RUSSIA AND THE EXHIBITION.

She Applies for Double the Space Assigned Her.

THE ARTICLE FROM THE "GOLOS."

Visit of the Russian Secretary of Legation to the Director General of the Exhibition.

HER POSITION MISUNDERSTOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1875.

The attitude of Russia toward the International Exhibition at Philadelphia has been misunderstood in this country. Her neglect to apply for space after every important Power in the world had done so, and the assertion by a diplomatist as eminent as John Jay that this neglect was not the result of accident, but that, substantially, it plainly indicated a change in the policy toward America of this great Power, which has always been so friendly, confirmed the general impression that the failure of Russia to offer her participation in our Centennial Exhibition was a deliberate slight upon the United States. His opinion caused the deepest regret to the Centennial Commissioners and to all thoughtful Americans who knew that with Russia alone, of all the great European Powers, have the relations of the United States since the Declaration of Independence been those of unbroken, active friendship. Notwithstanding the letters of Mr. Jay, and the newspaper paragraphs confirming his views, there were some who tried to disbelieve this unwelcome news, but the fact still remained that Russia had not officially accepted the invitation to participate in the Exhibition.

On the 10th inst. the HERALD published an interesting letter from the Russian capital contradicting as untrue the stories of Russian hostility or apathy, explaining why she had not accepted an invitation before, and announcing the pleasing news that Russia would not only make a display at our Exhibition, but that it would be an unusually fine one, and that the government of that country still entertained the friendliest feelings toward the United States. This was the first good news of a positive character that had been received, and an event which has just occurred proves it to have been well founded.

RUSSIA APPLIES FOR SPACE.

Yesterday morning Mr. George Bakhmeteff, Secretary of the Russian Legation to the United States, arrived in this city from Washington. Representing the Russian Minister, he waited upon Director General Goshorn, of the Centennial Exhibition, with a formal request for space in the Exhibition buildings. The amount asked for was 20,000 square feet. The Director General was obliged to inform him that the original allotment to Russia was only 11,000 square feet in the main building, and that it was now too late to admit of more room being given. He assured the Secretary, however, that if it were at all possible to secure the required additional amount in the other structures it should be done. The Director General is to make investigation and will do the best possible under the circumstances. The interview was of the pleasantest character, the Russian representative expressing himself as highly pleased with the Exhibition, and declaring the opinion that the display from his country would be large and interesting, especially if the additional space be obtained. He returned to Washington, without visiting the Exhibition grounds, on account of the unpleasant weather, but will return to this city shortly—probably with His Excellency the Minister from Russia.

The HERALD's St. Petersburg correspondent alluded to and quoted from an article in the *Golos*, which was interesting and important as being the semi-official announcement of the wishes and sentiments of the Russian government. The article, in its entirety and carefully translated, is given below.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION AND RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN IT.

[From the Golos of 20th October, 1875.]

In the coming year, 1876, the United States are preparing to celebrate the one hundredth jubilee of their national existence. The English colonies had long been subjected to the yoke of the "insatiable" metropolis, which not only reaped all the advantage of their trade and natural riches, but arrogated to herself the right of imposing on them at her own arbitrary will taxes and duties of all kinds.

In 1774 the English government met with open opposition in the colonies to its arbitrary measures, and the stronger the spirit of independence and freedom that was awakened in the colonial population the more the government felt bound to display energy and firmness in the introduction of those measures. Finally, in 1776, after the affray of Lexington, Washington became convinced that an open rupture of the colonies with the mother country was inevitable, and on the 4th of July of that year the independence of the insurgent English colonies was solemnly declared. Only after a difficult and bloody war did the newly born State succeed in ultimately guaranteeing its national independence. The treaty of Versailles of 1783, in which England herself was obliged to admit the legality of the accomplished fact and the international independence of the United States, was a just reward to the Americans for their sufferings and deprivations of so many years.

From this time the United States of North America have not ceased to occupy an honorable place in the family of civilized nations. Consecrating their first activity to the better arrangement of their national life and to the increase of their commercial relations, the Americans very quickly reached the highest degree of prosperity and political influence. The appearance in North America of a new government was of itself an infringement of the international political system which prevailed at the end of the last century. By this was given the first and most decisive blow to the exclusive sway of England on the seas. The remarkable development of American trade and of their commercial fleet compelled the United States to show themselves always and everywhere as the defenders of freedom of trade and the opponents of all arbitrariness and force in the realm of international relations. The governmental institutions of the American Republic, founded on the basis of personal and political freedom and respect for the inalienable rights of humanity, ought to assure the sympathy and co-operation of the United States with every attempt made to realize these ideas. A Republic by infringing the rights of nations in the peaceful pursuit of their commercial interests became an enemy of the United States, while a monarch who blessed his country with great reforms founded on right and justice could boldly count on the sincere sympathy of the American Republic.

From this point of view the celebration in the coming year of the one hundredth jubilee of the existence of the United States is evidently an event which extends its significance far beyond the boundaries of the broad American Republic. This jubilee cannot be exclusively an American festival, interesting only the enterprising citizens of the United States. It has an international, world wide signification, and no civilized nation can be indifferent to it. The whole family of civilized nations must be proud of their young *confrère*, show it the most sincere sympathy and take part in its joy. It is the duty of the Americans themselves to take all possible steps not to give to their jubilee the character of a domestic or narrowly national festival, but to extend the programme of festivities and to give to all nations the possibility of taking part in it. Justice compels us to say that thus, and not otherwise, the Americans themselves have understood the historical meaning of the approaching jubilee. They take very decisive measures that all European nations may not only be witnesses of the festivities preparing in the United States, but also participators in them. It is proposed there, among other things, to collect various international congresses of the representatives of European science and industry for considering questions having an interest for all humanity, and the members of the congresses are assured of the most cordial hospitality on the part of the government and the people of the Republic.

But of course the most active measures for attracting all countries and nations to participate in the festivities of the jubilee and for giving to it the signification of an international solemnity is the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. There can take place a peaceful contest between the representatives of European industry, science and art and the products of the activity of the enterprising and industrious citizens of the United States. The material and intellectual forces which will be expended in this contest by the European governments must be admitted to be the best index of the respect and sympathy which can be shown to the great transatlantic Republic.

Such, however, was not the view of the Exposition which at first prevailed in the United States. The first idea of its construction belongs to private persons, who desired to form a stock company for the erection of an exposition similar to that which was constructed in the same way in 1853 at New York. American society, as the American periodical press bears witness, regarded this undertaking with great apathy. However, it is impossible not to remark that the latest trial made by the Americans at the Vienna Exposition of 1873 justified in the highest degree this lack of confidence and interest in the idea. At Vienna the American section presented by no means a brilliant appearance, and in no way corresponded to the flourishing condition of the commerce and industry of the United States. Besides this, the Americans could not leave out of view the fact that unconditional faith in the immense profit of universal exhibitions had considerably decreased, and they had full grounds for doubting whether European Powers, who not long before had spent great sums on one exhibition, would consent, after such an insignificant period of time, to take part in another exhibition, which was, moreover, to be held in a different part of the world. If the well known American publicist, John Jay, also does not deny the apathy of the American people to the idea of the exhibition, he thus only confirms the existence of the immense difficulties which would have to be overcome in order to guarantee the final success of the proposed undertaking.

There can be no doubt, however, that the Americans latterly have really taken more active measures for the attainment of the proposed aim. On the basis of a decision of the Washington Congress the International Exhibition at Philadelphia will not only not be a speculative undertaking or the affair of some stock company, but will be a national matter in the full sense of this word. The government itself has taken the arrangement of the Exhibition under its control and inspection. By the act of Congress and the proclamation of President Grant the Exhibition in course of preparation at Philadelphia will serve as the best evidence of the high degree of development which American industry has reached, and the representatives of European nations who appear with their productions in the buildings raised by the hospitable American people for peaceful contest will thus show their respect and sympathy for that people.

Of course, in consequence of this radical change in the character of the Exhibition the relations of European governments to it must also change. The Exhibition in Philadelphia will not only constitute an epoch in the history of the United States, but will have immense political importance in the way of international relations. A refusal to take part in the International Exhibition might have the character of a demonstration against the national festivities of the Americans, and might be considered by them as, to say the least, an unfriendly act. It is, therefore, very probable that almost all European governments will accept the invitation extended to them, not by a stock company, but by the Washington government itself.

If we have in view the sincere friendship and mutual good relations which have constantly existed between Russia and the United States, it is impossible to believe that our country will be absent from the Philadelphia Exhibition, but, on the contrary, that it will be among the most honored and dearest guests of the American people. If the United States intend to celebrate in the coming year the centenary of their independent existence, there is incumbent upon the Russians the enviable duty of celebrating with the American people the centenary of the constant and uninterrupted friendship which has united them, as well in years of tribulation and misfortune as in times of national victory and triumph. In view of this the participation of Russia in the Philadelphia Exhibition presents a very suitable occasion for more thoroughly strengthening those bonds of friendship between it and the North American Republic which have already lasted for a century.

For this reason we have read with satisfaction the published order of the government for the appointment of a commission in the Ministry of Finances with reference to the participation of Russia in the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. Notwithstanding our government suffered considerable material sacrifices in the late Exposition at Vienna, which has so far had no practical advantage for Russian industry; notwithstanding, besides, the still greater expense demanded for the arrangement of a Russian section at the Philadelphia Exhibition, still it is glad to give to the United States this new proof of its friendly disposition. Did Russia not take part in the Exhibition, there would be no reason for suspecting any change in her former friendly policy to the United States, and it was only necessary to give to this Exhibition the character of a national undertaking, the success of which should interest the whole American people and not only some industrial company, for her to accept the invitation. After an explanation of the real character and meaning of the proposed Exhibition, the participation of Russia and the formation of a governmental commission must follow as a matter of course. In this regard it seems to us very much out of place that a certain portion of the American press should dilate on the supposed changes in the friendly relations between Russia and the United States, in consequence of which our government did not wish, it was imagined, to take part in the Philadelphia Exhibition. The American publicist, John Jay, makes a great expenditure of energy and thought to show that the refusal of Russia has a deep foundation and plainly indicates a change in Russian policy. Yet this publicist himself admits that a similar change in the policy of a great Power like Russia must have its reasons. What reasons does he, then, present? None. On the contrary, Jay shows that if there were a monarch in Europe on whose friendly disposition the American people could always count it would be the Emperor, who, in Jay's own words, "during the time of our last struggle for existence in 1861–5 was alone our faithful friend among all the great Powers." Really, during the time of the last civil war, which threatened the destruction of the political unity and might of the United States, the Powers of Western Europe, especially England and France, openly sympathized with the Southerners. When President Lincoln and the Washington Cabinet everywhere met with open or concealed ill will Russia alone remained faithful to its constant policy with regard to the great North American Republic. Russia not only rejected the proposition of Napoleon III. to acknowledge the disruption of the United States as an accomplished fact, but, on the contrary, did not cease to wish the fullest success to the efforts of President Lincoln in support of his authority and the maintenance of the Union. Our government stated its firm belief that while the North American States remained united in one government they would strengthen one another; separated they must paralyze their own efforts and development. "The North American Republic," Prince Gortschakoff declared before the world in 1861, "not only presents in our eyes a substantive element of the international balance of power, but, besides that, it constitutes a nation to which our most august Emperor and the whole of Russia have always had a most friendly disposition, because both countries, placed on the edges of the Old and the New Worlds, are in the period of their rapid development, and seem called to a national unity of interest and sympathies, proofs of which have already been given on both sides."

Such was Russia's view of its relations to the North American Republic when America was threatened by the greatest danger. This has always been the policy of our government, beginning with the birth of the United States. The political interests of both countries have always been the same, and the Washington government has always found in St. Petersburg support and sympathy for its efforts for the improvement of international relations and the limitation of the calamities of war. When, in 1823, the famous American Minister of Foreign Affairs, John Quincy Adams, proposed to European Powers to declare the principle of the inviolability of merchant ships in time of naval war Russia was the first Power that expressed its fullest sympathy and readiness immediately to conclude the proposed convention. Later, in 1856, when the Washington government renewed its proposition with regard to the inviolability of merchant ships, Russia again appeared as the chief and most unselfish defender of that proposition. In a word, during the course of the whole century of the United States' existence the relations between that country and Russia have constantly been so friendly that the well known American statesman, Bancroft Davis, in the review of the historical development and diplomatic relations of his country with foreign Powers, points to Russia as the "happy" exception on account of the constant friendly policy which is noticeable in the relations of Russia to America. If the relations of Russia to the United States are such we can only wonder at the words of Jay when he speaks of some change which he says has come over Russian policy. We are certainly unable to understand what the respectable American publicist has in view. Does he see any proof of his opinion in the fact that Russia did not earlier declare her consent to participate in the Philadelphia Exhibition before this undertaking of the American people was clearly shown to have a really national character, or in the fact that Russia, somewhat later than the other Powers, has declared her acceptance of the invitation given to her; or can he see in Russia's acceptation of the invitation, somewhat later than the other Powers, a proof of any revolution in Russia's policy as regards the United States? No; we understand otherwise the firmness of the foundations on which rests the policy of Russia and the United States. We are assured that while undoubted community of interest invites both countries, unites both countries, while the American people can prize the most sincere friendship of such a great power as Russia, the amicable relations of the two countries, which have lasted for a whole century, cannot be changed without any cause, nor can the aims or efforts of Russian policy change in this way. While the Washington government always preserves the traditions of the policy of the great statesman, thanks to whom the United States obtained such an honorable position in the family of civilized nations, we are certain that the policy of Russia is no less consequent and faithful to itself. The American people have not forgotten the great services and the friendly disposition shown to her. Russia, on her side, will not forget those important interests which unite her to the American Republic.

For this reason we can boldly express the sincere assurance that the Russian people will take a most active part in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. Once again we repeat this exhibition will not only be a monument raised by the American people in honor of the famous centenary of their national life, but it will be besides a brilliant confirmation of the uninterrupted, constant and centennial friendship between Russia and the United States.

CENTENNIAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As all matters relating to the safe and prompt transportation of passengers to and from New York city to the Centennial Exhibition Buildings at Philadelphia is of great importance permit me to call your attention to some misstatements which appear in last Saturday's issue of the *Railway World*, a weekly journal published at Philadelphia under the patronage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is therein stated:—

Some anxiety has been expressed, in New York particularly, as to the transportation facilities between that city and Philadelphia next summer, and it may be as well briefly to refer to these. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will undoubtedly be required to furnish the great bulk of these facilities—probably all that will be available for ordinary travel between the points named. That company has now two complete routes of communication between New York and Philadelphia—the one known as the main line, by way of Trenton, and the other as the Camden and Amboy line. The main road, over which all express trains are run, is a complete double track throughout, laid with steel rails and finished in all details up to the highest standard of American railway construction. Trains now regularly pass over it, between Jersey City and the Centennial grounds, in a little more than two hours, and it has been practically demonstrated that the distance can be made, with comparative safety, in considerably less than that time. These tracks can, if required, be exclusively devoted to passenger traffic for at least fifteen hours out of every twenty-four, or, say from six o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening. During those hours trains can be following each other continuously both ways, while freight can be shipped by the Amboy route. Freight requiring quick through despatch can be passed over the road at night, causing no detention whatever to passenger trains. Facilities such as these cannot readily be overtaxed, and it may, therefore, be safely asserted that this company will be able to carry all the travel offering between the cities named, even if that travel should amount to 20,000 each way per day. Forty trains will very readily convey this aggregate, and that number of trains can easily be provided and managed on this perfect double-track road.

Now, in the first place, I beg leave to differ with the parties making the above statement, in five important particulars:—

First—The railroad is not in all respects "a first class railroad finished in all details up to the highest standard of American railway construction," inasmuch as it is nowhere perfectly inclosed with fences, and for many miles on each side of the road where it runs through farms cattle and horses may be seen at all times in summer grazing within short distances of the rails. It passes over numerous road crossings at grade, where there are no cattle-guards, no signs and no guards against accidents. It runs through populous cities, with streets close alongside of the rails, without any barriers between to prevent accident or loss of life to persons who may injudiciously step on the track, or drive across it with teams, thereby endangering not only their own lives, but the lives of the railway passengers. The road is not sufficiently supplied with "sidings" and "passing places" to enable it to pass so large a traffic as will surely be offered to it between the 1st of May to the 1st of October next year.

Second—Its passenger cars are old and shabby and far inferior to other railroads claiming to be "first class," such as the New York Central and New Haven roads.

Third—It is claimed that "trains now regularly pass over it between Jersey City and the Centennial grounds in a little more than two hours;" the writer has frequently passed over the road during the present year, and on about one-third of the trips has been delayed from fifteen minutes to an hour in time beyond the "schedule time."

Fourth—It is claimed that forty passenger trains can be run in the fifteen hours of each day, at the rate of forty-five miles per hour, carrying an aggregate of 20,000 passengers per day each way. This would require the departure of trains of ten passenger cars, containing 500 passengers each, to be despatched from each end of the track every 22½ minutes, requiring an equipment of about 300 passenger cars and a large number of new locomotives, the company having at present but a small number of engines that can run ninety miles in two hours with ten passenger coaches and corresponding baggage cars to a train.

Fifth—If forty fast passenger trains are run each way at intervals of only 22½ minutes there must necessarily be five of these large and rapid trains on each track all the time for fifteen hours of the day; and during the remaining nine hours of the night the track would be equally crowded with through freight trains. What, then, is to become of the vast local and through traffic to and from the cities and towns along the line, with the cities of New York and Philadelphia and with the West and South, which can only be properly conducted in daylight, and which will be largely augmented by the vivifying influence of the Centennial celebration upon all kinds of business and travel.

In conclusion it seems to the writer, who claims to be a competent observer in such matters, that the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are unwisely flattering themselves as to the quality and character of their road in New Jersey; that they are not correctly informed as to the irregularity of the time made by their express trains, and that they vastly overestimate the capacity of their line and underestimate the Centennial traffic. They are therefore advised without delay to carefully consider the condition of their road, as to its state of repair, its deficiency in sidings, fencing and cattle guards; its numerous dangerous grade crossings; its deficiencies in depots and passenger accommodations; its want of facilities for taking water by its express trains at full speed; its inferior, imperfect, unsuitable and insufficient equipment of passenger cars and engines.

They have but a few months at the most unfavorable season of the year in which to make improvements and preparations to perform the Centennial service between the two cities, which, if not made, will cause them to present but a sorry exhibition of American railway construction to the numerous distinguished strangers who will be present at the Centennial celebration next year.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

NO PROBABILITY OF CHEAP COAL—THE POSITION OF THE CARRYING COMPANIES—NO FOUNDATION FOR THE RUMOR OF A STRIKE AMONG THE MINERS.

PITTSTON, Pa., Nov. 16, 1875.

Whatever may be the ruling prices of coal in New York at present it is quite certain that the great commodity will not be any cheaper this winter, but, on the contrary, may rise higher before many weeks, and for very good reasons. For some time past the miners all through this section of the anthracite region have been employed only half their time, and, in consequence, there has been a great deal of grumbling among them because of the idle days forced upon them. They understand the cause to be a lack of cars to carry the coal away from the mines, and they at once jump to the conclusion that this scarcity of cars is brought about by a combination on the part of the great carrying companies, who are large operators as well, to regulate the supply in the markets so that the demand shall, if possible, exceed the former. This they know would raise the price of coal to a high figure and enrich the operators in the same ratio. While it is quite true that the miners are idle half the time for want of cars, and that this idleness will bring about a great deal of suffering among the miners this winter, a careful investigation proves that the carrying companies are not to blame for this state of things. During the last great suspension in the anthracite region the mines in this immediate locality, mostly controlled by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, were all at work. The shipments from this point were regular, and, though the supply was greatly diminished by reason of the idleness elsewhere, the operators here recognized the conditions of fair play by which they are all bound, and did not exceed their usual shipments. Now all are at work again, and it appears that the means of transportation have been allowed to fall far below the requirements. During the past year many new shafts have been sunk in the northern coal fields, while increased productions have been the order of the day elsewhere. Adequate supply of transportation has not been allowed for the increased demand, and in consequence the mines can only be worked when cars are here ready to carry away the coal.

A short time ago some of the individual operators in this vicinity conceived the idea that the carrying companies were cheating them out of their percentage of cars, and that they were purposely withholding transportation in order to bring about a short supply of coal, and consequently an advance in prices. Then they imagined the plan was for these same companies to supply the demand for coal from their own mines to the great detriment of individual operators. But this impression was subsequently discovered to be false, for upon examination it was found that the companies in question were dealing fairly by all, and that every mine was receiving its just proportion of cars. In fact, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which owns many mines in this locality, instead of favoring its own corporation by unjustly dealing with others, suffered as much from the lack of transportation as others.

The scarcity of coal cars is accounted for in many ways. First, the number of cars now in use it is thought runs far below what is actually required by the coal regions north and south, and it is conceded that if no other barrier existed this would be in itself enough to impose a certain amount of idleness in the mines. Again, there are thousands of tons of Lehigh Valley coal carried on the Valley road to Waverley, where they are transferred to other roads connecting at that point for their destination. This coal, of course, is carried in cars belonging to the Valley road, and as the other roads are merely required to furnish a few men and motive power, they generally take their time in transporting the coal, as they get just as much for carrying it two weeks from to-day as to-day, and they sign no time contracts. Coal has to take its chances and get out of the way of everything else. It will be seen at once, therefore, that this inconvenience increases the drawback and places a heavy embargo on the ready receipt of cars at the mines. Again, it is found that even after its arrival at destination great difficulties exist this season in the transfer business, the arrangements causing great delay in unloading.

It is by no means a certainty that any of these evils will be remedied this winter, and the inconveniences in the shipment of coal from the mines will probably continue, with a possible increase, as the severities of the season set in. While the miners are greatly displeased with the state of things as they exist at present the reports that a strike is to be inaugurated in December, or that the corporations intend to suspend operations entirely for a time, are without a shadow of foundation. Neither the one nor the other can afford to be idle this winter.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Mr. William Conklin, the manager of the menagerie at the Central Park, reports the following valuable addition to the collection:—Three axis deer from India, three tiger kittens, a year old, which were born in the Antwerp gardens and suckled by a dog, and two Indian nylghaus, which were bred in the Acclimatization Garden at Paris.

A NEW COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The alumni residing in this city of Bellmuth College, of London, Ontario, have organized an association, and elected the following officers:—President, R. J. D. Mackie; Vice Presidents, H. K. Johnson and F. Armstrong; Treasurer, J. Goodeve; Secretary, D. S. Cameron. Their annual dinner will take place about the 28th of December.

AMERICAN COMPLICATIONS.

OUR WARS AND RUMORS OF WAR—NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SPAIN, AND THEIR CAUSES.

The existing disputes with Spain serve to recall the causes which led to or threatened to lead to war in the past. Our young Republic was scarcely established until complications with other Powers began to agitate parties in this country and disturb the people. The first of these was with America's earliest friend, and never since that time has party spirit run higher than during that famous controversy. The troubles with France began in 1793. Citizen Genet came to this country in that year as Minister from the French Republic, and at once became an active agent in fomenting war between the United States and Great Britain. Attempting to fit out privateers from our ports to prey upon British commerce, he was thwarted by the President, but he was not disposed to acquiesce and made an appeal from the government to the people. This caused great excitement, and his recall by the French government was demanded by the United States. This was complied with, but party feeling was not abated, mostly because of the obnoxious conduct of Great Britain in holding certain forts in the West which belonged to us under the treaty of 1783, and in impressing American seamen and seizing American vessels. These English difficulties were ended in 1794 by the Jay treaty, but the promulgation of the treaty was received with extraordinary clamor and was the cause of renewed efforts on the part of France to stir up strife. Discriminating and annoying decrees were directed against our commerce, and Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister at Paris, was rudely insulted by the French government. For a time war seemed inevitable and the President sent a message to Congress in 1798 recommending measures for the protection of our commerce. It will thus be seen that the disputes between the two countries lasted over five years before it reached its climax, and both Congress and the country were about evenly divided on the question. Jefferson violently opposed the policy of the administration, and described the President's message as "inflammatory." The debate in Congress was long and acrimonious, and the *Aurora* and other newspapers were violent in their appeals. As a result of all this the two countries were in a state of *quasi* war; trade between them was suspended, and had they been contiguous to each other the actual shock of arms could not have been averted.

WAR WITH TRIPOLI.

Almost simultaneously with this issue was the war with Tripoli. The Barbary States were the nurseries of pirates and the United States were forced into the purchase of treaties with them. The treaty with Tripoli was the last of the series, and was purchased by the payment of a gross sum down, with which the Bey afterward became dissatisfied and threatened and subsequently declared war against the United States. In this desire he was accommodated and Commodore Dale was despatched to repel hostilities.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The causes which led to the War of 1812 are too well known to require any elaborate statement of them now. That struggle grew out of the famous orders in council and the question of the right of search. Under the policy of the English government relating to neutrals many American vessels were seized by British cruisers and condemned in British Admiralty courts. These acts led to declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, the basis of which was reported in Congress June 3, 1812, and on the 18th of June following the President signed the act declaring war. This action and the hostilities which followed were owing not so much to the actual outrages committed upon American vessels as to the principle which was involved.

JACKSON'S FLORIDA WAR.

When France ceded Louisiana to the United States in 1803 it was declared to be with the same extent as it had been ceded by Spain to France. This led to the claim on the part of the United States to the country west of the Perdido River, and it was taken possession of by our government in 1811. There were, however, frequent disputes in regard to the action of individuals, and many acts were committed by the Spaniards inimical to the United States. During the war with Great Britain a British expedition was fitted out from Pensacola, in consequence of which General Jackson marched against the place and captured it. The Seminole war in 1817 led to the second capture of the place by Jackson in the following year. That hero also captured St. Mark's about the same time, but both places were subsequently restored to Spain. These complications fortunately did not lead to a war between the two countries, but, what is better, to the cession of Florida to the United States.

THE INDEMNITY COMPLICATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The question of French spoliations has always been a fruitful source of trouble between France and America, but the most remarkable episode connected with the payment of these indemnities took place during General Jackson's administration. The effort to secure some recompense for the many outrages which had been committed called out from President Jackson a very vigorous and threatening demand for payment. This action was very distasteful to the French Chambers; while it was willing to pay the indemnity, an apology was demanded, and it was reported that a French squadron was coming to enforce the demand. This attempt on the part of France was only a repetition of the policy of Genet, and was an effort to dictate to the government through the people.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY.

The boundaries between the revolted colonies of Great Britain and the remaining British possessions in North America were in dispute for sixty years. The line in controversy was that which divides the State of Maine from Lower Canada. According to the treaty of 1783 the boundary was fixed "along the highlands which divide the waters that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean." The objection of the British government to this boundary was, in fact, that the line was brought within a distance of twenty miles from the River St. Lawrence, thus enabling the United States to command and overawe that river and the fortress of Quebec. After thirty years' negotiation the question was submitted to the arbitrament of the King of the Netherlands, and although he executed his trust Great Britain steadily refused to accept his award. The question remained open for thirty years, until finally it was determined by Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster by the terms of what is now known as the Ashburton treaty.

THE OREGON DISPUTE.

When the Northeastern boundary question was settled by the Ashburton treaty the Northwestern boundary was still left undetermined. Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency in 1846 the cry of "inevitable war" was heard all over the country, owing to the strong language of the President in his inaugural address. Notwithstanding negotiations were going on at the time he declared that our title to the whole of Oregon was clear and indisputable, a declaration which roused the spirit of both countries and seemed to make an appeal to arms unavoidable. Mutual concessions followed, however, and the present line was established as the boundary between the United States and the British possessions the same year.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Mexican war was the direct result of the acquisition of Texas. Opposition to the aggrandizement of what had been and was still, in a measure, claimed to be Mexican territory, so completely accounts for the conflict that all minor causes and events are mere incidents in the great drama which turns upon the greater motive. The advance of the American troops to the left bank of the Rio Grande was, however, the immediate cause of hostilities, and these had actually begun before a declaration of war was made. The conflict having begun, however, the declaration followed and the complete triumph of the United States was the consequence.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

The history of the famous Mason and Slidell affair will be remembered by all the readers of the HERALD. James M. Mason and John Slidell, who were Commissioners from the Confederate States, were taken by Captain Wilkes from a Royal Mail steamer on the high seas, and they were subsequently confined in Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. A demand was made by the British government for their surrender, which was complied with with all the humility necessary to make a blunder a degradation also.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The settlement of the claims for damages inflicted on American commerce by British cruisers, sailing under the Confederate flag, determined by the Geneva tribunal under the three rules adopted by the Treaty of Washington, will long be memorable on account of the triumph of diplomacy and arbitration which was its consequence.

THIRD TERM NOTES.

"WELL, WE CAN'T TELL WHAT MAY HAPPEN."—GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant is certainly seeking to be nominated for the third term.—*Senator Bayard.*

The ghost of Cæsar once more walks the earth, and an uncommonly lively spook it is.—*New York Tribune.*

The officials must take care of their own bacon, the country will take care of the third term.—*Rutland (Vt.) Globe (dem.)*

Altogether there is certainly a better prospect for working up a "third term" operation now than there was six months ago.—*Indianapolis News.*

The issue is made—"Grant for the third term or not?" With faith in the intelligence of our people we await the result.—*Easton (Pa.) Argus (dem.)*

We are now satisfied that President Grant does not intend to vacate the White House at the expiration of his present term of office.—*Worcester Press (dem.)*

The educational question gave the republicans the victory in the Buckeye State. It was Grant who made that question a public issue.—*Governor-elect Hayes.*

The talk of a third term was never stronger than now among men whose positions render their opinions worthy of attention.—*Washington Correspondence Sacramento Union.*

It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous.—*General Grant to Harry White.*

That old third term trap is pretty well worn out. It caught the republican elephant once (according to Nast), but the animal will hardly be scared into it a second time.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph (republican).*

Just after the elections of this month a personal friend of the President remarked to him, "This means your re-election, Mr. President." The reply was, "I don't know whether it does or not."—*Correspondence Boston Post.*

The views of the republican party are thoroughly understood to be in opposition to a third term, and the few, if there are any, who seriously contemplate such a scheme cannot write it up.—*New Bedford Mercury (republican).*

If the candid opinion of the most prominent public men of both parties could be known it would appear that they, with scarcely an exception, believe Grant will be the republican nominee in 1876.—*Worcester Press (democrat).*

A gentleman remarked that the people of the South were very much put out at the supposition that they could not renominate him, and that they despaired of finding as good a candidate as he; to which the President responded, "I hope they may find him."—*Correspondence Boston Post.*

The sudden impetus that the third term movement has received since the fall elections has been commented upon. There are ten open and avowed advocates of the project to be met with now where there was one prior to the election.—*Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Washington *Chronicle* admits the utter hopelessness of the republican cause without Grant stepping in to save it. What if Grant should die! The last prop of the party would be gone! No one else can save the party! The looked-for emergency has arrived!—*Syracuse Courier (democrat).*

Should the boss of the Grant ring be presented as a candidate for his own successor, the nation will reject him—not because it is terrified by the knavish cry of "Cæsarism," and not because it has any objection to a third term executive, but because it has had enough of Grant and the Grant ring.—*Chicago Times (dem.)*

We cannot see how the republican party can secure victory next year without Grant as a candidate for re-election. The masses of the republican party, no longer affrighted with the absurd cry of "Cæsarism," are now looking to Grant as confidently as they ever regarded him.—*Washington Chronicle (republican).*

The suggestion of a possibility of a third nomination to the Presidency, at once introduces a subject of controversy and of division into the party councils and the forcing of such a nomination would meet with a sturdy opposition threatening disastrous consequences.—*Syracuse Journal (Republican Organ Central New York).*

The republican managers now see clearly that they have no hope of success with any other candidate. They have protested against nominating him a third time, in recognition of the strong public remonstrance. This protest is a confession of his present weakness; but weak as he may now be there is no man stronger in the republican party.—*Albany Argus (democrat).*

The Hartford *Courant*, which is getting to be very nervous on the Grant question, charges that everybody who talks in favor of a third term is a democrat. It must be that Olezack Chandler is one of these pesky democrats in disguise, trying to ruin Grant and the republican party by making it appear as if the President really favored the third term project.—*Hartford Times (dem.)*

Every day it becomes clearer that the third term party are determined to make the most of the golden opportunity offered at this time in consequence of the delicate relations existing between our government and Spain. And so the flatterers of the President are urging him on, and there is no longer any doubt that he will have something startling to say in the forthcoming Message.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Times.*

What care they (the republican party) for a republican form of government so long as they are the masters? They would sacrifice all and install Grant as Emperor before they would resign the government again into the hands of the democracy. It remains for us to say whether "His Excellency" shall be transformed into "His Majesty," and whether the American republic shall be blotted from the map of the world.—*Easton (Pa.) Argus (dem.)*

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

POSITION OF THE PRESS.

BANKS HAS A CHANCE.

[Washington correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The contest for the Speakership is beginning to grow active, and the chances of the different candidates are being talked over very freely. Randall's friends expect that he will be the choice of the democratic caucus, but others say if this is the case there will be a bolt in favor of Kerr. Ex-Governor Walker and Banks are looked upon as probable compromise candidates. Wood and Cox do not appear to have much strength, although their friends claim they will be formidable rivals.

KERR BETTER THAN RANDALL.

[Washington correspondence of the Troy Times.]

Mr. Kerr, the Indiana hard money candidate for Speaker, has been appealed to to say what he will do if elected, but he declines to make any bargains or any promises whatever to anybody. He is for a sound currency, was all the time dead against "back pay" and detests bargaining for the Speakership or any other place, and will not descend to it if he loses it thereby, which shows that on nearly every point mentioned he has the decided advantage of Sam Randall, who is open to sharp criticism on several of them.

RANDALL HAS A FAIR CHANCE.

[Washington correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

The contest over the Speakership begins to grow warm. Kerr's friends are angry at the discovery that Randall has been trying to arrange things beforehand. Well, that is what Colfax and Blaine did before him, and it would not be at all surprising if these tactics were to elect Randall. He is very clever as a politician and Kerr is a very poor one. He won't make any bargains nor a promise in advance, and this will probably insure his defeat. But he is a pure, brave, honest man, and it would be a splendid thing for the democracy to make him Speaker; but it is not itself great, or pure, or honest, and so Randall or some other compromise will succeed.

HENDRICKS AGAINST KERR.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

The real opposition to M. C. Kerr for Speaker of the next House of Representatives will come from the friends of Hendricks. Indiana, it is said, cannot have both the Presidency and the Speakership. While Hendricks threw himself into the Ohio campaign for Allen Kerr dodged the issue, and escaped to Colorado. From present appearances Kerr will not be the next Speaker. Morton is working with tremendous vim for the republican nomination to the Presidency. Hendricks will go into the National Convention with an almost solid Western delegation. Indiana is greenback to the core, and would to-morrow give 30,000 majority in favor of a greenback issue. Voorhees will come back into politics at the next election, and get whatever he asks for in the State.

A HARD MONEY MAN.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

Reports from Washington say that Sam Randall, of Philadelphia, is gaining ground for the Speakership. He was a copperhead during the war and a salary grabber; but his position on the financial question, which is everywhere becoming the one that masters all others, is rather favorable to his prospects. Personally and by conviction he is a hard money man; but, during the recent canvass, he went in with the inflation party in order to win, and that renders his principles loose enough to satisfy the crowd of Ohio and Southern democrats who favor inflation. Wood never shirks the expression of his hard money convictions; neither does Kerr, of Indiana; and that will work against them with the soft money crew of ex-Confederates in the House.

KERR'S MONEY TOO HARD.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The National Bank Money Power of the East is actively at work to secure a tool of theirs in the Speaker's chair. They should be checkmated. Their game is to select some Western doughface, who, either from ambition or lucre, is willing to sell out his party and the section of the country from which he came. Then, again, these Wall street champions want to use the argument:—Well, we have given the West the Speaker; the East—that is, New York—must have the other great office, the President. The West makes no imperative sectional claim for the Speakership, although, of course, if it is thrown here by general consent to a reliable man, we would be willing to take it. We do demand that no enemy of the West and South shall be put in that Speaker's chair. The selection of Mr. Kerr would be very offensive to the democracy of the West. The people of the West don't want any Western frauds—don't want any man coming among them, elected to office who belongs, soul and body, to the gold gamblers of Wall street.

KERR GOOD AND WALKER A GENTLEMAN.

[Murat Halstead in Cincinnati Commercial.]

On grounds of personal character and integrity, intellectual attainments, political experience and just principles of public policy Mr. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, has advantages over the competitors who have been named. On the financial issue—the foremost one of the day—he stood uncompromisingly against the inflationists, and beat them on their own ground in his own district. On the great question of revenue there is perhaps no man in Congress who understands it better in all its relations, while he has had large experience in practical legislation as a member for years of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. He was an inflexible opponent of the back pay steal, voting against it in all its stages and refusing after it was passed to accept the money. We think it a justifiable inference, from his bearing in the past, that he would hold evenly and fairly the scales of justice in the most responsible position, inclining, so far as depended on his influence, toward the side of public economy, popular welfare and a pure currency.

Leaving aside the veterans, the name of Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, is conspicuous among the new men who are occasionally named in connection with the Speakership. He is the strongest Southern candidate who can be brought forward. Governor Walker, we believe, is a gentleman of large capacity. He has opposed the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal by appropriations from the National Treasury, and this fact will not work in his favor in the minds of the immense and clamorous lobby who are interested first of all in public jobs, unless he can be shown to be prepared with works meet for repentance. We are afraid that Walker is somewhat bitten with the blatherskite heresy of secession, but we have known cases of this mania cured by the defeat of that policy at the polls. Upon the whole, Walker is not to be counted out.

IS "UNSER FRITZ" COMING?

Americans have but little idea of the intense sensation which the announcement made in the HERALD some days ago that the German Crown Prince intended to attend the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia has excited among their German fellow citizens. Although true republicans at heart, they still cherish a feeling of affection for those members of the imperial family whose bravery and pluck have conquered for the Fatherland the first place among the continental nations. There was, therefore, a feeling of genuine pleasure at the news that "Unser Fritz," the next Emperor of Germany, would testify his friendly regard for their adopted country by his presence at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of its independence. Scarcely had the preliminary announcement been confirmed by a subsequent cable despatch, when already a meeting of prominent Germans, inclusive of the officers of the Eleventh regiment, was held for the avowed purpose of raising $50,000 to defray the expenses of his reception, which would have been commensurate with the wealth and numbers of his German fellow countrymen. It was announced on all hands that his reception would be the grandest ever given to any visitor of this Republic, and eclipse in splendor even that of the Grand Duke Alexis. As the presence of the German Crown Prince would, besides, have been a great card for the Centennial, and would have been sure to attract thousands of Germans from all parts of the country, the managers of the Centennial heartily welcomed the news of his coming. Yesterday a despatch appeared in the HERALD announcing, on the authority of the Reuter News Company, that the Crown Prince had never intended to come at all, an announcement which will fall like a wet blanket upon the enthusiastic and loyal Germans of New York. At the General Consulate of Germany in this city, where it was thought official news as to the conflicting reports might be obtained, no information had been received one way or the other. Dr. Schumacher, the Consul General, was absent, being engaged with Prince Wittgenstein, who is to sail for Europe today, but Herr Hinkel, his representative, stated that no communication had been made to the Consulate on the subject, and that the only person who might have an inkling of the official news was Baron Schlözer, the German Minister at Washington. It is still hoped by the Germans of this city that the first information will prove to be correct, and that "Unser Fritz" will be under the wings of the American bird of freedom next summer.

A CHARITABLE ALLIANCE.

CO-OPERATION OF SEVERAL STRONG SOCIETIES WITH ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The public will be interested in learning that several of the largest charitable organizations in the city have formed a practical union with St. John's Guild for the care of the poor during the approaching winter. The alliance is opportune, as a widespread feeling exists that we are about to enter upon a season of unusual severity for the poor. The failures reported daily are, in fact, throwing many out of employment and swelling the ranks of those who can obtain no permanent work and only exist "from hand to mouth."

On Monday Mr. Wiswall, of St. John's Guild, held consultations with Messrs. Coudert, of the French Society; Hoffman, of the German Society; Waller, of St. George's, and Rice, of the United Hebrews, and an agreement was entered into as follows:—Every evening during the winter slips will be sent from the Guild, which assist those of all races and creeds to the societies of the various nationalities, with the names and addresses of all their countrymen who have applied for aid during the day. Similar slips will be sent by the others to the Guild office, No. 52 Varick street. Such as are receiving assistance from two or more societies will have the extent of the relief furnished noted against their names, and thenceforth each society will govern itself by the figures checked in the margin in apportioning assistance.

A system calculated to in a great degree free the city from the incubus of the professional tramps will doubtless, be introduced by the volunteers of the Guild when they have sufficient supplies on hand to warrant the action. The able-bodied mendicants who extort money by their importunities from door to door carefully avoid the societies where their claims would be investigated and their impositions exposed. They will toss into the garbage barrels food that would be life itself to a starving family, and they pawn or sell the clothing they receive and expend the proceeds for drink. In the meantime many are really suffering from hunger and cold. The Guild, when able to do so, will send to all dwellings and stores printed slips, to be given in place of money to applicants for charity. These slips will direct the needy to the Guild, where their cases will be immediately investigated and proper aid given. If the public co-operates with the Guild the horde of swindlers maintained by the sums given at the door, without question, will be routed and many a worthy family will be saved to usefulness.

The volunteers are now without means to begin their work of relief, though many cases of destitution are reported. No better time at which to make a donation to its funds could be hit upon. We are approaching a season when our people are wont to gather for public thanksgiving for their prosperity and the manifold blessings that have attended them. Such a moment is eminently fitted for offering to those who have been overtaken by misfortune and are destitute of all comforts something to cheer them and strengthen their hearts to endure the bitter struggle. A little of the good cheer and warmth that may overrun from happy homes into the homes of the poor will not make us enjoy ourselves less or render our thanksgiving less sincere and acceptable. Contributions for the poor through the volunteers of St. John's Guild may be sent to the office, at 52 Varick street.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD.

St. Paul's Guild will give a series of entertainments at the different churches of Trinity parish in Thanksgiving week, beginning on Monday evening in the large hall of Trinity church school.

A DOLL'S BAZAAR.

Arrangements are in progress for opening a doll's fair in aid of the funds of the Free Training School for Women at No. 39 East Tenth street. The fair will begin December 1, and the entire building occupied by the society will be used for the purpose, and tables will be found on all the floors covered with specimens of the handiwork of the women taught in the institution, in the way of fine lingerie and fancy work. The dolls displayed, however, will be the chief feature of the bazaar, as a host of ladies for several months past have been producing everything in the doll line that is novel and interesting. The society needs help, and it is to be hoped that the fair will be a decided pecuniary success.