

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 15

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE, Third Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.—FARINA, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

COLONNEUM, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.—RUSSIAN SIEGE OF PARIS, Open from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. and from 7.30 P. M. to 10 P. M.

TYVOLI THEATRE, Eighth street, near Third Avenue—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—MARRIED IN HASTE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack. Matinee at 1.30 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, Sixteenth street, near Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, Washington street, Brooklyn.—THE CRIBBET ON THE HEATH, at 8 P. M. Mr. John E. Owens. Matinee at 2 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway and Fourth street.—ROSE MICHEL, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.—PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 285 and 287 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth street.—CONCERT, at 8 P. M. New York Quartet.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway and Twenty-second street.—THE WIDOW HUNT, at 8 P. M. John Dillon. Matinee at 2 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE, Broadway and Thirty-third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—GROSSTAEDTCH, at 8 P. M.

ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery.—SUNSHINE, at 8 P. M. Little Wilkenson.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue.—FRANC FLAYS—LES DEMI-MONDE, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, New Opera House, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE OUT GLOVE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. Matinee at 1.30 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Broadway and Sixth street.—ULIUS CÆSAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. Lawrence Barrett. Matinee at 1.30 P. M.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy, with, possibly, light snow.

THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—Newsletters and the public throughout the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West, the Pacific Coast, the North, the South and Southwest, also along the lines of the Hudson River, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads and their connections, will be supplied with THE HERALD, free of postage. Extraordinary inducements offered to newsdealers by sending their orders direct to this office.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks showed the effect of further manipulation, but were, nevertheless, irregular. An outside element of strength is still wanting. Money on call was supplied at 6 and 5 per cent. Gold advanced to 113. Investment securities continue strong.

A SPECIAL DESPATCH to the HERALD by cable this morning confirms the original statement of our Vienna report concerning President Grant's circular to the European Powers on the Cuban question.

QUEEN VICTORIA has had a busy time finding husbands for her daughters, but if there is a German prince left and she succeeds in securing him for the Princess Beatrice during her visit to Coburg her life work will be ended. It is to be hoped she will be completely successful in her delicate mission.

THE ACCIDENT to the French steamer L'Amérique, as we learn from a special despatch to the Evening Telegram, which we reprint this morning, is likely to give rise to many lawsuits. This case is another illustration of the necessity of a clearly defined international code for the benefit of commerce.

THE PORTS has yielded sufficiently at last to listen to the representations of the Great Powers, and the proposed Turkish reforms will now be guaranteed by a stronger arm than that of the Sultan. To this complexion it was necessary the affairs of the Ottoman Empire should come, and the feat of resistance has happily ended, we are led to believe, after a very faint attempt at keeping it alive.

REPUBLICAN FEELING IN FRANCE is strong, without excess or extravagance, as is evident from the reception which is accorded to Marshal MacMahon's proclamation. Even Gambetta's organ regards it with favor and finds in its tone and purpose confirmation of the Republic. All this we regard as among the best signs we have seen in France at any time since the establishment of the present government. Moderation in the Republic is the surest safeguard against either the monarchy or the Empire, and this spirit seems to animate even the radicals just now, but it will not hurt to have Hugo and Blanc in the Senate. Such republicans in their old age cannot fail to be worthy Senators of the Republic.

The Republican National Convention.

The selection of the place and time for the nomination of the republican candidate for the Presidency will be for a few days a topic of comment and speculation, especially in that profound part of the press which seeks in a mine for what lies on the surface. The conjectures as to the bearing of the place on the prospects of particular aspirants, and the influence their friends may have had on the selection, seem futile when there are obvious and sufficient reasons apart from personal favor. The Convention has been called at Cincinnati because it is indispensable to the success of the republican ticket that the party should carry Ohio in the October election. Since Pennsylvania has changed her election to November Ohio is the key of the situation in every important political contest. The moral weight of a great victory there is worth thirty thousand votes in each of the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and is certain to turn the scale in every doubtful State which holds an election in November. Last fall Pennsylvania was lost to the democrats from the morning on which the result of the Ohio election was published, and the democratic majority in New York fell thirty-five thousand below what it was the year before. To carry Ohio is like taking a height which commands all the defenses of a fortified town. It is to help to secure this commanding advantage that Cincinnati has been selected. We suppose the relative strength of candidates stands very much as it did before.

The time is not significant, although somewhat later than the average of republican national conventions. That of 1872, however, was also held in June, but a little earlier in the month—the 5th instead of the 14th. The lateness of the date is favorable to President Grant if he meditates a grand coup in foreign affairs to aid his nomination. At any rate, the 14th of June fixes a definite limit to his efforts in that direction. It is too common to reason as if the whole summer and autumn were at his disposal, whereas he has only the five months that intervene before the meeting of the Republican National Convention. If he fails to get the nomination he will fail entirely, and there will be no talk of a third term thereafter. The difficult part of General Grant's canvass is to control the National Convention. Whatever public measure or stroke of policy he undertakes which that purpose must be brought on the carpet before the delegates are chosen, or at least before the Convention assembles. If he should make some astounding coup while the Convention is in session or on the eve of its meeting his motive would be so suspicious, or rather so transparent, that all his rivals for the nomination would denounce it as the bold act of a demagogue to spring a sudden trap on the Convention. It would be classed with the startling stories suddenly put in circulation on the day of an election to which our political slang affixes the name of "roorbacks." A Spanish outrage on our flag, or a Spanish butchery of our citizens, swiftly resented and punished, just as the Convention is to assemble and in the very crisis of the fate of candidates, would damage President Grant more than it could help him, because it would destroy all confidence in his character. The country would believe, and his own party would not deny, that the whole thing had been planned to influence the Convention, and such a stratagem would be regarded as an affront to its dignity and independence. If we are to have a war with Spain it must appear to proceed from public motives, and not to be prompted by reckless personal ambition. It would never do for President Grant to precipitate the country into a foreign embroilment at such a time, for he could get nobody to believe that it was not "a put up job." He is too good a strategist to bring on an inflammatory foreign difficulty in a conjuncture when it would so certainly recoil against him by wearing the appearance of a stupendous political trick. Whatever General Grant does in this line he must do at a considerable interval before the Convention meets, if he expects it to help his nomination.

All his wishes, plans and efforts are bounded, for the present, by a horizon which does not extend beyond the month of May. If he needs a war to help him to the republican nomination he must bring it on soon or make up his mind to definitely give it up. The temptation to begin a war for his personal advantage will be entirely removed if he should not be nominated at Cincinnati, and greatly diminished if he should be nominated.

In the event of his nomination he will expect the united support of the republican party, and feel that he is strong enough to secure an election without recourse to desperate expedients. The reaction against the democratic party in the election of last year, and its weakening internal dissensions on the currency, together with the expected republican reinforcement on the anti-Catholic issue, will make General Grant hopeful and confident if he gets the nomination. He would prefer to rest his claims on the soundness of his financial views and an appeal to the steady-going conservative classes rather than unsettle the public finances and private business by a foreign war.

There are other reasons why he should wish to avoid a war if he should get the nomination. The objective point of a war with Spain would, of course, be Cuba, and the deadly climate of that island during the summer and early autumn is not favorable to military operations. The yellow fever is an enemy to which the bravest troops would succumb. Even if he could get a great army ready during the summer months he ought not to expose it to be decimated by pestilence, and news that our soldiers were dying by thousands as victims to the climate would raise a cry of horror and denunciation throughout the country, which would be fatal to the party that exposed them to such a fate. Military operations could not be safely commenced before the month of October, and if they should then be attended by a reverse, just on the eve of the Presidential election, it would be all over with the republican candidate. Naval engagements would indeed be possible earlier in the season, but the chances would be against us until our navy had been considerably strengthened.

As soon as the war broke out there would probably be a truce with the Carlists and the whole Spanish fleet be sent into the Cuban waters. Another reason why war is improbable unless it should be begun before the meeting of the Republican National Convention is the impossibility of creating armaments and making preparations subsequent to that date. Congress will adjourn about the time when the political conventions are held, and the President has not only no authority to declare war (a difficulty which might be got over by provoking one), but he has no power to raise a soldier or spend a dollar without the sanction of Congress. So the President will be helpless after the adjournment of Congress, and any illegal or extra constitutional measures would be fatal while he was running as a candidate for a third term. A survey of these disabilities justifies the conclusion that we shall be pretty safe if we get past the political conventions and the adjournment of Congress without a war. All the danger lies within the ensuing three or four months.

The Danubian Empire.

Austria is less diplomatic than she might be in what is put forth as her first thought on the occasion of the presentation of Count Andrassy's scheme of reforms at Constantinople. She seems afraid that the world will not recognize in her the natural protector of the Sultan's Christian subjects, the Power "with a mission" to carry the civilization of Western Europe down the valley of the Danube. Doubtless it will be all the better for the success of this mission if less is said about it at Vienna. Russia and Prussia have accorded to the Vienna government a sort of primacy and representative character in their dealings with the Sultan, partly because these dealings are of no great consequence and partly because the outrages that are the occasion of the diplomatic intervention immediately affect the tranquillity of the Austrian frontier. But if Austria understands this as an assent on their part that she should become the executor of the defunct Empire, or if out of the position accorded she endeavors to assume the rôle of the great Christian protector of the oppressed people, events will proceed less smoothly. It would be a much better course on her part to assume the protectorship as far as she may quietly and talk about it when she gets it for all that she says about it in the meanwhile, though it will not startle the Turk, will excite some susceptibilities in St. Petersburg; and against St. Petersburg Austria can only have the whole valley of the Danube when she sends word to Berlin that she is ready to surrender her German provinces.

Speechmaking in Congress.

The accumulation of practical legislation made necessary by the late war and the contingencies growing out of it doomed speechmaking in Congress to a secondary place in public and popular esteem. In the House itself all measures of national importance were shaped in the committee rooms and not in Committee of the Whole. So general had become the practice of relying upon the committees for practical legislation that Congress was only a ratifying body for the secret juntas constituted by the Speaker. The eloquence which at one time was wont to electrify the country became a thing of the past, and speechmaking was allowed to fall into desuetude. In the Senate, it is true, the freedom of debate was undisturbed, but the influence of the five minutes' rule which obtained in the House was felt even there, and it was only on field days, when men like Sumner and Schurz and Conkling took the floor, that the fashion of the capital crowded the galleries. At no time since the war has anybody expected to hear a speech worthy of oratory in the "bear garden" of the Republic. With men like Blaine and Randall and Banks and Wood in the House there was no possibility of debate, as in the old time, because the severity of the rules was an effective check to all oratorical display. The habit of making speeches merely for their political effect, as was illustrated in the Andersonville debate, has also helped to stifle statesmanlike argument. If matters are allowed to go on much longer as they have been going speechmaking in Congress will become one of the lost arts, and we shall look back to the time of Clay and Webster and John Quincy Adams as the golden age of oratory as well as statesmanship in this country.

It has been too much the custom to deery speech-making and to laud the benefits of the stifling process. Even jobbery could not be exposed on the floor of the House, for five minutes, which could only be obtained with difficulty and as a matter of favor, is too short a time to battle successfully with the schemes of the lobby. Under such conditions modest merit could not be heard in Congress at all. Argument was supplanted by repartee, and a jest was more effective than reason. Cox came to the front, while Dawes was profanely referred to as the heavy father of the House. Even General Butler could not have been heard had not his tongue been freighted with bitter words. Up to the present Congress, under republican rule, it was only courage or favoritism which could obtain a hearing in the House. We trust the democratic majority will change all this, and that both parties will be accorded a full and impartial hearing on the floor. It is time that all public questions should be fully and fairly debated in Congress, and the democrats will honor themselves and benefit the country if they reopen the avenues of debate and renew the speechmaking era in our national councils. Just now the whole theory of our government is being tested, but the test cannot be impartial or beneficial unless all the representatives of the people are fully and freely heard.

Blaine's Mischief.

Marc Antony, in the play of "Julius Cæsar," is not a lovable character. To his great qualities, his courage, boldness and wit, are allied an insidious demagoguery whose cunning display is one of the greatest triumphs of Shakespeare. Dangling the pierced robe of the dead Cæsar before the eyes of the Roman rabble, he stirs their hearts to mutiny while deprecating any tumult. He brandishes Cæsar's will, and as the inflamed populace rush off to burn the houses of the conspirators he rushes down and cries with fiendish exultation:—

Now let it work, mischief, thou art aloof; Take that thou wilt do us with.

If James G. Blaine, after his Andersonville speech, had sat for the picture of Marcus Antonius, the poet would not have changed a line. Between the "curled Antony" and Blaine there is, however, a striking difference. The one held up the robe of Cæsar, newly slain; the other gesticulates as, with nimble fingers, he holds up the mouldering grave clothes of the Union dead whose corpses he turns over in their sepulchre to the makings of a party flag. Outside of the minority in the House of Representatives who cheered deliriously at the wily speech, we may ask, Can Blaine awake any other feeling than disgust as the sacred cements of the dead Union soldiers drop to pieces in his busy fingers? The dead of the Union shall never be forgotten, but the ghoul who robs their graves to make a party flag shall not be thought a hero. The flag to sweep the country must be of fairer bunting than can be woven from the "bloody shirt" of Morton or the "grave clothes" of Blaine.

There is one other view of Blaine posturing as the republican Marc Antony which must not be forgotten, for it is, in Mr. Blaine's eyes, of the greatest moment—namely, How will it tell for Blaine? Able and cunning, with the Antonian flavor of ostentatious bluntness, he lets his wishes appear as the undercurrent, rather than the tide, of his speech. Like Antony in his most effusive sentences he would be read between the lines. When he fled precipitately to the cloak room to dodge the third term vote he let his halting excuse of delicacy on account of being spoken of as a Presidential candidate tell the under story that he only refrained from striking Grant's ambition because he loved Grant. It is the fault of such men to reason too finely with themselves, and expect the world to be cozened with a half-uttered thought. Mr. Blaine knows that his fight with Mr. Hill, in which the latter deserved to be beaten as much as Blaine deserves to be censured, is a doubtful advantage to himself. Brutus said to Antony at Philippi:—

The posture of your brows are yet unknown; and this may be repeated to Blaine; for as Antony was but clearing the way for young Octavius Cæsar to mount the throne over Antony's corpse, so the blows of Blaine may tell for Grant, whom Blaine loved too much to destroy as a Presidential candidate—a delicacy that Grant is not likely to reciprocate if the gate to a third term is but left ajar.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN are about coming to terms. This is well, for seldom has a great statesman betrayed a great nation into less meritorious persecutions than those which Prince Bismarck inflicted on the Roman Catholic prelates in the name of the German people.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY is achieving successes over the Abyssinians. The pleasant part of the story is that the American generals in the Khedive's army are showing superior valor over the English soldiers opposed to them. When we get the details we shall find perhaps ample cause for congratulation.

The Annual Report of Harvard University.

President Eliot, in his annual report, says that the average age of the Harvard undergraduates at admission has gradually increased throughout this century, being now about eighteen years and a half; that as many come of poor as of wealthy parents, but that far the larger number are from the respectable middle classes; that a sixth of them are sons of widows; that culture is more hereditary than wealth, and that the educated insist that their children shall be equally or more favored. Also that Harvard is gradually reaching out of New England; that her number from the Middle States grows steadily greater, one-eighth of her whole list coming from New York alone. Professors of music and of the history of art have been founded and are encouraged, and the latter aids the student either of the classics or of the modern languages noticeably. But the most marked change in the last year's record is the introduction of voluntary attendance by the Seniors, instead of compulsory, as ordinarily. While the effect on the scholarship, as tested by the examinations, is not marked either way, it is found that a healthy emulation has developed among the professors to each make his branch of especial interest, and that the students are pretty certain to choose those branches really most valuable. Meal times have been changed so that dinner comes at six instead of noon, and recitations are wisely through at half-past four, leaving an hour and a half for exercise. Report of progress at the gymnasium is omitted, probably, as usual, because, as in those of most of our colleges, there has been none. Four dollars and a half a week boards the majority of the students at commons, in the great Alumni Hall. The Divinity School has doubled its advantages, but its number of students has fallen off sadly compared with the earlier days. The Law School intends to demand hereafter that the candidate for admission must have some academic preparation and the resulting mental power. The Medical School will do likewise, and we will have fewer poor lawyers and doctors, as all men of the right stamp, if such a condition is imposed, will fill it. One hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars out of the two hundred thousand wanted for the new Warren Museum have been subscribed. The library can no longer hold all the books, and as nearly ten thousand are added yearly it is to be pieced out. The financial condition of the University is reported as satisfactory. Dr. McCosh's suggestion that Princeton sadly needs debating societies holds equally good of Harvard, and as the English University debates, in which so many great men have figured, are daily telegraphed to the press, and the statesman and every intelligent person naturally like to know the opinion of Young England, so, and even more so, would they in this land that of Young America. The press is ready; will the students do their part?

Nursing a King.

The Prince of Wales has witnessed a series of elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo and ram fights at Baroda, and the English newspapers are shaking their heads. At the age of thirty-four a man might be thought old enough to be treated as a man, but the gravest of the English journals are never tired of dry-nursing Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who may some day be King of England. He has been thirteen years married, and has handsomely provided for the direct succession, which is about as much as could have been expected of him as a prince; but still the wise old Sairey Gamps must occasionally take him on their knees and shake their fingers at him and tell him he is a good boy, but he mustn't be falling down and soiling his white pinafores, so he mustn't. All this may be very comforting to the proverbial British *penchant* for having something to patronize, so well typified in the blacking manufacturer's wife, who used to say, "We keeps a poet." The Sairey Gamps say, "We keeps a little king; and if we keep a telling him he's a little pet and he mustn't make mud pies it's because we want him to be a goody, goody king, when his mamma bids us goodbye, my dear." To the outside world it looks very much as if the English people were all the time surprised that the Prince of Wales is not a fool or a prize-fighter, a blackleg or a burglar. If he lays the corner stone of a hospital for debilitated hunchbacks the newspapers apologize for his speech and praise his smiling bearing during the reading of the Directors' address, as if they were astonished that he could string half a dozen sentences together without shouting "houp la!" in the middle of them; and that, instead of listening like a martyr to the fulsome praise of his father, his mother and himself, he had bonneted all the old professors and wound up by playing leapfrog with the fifteen specimen hunchbacks, brought to the ceremony for the purpose of shedding tears of gratitude at the proper moment. The English people have paid the expenses of his trip to India much as they send their children to the Crystal Palace in care of the governess and nursery maids. But their royal baby who wears a long beard and is growing bald wants to see the Indian "elephant" in all its native glory and not a stuffed skin; so he went to the young Guicowar's show without thought of the Berghs and old-house-loving societies of Great Britain that would go into fits at the news. As a consequence the cry has gone up, "There, our good little Prince is quidding his pinafore again!" He does not deserve this treatment. The young gentleman is comparatively harmless and might be henceforth let alone, while—and we commend the idea to the English press—his eldest son, who has the correct royal marks upon him, would be a fit and fresh subject for the coddling of the Sairey Gamps.

The Statements made by Captain Jennings.

The statements made by Captain Jennings, of the steamship Adriatic, and those of his officers, touching the collision had on the night of December 30, are quite contradictory, to say the least. The Captain first says that the whole story about the Harvest Queen being the colliding vessel is a fabrication, and then he goes on to say that the strange vessel simply carried away the steamer's boom; and he adds that, hearing a cry, he lowered two boats, but nobody was found in the water. The language of Captain Jennings in speaking to the reporters was reprehensible, to say the least, and his carelessness in not reporting a circumstance which was probably a serious disaster calls for careful inquiry.

Cruelty at Sea.

Following closely upon the stories which we recently printed concerning the captain of the Jefferson Borden is the sad and singular tale of the British bark Island Belle which comes by cable this morning. Cruelty at sea is becoming almost as common as it was in the era when mutiny was a common offence. The revelations in this case and the haste with which Captain Aarlsen, of the Norwegian bark Prinds Oscar, was acquitted upon a charge of murder, are further proofs of the necessity of an international maritime tribunal which shall have cognizance of such cases under the law of nations.

No Council.

It turns out that there is to be no council after all, and the decision of the differences between Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Beecher, in the language of Judge Van Cott, is to be left to a higher tribunal.

The Record of Failures.

During the past and previous years is, indeed, suggestive, and it will be found that the whole subject is carefully collated in our news article this morning.

New Elements in the South.

Before the war nothing more strongly marked the distinction between the civilizations of North and South than the methods of public discussion. The Southerner, and especially the Virginian who did not go to Congress, was unused to debating with political opponents. Groups of colonels and majors gathered on tavern porches, and, being agreed as to the general subject of discussion, had only to wrangle about little details and to split constitutional hairs. They read English books of the Tory school in preference to Northern books. They were isolated, feudalistic, haughty; and, though usually broad on abstractions, were usually narrow on practical subjects.

Two new elements are now entering as leavening into Southern civilization—the lyceum system and the evening newspaper. Our readers will be surprised to learn that the evening newspaper, which is considered less as a luxury than as a domestic necessity in most Northern cities, is rarely known in the South. The Northerner can hardly fancy a life which does not include an after-supper local journal. But the newboy is beginning to cry his cuckoo notes in the twilight of Southern cities. The result will be to make the sitting room rather than the inn porch a place for evening gatherings. The system of public lectures, which has had great influence in making Northern communities democratic, and in connecting widely separated localities in thought, is beginning to find operation in the South. We welcome this innovation as one which will aid to join the two sections in sympathy. If Boston and Richmond can be stirred by Anna Dickinson in the same week; if Wendell Phillips, eloquently talking of "Lost Arts," can soothe the American buncombe in Cleveland and Memphis in one fortnight; if even Josh Billings can excite laughter from Savannah to Philadelphia, there will be such a brotherhood and such a community of interests between the two sections as we have never had before.

THE AMNESTY BILL met its *coup de grace* in the House yesterday through the brilliant tactics of ex-Speaker Blaine, who, in all this contest of words that are not things, has shown himself a most accomplished matador. Very few if any of that great public whose servants the windy orators upon both sides are supposed to be will fail to understand that the entire debate was for political effect, without any reference to the merits of the question, and the speeches will be received at their proper value. Meantime the fact remains that the very great mass of the people of the North are in this, the centennial year, in favor of complete and universal amnesty, and they will be slow to forget the demagogues who, for their personal advancement, have raked up the ashes of the dead past to its defeat.

IN THE TWEED SUIT the question now is whether the Court has power to summon talemens to complete the jury. The question would not arise, perhaps, if Mr. Tweed's friends were sure of the good fortune which attended the selection of the twelfth juror in the play of "The Crucible."

THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS continue, and while the naval vessels are concentrating at Port Royal military stores are being gathered at St. Augustine, where General Denf has command of two companies of artillery with full batteries.

THIRTEEN GUILTY DISTILLERS have submitted to their fate in Chicago. As only six were indicted but three remain to be tried. It will be seen from this that the Chicago triumph is to be as great a victory as that at St. Louis.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A cable telegram from London, under date of the 14th inst., reports that the Rev. Henry Varley, the celebrated revivalist, is reported to be hopelessly ill. Grant posted Blaine. Texas has green corn. The Overland Monthly is dead. Migration to California is great. Striped stockings are poisonous. Mrs. Ross thinks Charley is alive. Sunnes Cox should look out that he don't spoil on his own hands. Mrs. Postmaster General Jewell wears golden brow silk with cameo tinge. Fashion of 1876 are to be revived; but bow-legged men can't strut around in knee breeches. The Sierra Nevada on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad are piled with snow eight feet deep. Murat Halstead and Henry Watterson, on each side of Grant, deny that he is the saviour of his country. The lower lip first shows signs of intoxication. It is the lower lip which first shows signs of grief in a baby. There is a faint glow now being run out in a Southern city that promises to elucidate the mystery of the fate of poor Charley Ross. Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, was taken suddenly ill Thursday night, but yesterday was in a somewhat improved condition. The East Tennessee birds, deceived by the weather, have gone to making their nests, and an industrial war is reported to be trying to hatch four eggs. The editor of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune is a brilliant man. He knows how to make a pretty paper. He gives prominence to the NEW YORK HERALD'S "Personal Intelligence," and he is welcome to copy it as his own. We like to write for the million. The Springfield Republican, speaking of hard times, says that our banks, which, in their two forms, represent the capital of the capitalists and the capital of the laboring and great middle classes, have it in their power, if not to make men, certainly to break them, or to prevent their breaking, and they are called to especial prudence in their dealings with the community, to pursue the proper medium, which shall save the most and break the fewest. The Sun of yesterday contained the following:—"And so the HERALD lectures the Sun on 'journalism' in journalism! It is said that practice makes perfect, and if this is so the lecturer ought certainly to be qualified for his task. The HERALD accuses the Sun of sending a sensation in sounding the alarm of war with Spain. The HERALD has been doing precisely the same thing from day to day, and if the Sun has created a sensation which the HERALD has not it must be attributable to the larger circulation of the Sun, or to other comparisons which our modest forbids us to make. We have taken the special cable telegrams to the HERALD and put them before the world, and called attention to them as we have to the President's Message, and perhaps that has caused a sensation. We trust, however, that the telegrams are accurate, although in this instance they have not, like most of those to the HERALD, been verified in advance by the mails. When the HERALD accuses the Sun of a disposition to 'bound' the President on to war it is entirely in error. We conceive it to be our duty as faithful journalists to open the eyes of the people to the prospect of a war now threatening them; and in this labor we have been cheerfully assisted by the enterprise of our now complaining contemporary; but we are altogether opposed to a war at present, and consider the policy which would lead to it shortsighted. It might re-elect General Grant; it certainly would increase the national debt, sacrifice many lives and renew the general demoralization from which the nation, almost in vain, is now struggling to arise."