customs officers, the Cuban generals in Broadway, the "Spanish spies" in New York, the State Department and the consular offices a little innocent excitement without doing any real injury to anybody.

Under Which King?

Now that we are about entering upon the municipal canvass it is interesting to note the influences which are gradually seeking to control the nominations of the different parties. The two classes that excite our attention are the professional Irishman and the professional German. We have politicians who make their nationality and their religion a principal claim to political recognition. They are a peculiar class, and their intrigues may be watched with interest and attention. The professional Irishman views with alarm "the rapid growth of the German element in this country of ours," while the professional German apprehends with dismay "the rapid transit of the professional Irishman to political power and position" to the exclusion of the descendants of the soldiers of Frederick the Great. If it were permissible for the dead to take an active interest in the affairs of the living what alarm and dismay would we find depicted on the faces of those who are now sleeping on the banks of the Shannon and the Rhine! From the lands which have given us a Wellington and a Moltke, a Moore and a Schiller, a Balfe and a Wagner, a Boniecault and a Wachtel, an Eduard Burke and Carl Schurz, Germans and Irishmen are now marching shoulder to shoulder, fighting as valiantly as the legions of Cesar and Hannibal to uphold Tammany's doctrine that the descendants of the men who fought under Washington are entitled to no rights—at least in the city of New York—that the professional Irishmen or professional Germans are bound to respect.

Historical critics will observe that this is the first time that Irishmen and Germans have acted in unison since William of Orange and General Meinhardt Schomberg scattered the Irish battalions on the banks of the Boyne. There is another thought, however, that should not be overlooked. Irishmen and Germans should remember that they have registered an oath renouncing allegiance to all foreign kings and potentates. They have only to look at their naturalization papers to find that they are American citizens in the fullest sense of that word. We trust that no question of nationality or creed will be allowed to enter our party politics; that a man will not be nominated because he is a professional Irishman or professional German, professional Protestant or professional Catholic, but only for integrity, fitness and capacity.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN ALABAMA.—We print this morning the first of Mr. Nordhoff's letters from Alabama. He gives a very remarkable account of systematic election frauds in that State. It appears from sworn testimony that in 1874 some republican leaders organized and trained negro bands of repeaters; they held secret sham elections, at which black voters were taught how to vote early and often; and while this was going on United States troops were used to intimidate democratic voters in the country districts by threats of arrest on blank warrants, and bacon given by Congress to help those farmers who had suffered by an overflow of the Alabama River was used by republican politicians as a means to gain votes for their party and themselves. The details which Mr. Nordhoff gives are grotesquely comic. Among other things it seems that the negro leaders have been shown guilty of political intimidation.

The International Rifle Contest.

The selection of the Irish team who are to compete with the Americans for the prize of victory has been at last completed, and we can now form some definite notion of the nature of the struggle which will take place at Dollymount. The men who are to act as the champions of Ireland are certainly dangerous opponents. Not one of them but has already won honors in matches where they were pitched against the best riflemen of Europe. Even such excellent shots as the Rigbys and Mr. Excellant are low down in the list of the twelve men selected to represent Ireland in the coming struggle. Our riflemen will of necessity be compelled to confine themselves to a team of six. They will then find themselves opposed to six of the best riflemen Ireland possesses. Should they come off victorious they will have won double glory, and should they fail it will not be discredit to either their skill or nerve. We doubt if a much stronger team than the first six men on the Irish team could be found in any country in the world. Only three of the men who shot in the international match at Creedmoor will be included. They are Dr. Hamilton and Messrs. Wilson and Milner. Mr. Wilson seems to have improved in his shooting, for he stands well ahead of all the Irish competitors, with a splendid score, while Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Milner are low down on the list, the latter gentleman standing only fifth, the sixth competitor being only five points behind his score. The total number of points made by the competitors are 4,535 out of a possible 5,400, giving as a result something over an average of centres during all the competitions. This shooting is remarkably close, but not beyond the best work of the men who have gone across the ocean to represent America. Notwithstanding the undoubted skill of the Irish marksmen the official return of the work they have done shows that another American victory is quite within the range of possibility, and this time with all the advantages in favor of the Irish champions.

THE MARCH of the Black Hills surveying and geological expedition forms the subject of an interesting letter which we print this morning.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. General Rufus Inzalls, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Joseph R. Anderson, of Virginia, is sojourning at the Windsor Hotel. Captain Edward Simpson, United States Navy, is staying at the Everett House. Miss Virginia Ream, the sculptress, is among the late arrivals at the New York Hotel. Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, has apartments at the New York Hotel. Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republic, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y., is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Secretary Robeson and family arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington. General James Longstreet, of New Orleans, arrived in the city last evening, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, has returned to this city and taken up his residence at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Tompson's new drama deals with the life of Mary Tudor from her crowning to her decease, and is entitled "Queen Mary: a Drama." Chief Justice Cockburn, in inaugurating an Art Exhibition at Southampton, spoke of the study of art as necessary to complete the culture opened to the human mind by literature. We are to have a life of General Burgoyne, of Revolutionary and Saratoga memory, from the pen of B. de Pomboque, which will be filled with English and American correspondence of a century ago. Prince Gortschakoff is talking poetry, romance, flowers, sentiments—all things pretty, to the Empress of Germany at Baden-Baden; and at this same romantic life Bismarck snorts as the Muse of Weimar. The King of Spain has, by royal decree, created a junta of ladies, whose mission will consist in aiding the authorities in the hospital service. The Princess of the Asturias is appointed president of the new body. A pigeon, captured in a balloon during the siege of Paris, was sent by Prince Frederick Charles to his mother. It recently escaped from captivity, and returned to its former owner, in the Boulevard Clichy, who has presented it to the Pigeonier Militaire. The Spanish government officially declares that from the present time the electoral period is open, and that consequently the press is entitled to discuss all constitutional questions, on condition that it does not attack the monarchical principle and the representative system. Thomas Carr was fined in an English court eleven shillings sterling for having exposed in the market for sale twenty hens and a cock in a basket eighteen inches square and scarcely a foot deep. And if Mr. Bergs will step around lively at the places where live fowls are sold in this city he can get himself into any quantity of this kind of trouble. Scandal of magnificent proportions. It is believed in Russia that the Grand Duchess Marie leads a life of daily martyrdom with her British husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the heart of every son of Muscovy burns in listening to the gossip current about the ill treatment which the daughter of the Czar receives at home and the discourtesy shown to her abroad. These rumors are talked of in all circles and are accepted by the common people as unquestionable truth. Prince Gortschakoff makes great use of the ladies. He is one of the most polite men in Europe, and in the midst of abundant small chat he may be gathering in great information. In his own country he knows everything that goes on in politics. He is a man of fine mind, for which most could not find sufficient apologies as soon as he had been made acquainted with the real character of his visitors. The London Spectator has a criticism upon the "Lotos Leaves," a publication of the Lotos Club of this city, written by members of our literary and artistic circles. It praises the hymn of John Bronnham as "the most vigorous lines," John Hay's "Sonnet on Liberty," which seemed to be the best in the book to our American view, is dismissed as "the production of a university student," and "many a youthful versifier who would never be a poet has turned out lines as good as these." The sonnet called "Lethal" is "weak in thought and utterly destitute of made," while Mr. C. Florio's drinking song "deserves praise neither for its language nor its sentiment." Chandor Filton's story is called "Unity," and the essay of Henry A. Quost is "a piece of intergalactic history in valid language."

Crooked and Straight Silks.

No one is so vitally interested in the prevention and the detection of smuggling as the honest merchant, for the smuggler takes him at a most unfair and ruinous advantage. But all honorable and fair-dealing merchants are equally concerned that they or members of their class shall not be wrongly accused of smuggling, and that the public shall understand that the purchase of goods by a merchant at a lower price than they can usually be bought at in this market is not a proof that such goods are smuggled.

New York is one of the largest markets in the world, and it has one peculiarity well known to all European manufacturers—goods can always be sold here if the prices are low enough. It happens, therefore, almost every year that surplus stocks are consigned hither, where their foreign owners are certain, by long experience, that they can get them off their hands at some price. For instance, a French silk manufacturer may supply the English, German, Russian and American markets regularly with his product. But as the season draws to a close he may discover that he has produced more than he has a market for. He cannot afford to keep the surplus stock on hand; and he can, it seems, do so well with it nowhere as in New York. He sends it hither—perhaps to his regular consignee. This merchant, probably for good reasons, does not wish openly to lower his established prices. He employs a broker, who carries samples of the goods—not a bale, or even a yard, but a fragment—to the merchants, and makes with them the best terms he can. Perhaps he employs several brokers. These persons, of course, conceal their principal. They make the sale, deliver the goods and receive the price, and they are responsible that the goods shall answer to the sample.

Now, it is clear that if such a practice exists, as honorable merchants assert, the purchase of silks or other goods at a price considerably lower than the ruling or average market price is not justly to be taken as proving that the goods were smuggled. It is possible that smuggled goods may be put upon the market in the same way. It is even possible that a merchant should buy them innocently in his dealings with a broker; though he could be justly held responsible for not using proper precautions in such purchases. We are assured that transactions of the kind we have described constantly take place, in the regular course of business; that many, or indeed most of the largest mercantile houses here buy goods in this way, which are not smuggled, but are fair importations on which duty has been paid, and which are put upon the market for what they will fetch, the owner in Europe preferring to realize upon them, even at a loss, rather than keep them on hand. Of course in what we say we have no reference to cases which are now before the courts. Messrs. Cuffin & Co. will have to show the nature of their transactions. We only desire to protect the general fair fame of the merchants by showing that the purchase of goods at an abnormally low price is not necessarily a proof that they were smuggled.