NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

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

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

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

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE BLACK DOCTOR, at 2 P. M. same at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN,
late Barnum'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, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 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 office as 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.*

Wall Street Yesterday.—Stocks were stronger, under the lead of Pacific Mail, Western Union and Lake Shore. Gold receded to 117⅛. Money was quoted as usual.

If the Leaders of Tammany Hall imagine that John Morrissey will prematurely throw up the sponge they show their ignorance of the most prominent points in that distinguished statesman's career.

The Benefit of Mr. Thomas at the Central Park Garden was a marked event in the history of music, and in all respects a worthy compliment to one who has deserved well of the community.

The Beecher Case.—Mr. Beach has closed his argument. We print this morning the affidavits of the witnesses whose evidence was published in the Herald a few days since. A motion was made to reopen the case to admit this evidence. The Judge reserved his decision. We trust Judge Neilson will see his way to admit this evidence. If true, it decides the case. If untrue, the parties who swore to the affidavits should go to prison.

A Catholic Army.—The representative of the Pope in Madrid is pressing his advantages with the new Spanish government. The last point is that the government should recognize the army officially as "Catholic." It is thought that the King will concede this point. Considering that the highest attribute of the Head of the Church is that of "Prince of Peace" it would occur to our secular mind that the less the Pope has to do with "Catholic" armies the better for the welfare of the Catholic Church.

Religious Controversies.—We are afraid of this despatch from Berlin about riots caused by the ultramontanists in the town of Rhein, East Prussia. The Extreme Church influence in Germany has never been strong enough to lead to open outbreaks. If there are any difficulties they arise from the efforts of the Prussian government to enforce the unpopular religious laws. The worst comment that can be made upon the modern German Empire is that it is necessary to strengthen it by religious oppression. The world will really believe in a united Germany when they can see Germany strong enough to tolerate under its flag all religions.

Commencement Day is commemorated in our columns this morning in many narratives of varied interest. These Commencement days should be festivals in our modern life. They celebrate the new generation going out to do battle in the great strife that lies before them. It is the new generation treading in the footsteps of the one who goes before—even of our own. And as we read these speeches and take part in these ceremonies and hear the voices of these light, cheery multitudes, eagerly hurrying into the combat, we feel as though they were the echoes of the future; the steady, firm tread of the men who are to do our work when we are gone—to do it well or ill as God may give them strength. May God's blessing rest with them, and may all their years be as sunny as these Commencement days, with their endeavors, their achievements and their high-mounting hopes!

The Republic in France.

As might have been expected, the Assembly in France have encountered stormy weather in discussing the bill defining the powers of the President. The great difficulty in founding a republic in France is in the adjustment of the habits of the French people and the traditions of French authority to the new state of affairs. The French have been for a thousand years under royal drill. The genius of French jurists and statesmen has been devoted to disciplining France so that it might be an obedient vassal of the crown. Consequently centralization has become so fixed that the nation responds to the will of the ruler in Paris as the electric wires respond to the touch of the operator in the central office. The effort of the republicans has been to destroy this centralization by giving authority to the departments, to the communes, to the assemblies, and by limiting the power of the chief magistrate. The effort of the royalists has been to make the Presidency as much as possible a copy of the throne. These royalists conceded the Republic under a strong duress, and now that they have founded it their effort in passing the laws upon which it is to be run is to retain every emblem of the monarchy or the empire.

We observe that M. Louis Blanc, the austere and illustrious historian of the Republic, one of the conspicuous figures of France who accepted this republican declaration a few months ago with protests, reluctance and only under the urgency of his associates, has opposed the bill because "it gives royal prerogatives to the President and tends to the restoration of the monarchy." With all our respect for M. Louis Blanc we should take his criticisms upon affairs in France with a caution which foreign observers of our institutions should pay to the criticisms of men like Wendell Phillips. The issue Louis Blanc discusses is very much like what was discussed at the foundation of our government. We had this same question of a Presidency in name or a Presidency in fact. Some of the wisest and purest men in the time of the Revolution were as anxious to make the Presidential office as strong, overmastering and definite as the royalists in France. Others, like Thomas Jefferson, took the ground of Louis Blanc. The question for a long time definitely marked the earlier political divisions of the Republic. Mr. Benton in his "Thirty Years' View" refers to a conversation that he had with the celebrated Rufus King, one of the noblest characters in our history, the friend of Washington and one of the first Senators in Congress from New York, who was high enough in the confidence of Washington to receive the nomination to the office of Secretary of State. Senator Benton in 1826, just before the death of this worthy and illustrious citizen, says, in speaking of Mr. King:—"In one of our conversations, and upon the formation of the constitution in the Federal Convention of 1787, he said some things to me which, I think, ought to be remembered by future generations to enable them to appreciate justly those founders of our government who were in favor of a stronger organization than was adopted. He said:—'You, young men, who have been born since the Revolution, look with horror upon the name of a king and upon all propositions for a strong government. It was not so with us. We were born the subjects of a king, and were accustomed to subscribe ourselves "His Majesty's most faithful subjects," and we began the quarrel which ended in the Revolution, not against the King, but against his Parliament; and in making the new government many propositions were submitted which would not bear discussion and ought not to be quoted against their authors, being offered for consideration and to bring out opinions, and which, though behind the opinions of this day, were in advance of those of that day.' These things were said chiefly in relation to General Hamilton, who had submitted propositions stronger than those adopted, but nothing like those which party spirit attributed to him. I heard these words, I hope, with profit, and commit them, in the same hope, to after generations."

It would be a fatal blunder for the French republicans to allow any difference of opinion as to the powers of the President to paralyze the efforts of those who have succeeded after so many misfortunes in securing to France this beneficent form of government. M. Buffet, in discussing the bill in the Assembly on Tuesday, said, properly enough, that its conditions "were necessary to place the Executive in harmony with French customs and traditions." We do not believe in strong governments of any kind, and especially under a democracy. The change from a government like that to which France has been accustomed for centuries to democracy on the principle of Switzerland or America would be so violent that it would necessarily end in ruin. M. Thiers, speaking of the difficulties surrounding his Presidency and defending what seemed to be a temporizing policy in dealing with the Republic, said that we must eat the artichoke leaf by leaf. This advice will hold good to-day. What the republicans in France want is a Republic. Time will surely harmonize the conditions and customs of the French people with the new form of government. The difficulty with all republican experiments in Europe thus far has been that the men who led them were too enthusiastic, and although honest, almost visionary. They aimed to do in a day the work of years. It was the aspirations of the early republicans at the fall of the Bastile which ran into the wild ways of the Reign of Terror and brought down that beautiful fabric of free government into shameful and irretrievable ruin. We had the same trouble in Spain. The fanatics under the lead of Pi y Margall endeavored to realize in a month all the dreams that had been lingering in their memories for a lifetime. Thus far the French republicans have avoided this rock, because they have been controlled by as conservative a statesman as M. Thiers, and as wise a politician as M. Gambetta. It will be the effort of the imperialists and monarchists to ruin the Republic upon some such rock as this bill for the public powers. They can only succeed by exciting men like Louis Blanc and those who act with him to break the republican party.

The success of the Republic in France is menaced by many animosities. The surrounding rulers do not like it. Republicanism in France means ultimately republicanism in Europe. If this great ingenious and enterprising people can succeed in identifying themselves with democracy and in founding a government that can live through the battle and storm as our own government has lived its influence will be felt in every royal household in Europe. Consequently we must not be surprised at any phase the opposition to democracy may assume. There are conditions within France, a standing army, an established Church, hereditary peerage, all of which are naturally opposed to a system which limits the army, dissolves the ties between Church and State and abolishes hereditary titles. In a country so susceptible to foreign influence as France, and whose home policy is controlled so largely by diplomacy, we can understand how urgently Germany and Russia, and even England will oppose the Republic. If they cannot directly antagonize it they will attempt to freeze it out of the European circles. They will give it an ill name; they will deny to France the prestige and influence that was formerly accorded to Napoleon and the Bourbons. The only way by which these difficulties can be avoided is by patience and moderation and justice. What the Republic wants is time—time to adjust France to the new conditions imposed upon it; time to recover from the heavy burdens of the recent war; time to renew her industries and adjust her system of taxation; time to show the world that republicanism in France does not necessarily mean anarchy; that the Republic after all is the surest safeguard for religion, morality and society, and that great as France has been under her kings and emperors, she has a still loftier greatness under the rule of her people.

Therefore, as our readers will see, the controversy in France is not a vital one. It is as difficult for the French people to accustom themselves to the spirit and forms of a republic as it was for our fathers, and the fact that there are conspicuous French republicans who believe in a strong Presidency should not militate against their patriotism or give us concern about the fate of the Republic. They are taking in France the same grounds taken by men as venerated as Alexander Hamilton and Rufus King.

The Coming Rifle Match.

Some idea of the nature of the contest that will take place on Friday next at Dollymount may be formed from the fact that such skilled marksmen as the Irish Henry Fulton and Mr. Rigby have failed to secure places on the team that is to uphold the honor of Ireland in the international contest. It is evident that the Irish marksmen are sternly bent on regaining the laurels lost in last year's contest at Creedmoor. Nothing is being allowed to stand in the way of the best men coming to the front. Unlike our Creedmoor marksmen, the Irish made the contest for places on their team a strictly national affair, and by inviting free competition have secured the very best men available for the work to be done. Should the men composing their team shoot in the match with anything like the accuracy they have displayed in the course of the competition it will require great efforts and very good luck to defeat them. We do not fear but that our men will do credit to their country; but the men they will have to meet at Dollymount seem to be very much more formidable than those who took part in the international contest at Creedmoor last year. Three of the highest scores on record have been made by gentlemen seeking a place on the Irish team. Two hundred and eighteen out of a possible two hundred and twenty-five is something unparalleled in the history of rifle shooting, and this is the score by which Mr. Johnson won his place on the Irish team. This score is equal to forty-three and a half bull's eyes out of a possible forty-five, and could scarcely be surpassed if the gun were fired from a fixed rest. The two next highest scores are two hundred and eight and two hundred and three. The former score made by Mr. McKenna is, as nearly as possible, equal to the splendid score made by Major Fulton on the old targets during the international match at Creedmoor. So wonderful was this score that riflemen were inclined to believe that it would not be equalled for many years, if ever. Experience has, however, shown this to be an error, and it may be that the riflemen of the future are destined to achieve such skill that nothing less than a succession of bull's eyes will be looked upon as first class marksmanship. One thing in relation to the coming struggle at Dollymount is certain—our riflemen will have opponents worthy of them, and at whose hands even defeat would not be without honor.

France and the Centennial.—The announcement that the *République Française*, a Paris newspaper, the organ of Gambetta, has given one thousand francs for the purpose of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition is extremely gratifying, not so much from the amount contributed, but as an evidence of good feeling toward the Republic by the republican party in Paris. The value of the Centennial Exhibition will be in knitting these ties of personal friendship and sympathy. As the widow's mite in the coffers was of more value than the rich man's gift, so a single contribution like this, representing personal business interests, is a better illustration of the success of the Centennial than if the government of France had appropriated a million of francs.

The Case of Tweed is still unsettled. His lawyers are strenuously endeavoring to rescue the Boss from the custody of the law. Would it not be well for the eminent counsel to advise their client to return to the city some of the millions which he stole from the treasury? This brazen thief must not be made a hero, nor must the lawyers, whose ingenuity is stimulated by the payment of large fees from the stolen public money, be permitted to cloud the essential fact that Tweed is the monumental thief of the age, and that restitution must come before mercy.

Modern Civilization.—We observe in a French paper an account of a bull fight in Spain, in which two men were killed and a third so badly injured that he is not expected to live. It is strange that an amusement like this should linger in a country as civilized as Spain; that it should become really one of the institutions of the nation, and that these cruel and horrible accidents, instead of lessening its influence, really add to its attractions.

Terwilliger Wanted—The Rottenness of the Police.

The Assembly Committee, engaged in investigating the cause of the increase of crime in the city, are in want of Terwilliger. According to the evidence given by Sergeant John R. Groo, the amiable patrolman and ex-ward detective who bears the name of Terwilliger can give the committee some valuable information on the subject of panel houses and the manner in which they are run. Groo professes to have kept a diary while a sergeant in the Eighth precinct, then under the charge of Captain Williams, and this diary contains some interesting data in which Terwilliger is concerned. If Groo is to be believed Terwilliger, then the ward detective in Captain Williams' precinct, was principally engaged in the collection of a sort of tariff or internal revenue tax, levied on the keepers of panel houses and places of a similar character in that precinct. The sergeants were instructed, says Groo, to report all panel house robberies to Terwilliger, and not to enter them on the blotter or investigate them, as the rule required. The robberies reported while Sergeant Groo was on duty were thus treated, and according to the memoranda purporting to have been kept by him, some fourteen cases placed in the hands of Terwilliger were hushed up; no arrests were made, and in some instances the felony was compounded. Terwilliger also, if Groo is to be believed, was the recipient of little considerations from panel house keepers, varying from five to fifty dollars, which account for the friendly settlement of the difficulties, and which Groo infers went into the pocket of the Captain. Now, Groo appears to have had difficulties with Captain Williams. Perhaps he found the precinct, as he says, an unpleasant one to serve in. It would have been safer, so far as his own record is concerned, if he had reported to headquarters the facts he now discloses. According to his story, he did not do so, but submitted to be removed on the complaint of the captain against whom he possessed all this damaging evidence. This may induce the committee to accept Groo's story with some caution. But Terwilliger is the man they want. He was a close friend of the captain. He must know all about the cases mentioned by Groo, and as he is still on the force—a patrolman up town, we are told—his attendance can readily be secured by the committee.

These developments made before the Assembly Committee, only lift one end of the veil that hides the rottenness of the Police Department. Everybody has known for some time that the panel house thieves and other law breakers ply their infamous trades with the knowledge of the police, and pay for the privilege of breaking the law without being called to account and punished. Indeed, the Police Commissioners recently transferred the several police captains to new districts on the very ground that they were suspected of collusion with the lawless classes in their old precincts. We are now told that an ex-Police Commissioner was a constant visitor of Captain Williams' precinct and was on closely familiar terms with that officer. Some of the present Commissioners have in like manner their cronies among the captains. Such associations cannot be productive of good or free from suspicion. They probably account for the evident disinclination of some of the Commissioners to drag the rascalities of their subordinates to light and for their efforts to smother or confuse investigation. The present inquiry will do good if it is to be honestly and energetically carried out. Its first work must be to get Terwilliger's evidence and the evidence of the panel house keepers themselves. It will then be important to inquire how it is that Groo, who confesses to a sort of complicity with the alleged misdeeds in his old district, is still on the police force? Why Terwilliger is still a patrolman? Why Captain Williams still has a command? Why the Police Commissioners, who appear to have been aware of these rascalities, have not long since instituted an investigation into them and discovered the evidence so speedily and voluntarily produced before the Assembly Committee? If Groo's story be true, we must look beyond Terwilliger and beyond Williams for the true cause of the increase of crime. The investigation must travel from the Eighth precinct to Mulberry street.

Dogs and Hot Weather.—For yet another season the great canine and canicular problems are before the public. Bergh will begin to rage and the dog star will be mentioned; muzzles will come into the foreground; learned veterinarians will be brought forward to prove that hydrophobia is a delusion, and that it would be better for society if there were more of it; and, finally, the Aldermen will ordain that all loose dogs shall be impounded and otherwise legally dealt with, and in turn will be denounced for ignorance and barbarity. We regard it as a very satisfactory ignorance, however, which in the doubt and apprehension that naturally surround the disease of hydrophobia in dogs and men results in giving us the certainty of not encountering, in every few miles of our streets, from ten to fifty wretched and ownerless curs. It is clear enough legally, we suppose, that the owner of a dog which bites a person is responsible in damages; but who is responsible where the owner is not found? Presumably it must be the city, which by its negligence permits these curs to roam the streets. And the only way the city has to protect itself is to clear the streets of these useless and mischievous creatures.

North Carolina Politics.—The Republican State Executive Committee have issued a long address to the voters of North Carolina denouncing the democratic Legislature for having called a convention to revise the State constitution. The people of other parts of the country cannot be expected to take much interest in a controversy so purely local, especially as it does not yet appear what changes the democrats intend to make. One of the complaints against them is that they do not avow their objects. Until the quarrel assumes a more intelligible shape it is not very likely to "fire the public heart."

The American Rifle Team yesterday reviewed the army in camp at the Curragh of Kildare, near Dublin. The special cable despatches to the Herald narrate the particulars of the cordial reception of our champion shots.

The Approaching Contests at Saratoga.

It is pleasant to note the satisfaction among rowing men and lovers of fair play generally over the plan to be introduced at the approaching University race of portioning off the course into parallel lanes, each a hundred feet wide, thus giving the many crews abundant room. By this plan the boat that strays into another's water can be detected at once and the blame laid where it belongs, and the bow oarsman who cannot steer his craft within bounds is unfit to be intrusted with his very responsible position. Whoever contemplates a run to Saratoga to see the great race will have the comfort of knowing that at last the day of fouls is over, and that, if his favorites do not win, they must lay the fault at their own door. We would take the liberty of offering one or two other ideas which seem to us to commend themselves to the good sense of the rowing community, and which, as they will probably be adopted in later years (for the contests are scarcely yet out of their infancy), had better be taken advantage of now.

All who have witnessed these races will remember that the plan adopted for distinguishing the various crews has been to require each to wear as a part of their head-dress the favorite color of their college. Even in former days, when there were but two competing boats, this distinction proved very inadequate, and until within a quarter or half mile of the finish, especially if the sun's rays at all interfered, it was almost impossible to distinguish the crews, except to such spectators as could appreciate the different styles of rowing. But in these later years, when the number has swollen to more than twelve, and the crews save in head-gear, dressed to all appearance alike, and when of necessity it is hard to make the seven colors of the rainbow distribute well among so many; when, too, in the great heat and labor of the race, the rower is very apt to tear off this hot and useless head covering and throw it into the bottom of the boat, it is easy to see that in the intense flurry and excitement of the last half mile the average spectator cannot from his place on the grand stand tell with any accuracy one crew from another; and when the boats are at all close together, as in such a race many are sure to be, the confusion of last year in this respect will be found a regular if not necessary feature of what without it would be such an interesting and beautiful spectacle. Now, instead of doffing their shirts and donning these handkerchiefs, as they did last summer, let them retain the latter, and on the bow of their several craft raise a graceful little flag. It need be but a foot long and its staff of silver or burnished steel may be as light and graceful as the shell itself. When the boat comes home, instead of a few handkerchiefs swaying sharply back and forth, soaked and partially discolored, the motion of the boat will throw the flag out full and free, telling its story a mile away. And again, why need each college wear but a single color, or, at most, two? Instead of differing with Harvard as to which owned the crimson, what could be more appropriate for Union, for instance, than the beautiful little tricolor, the red, white and blue? And a moment's thought would soon arrange other combinations equally effective. It is proposed, we believe, that the oarsmen this year, as last, row without shirts. Will not this plan offend against propriety or decency?

We are glad to see that the gentlemen in charge of the foot races propose to insist that the contestants shall wear the usual costume. It can work no injustice, and the racing shirt is such a mere tissue of gauze at best that it can hardly incommode contestants enough to make five seconds' difference in their time.

Finally, it will also be remembered that when the crisis came last July and the boats were just starting the official timekeeper could not or would not serve, and only through the courtesy of Commodore Brady, who happened to be on the judges' boat, was the time obtained at all. A very simple contrivance will meet this need in the future. Let a wire be stretched across the lane of each boat just at the finish at such a depth that as the boat crosses the finish line its bow shall touch this wire. Let the wire connect with a chronograph so arranged as to catch the time of each touch, and with indicating inks on the instrument adapted to the color of each college. The times of the various boats can in this way be taken and recorded even down to a quarter of a second, and an end had to the frequent uncertainty that has existed as to just how quickly the rowers had done their work. We would commend this plan to the Saratoga Rowing Association.

The President's Summers at the Seaside.

President Grant's assailants obstruct their influence when they arraign him for parts of his conduct which are proper and justifiable, like his absence from Washington during the hot weather of summer. Such indiscriminate malignity is self-defeating, since it tends to undermine confidence in those who adopt so unscrupulous a method of warfare. It was the constant practice of our earlier Presidents to be absent from the seat of government for a considerable part of the year. We will mention Jefferson first, not because he began the practice, but because he was the first President inaugurated after the removal of the government to Washington and because the law which Grant is accused of violating was in force throughout the two terms of his Presidency. Now, Jefferson regularly spent about two months of every year while he was President at Monticello, as anybody may see by looking into the volumes of his correspondence and noticing the place at which his letters are dated in the summer and autumn months. He defended the practice in a letter addressed to Madison from Monticello, September 1, 1807, explaining why he had interrupted the daily post between his home and Washington. "The principal reason," he says, "was to avoid giving ground for clamor. The general idea is that those who receive annual compensations should be constantly at their posts. Our constituents might not in the first moment consider, first, that we all have property to take care of which we cannot abandon for temporary salaries; second, that we have health to take care of which cannot be preserved at Washington; third, that while at our separate homes our public duties are fully executed, and at much greater personal labor than while we are together, when a short conference saves a long letter." (Jefferson's Works, vol. 5, p. 181.) A letter to the Secretary of War a few days before (August 28) shows how the heads of departments were scattered:—"I send this letter open to the Secretary of State, with a desire that with the documents it be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy at Baltimore, the Attorney General at Wilmington, the Secretary of the Treasury at New York, and finally to yourself."

President John Adams, who was accustomed to spend about five months of each year at Quincy, likewise defended the practice in his correspondence. He said, in a letter to Uriah Forrest, dated Quincy, May 13, 1799:—"The people elected me to administer the government, it is true, and I do administer it here at Quincy as really as I could do at Philadelphia. Nothing is done without my advice and direction when I am here more than when I am in the same city with the heads of departments." In a foot note to this letter his editor, Charles Francis Adams, remarks:—"In absenting himself from the seat of government during the recess of Congress Mr. Adams did no more than his predecessor, George Washington." If President Grant is violating the law by spending his summers at Long Branch his transgression is excused by a great weight of respectable precedents.

The law cited in condemnation of President Grant is this:—"All offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided by law." This is wide of the mark, for the reason that the Presidency is not an office "attached to the seat of government." If it were every temporary absence of the President from Washington would devolve his duties on the Vice President. There is nothing either in the constitution or any statute making provision for the President's absence; but the statutes do carefully provide for the absence of the heads of departments by prescribing who shall perform their duties when they are absent. These offices are "attached to the seat of government," and the law requires them to be kept open at Washington a prescribed number of hours daily throughout the year, except in prevailing epidemics, when the President may cause them to be removed temporarily to some other place. But the office of the President is not thus localized by any statute, and could not be consistently with the constitution, which makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and thereby authorizes him to direct its operations in the field in person whenever he thinks proper. The Presidency is an office created by the constitution, and no mere statute can limit or localize it by attaching it to the seat of government. The Vice President can discharge its functions in case of "removal" or of "death," or of "resignation" or of "inability to discharge the duties;" but there is no provision for the case of absence, because the military powers of the President may be exercised in person wherever there is an army to command.

The example of Jefferson should satisfy democrats that Grant has not violated the law, for the law on this point has not been changed since the beginning of the century. Our democratic friends are "barking up the wrong tree" this time.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Case referred to Terwilliger. No arrests."

George Bizet's widow is the daughter of Halévy.

Postmaster General Jewell left Cincinnati for Columbus last night.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mgr. Roncetti, Legate of the Pope, is expected to visit Montreal in a few days.

Captain John H. Upshur, United States Navy, is quartered at the Everett House.

The Empress of Austria will spend the bathing season at Etretat, near Dieppe, France.

Mr. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. H. I. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, is staying at the Hoffman House.

M. Bartie's tough glass can be made more cheaply than the ordinary brittle glass in use.

Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, arrived from Boston yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Edwin Booth arrived in this city yesterday evening and took up his residence at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Confederate General Longstreet is at St. Catherine's, Ont., and is stopping at the Stephenson House.

Mr. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Atlantic Coast Line of Railways, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Naval Constructors Isaiah Hanscom and Robert W. Steele, United States Navy, have arrived at the Union Square Hotel.

Secretary Delano, having recovered from his recent illness, arrived in Washington yesterday morning and resumed his duties at the Interior Department.

The news from Ireland is that the scores of the American shooters are satisfactory. As they are always beaten we do not doubt that the scores are satisfactory—to the Irishmen.

Dr. Workman having resigned the superintendency of the Toronto (Canada) Lunatic Asylum, the government has appointed Dr. Charles Gowan, of Worcester (England) in his place.

"Mr. Putkin," said the broker, "the world looks different to a man when he has a bottle of champagne in him." "Yes, sir," replied the clerk, "and he looks different to the world."

Pischietto has a little dialogue between Uncle Sam and General Grant. The President says:—"No, uncle, I cannot accept a third term; or only on circumstances not likely to arise." "Such, for instance, as that I would vote for you," says Sam.

Mr. New, who was to succeed General Spinner, is in doubt whether he cares for the place. No wonder. He was appointed because he was the only man who didn't care what sort of men were put in his office; but since he has learned that he will be pecuniarily responsible for what they steal he sees the case in a different light.

Professor Charles F. Hartt has been commissioned by the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture to form a geographical chart of the Empire, commencing with the coal fields of the south. Señor Elias T. Pacheco Jordan is his second, and Messrs. O. A. Derby and Richard Lathen have been engaged as assistants.

It is all very well to show that the law of the land has no knowledge of Long Branch as the seat of Presidential functions; but then what is the law compared to the personal convenience of a man like Grant? Do you want him to make more sacrifices? You had better be careful or he may resign, and then what would become of this country?

Queen Victoria has created three field marshals. The first is Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, the second the Marquis of Tweeddale, and the third His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Sir John Forster Fitzgerald and the Marquis of Tweeddale stand first and second respectively in seniority on the list of general officers of the British army. The Marquis of Tweeddale has seen upwards of seventy years' service. He received the gold medal for the battle of Vittoria, in which action he was wounded. He served in the American war of 1813, and was again wounded.