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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- THIRD AVENUE THEATRE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M. PARISIAN VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, FIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport. WALLACK'S THEATRE, THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. W. J. Florence. GIMOREY GARDEN, GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. OLYMPIC THEATRE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M. STEINWAY HALL, CHARITY CONCERT, at 8 P. M. PARK THEATRE, THE KERRY GOW, at 8 P. M. Joseph Murphy. BOWERY THEATRE, UNDER HAIL, at 8 P. M. CHATEAU MABILIE VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. WOOD'S MUSEUM, THE DOGS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, THE VOICES FAMILY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1876

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

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—A decline occurred in the coal carrying stocks. The other speculative markets closed a trifle higher. Gold sold at 112 1/2, with a few exceptional sales at 112 5/8. Money on call was freely supplied at 2 and 2 1/2 per cent. Government bonds were strong. Railway bonds steady. Foreign exchange quiet.

Two Explosions and a commercial failure are among yesterday's news items from Great Britain.

"THE MORE THE MERRIER."—The city of Lyons, France, is to send its own delegation of workmen to America. They will be astonished, perhaps, to see what we have been doing in silks when they reach Philadelphia.

MILITARY POLO MATCHES have been played at Brighton, England, with great success. As schools of horsemanship and dexterity in the use of weapons by mounted men the polo club cannot be rivalled, and should be introduced into our system of cavalry training.

THE LIGHTING OF THE PIERS is suggested by the Dock Commissioners, and the Board of Aldermen are already moving in the matter. Such a project is a good one, and if carried out will afford considerable protection to life as well as to property exposed along the river front.

FIRES IN RUSSIA of large extent are constantly among the reports from the Empire of the Czar. They are mostly incendiary and are attributed to the socialists, who take this sinister method of protesting against property in a country where the people have no voice in its affairs.

THE OPPORTUNITY of examining Mr. August Belmont's fine art collection should not be thrown away upon the public, who, in paying a visit to Mr. Belmont, can at the same time aid the Centennial Loan Exhibition for the Academy of Design and Metropolitan Art Museum.

ENGLAND'S "TALISMAN."—The determination of Great Britain to protect her subjects and uphold the honor of her flag has a fresh instance in Earl Derby's vigorous dealing with the Peruvians in the matter of the imprisonment of the captain and mate of the filibustering Talisman.

YALE AND HARVARD.—These old rival colleges are preparing vigorously for their boat race on the Connecticut River, at Springfield, on the last day of this month. The history of the challenge and its acceptance, together with some analytic observations upon Harvard's crew, will be found in another column.

THE LONDON COACHING CLUB and its handsome array of drags continue to form one of the attractions of the English metropolis. Like horse racing and polo, this amusement has its advantages in developing a taste for improved horse flesh, which must result beneficially on the blood and breeding of the roadsters.

THE PROBATION SYSTEM in the Methodist Episcopal Church is occupying the attention of that religious body, and calls forth a varied expression of opinion from the ministers. The subject is one of considerable importance to the advancement of the interests of the Church, and, judging from the arguments used at the conference of ministers, will receive all the attention it deserves.

"A HURRIED GASH WITH A HASTY KNIFE" in the hands of George Knight cost the unfortunate and quarrelsome Joseph Bennett his life in a drunken brawl. The Court, deeming the blow an unpremeditated one, sentenced the prisoner to a year's imprisonment, and this short term of punishment is the price of a human life. This is a lucky escape for the homicide, but if the victim had not spent that quarter of a dollar on bad whiskey he might have been enjoying the life to-day which he sacrificed "for the drink."

The Convention at St. Louis.

The democrats have the advantage of profiting by the example of the republicans. The Convention at Cincinnati is a lesson to St. Louis. So far as success is concerned it will be hard to do better than Cincinnati. The republicans made a ticket which at once unites every wing of the party. We may call it a small-beer, milk-and-water, half-and-half ticket, a union of mediocrities, but when we remember what antagonisms were to be reconciled, what interests were to be considered, what enmities were to be settled, we cannot but congratulate the republicans upon their success. It is a great deal to have a ticket which satisfies James Russell Lowell and George Spencer, George William Curtis and Boss Shepherd. Here is the great triumph of Cincinnati. The democrats have the same problem at St. Louis. Four years ago the democrats made their nominations upon the theory that there was a vast, restless, dissatisfied reform element in the republican party which only needed reconciliation. The result was the Greeley nomination. But no such fancy animates the leaders now. The Convention will try no liberal republican graft upon the old democratic tree. The fact that John Cochrane is about the only available plant willing to be grafted may have something to do with this conclusion, but we think it sound one. The democrats must win or lose this battle with democratic leaders and upon democratic ground. They must give the country a platform which means reform in the administration, a recognition of the war, the absolute integrity of the credit, the protection of all classes under the law. The aim of the republicans will be to divert the canvass from reform to side issues. They will present two points—the shotgun and the Pope. They do not appear in the platform, but the whole temper of the Convention shows that the canvass, so far as the republicans are concerned, will depend upon two issues. The first is to arouse the war feeling, on the ground that what the Southern people failed to win with the rifle they are striving to win with the shotgun. The second is an appeal to the suspicious, ever active and aggressive spirit of religious hatred, which the nomination of General Hayes as Governor invoked in Ohio, and of which he is the chief representative in the republican party.

The republicans will not meddle with the financial question beyond a certain point. If they can make their platform mean one thing in Ohio and another in Massachusetts they will be satisfied. The money question is a sword that cuts both ways in both parties. If the democrats have William Allen the republicans have William D. Kelley. The soft money men in both parties have had a convention, and, as they are fanatics, there is no knowing what they will do before the canvass is over. The leaders of the two parties, the men who seek in this canvass only a scramble for power, would be very glad to postpone any question that involves a principle. The republicans have shown more discretion on this point than their rivals. They have tolerated the widest difference on the money issue. In Philadelphia Mr. Kelley expects and will no doubt receive the regular republican nomination for Congress. But when Mr. Allen ran for Governor in Ohio the democrats in New York and in the East openly opposed him and rejoiced in his defeat. Even as astute a leader as Fernando Wood publicly and with indignation denied a report that he had contributed or intended to contribute a dollar to the election of Mr. Allen. We pointed out at the time the morass into which our democratic friends were rushing. The Western democrats have never forgotten that enmity. The Cincinnati Enquirer, one of the boldest and ablest newspapers in the West, has become the organ of this feeling, so that the democrats meet in St. Louis menaced with even a more dangerous mutiny than that which menaced the republicans at Cincinnati under Curtis and Dana. The republican mutiny found a vent in its support of Bristow and is satisfied with Hayes. The democratic mutiny demands Allen, and the problem is, How can it be satisfied? In this revolt three States will sympathize—Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. If we are to accept Colonel McClure as an oracle, as these States go will the Union. Pennsylvania from its democratic side is soft money—its last State Convention was in that direction. Indiana is the fountain of the soft money sentiment, and we have many respectable m. n. in New York who would be glad to follow Mr. Cooper in the same direction.

How far will this mutiny extend? General Butler, Thurlow Weed and Peter Cooper—all of them keen observers—have been interviewed, and have expressed their belief that there will be a secession from the Convention under certain circumstances. We see nothing to justify that opinion. The friends of the murdered Allen—especially those among them like Pendleton, McLean and others who regard Tilden as his murderer—will go to St. Louis breathing fury. But how far will it go? Will it be satisfied with the destruction of Tilden, or will it demand a soft money platform? We do not fear a revolt. The democratic party broke at Charleston on a man, and they will not run that risk now. Behind Douglas and Breckinridge there were the coming issues of the war. Behind Tilden and Allen is a sentiment which few understand, and about which it would be very hard to excite any political enthusiasm one way or another. When it comes down to a question of harmony and all pulling together, when the grave leaders of the winning crowd have their final midnight conference, two or three Cabinet portfolios can be "placed where they can do the most good," just as they were in 1860 by Lincoln's managers at Chicago, and, if the truth were only known, as it will be in time, as they were placed in Cincinnati the other day by the managers of Hayes. We see no revolt in St. Louis. A party fighting for power will never split for mere revenge. The money question is nothing like the slavery question. Much hunger and many years absence from the fleshpots have made the democracy conservative. When human nature finds itself between roast beef and the Lord's Prayer it is apt to prefer the beef. These democrats all

need each other. If there is to be a new administration, Tilden and Bayard, Allen and Hendricks, Thurman and Seymour will all be necessary to it. A national convention is really a struggle for twenty offices, and not two. The nomination of Hayes, if successful, decides the chief departments of the government and the chief missions. There was as much of a slate involved in that break for Hayes as there will be at St. Louis. It is more of a scramble for precedence than for place. A dozen gentlemen start out for the Presidency, and any one of them will be content to win the Postmaster Generalship or the Spanish mission. The defeat of Blaine at Cincinnati makes him Secretary of State under Hayes, just as the defeat of Tilden at St. Louis would make him the Secretary of State under the democrat who beats him if the democrats win.

Just now the democratic problem, like that of the republicans, is to take the man that wins. Nothing will come from the threatened Ohio revolt. The leaders of the party will have lost their cunning if they cannot pacify Ohio in ten minutes' chat behind a parlor door. There is more than one cluster of grapes on the vine, as Ohio politicians, with whom the grape is a growing industry, will be among the first to see. And after sixteen years wandering in the deserts of the opposition there are very few democratic statesmen who will not be satisfied with much less than the Presidency. The democrats have to nominate a ticket that will grow. They must not underrate what the republicans have done. It is well enough to say that they have picked out two of the scraggiest ponies in the stable; that they have put aside Sherman, Morton, Conkling, Logan, Blaine for one who was only up to Grant's measure of a local Treasury office; that they ignored Curtis, Dana, Hartranft, Morgan for a Vice President who was never known outside of his district. Concede this, and show how much better any of us could have done, but the pregnant fact remains that this is a negative, growing ticket, hard to break, as round as a hickory nut. As Presidents go now we need not quarrel with Hayes. The democrats will do well if they can find a man who will unite them as firmly as Hayes has united the republicans. As the canvass now looks Mr. Tilden is ahead. Unless he should be strangled by the two-thirds rule he will have the majority of the Convention. Even if there should be a two-thirds rule there is no such minority opposed to him as was opposed to Mr. Douglas. If Uncle Samuel crosses the majority line he may be called the winner. But his supremacy is challenged, as was that of Blaine at Cincinnati. There are dark horses on his flanks, around and about him, who may ride him down at the last moment, as Blaine was ridden down by Hayes, Morton and Conkling. It is difficult to see from what direction they are coming. The St. Louis Convention will be largely unstructured. The South will come almost as a unit for the man who can win. The same is true of New England. If Pennsylvania throws off New York and goes with the West then there will be a strong barrier of States to oppose. If the Southern leaders see victory in Tilden they can and will nominate him. If they have any doubt on that point they will follow their instincts to the infatuation issue, and give us a ticket of about the same political and mental calibre as the milk and water nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. With two such tickets opposed the canvass will be as tranquil as a Quaker meeting, and we can give our enthusiasm to the Centennial.

The British Courts and Extradition. The Louisville forger has followed his Boston brother out of prison in pursuance of England's determination to have an extradition treaty with America that will embody the limitations of the act of 1870. It has been clearly demonstrated that the law in question specially excepted the Ashburton Treaty from these limitations, but we are now for the second time presented with the extraordinary picture of the Attorney General of England offering no resistance to the discharge of fugitive criminals amenable to extradition under a solemn treaty. The ground on which resistance was first made to the surrender of Winslow was the act of 1870, but under the able showing by Mr. Fish of what the law really covers and does not cover that ground has been abandoned, and the British refusal now simply means "I won't." The excuse of Sir John Holker about the undiscussed meaning of the violated treaty was mere moonshine. In the absence of legislation forbidding officials to carry out the provisions of a treaty as usually administered the rule of long established precedent should be imperative. Municipal legislation by one party to limit the scope of a treaty may lead to serious results in certain cases, and is at that party's risk; but the Attorney General could not even urge such legislation as an excuse for his inaction, and we see the strange sight of a high British court of justice placing the blundering stubbornness of a Cabinet officer above the law of the land and letting the prisoner go. This phase of the extradition cases deserves more than passing comment.

DURING THE OLD SLAVE DAYS the divines of the South were not conspicuous for devotion to the cause of human freedom in a black skin. They had grown up under the shadow of the "peculiar institution," and never saw fit to quarrel with their bread and butter. We do not suppose that the testimony of the Episcopal clergy of Barbados as to the Communist aspirations of the blacks of that island will be given much weight by the English Colonial Office. They are naturally as much in the hands of the planters as their brethren of the Southern States were, and are doubtless inoculated with the West Indian religion that any idea, save that of laboring in the sugar fields at the cheapest possible rate, is sinful in a black. Wittingly or otherwise, they have been made the tools of the political party which opposes Governor Hennessey, and, although they do not accuse him of being responsible for the black Barbadian equivalent of "forty acres and a mule," they make a sly blow at him over the turned heads of the negroes. The cloth never looks well when disguising the politician.

The New Jersey Delegation to St. Louis—Enthusiasm for Governor Parker.

We print interviews with all the members of the New Jersey delegation. It is a striking tribute to the character of Governor Parker that the democrats of his own State, who know him so well, think him the fittest standard bearer of the party for the great political contest which is now opening. For aught we can see his chances for the democratic nomination are quite as favorable as were those of Governor Hayes on the other side a week in advance of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Parker would have all the negative and more than all the positive advantages of the republican candidate. Like Hayes he has escaped the envy and jealousy of rivals. Like Hayes his personal character is above reproach and his official record unsullied. Like Hayes he would be cordially accepted by the supporters of every prominent candidate if the success of their favorites should be found impracticable. Governor Parker's forward and zealous loyalty during the war, the steadiness with which, as Governor of New Jersey, he kept the democratic party of that State firm for the Union, and his admirable promptness and efficiency in furnishing troops at every call of President Lincoln, put it out of the power of the republicans to shake public confidence in his unflinching loyalty to the Union. In this respect he is more absolutely invulnerable than any other democratic candidate, even including General Hancock, whose unsullied lustre as a Union soldier cannot be disputed. The difference is that General Hancock, as a faithful soldier bound to obey orders, had not the same freedom of action as the Governor of a State, whereas Mr. Parker's splendid exhibition of loyalty was entirely voluntary and unconstrained. If a candidate is to be nominated at St. Louis with a view to spike the republican guns Mr. Parker's resplendent record as a war Governor puts him not only in the first rank, but in the foremost place in that rank.

Another strong point in favor of Governor Parker is the soundness of his opinions on the currency question, combined with the fact that he has given no offence to the Western democrats. He has no advantage over Governor Tilden in the correctness of his views; but, unlike Governor Tilden, he has not incurred the deep and bitter hostility of the Ohio democrats. If they are compelled to accept a hard money candidate they can support Governor Parker with a smaller sacrifice of pride than would be required of them if the Convention should nominate a man who has aroused all the antagonism and stirred all the venom of the soft money democrats. The Cincinnati Convention, by its weak declaration on the currency, has put it out of the power of the republicans to make any political capital as a hard money party. There is, accordingly, no necessity for the St. Louis Convention to emphasize its devotion to hard money by selecting an aggressive advocate of specie payments. Governor Parker's views are decided enough to meet the requirements of the canvass, and he has a better chance than any other candidate for harmonizing the dissentient democracy of the East and West on this difficult question.

These are the strong points of Governor Parker's canvass; but still his chances for the democratic nomination depend on the inability of the leading candidates to get the support of two-thirds of the Convention. If the two-thirds rule should defeat Governor Tilden and his leading rivals Governor Parker seems to have the fairest prospect of coming in at the end of the race as the successful dark horse. But if Governor Tilden should be within eighteen votes of the requisite two-thirds the New Jersey delegation will come to his rescue and give him the nomination. So far as they express any second choice their unanimous second choice is Tilden.

The Progress of Materialism.

The Catholic Bishop of Orleans, Felix Dupanloup, is also a life Senator, and his utterances, therefore, have a double value, for he speaks not only as a cleric but as a politician. It is, however, true that this mingling of functions, which the spirit of the age regards more and more as incongruous, tends to take away from the authority of what he has to say of a purely religious nature. He has written a pamphlet, styled "Whither Are We Going?" which, a short cable despatch says, "endeavors to show that society and religion are in the greatest peril through the triumphant progress of atheism and materialism." This is not by any means a new cry, although we have no doubt that the acute mind of the great French cleric will have presented it in a very striking form. The progress of materialism is, indeed, undeniable, but the question of how far society is imperilled thereby is one which must be taken out of the heat of politics to meet with fair consideration. That it imperils religion goes without saying if the progress is admitted to be great. With M. Dupanloup it is evidently a politico-religious question, and its discussion now will be attributed to the defeat of the monarchists in the French elections, the victorious republicans being held by their enemies to represent triumphant materialism. How unfair this may be we shall not attempt to discuss at present, beyond stating that among the monarchists of France the progress of materialism is only the less marked because it is veiled under indifference.

The danger to society from materialism and atheism lies not so much in their being the professions of certain individuals as that, unchained by any moral code of their own, they might, if adopted by the ignorant, be held to absolve them from morality altogether. There may be nothing in the rejection of a personal God, or a belief only in the physical manifestations of nature by unalterable laws as opposed to inspired accounts of the economy of the universe, to drive a man into dishonesty or any other crime against society, unless it is admitted that the fear of a hot hereafter and the anxiety for an eternal reward in the next world are the only motives that can avail to keep a man in the path of rectitude. But it is eminently a subject for the divines of the present day to grapple with. When the Evangelical Alliance met in this city three years ago

we commented upon the fact that only one address of any importance directed against the progress of materialism was delivered, and that by a German doctor. It has been the fashion to say that atheism gained ground only in Catholic countries, where liberal minds revolted against its extravagant pretensions to infallibility, but Protestant Germany is in reality its headquarters, and a great many Protestants would be astonished to find that in their joy over the attacks of Bismarck upon the German ultramontanes they have been taking part in a war which gains most of its anti-Catholic force from the enemies of all religions. In England materialism claims men of the highest social and scientific influence, and in America its forces are far from unfeet. Here, we submit, is work for the divines of all creeds. What M. Dupanloup says to-day was said by Professor Christlieb three years ago, if not in the same form, at least with the same object, and in a few years at furthest it is likely to be the subject on which all Christian sects shall approach unity in striking at a common foe. At present recriminations between Protestants and Catholics are the order of the day. Say the Protestants: "Catholicism forces men into atheism by the law of extremum." Say the Catholics:—"Protestantism leads to materialism like steps down a ladder."

The Caldwell Despatch—An Infamous Affair.

The republican party has reason for gratitude, not unmingled with terror, at its narrow escape from Mr. Blaine as its Presidential candidate. The notorious Caldwell despatch, which he so fiercely assailed Mr. Knott on the floor of the House for suppressing, is proved to be a shameless and unscrupulous trick for procuring upon the committee. Mr. Knott's suspicions of its genuineness, which induced him to withhold it, are fully justified by the facts, now that they have become known. That despatch was telegraphed from this country to London, in order to be cabled back for the purpose of imposing on the committee and deceiving the country. Its skulking concealer did not dare to sign it with his name nor to address it by name to Caldwell. It was sent from the Western Union building, in this city, addressed to "Favo," in London, subscribed "Philadelphia," with this direction:—"Cable this immediately to chairman House Judiciary Committee, Washington." What followed was an exact draft of the London telegram received by Mr. Knott. This is one of the basest fabrications ever perpetrated, and it will cover with ineffaceable infamy every man who was a party to it or an accomplice in it. Its detection and exposure are due to Mr. Hewitt, whose intimate knowledge of the telegraph business, from his having been the president of one of the cable companies, enabled him to direct the investigation with the requisite skill for uncovering this scandalous fraud. We trust that its skulking authors and all their accomplices may be detected and put in the pillory of public contempt.

It is clearly the work of Mr. Blaine's friends, and there is a strong presumption that it was done with his knowledge. The fact that he knew all about it before Mr. Knott, to whom it was addressed, and the two or three gentlemen to whom he had mentioned it disclosed its existence, is a strong circumstance against Mr. Blaine. His acquaintance with the transaction was so minute that he surprised and almost confounded Mr. Knott, by telling in the House the substance of its contents and the very hour when it had been received. Mr. Blaine's other attempts to tamper with witnesses and to manufacture or suppress evidence, seem small matters in comparison with this. Even his method of procuring his letters from Mulligan is less disgraceful. This extraordinary and astounding transaction justifies the suspicion that the Mulligan letters were not read by Mr. Blaine as they were written, and that he garbled them to deceive the House and the country. The republican party had an escape as lucky as it was narrow when Mr. Blaine barely failed to get the nomination at Cincinnati.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL in the Senate, it is now decided, will proceed on the 6th of July and not be adjourned until November. To this order is added the proviso that the trial "can only proceed while Congress is in session." This proviso opens the door for another contest in which the majority in the Senate will endeavor to force the majority in the House to remain in Washington during the summer—something the democrats, who want to work in their districts, will not like. The whole trial has become so bound up in the Presidential campaign that each party will fight for effect before the country. The republicans, who are anxious to punish Belknap for the good of the party, will have to fight the Fabian tactics of Belknap's counsel. The democrats, who can get as much political capital out of the case if it is left unfinished by the republican judges as if Belknap was convicted, are not likely to help the Senate in its difficulty. For the sake of public business it would be as well to get the case out of the way before the fall, but for a cool trial perhaps November would suit all parties better.

A FORGER IN THE TOOLS OF THE LAW.—William H. Veltman and his alleged confederates are now under arrest for extensive forgeries committed on Messrs. Bryce & Smith, of New York. The forger was the bookkeeper of the firm, and was of course entrusted with its banking business. This trust he has betrayed and now stands committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The circumstances surrounding the crime, the cold blooded spirit of thieving exhibited by the forger, who was not in need, will weigh heavily against him in court, but we regard his case as an additional warning to merchants as to whom they shall trust with their check books. The frequency of the crime of forgery suggests the necessity of some change in the manner of making checks, by which private marks known only to the principals and to the bank officials would defeat the forgers, no matter whether they are confidential clerks or strangers.

A Bull in the Eastern Question.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times is a sagacious man, who can see as far into a stone wall as most people, who can distinguish a hawk from a handaw when the wind is southerly, and, given a commonplace phrase, so it comes from an Emperor, can foreshadow European politics therefrom as readily as a clairvoyant would tell a girl's fortune on receiving a tress of her hair. Said the Czar of all the Russias to a lady the other day, "I hope they'll not bother me at Jugenheim as they have at Ems." The ingenious correspondent builds a mighty structure upon this and draws conclusions sound enough in themselves, but as little dependent upon what the Czar said to the lady as the nomination of Hayes last Friday was upon the sometime famous remark made by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina. The fact is the correspondent wished to let the world know that he knew somebody who knew a lady who had exchanged the time of day with a live Czar, and he used it to give eclat to the dish of prognostications he had prepared from solid facts, just as the ingenious child of Erin made limestone broth by putting the beef, potatoes and spices that he had borrowed by way of seasoning into the pot where his limestones were simmering. It has been pretty plain for some time past that the three Emperors have been bound over to keep the peace of Europe for a month or two at least. This has been accomplished by Disraeli, who, while the three Chancellors were busy concocting plans in the North, by a supple movement changed the aspect of things in the East so completely that there was nothing left for Russia, Austria and Germany to do but sit quiet until they could judge how the government of Monrad V. was likely to work. Turkey with its new ruler, new promises and new endeavors, backed by England, is left to herself for the present, but that does not mean that the trouble is all over.

The financial difficulty, the insurgent difficulty, the Principalities difficulty remain to Turkey. She has a better opportunity of dealing with them than a month ago seemed possible, but her chances of surmounting them are not more discernible. The insurgents refuse to lay down their arms, having tasted Turkish blood and Russian sympathy and felt the breath of freedom in their nostrils. The Principalities ask for territory as the price of peace. The ups and downs of Turkish bonds attest that the will and the deed are two different things in the payment of coupons. Meanwhile it is not to be supposed that Gortchakoff will cease to breed trouble, that Bismarck will pocket the snubbing he has received or that Austria cannot again be tempted into making demonstrations of her desire to stand before Europe as a peacemaker. The outlook in general is not so threatening as it was before Abdul-Aziz went boating down the Bosphorus on a rainy night, but indications are not wanting that new combinations dangerous to European peace are taking shape.

THE DODWELL MURDER furnishes another terrible temperance lesson, for it was clearly the result of the intemperate habits of the murderer, who was laboring under the influence of mania a potu when he committed the crime. It presents one of those cases in which the law finds it difficult to distinguish between an act of deliberate slaughter and the fatal violence of a man whose reason is destroyed by the abuse of alcohol. The evidence gathered at the Coroner's inquest goes to show that Dodwell was a peaceable and well disposed man except when under the influence of strong drink, and there is an entire absence of motive for the murder, so that the tragedy presents a problem which can only be solved by the most careful examination of the facts.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Spurgeon is coming.
- President Herson came from Ohio.
- Morgan worked longest and lost most.
- Ex-Governor Noyes thinks he did it all.
- Ex-Senator Donliffe says that Hayes is strong.
- A Kentucky double-yolked egg hatched out two chicks.
- Sam Bowles says that Conkling was the best of the lot.
- There was a time when even Belknap was not known.
- Tom Murphy was so chagrined over the loss of Conkling that his face turned pink.
- That Hayes will in good time reward his friends is the opinion of Maria Halsted.
- The Chicago Times heads the news announcing Hayes' nomination.—"A Fool for Luck."
- Ex-Confederate Judah P. Benjamin is the most famous advocate of the English Bar.
- Ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton thinks that Judge Davis will be the St. Louis candidate.
- An exchange says that there is a Kansas town which is called William's Waist. Of course it is.
- Mr. Hayes suddenly said, "My dear, we won't fatten more pork than we can use after the 4th of March."
- Schurz, in a linen duster, dusted out of Cincinnati under the belief that when the people get excited they forget him.
- Ex-Congressman Pomeroy is very smart, but he can use more capital "19" to the quart than any man in a convention.
- Dr. Collier says that all great authors are plagiarists, referring probably to the paragraphs of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
- Captain Keds is bronzed and has returned to St. Louis, saying that the channel in the South Pass is eighteen and a half feet deep.
- Cincinnati Enquirer:—"George William Curtis is to the politics of the country what Colonel Delancey Kane is to stage driving."
- Reitz, a leader in the Mexican warfare to "restore God to Mexico," has a harem in Michoacan stocked with ten beautiful girls.
- It is understood that Hayes is pledged to give the South a show in the Cabinet; but how can he give a show in a democratic Cabinet?
- Deacon Richard Smith says that Bristow can catch a thief and put him into the penitentiary while most other men are pulling on their boots.
- Ben Eggleston, of Cincinnati, telegraphed to Hayes on Friday morning, saying that the Governor would be the nominee. He shall be made a consul.
- Dr. George L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, and principal fugleman for Sam Tilden, passed through Chicago without stopping, on his way to New York.
- The Pull Mall Gazette makes the mistake of saying that Offenbach, on the night of his arrival in New York was serenaded with Moody and Sankey hymns.
- A Vermont son said at his mother's funeral that he and his father were very much obliged to the people who came, and we hope that the time is not far distant when you may do the same for us.
- Dr. Wilson, a high school physician of Stanton, Va., has been in the habit of giving his lady patients chloroform, and taking advantage of them. Like most of his kind he seeks Canada for a residence.
- Only one race on the face of the globe has the patience to conquer the ash wastes of Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada, and that race is the Chinese. The same question is, "Dancing or Chinese chess hobby?"