

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- ROBINSON HALL. West Sixteenth Street.—English Opera.—GIORILE GIOIOLA, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Third Street.—THE BLACK FACTOR, at 8 P. M.; Close at 10 1/2 P. M.
GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN. The Barnum's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; Close at 10 1/2 P. M.
CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. ARTISTE, at 8 P. M.; Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James Wallace.
PAUK THEATRE. Broadway.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Close at 10 1/2 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO. SANGA, at 8 P. M.; Close at 10 1/2 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 385 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.; Close at 10 1/2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1875.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC.—

The New York Herald will run a special train every Sunday during the season, commencing July 4, between New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, leaving New York at half-past two o'clock A. M., arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two P. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the Herald offices early as possible.

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

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.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.—The experiences of the party on their journey from Colorado City to Canyon City are pleasantly described in our correspondence to-day.

How Mr. Tweed spent what was possibly his last Sunday in prison is told in our reports elsewhere. The near prospect of liberty should have made him devout, but upon that point we have no particular information.

FATHER TOM BURKE, the great preacher, is in very poor health, and our Dublin correspondent says that his friends fear for the result of his illness. While he was in this city his eloquence and manly character won him many admirers, who will hear this news with sorrow.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN MURDER.—Murders have of late unfortunately ceased to be novelties in Brooklyn, and to-day we are obliged to relate another terrible story of jealousy, frenzy and crime. The murder was deliberate, and was followed by the attempt of the unhappy man to kill himself.

TOM ALLEN has retired from the prize ring. It would have been better had he never entered it. His reasons for abandoning the disgraceful business are sound, and though he has a good reputation for strength the best blow he ever struck in his life was that he has just dealt at the ring.

RAPID TRANSIT has been advanced to some extent by the completion of the Fourth avenue improvement. The first train over the new road left the Grand Central Depot last night, and reached Mott Haven in a quarter of an hour. Now let the Elevated Railroad connect with the Grand Central Depot.

POOR MARY POMEROY.—A monument to the memory of this unhappy girl, whose story has pained thousands of hearts, is to be erected in Jersey City. The ladies of that city are collecting subscriptions for that purpose, and the monument will be dedicated on the anniversary of the death of Mary Pomeroiy in August. There is another monument in Jersey City to her memory, which is not so appropriate, and that is the Church of the Scandal, where Mr. Glendening still continues to preach in defiance of society and of the will of his sect.

THE THREE POLICEMEN of the Nineteenth ward who yesterday attacked the heights of "Babstopol," where a gang of roughs and highwaymen had their citadel, deserve the thanks of the whole community for their courage and determination. Unfortunately but one of the rowdies was shot in the affray, for they all richly deserved that fate. The brave officer who was wounded, McEveiy, will have the satisfaction of knowing that all good citizens applaud his manly conduct and that of his comrades. When we find a good policeman it is a pleasure to render him the tall credit he has earned.

The Blunder of the Ohio Democrats

We do not say that the greenback inflation platform is a blunder with reference to this year's State election, for we are not quite sure that it is. It is perhaps the best card the Ohio democrats could have played for immediate success in that State. It not only expresses the real views of a large majority of the party in Ohio, but the real views of quite a proportion of the Ohio republicans, as is proved by the timid and halting language of the republican platform, which went just far enough to commit the party to specie without freeing it from an air of indecision. The only reason why the Republican Convention was so tender-footed on this question was its knowledge that the average sentiment of the State leaned toward inflation. The democratic demagogues saw this paltry advantage and have tried to make the most of it. They expect to inveigle the republican inflationists into their ranks, and if the democratic party contemplated no future beyond carrying Ohio this year this appeal to inflationist prejudices would deserve the praise of dexterity, or, rather, of low political cunning. But even in this view it may prove a mistake. Where is Senator Thurman to stand in such a contest? He is not only the ablest man but the most effective stump speaker in Ohio. What weight can he have in a canvass in which he cannot speak without belying his convictions if he supports the platform of his party? Is a canvass wisely planned which condemns Thurman to silence or neutralizes his influence if he speaks? This stupid platform also precludes assistance from eminent Eastern democrats, who will not stultify themselves and destroy their standing in Ohio by taking the stump in Ohio. Mr. Cox, for example, who has great personal popularity in his old State and is a very talkative speaker, would have stumped the State with abounding zeal in support of a sound platform; but he will be a distant spectator of the contest; and the same is true of every Eastern democrat who has any character or popularity at home. Neither Bayard, nor Kerr, nor Kernan, nor Seymour, nor Eaton can go to Ohio and lend a helping hand in a canvass which humiliates Thurman and conflicts with their own opinions. All the best and soundest minds of the party will be anxious to wash their hands of the Ohio heresy; while the conditions of this canvass are such that Blaine and Wilson and Coupling, and all the best republican speakers of the East, can support their party in Ohio. The Ohio democrats will be left to fight their battle without assistance from the strong men of their party in the Eastern States, or even from their own Senator Thurman.

The political fossil whom they have nominated for Governor will, of course, exert his stentorian lungs in defence of the platform to which his acceptance binds him. He has been wheedled with flattery, and is said to have grown jealous of Mr. Thurman, his nephew, being vain enough to try for the Presidential nomination himself. He likes the platform because he thinks it extinguishes the chances of Thurman. It certainly will extinguish them, let the election go as it may. The Eastern democrats will not accept a candidate who halted and kept silent when his party was about to perpetrate so stupendous a blunder, and if the Western democrats should succeed in Ohio and control the Presidential nomination they will not take up a man who timidly repudiates their views. As for Allen's candidacy, the idea of it is ridiculous. Pendleton's friends have made him their dupe and tool as a means of killing off Thurman. This preposterous platform threatens ruin to the fairest hopes of the democratic party, a ruin which will be all the more certain to come if the inflationists carry the State. In that case the Democratic National Convention will trim next year to the inflationists of Ohio as it always trimmed to the high tariff zealots of Pennsylvania, while this State held an election in October, just in advance of the Presidential contest. There is no State in the Union where the triumph of inflation would be so mischievous as in Ohio, now that Ohio has become the pivot of our Presidential elections. As it used to be said, that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," so it will be hereafter said, "As Ohio goes, so goes the Union." The party that carries this great State in October in Presidential years will be filled with exultant confidence, because the pioneer victory will be thought to disclose the set of the political tide and to furnish a sure augury of the coming result, which "casts its shadow before." Ohio is therefore the State in which financial heresy is most greatly to be deplored. If the inflationists carry the State this year the Democratic National Convention will not dare to incur the risk of losing it next year in the preliminary skirmish, which will go so far to decide the fortune of the general battle. Had it been one of the States which hold elections in November that indorsed inflation the consequences would not be so portentous. As Pennsylvania has always been the keystone of protection so Ohio bids fair to be the fulcrum of inflation, and to command the undue deference paid to a State which is in a position to advertise in advance the result of our Presidential elections. The Ohio democrats have made the colossal blunder of depriving their party at large of its most efficient political issue.

This blunder is plain enough now to intelligent democrats, but it will be made plainer to the men who forced the eighth article into the platform, when the canvass actively begins in September. These "architects of ruin" will then behold how rapidly the building they have planned will rise in its deformity. They will learn that twenty political virtues can be marred by one political sin, and that the uncompromising declaration which the Convention made in favor of the one term principle for the Presidency is neutralized by its open advocacy of inflation. When the canvass begins the aid the Ohio democrats will need from other States is certain to be in great part withheld. They have either gagged Thurman or compelled him to speak with an uncertain sound. They have frightened off all democrats who do not believe inflation to be the basis of prosperity from taking personal part in a campaign which has for its end the triumph of that heresy. Such leaders as these cannot expose themselves to the suspicion of assisting in a victory for the very principle which at home they oppose as the greatest danger with which the business

of the country is threatened. The Ohio democrats will lose in the absence of such men, and in their tacit condemnation of the inflation plank, more than they will gain by an appeal to the inflationists of the republican party. Even Thurman, under this insult, may feel that his duty to himself requires him to remain a modern Achilles in his tent. The effect of this blunder upon the canvass will be, therefore, to paralyze it. It does not insure transitory success even in Ohio for the democrats, while it threatens with permanent defeat the national party itself.

The Baccalaureate Sermons.

We print this morning the baccalaureate sermons of President Smith, of Dartmouth; President Campbell, of Rutgers; President McCaulay, of Dickinson, and President Raymond, of Vassar. These discourses thus grouped make one of the most interesting chapters presented in a newspaper in a long time. The baccalaureate sermon is one of the few marks that are left of the sectarian character of our colleges, and yet it would be difficult to determine from any one of them the particular Church to which its author belongs. Though Dr. Smith preached on the "Breath of the Commandment of God," his discourse was altogether free from broad Church ideas and was merely the conservative and orthodox expression of the beliefs of all Protestantism. The same thing is true of all the others. President McCaulay was not Methodist and President Campbell was not Dutch Reformed. This liberal spirit is something over which we ought to felicitate ourselves, since the oneness of the Christian spirit of these annual addresses goes far to make our colleges free from mere narrow sectarianism. Many of our most eminent institutions of learning were founded only as exponents of some religious denomination and to teach some particular dogma. When the sermons, which were the expression of this purpose, become so much alike as to make it impossible to discover the sect in the discourse they are proof not only of a generous Christian spirit but of a culture which will not trammel itself by narrow bigotry. The baccalaureate sermon is one of the quaint inheritances of the early foundations of our higher institutions of learning, but since they are no longer expressive of mere sectarianism we hope they will grow in interest and importance from year to year. It is for this reason we give them the importance they deserve by surrendering a large part of our space this morning to such of them as were delivered at the different colleges yesterday.

Consolidation of the French Republic.

The latest news from Paris, as written by our correspondents, shows the difficulties under which France now labors in the process of consolidating the Republic. The merit of this French Republic is that it has grown slowly, steadily, surely—we might say almost geologically. The mistakes of the old republicans have been avoided. Their crimes have become lessons. The spirit of Lafayette has taken the place of that of Robespierre. It is seen that a new republic should not begin with the guillotine. The modern French politicians have learned that liberty cannot be born in a day—that it must reach the perfection of true democracy by natural processes. The danger which republicanism in France must avoid is the anarchy of the Commune and the despotism of the Empire. On one side is a wild, unreasoning, socialist influence, with mad notions about religion and property and the rights of man, believing that liberty is only a form of chaos. On the other side is a mighty military influence, stimulated by the splendor of a great name, organized, disciplined, with skilled leaders in its councils. These are the two enemies which the Republic has to fear—the Commune, which is anarchy, the Empire which is despotism. The legend of Napoleon is giving place to the legend of liberty—or as we should say the faith of democracy. "Divine rights," and the "grace of God," as the warrants for a throne have become as obsolete as the feudal tenure or the ordeal of fire. Henry V. has about as much chance of becoming the firmly seated ruler of modern France as Joan of Arc would have in leading the French peasants against the veterans of Moltke. The Republic grows every day—in wisdom, moderation, strength. The Republic means peace to France and to Europe. It is the only solution of this grave problem which now distresses civilization by keeping the great civilized nations of the world under arms, and ready at pistol shot to deluge Europe with blood.

The Logic of Strikes.

The want of success which has attended the strike of the Pennsylvania miners does not seem to have taught them the folly of suspending work when the issue involved is of no very great moment. Under certain conditions, no doubt, the workmen, by a refusal to labor, may compel the capitalist to accede to his terms. But this favorable condition of the labor market seldom exists, and nine times out of ten it would be wiser for the working classes to submit to some reduction than to engage in a struggle in which even success would not repay them for the sacrifices its attainment necessarily involves. At a time when the financial condition of this country was certainly not very reassuring and there existed a general stagnation of trade the miners of the Pennsylvania coal regions decided on resisting a reduction of wages by a general strike. At the same moment there were hundreds of thousands of men in the country who would willingly have gone to work for twenty-five per cent of what the miners refused to accept, and who would have esteemed themselves lucky in procuring employment at any rate that would have guaranteed them and their families from starvation. Yet under such conditions the workmen of a large district voluntarily struck work because the mine owners found they could not profitably employ them at the old rate. The struggle inaugurated so rashly has now gone on for many months, and in the end the workmen are obliged to submit. By their want of common sense they have embittered their relations with their employers and have wasted the savings of many years of industry. Even if success had crowned their efforts it would take years to replace the loss incurred in sustaining their strike during the past few months. If, before entering upon these fruitless contests, the workmen would calmly count the cost to themselves and their fami-

lies, they would soon perceive the folly of the course which they are so frequently induced to adopt by the heedless rhetoric of rash and unwise leaders. Labor strikes may injure capitalists, but it is only the workmen that they ruin.

The Herald's Special Sunday Train.

The announcement in the Herald of yesterday that during the season beginning with July 4 the New York Herald would run a special train every Sunday morning, leaving at half-past two, reaching Saratoga at nine o'clock in the morning and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two in the afternoon, will be read with interest. It is not only an illustration of the tendency of modern journalism and the responsibility imposed upon a newspaper which proposes to keep pace with the progress of the time, but a direct advantage to our travelling citizens. The special purpose of this train is to deliver the Herald at as early an hour as possible at all places within the range of direct travel through New York State. We have made arrangements to make such connections with the trains going West from Niagara Falls as will permit us to serve the Herald in all the Western cities twenty-four hours earlier than at the present time. The effect of this arrangement will be that visitors and residents at West Point, the Catskills and all the towns and villages between New York and Albany will be supplied with the Herald before breakfast. Saratoga, Richfield and Sharon Springs and all towns and cities on the line of the New York Central will receive the Herald in the early forenoon. At the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, where the Herald's special train arrives at a quarter to two o'clock, arrangements have been made to connect with the Great Western Railway, of Canada, for St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto and all points north.

The metropolitan, we may almost say cosmopolitan, character of modern journalism is illustrated in the highest degree by enterprises of this character. They are imposed upon all representative and independent journals. It was the Herald that some years ago started the special train to Philadelphia which has resulted in the service to the people of that city of the New York journals at breakfast. This custom was continued on other lines, and although looked upon as a startling and novel experiment, scarce justifying the expense and of no value except as an advertisement, it was very soon seen to be a necessity of the growth of journalism, just as it has become necessary for us to introduce stereotyping and fast presses, to extend our correspondent system, to gradually transfer all news communications from the mail to the telegraph, which covers the whole world as it were with communicating lines of inquiry and thought as minute and widely spread as the nerves in the human frame. This example was followed by the English press. Last year we had enthusiastic accounts of the enterprise of the London newspapers in sending special early trains from London to the great towns of the north and west. The London Times began the experiment. It was so successful that its rivals were compelled to combine and run an opposition train. Then came the English system of special telegraph wires, also an imitation of the Herald's system which has for a long time been in use and which unites our home office with all of its outlying branches. But this new enterprise on the part of the Herald is a widening of the influence of journalism. It is a step toward national supremacy, which has always been the aim of this journal and which it has been its good fortune to attain. We allude to it now not in any spirit of self-congratulation, but as marking another point in the growth of American journalism, showing a steady march toward that supreme power which is possible to the independent press in a land of liberty, and making it in time a cardinal element of freedom and constitutional government.

Are Americans Irreligious?

The charge that the American nation is not essentially devout has been frequently made, but has never been sustained. It was Sir Thornbury Holt, we believe, who remarked in his entertaining volume of travels, entitled "Buffalo Hunting in the Far West," that the American people were the most irreligious he had ever met, not even excepting the gypsies. This opinion of a man so distinguished for his keen perceptions and impartiality no doubt has had much weight, particularly with his own countrymen. It has strengthened the belief of many intelligent Englishmen that Messrs. Moody and Sankey, however successful in England, would be failures at home, and that for that reason they stay away from it. But while we concede to Sir Thornbury Holt perfect sincerity in making this startling charge, and also admit that as the grandnephew of the Dean of Westminster he had himself enjoyed religious culture, and was therefore a qualified judge, still it must be pleaded in defence of American piety that he had not a thorough knowledge of the facts. When he arrived in this country his earliest impressions were derived from New York, and nearly all of the two months he passed in this city were devoted to the study of Wall street and the railroad system which has its centre here. The Beecher scandal had just begun then, and Mr. Tilton's statement was the universal theme. The revival which promised to sweep over Brooklyn with the irresistible force of a tempest had been checked by this publication, and though Mr. Beecher's reply did much to restore that religious movement, still Sir Thornbury had received a profound impression. During this period also opera bouffe was the most popular of metropolitan amusements, and Mr. Boucault had not yet begun his wonderful success at Wallack's. Thus all things seemed to conspire to make an unhappy effect upon Sir Thornbury. It must also be remembered that, while he spent two months here and in Brooklyn, remained for considerable periods in Washington, Chicago and St. Louis, and was obliged to stay all night in Albany, by an accident on the road, he was in Boston hardly one week and did not visit Philadelphia at all. Thus two of the most religious cities in the United States were almost wholly unknown to Sir Thornbury Holt. As if to add to this unfortunate chapter of deprivations he was received by Congress in the most hospitable way, freely

accepting the privilege of the floor of the House, and dining, during his stay in the national capital, with nearly all of the republican Senators and all of the Cabinet officers. Mayor Wickham he had never met, while Comptroller Green showed him the most grateful courtesy. It was upon experience such as this that Sir Thornbury Holt founded his memorable assertion that the Americans are the most irreligious people in the world, and it is plain that for the unconscious error he is not so much to blame as others. When he left St. Louis for the Plains he fell in with the buffaloes, and by them, of course, his erroneous views were but slightly modified. Had he remained a year among the buffaloes he might have gradually come to hold better opinions of the people; but this was, unfortunately, impossible, and, to crown the fatal mistake, he returned to England by the way of San Francisco.

The sermons we print to-day were, of course, never read by this eminent traveller, and yet they are a complete answer to his fallacious theory. It may be considered almost an axiom that the intellect and fervor of religious teaching proves the appreciation and sincerity of congregations. The pulpit of the metropolis can only be sustained by a religious feeling of corresponding greatness. The admirable discourse of Dr. Robinson on activity in religion; the eloquent analysis which Mr. Hopworth made of true Christian zeal; Mr. Frothingham's protest against the various ways in which religious sentiment is wasted on useless objects; the moral drawn by Mr. Davis from the beautiful story of David; the description of Paul's preaching by Mr. Beecher—these and other sermons are illustrative of the truth that with all their faults the Americans are a religious people, and that it is a grave mistake to judge them from superficial examination.

The Ravages of the Potato Beetle and the Remedy.

That formidable scourge of agriculture, the Colorado beetle, whose native habitat is the region at the base of the Rocky Mountains, has made its way eastward to the Atlantic coast and threatens the potato crop of all New Jersey and other extensive districts. It is only ten years since this noxious insect first crossed the Mississippi, and the rapid spread and multiplication of its devouring progeny make it a national calamity. It has been found that these pests can be exterminated by poison, and Paris green (a mixture of arsenite and acetate of copper) is the cheapest and most easily applied poison adapted to this use. But fears have been raised that the poison which kills the grubs of the beetle may enter into the composition of the plant, making the remedy worse than the evil. This subject is so important and requires such immediate action that this year's potato crop is to be saved that the Herald has taken pains to procure such correct and authentic information as may be safely accepted for their guidance by the suffering agriculturists.

We print to-day a most timely and instructive letter from Professor McMurtrie, of the National Department of Agriculture at Washington. He is reputed to be the most thoroughly and minutely informed scientific man in the country on the subject which he discusses in our columns with so much clearness of statement and fulness of detail. Not the least important of the information which Professor McMurtrie communicates is the account of his own original researches and experiments. Since the eastward progress of the Colorado beetle last year he has been engaged in constant experiments with a view to ascertain the effect of mineral poisons, and particularly those containing arsenic, on the health of plants. He has also made himself thoroughly acquainted with the results of the most recent investigations in Great Britain, France and Germany; but his own diversified and decisive experiments are of more value, as bearing on the immediate problem, than those of all the other inquirers together. In relation to Paris green Professor McMurtrie has found that the intermixture of this poison with the soil in large quantities destroys vegetable growth, but that in the small quantities requisite for destroying insects it does not interfere with or impede it at all. But there is a more important question than the destruction of the plant. It would only multiply the mischief to kill the grubs and at the same time poison the food of man. Upon this great point Professor McMurtrie's decisive and manifold experiments should allay all fears. In the plants that were killed, in the plants that were stunted, and in the plants which grew to full perfection, with the varying amounts of Paris green mingled with the soil of his pots, the most rigorous chemical analysis could detect no trace of arsenic in the composition of the plant itself. Whether little of this poison or much of it exists in the soil none of it enters into the structure of the vegetable. The danger of its excessive use is not danger to human life but to the growth or health of the plant. But the quantity of Paris green necessary for destroying the Colorado beetles is too small to have any perceptible effect on the growth of crops. It is possible that if potatoes were planted in the same field for a series of years with a constant necessity for the application of the poison the capacity of the soil for crops might be destroyed; but the system of rotation, so valuable in other respects, would obviate this danger. It is a great satisfaction to be assured on competent scientific authority that there is no peril to human life in the freest application of this poison to the soil, and no detriment to vegetation itself from the quantity needed to kill the beetles. We suggest to the agricultural journals that they cannot render a more useful service than by copying Professor McMurtrie's letter to the Herald. The substance of it will also appear in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, whose publication we anticipate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince of Wales has abandoned billiards and cards. George Washington, Tennessee's Commissioner to the Centennial. Secretary Beiknap is going to the Yosemite the latter part of July. General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A., was in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. General Sherman left this city last evening for his headquarters in St. Louis. General James A. Garfield is afraid the Chinese will ruin American cheap labor. Fairy and step: two hours a day. Grant sleeps nine and isn't much of a diplomat. Commander George P. Ryan, United States Navy, is quartered at the Hoffman House. Chicago insists that 90,000 of her citizens are out of work. A good way to appear like a big city. Mr. Robert M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Brevet Brigadier General Orlando M. Poe, United States Army, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A paper of "the metropolis of the Pacific" speaks of "Cotter's beautiful poem of 'Saturday Night.'" General Fuller has started a stocking manufactory, and is proud because he belongs to a hose company. A young lady of New Orleans has committed suicide because General Paul Sheridan married another girl. Senator Frelinghuysen is Senator Sargent's proposed candidate of the republican party for vice Presidency. Captain Eade's letters at New Orleans will hold a city. So easy a prophecy, which delights in the idea of an American Venice. Secretary Bristow arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, and took up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Sherman, of Nevada, owns real estate in San Francisco to the amount of \$1,000,000. Of this sum \$3,250,000 is invested in the Palace Hotel. Senator Cameron's house is 107 years old, and has an immense apricot tree by its side; but the Senator is not often found up that tree—or any other. Mr. Swinburne's critical writings, from the Fortnightly Review, have been collected under the title of "Essays and Studies." They are marked by equal grace of style and boldness of opinion. The memoirs of Chancellor Paquier, who died in 1863 at the age of ninety-five, promise to be highly interesting. He held office under all the French governments, and was acquainted with all the men of his time.

Recover the Ring Plunder.

The energy manifested by the lawyers engaged in the prosecution of the new "Ring" suits, commenced under the laws passed in the recent legislative session, holds out good promise that the money stolen from the city may be recovered at last. But the law has its uncertainties. In the case of the attachments against the property of Tweed, the greatest offender, we already find one valuable piece of real estate relieved from the effects of the *lis pendens* by the Court, on the proof that it was purchased by Fernando Wood of a third party and that Tweed has no lien on the property. So far as the people, who are the plaintiffs in these cases, are yet advised, the evidence to sustain the attachment on the Sweeny property comes only from a convicted felon who has been released from the State Prison on the pledge that he should become a witness for the State, and who no doubt desires to make some substantial return for his pardon. There may be other proof of Sweeny's complicity in the Tweed and Ingersoll robberies, or the continued absence of the ex-Chamberlain may be accepted as corroborative evidence of his guilt. Still, as we have said, the law is uncertain, and much remains to be accomplished before we can expect any return of money into the city treasury from these suits, notwithstanding the vigor and ability with which they are prosecuted.

There can, however, be no difficulty, and there need be no delay, in securing the share of the plunder that fell to the lot of Ingersoll and Garvey. Ingersoll confesses in his recent affidavit that he voluntarily sought to rob the city by courting interviews with Tweed and the late James Watson for that purpose; that he conspired with those parties and others to carry out his felonious purpose; that he signed fictitious names to fraudulent bills; that he forged the firm name of Ingersoll, Watson & Co. to fraudulent warrants, and that as a public officer, a Court House Commissioner, he had counselled and laid down a system of fraudulent action to be pursued by the Commission. Andrew J. Garvey confesses to have been guilty of like conspiracies, robberies and forgeries. Both these men have large amounts of real estate in their possession, the proceeds of these crimes, and they can offer no defence against suits of recovery. Their property should be at once seized by the plundered city. It is true they have turned informers against their former accomplices, but that is no reason why they should be allowed to retain their share of the stolen money. If a bank robber or a burglar should be accepted as State's evidence against his accomplices he would, of course, escape the penalty imposed upon his crime by the law, but he would not be suffered to retain his share of the plunder. The owner of the property would still have a right to get back his own. So the people, who have been robbed by the Ring conspirators, have a right to get back the money stolen from their treasury, and neither Governor Tilden nor any other authority can deprive them of that right or give the robbers the privilege of retaining any portion of the plunder. They can take the felon's stripes off Ingersoll's back, as they have done, and can forego the criminal punishment of Garvey; but they cannot say to them "you may retain possession of the money that by conspiracy, fraud and forgery you have stolen from the taxpayers of New York." The Sweeny, Tweed, Connolly and other suits should be pressed with all possible vigor; but at the same time it strikes us that the speediest way of recovering a portion of the money stolen from the city would be to take it out of the pockets of the thieves who have acknowledged their guilt and confessed to the possession of their share of the plunder.

REFORM AT NIAGARA FALLS.—In the slow march of time it is said that the Niagara Falls will be destroyed, and the changes which are even now noted confirm the theory. One of the correspondents of the Herald to-day gives a very interesting account of these alterations in the Horseshoe Fall, which are principally observed on the American side. But there is another evil which threatened to destroy Niagara as a place of popular resort—namely, the extortion practised by its backmen and those who exhibit its marvels. We are glad to learn that the authorities on both sides of the river have at last combined to put a stop to the notorious abuses to which visitors have been subjected.