

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 295

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PARSE. STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. AMBERY'S PARK THEATRE—DAVID GABRIEL. DALL'S THEATRE—WIKES. Matinee. AMBERLY'S THEATRE—KISS ME. Matinee. THALIA THEATRE—DIE FURBERMANN. BOOTH'S THEATRE—RESCUED. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LE PETIT PASTOR. NIBLO'S THEATRE—ENCHANTMENT. Matinee. HAVELY'S THEATRE—HOBBS. Matinee. AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION. AQUARIUM—MERRY TUNERS—FINAFORE. Matinee. OLYMPIA THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee. WALLACK'S—CONTEST OF COURTS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee. GERMANIA THEATRE—HARUN AL RASCHID. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRANCE. Matinee. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS. Matinee. COMIQUE—MELANIE GUARD CHOWER. Matinee. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NO FINAFORE. AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—WRESTLING MATCHES. BROOKLYN THEATRE—MIGHTY DOLLAR. Matinee. BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matinee. HARLEM MUSIC HALL—SLEEPY HOLLOW.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains in the morning, followed by gradual clearing. To-morrow it will be cool and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—There was a marked increase in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange and a general advance was made in prices. Money, which opened at 6 to 7 per cent on call, became active in the afternoon, and commissions ranging as high as 1 1/2 per cent per day were paid in addition to 7 per cent. Exchange was dull and weak. Bonds of all kinds were in good demand and prices were higher.

THE SMITH-BENNETT murder trial is postponed to the 1st of January next, which is well enough for a public which has a surfeit of murder trials just now.

TWO ENGLISH DETECTIVES who have just completed terms of imprisonment for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice are said to have accepted positions as detectives in America. "Set a thief to catch a thief."

CHARGES OF bribery and corruption are being made by the friends of Mr. Goodrich, who failed to be nominated for State Senator in one of the Brooklyn districts. It is generally safe to make such charges, even in Brooklyn.

ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD valuable prizes are competed for yearly by section supervisors and division foremen. Certain other roads might save money by offering prizes for the detection of unsafe bridges.

VIRGINIA'S POLITICAL SITUATION is peculiar. There is practically but one party—the democratic—in the State, and the only question at issue is that of the State debt. Our Lynchburg letter indicates the present status of the struggle.

AUTOGRAPH HUNTING seems to have gone into a decline. Sundry large notes of hand of patriots and statesmen of the Tweed period sold yesterday at auction for less money than would buy the cross-mark of a third rate criminal.

ANOTHER EX-OFFICER of the House of Refuge comes to the support of Colonel Clay's charge that the boys are neglected and cruelly punished; he also sits President Ketchum's reply to Colonel Clay, and finds nothing solid in it. Next!

A PHYSICIAN told the Farmer's Club yesterday that milk was very rich and ought to be diluted with water before used. Does he think farmers know nothing? Who thoughtfully and philanthropically watered the thousands of gallons dumped into the river from a single steamboat last week?

THE PROSECUTOR in the Madison square clubbing case announces that it will not be satisfied merely with the dismissal of Captain Williams, but thinks the King of Clubs should be criminally prosecuted. But the plaintiff has not the Twenty-ninth precinct, "the tenderloin steak of the city," to go to for strength.

EVIDENTLY THE CHERUBS are going to bother the politicians in Brooklyn this fall. A prominent Baptist preacher is proposed by the democrats for State Senator, while the republican nominee for Mayor is unkindly regarded by the Beecherites. This thing of taking the balance of power away from the rumshops is not according to precedent.

THE WEATHER.—A very great change took place in the meteorological conditions over the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake districts during the past twenty-four hours. The area of warm and moisture laden atmosphere that precedes the depression moving from the Northwest came into contact with the cold area that overlies the Middle Atlantic coast districts, and rapid condensation was produced. The sky, which was clear over all the districts east of the Mississippi River, became suddenly cloudy, and rain began to fall. The barometer is highest on the Atlantic coast. It is above the mean in the central valleys, but is falling steadily. The depression in the Northwest has made very little progress since Monday, but the pressure within it has decreased. The weather is now cloudy east of the Mississippi. West of that river it is clear. The temperature has risen in the central valleys and lake districts and varied but little elsewhere. The winds have been generally fresh throughout the country. The weather over the British Islands is fine. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains in the morning, followed by gradual clearing. To-morrow it will be cool and fair.

Unanimity of Juries—An Absurd Relic of Barbarism.

The three or four days' consultation of the Newark jury in the Blair case without ability to agree on a verdict supplies a fit occasion for presenting some of the considerations which have caused many wise and enlightened men to look with strong disfavor on the requirement of unanimity in the verdicts of juries. Even if it were not in our power to bring forward a great array of high authorities against the rule of unanimity we might still properly question it in the light of simple common sense and the ever recurring inconveniences which attend its application. The disagreement in the Blair case is only an additional instance of what is perpetually happening in jury trials in all the States of the Union.

The evils which follow the disagreement of juries are too well known to need elaborate rehearsal. They are sufficiently apparent in this very Blair case, where a disagreement exposes the county to the expense of a new trial, without any new evidence, and threatens to reduce the accused to beggary in another effort to save his life. If he is not guilty it is certainly very hard to subject him to pecuniary ruin by the repeated necessity of attempting to satisfy a jury of his innocence. It is a principle of our jurisprudence that a man shall not be tried twice for the same offence. But the courts hold that when a verdict is not reached it is no trial, although a new arraignment doubles the pecuniary penalty which innocence cannot escape if it happens to be unjustly accused. The second jury may not reach a verdict any more than the first; if it should reach a verdict it will be because the second twelve men have minds somewhat differently constituted from the first twelve. But if difference of mental constitution is to be recognized, why not recognize it among the twelve men who form the first jury? Two trials, where the same body of evidence is presented to two juries, are equivalent to one trial before a jury of twenty-four men, and viewing the two sets as one double jury there is no unanimity as to the force of the evidence whether the second jury acquits or convicts. If unanimity is requisite in the first twelve, why not in the whole twenty-four, when all the members of both juries have precisely the same evidence before them? If you recognize the principle that different minds may take different views of the same body of facts, why not recognize it at once in the composition of the first jury, and let a majority of the first jury instead of a majority of two successive juries decide the case? Why is it any more requisite that twelve men should be unanimous than that twenty-four men should be unanimous in their judgment on the same set of facts? Why may not the law recognize difference of opinion among members of the same jury as well as difference between two separate juries?

It would puzzle the most astute reasoner to state any reason why a jury should be unanimous in order to render a verdict which would not be an equally good reason why a court should be unanimous in order to render a judgment. But courts always decide by a majority of their judges. The United States Supreme Court consists of nine members, the New York Court of Appeals of seven. A majority of the nine or of the seven suffices for rendering a binding judgment in every case which can come before these tribunals. The same is true of every court of judicature which consists of more than a single judge. For this reason all higher courts are composed of an odd number, thus insuring a majority on one side or the other. What reason can there be either in the nature of things or the principles of justice why the majority of a jury should not have the same power of decision as the majority of a court? If courts were required to be unanimous in every case would that be a desirable thing? Very able men who have thought deeply on this subject have regarded the unanimity of juries as preposterous. As a conspicuous and weighty example we cite Mr. Hallam, who, after tracing the origin and progress of trial by jury, expressed his appreciation of the system and his scorn of this particular feature of it in emphatic language:—"The grand principle of the Saxon polity, the trial of facts by the country, is a principle (except as to that preposterous relic of barbarism, the requirement of unanimity) from which may we never swerve—may we never be compelled to wish to swerve." All the nations on the continent of Europe who have adopted the trial by jury reject what Mr. Hallam calls "that preposterous relic of barbarism, the requirement of unanimity." The absurdity of this requirement was perceived by enlightened English thinkers long previous to Hallam. Locke, for example, in the constitution which he drew up for Carolina inserted this provision:—"Every jury shall consist of twelve men; and it shall not be necessary that they should all agree, but the verdict shall be according to the consent of the majority." The late Dr. Lieber, a very learned publicist, who had given great attention to this subject, was of opinion that the very continuance of the inestimable right of trial by jury depends on a reform in this particular. In his excellent work on "Civil Liberty and Self-government" he says:—"It is my firm conviction, after long observation and study, that the unanimity principle ought to be given up." Dr. Lieber contributed a strong paper on this subject to the American Law Magazine in 1867, but we have no space to recapitulate his arguments. We prefer to rest this reform on an appeal to common sense, on the great fact that all the Continental nations who have borrowed the trial by jury from England reject this absurd feature of it. It is even repudiated in a part of Great Britain itself, by the sanction of the British Parliament. In Scotland, by the statutes 22 and 23 Victoria, the verdict of nine jurors suffices for a verdict. If, however, the system is changed in this country it will not

be in consequence of the opinion of great authors or the practice of foreign nations, but owing to our American experience of the accumulated evils and inconveniences of futile trials which result in nothing but heavy and needless expense to the State and the defendant.

Personal Journalism.

Every proprietor or responsible editor of a newspaper is sometimes the victim of the mistaken zeal of his subordinates or of their questionable intentions—a fact of which the history of the American press might furnish many pertinent illustrations. But if the journalist responsible for the conduct of a newspaper is a man who intends to do right—if he has the true instinct of his functions—he never misses the occasion when a wrong has been done to endeavor to correct its evil results at a convenient opportunity. It seems to us that the two articles from the Sun, which we republish to-day, present a case in point under this principle. The first of these articles appeared in the Sun while Mr. Dana, the experienced and capable journalist who conducts that paper, was absent in Europe, and we attributed the article naturally to the mistaken zeal of the subordinate, and we passed it unnoticed. We are sure now that in this we did Mr. Dana only simple justice, for the second article, published while Mr. Dana is here, touches a relative topic in a totally different style. The views taken of the relations of journalists to candidates and of the freedom of newspaper comment are from the standpoint of a man of superior thought and ripe experience, and properly rebukes the erroneous views expressed in the other. We notice especially also the contrast between the views thus taken on this topic and the views lately presented in one of Mr. Kelly's daily papers—a contrast which peculiarly exhibits the difference between a real journalist and the spurious article. Mr. Kelly, it is true, has declared that he is not to be held morally accountable for what appears in his papers—a statement not easy to understand, since he controls those journals as fully as Mr. Dana does the Sun or any responsible editor or proprietor does his paper.

How about Bergh and Williams? When is that change to take place?

Isthmus Routes.

We give place to-day to two interesting and important statements on the subject of interoceanic communication by rail or canal across the American Isthmus. Commodore Shufeldt's declaration for an isthmus railroad rather than a canal is sustained with cogent argument and an appeal to common sense that is likely to tell upon the opinions of the people generally, and especially of the mercantile public. He does not believe a canal can be built this century because the greatest possible commerce that could be secured for it would leave it a bankrupt enterprise. He believes that if we should construct a canal we should only repeat the mistake of France, which built a canal only to see it fall into English hands. General Wright's statement, with all the isthmus projects, that the line preferred by Lesseps is superior to any other, will startle the advocates of the Nicaragua project. He does not favor the method advocated by Lesseps, but his review of the arguments in favor of that route is worth attention.

Rings and Rings.

Not all the rings that have come into town from prominent summer resorts have been political. Of these latter there have doubtless been plenty, for

and leisurely politicians have been numerous in rural retreats this year, but their doings have been carefully chronicled by the daily papers, and an experienced public knows what to expect. The other rings alluded to, however, came back in no such company; the hands that bore them were entirely innocent of politics, and the rings themselves were exhibited with an artless freedom that placed them entirely above suspicion—made them, in fact, as transparent and pure as the stone that occupied the centre of each of them. How such rings originate and find the places which they occupy is more than any one can find out, for their custodians, who should be better informed on the subject than any one else, are always sure that they haven't the slightest idea as to how the affair came to pass. Like those which originate in politics, these rings develop others, but the latter have their status fixed in the last place in which politicians ever congregate—to wit, the church. Passing along streets in which churches are located one is very likely in these autumn days to find the sidewalk nearly blocked by an awning, and if he stops to see what such obstruction means he may possibly see emerging from a carriage a young lady whose head droops a great deal more than it need, considering the faultlessness of its owner's attire. He may also see descending from another carriage a gentleman entirely too well attired for a business man at that hour of the day, which perhaps may be the reason that the said gentleman seems somewhat ill at ease. If permitted to step inside the sacred portal the observer will see a few altogether admirable beings in charge of rings and many others who ought to be; there will also be a lot of young fellows to whom the occasion powerfully suggests that they should go into the ring business themselves. A few words are softly uttered, for the people most interested in a ring are always very quiet about it, and a new ring never before brought to public notice is placed where it will do the most good, and then the parties most interested depart, hypocritically endeavoring to be unconcerned of every part of the transaction. Such rings endure; in outward appearance they may seem to wear slightly away by the attrition of years, but it is from the inside that a ring receives its strength, and this in the rings alluded to is generally too powerful for any earthly power to prevail against.

Mr. Everts on the Stamp.

The Secretary of State made an interesting speech last evening, much of it in the witty and facetious vein in which he excels. It is not surprising that Mr. Everts made a great many effective hits, for witty thrusts come easy to him. But it is surprising that he can so far abdicate his self-respect as to come here and speak for Mr. Cornell after all that has happened within the last two years, and happened chiefly by Mr. Everts' procurement, he being the member of the Cabinet from New York with a special title to be heard on questions of New York politics. Apart from his instigation the war on Mr. Cornell would not have been made, so that when the President and Secretary Sherman support this candidate they merely make an implied acknowledgment that they were misled by the New York member of the Cabinet. But for Mr. Everts himself to come out for Cornell in a public speech seems like eating a very different kind of leek.

Mr. Everts might have found excuses enough for keeping out of this canvass. Has he nothing to attend to at Washington in his own department? He might employ his time more usefully in trying to find somebody to fill the London mission which has been so long vacant, and the St. Petersburg mission, which is vacant. Are these important posts kept unfilled merely to excite the political zeal of aspirants, thus using them for party purposes instead of in the interest of the country? With so much neglected business in his department Mr. Everts could have found enough to occupy his attention without going upon the stump and pocketing his pride to support Senator Conkling's candidate.

Ireland's Hope.

Mr. Parnell's appeal to the whole Irish race for funds to keep up an agitation in Ireland is given to-day in another column. It includes the statement of a proposed plan to remedy the great grievance of the Irish farmers. Their grievance just now is that they cannot pay their rent. Mr. Parnell proposes to get over that difficulty by changing their relation to the soil from that of tenants to owners, which will naturally dispense with the formality of rent. The man who lives upon his own land has no rent to pay; therefore, says Mr. Parnell, let the peasant farmers buy the land. It is rather a fancy fancy to tell a man to buy a farm because he has not the means to pay a far smaller sum than the farm would cost; and it would therefore have been well if the friend of the people had distinctly indicated where the people are to borrow the money. He gives a hint, however. He means that the government shall buy out the owners in the interest of the farmers and secure itself by mortgages. But would not the farmers have even then to pay interest on the mortgage value? And as this appearance of the government as a wholesale buyer would send up prices enormously, would not the interest probably be greater than the rent? This is either a mere dream or the basis of a great piece of jobbery. Owners and tenants would both join in the demand, doubtless; for the proprietors of Irish farms would be delighted at this crisis, probably, to find so good a customer as the government, and the farmers would naturally expect easy terms. But the British Parliament will scarcely regard this project with favor. We give with Mr. Parnell's appeal the views of an Irish nobleman and landlord, the Earl of Desart, on this topic. It will be seen that he does not believe any good to the farmers will result from this agitation. Our latest despatches show that a land league has just been organized in Ireland on the basis of this project.

Paving, New York Fashion.

The process of repaving a street, as managed by the Commissioner of Public Works, inflicts a great deal of discomfort upon abutting householders. We will suppose that the long invariable squabble between the Commissioner and the Aldermen as to whether the job shall be done by his contractors or by their political ticket holders has been settled, and that he has got full control of it. Now, what is the experience of a householder on the line of the work?

In the first place, a barricade of stone blocks is built along his sidewalk, three feet high and four or five feet wide, narrowing the footway to a space scarcely sufficient for two travellers to squeeze past one another. The stones are dumped and piled so roughly that the flagging is cracked and splintered to an extent which will cost him a substantial sum for repairs. A week intervenes before anything more is done. Then a few laborers come and grub up the old pavement very leisurely, consuming a week more in removing the debris from a single block. At the outset they seal up the carriage-way at each end of the block with additional barricades of paving stones, and thenceforward, until it pleases the Commissioner to unloose the imprisoned inmates, no cart, wagon or other vehicle of transportation, except a balloon, can approach any of the houses. Visitors in carriages must alight at the external barricade and pick their passage among the stone walls to the dwellings of which they are in quest. All social entertainments are suspended. No parcels can be delivered save by messengers on foot. No fuel or heavy merchandise can be delivered at all. The garbage and the ashes accumulate in every kitchen and cellar, unless the householders will pay private scavengers whose charges are proportionate to the trouble they must take in removing rubbish by hand, since there is not room even to trundle a wheelbarrow along the sidewalk. When the debris of the old pavement is cleared away there follows another interval of repose, which is broken at last by the appearance of a few more laborers, who very leisurely upturn the soil, and, by consequence, cause half a dozen cases of malarial poisoning to develop among the unhappy families of the neighborhood. This accomplished, activity is suspended again for an indefinite period. If a death occurs the difficulties of conducting the funeral may be conjectured from

the foregoing points of the situation. Finally, long after patience is exhausted—it may be three, four, five or six weeks or more from the time of the building of the first barricade—the repaving is actually begun and carried very leisurely to completion. Weeks before the barricades are levelled the luckless householders curse their stars that the old pavement was not left intact, with all its imperfections.

Now, is there any possible excuse for the doing of the work in this slothful, wasteful, exasperating way? Would it be tolerated in any other great city in the world?

A Neglected Sport.

Our readers will remember quite a number of reports which we have given of matches between carrier pigeons, the distances sometimes exceeding three hundred miles, and the time better than any locomotive could make an equal number of miles in. The telegraph wire and railway train have, as a rule, put an end to pigeon flying as a means of communication, but the birds have not always been flown for business purposes alone. Matches almost innumerable are made every year in Europe, as they have been for hundreds of years; there are fine strains, single birds from which cost as much as a blooded horse, and the European journals devoted exclusively to this single diversion outnumber all the sporting papers in the United States. The sport has many good points to commend it to general attention, one being that private matches in any number can be arranged between any two people living in different towns; and, by the way, army officers on the border or among the hostiles might amuse themselves in this way and at the same time be preparing to save time and life in case of sudden trouble. The races occur in mid air, where there are no murderous tracks, poisoned grapes or tobacco smoke to lessen the capacity of the contestants, nor can any manager or agent sell his birds' race or "see" the press for the benefit of any particular pigeon. Entrance fees are unnecessary, and managers' expenses do not have to be provided for. Ladies might fly pigeons, and in this department of sport find the coveted opportunity to succeed just as handsomely as men. And, finally, there could be nothing about any matches, from start to finish, that would prompt the many yet tender hearted Mr. Bergh to interfere that suffering might be prevented.

The Revolt of the Apaches.

How desperately the discontented Apaches in New Mexico have behaved themselves is indicated by the report given to-day of the complete slaughter, excepting only one man, of a company of thirty volunteers. This revolt is one that puts in a peculiar light the difficulties of the Indian problem and the blunders by which the government increases them. These Indians had a grievance—a fair cause of discontent; and of course in the eyes of the peace policy men that fact justifies all their evil conduct, for it is notable that the peace policy man, who cannot admit that the government is ever justified in extreme measures, excuses such measures on the part of the Indians in consideration of the least provocation. These Indians had been several times removed from one reservation to another, and were dissatisfied over that fact. Why they were removed who can say. That is one of the mysteries of the Indian administration. Finally they declared their objections to another proposed removal, and were kept under surveillance for a year. But they ran away. These facts had given rise to a bad spirit in them, and they were now practically enemies and outlaws, and they became marauders and started on a regular raiding campaign of promiscuous plunder and slaughter. It was not wise to deal with them as was done in the first place; but that unwisdom does not justify their bloody retaliation upon settlers and miners, and they must, apparently, be taught that simple fact.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the New York Sun, Sept. 2.]

PERSONAL JOURNALISM. A few days ago a Western journalist telegraphed to this office what purported to be an account of proceedings begun or about to be instituted in court, involving the personal character of two prominent persons.

The World boasted that the same intelligence had been offered to it, and made a virtue of not publishing the news. The paper boasting of not wearing broadcloth and making a virtue of his rags. But the Herald of Sunday copies and leads the World's article, which contains a pitiful and impotent fling at the Sun, which the Herald thereby indorses.

Now, if there be one paper on the surface of this broad earth that would not willingly lay a burden to the weight of a hair on the shoulders of any human being unjustly, that paper is the New York Sun. The Sun is also eminently a peace journal, but we never wait for a second invitation to a fight from a foe man worthy of our steel.

In many respects the present proprietor of the Herald has preserved a commendable dignity in the conduct of that journal. If his present pretensions could be explained on the ground of remorse in looking over the long white row of headstones which mark the graves of persons who have been driven to suicide, or have been worried to death, by the abuse of the Herald, it would seem respectable; but why should any journal attempt to cover by an affection of sanctimony its chagrin at its defeat in obtaining the earliest news?

No journal is perfect. We frankly confess our own sins of omission, and hope to be forgiven, at least by the editor of the Herald. We have printed accounts of victories at polo, received by telegraph, while we have omitted accounts of the escapades of the same hero which would have interested, if they had not edified, one thousand times as many readers. We have no objection to any man firing pistols into his own mirrors and breaking them, although they be of French make and cost \$1,000 apiece. But if any man throws stones at us, even over other men's shoulders, we propose to investigate and find out whether his house as well as his mirrors is not made of glass.

[From the New York Sun of yesterday.] THE TREATMENT OF MR. KELLY. Complaint is made in behalf of Mr. Kelly of the treatment which he has received while running for Governor. We think such complaint is wholly unfounded. So far as we have observed the discussions of Mr. Kelly's course have been of a political character and exempt from personal abuse. We have said, if ever, before known of a candidate being so considerably, so handsomely treated.

The Herald, for instance, has been very outspoken and decided in its disapproval of Mr. Kelly's conduct, but as we have read its articles they have been remarkably respectful toward Mr. Kelly personally. Notwithstanding this one of Mr. Kelly's spirited organs comes out with a fierce personal denunciations

tion of the proprietor of the Herald! And, forsooth, what does this all mean? Are independent journalists to be driven with a shillelagh into the support of the Tammany candidate? The Herald of yesterday morning, in the course of a dignified reply, remarks as follows:—

If Mr. John Kelly was privy to the menace of his paper it is interesting and important to know to whom there is a powerful politician and a brilliant politician officer here residing who is so royally inflated that he deems any journalistic disapproval of his acts "denunciation," and any mention of his name even in a newspaper, unaccompanied with adulation, "insolence."

Mr. Kelly ought to understand enough of the spirit of our free institutions to know that the right of full and untrammelled discussion of the qualifications of candidates for office is essential to the preservation. There could be no such thing as good government without it. Hence it is secured to the people by all our American constitutions. By accepting a nomination Mr. Kelly has invited and challenged debate on his fitness for office; and he would have no reason to complain if it had been less smooth and gentle than he has thus far experienced. He cannot coerce men to vote for him or to support him—not in this free land. And if he is so sensitive and thin-skinned that he cannot endure the hot sunshine of truth, let him retire to private life, even before the election.

Major General Irwin McDowell is at the Brevoort House.

Wait Whitman, who is in St. Louis, says that Emerson is our greatest poet.

M. Naquet is lecturing on "Divorce" at Nice. He has crowded and fashionable audiences.

A North Carolina paper runs up the names of Bayard and Palmer as the Presidential candidates for 1880.

The Uto Indians took to the mountains when they heard that Captain Williams was coming with his club.

Ex-Governor Hoffman and family will spend the coming winter in Europe, sailing per Scythia, 20th inst.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the English reformer, is the guest of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in Washington.

The Buffalo Express thinks there is to be a fair in the District of Columbia, because the President has gone there.

It is believed in several quarters that Mr. Ewing's boat was out.

Dr. Döllinger delivered a lecture on the "Eastern Question" at a recent sitting of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

King Alfonso has sent a celebrated Madrid professor to Vienna to give the Archduchess lessons in the Spanish language.

Mr. John B. Gough and Mr. Scott Lord were among the passengers who arrived at this port on board the Scythia, last evening.

The New Orleans Express innocently intimates that city officials are always interested in a system of city drainage—the treasury.

It is said that a very large number of the best gold and silver mines in Mexico are passing into the hands of United States capitalists.

General Grant admires Bonaparte's genius, but hates his character; and says that the battle of Waterloo was faultlessly planned.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia purposes celebrating with great solemnity the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, March 2, 1850.

Commander Cheyne, the English Arctic explorer, is about to visit Canada for the purpose of obtaining support for his forthcoming voyage to the North Pole.

The pen used by Prince Bismarck in the hotel at Vienna was sold for \$50. Of course the buyer was a Britisher. The man who cut the Prince's hair is making a little fortune out of lockets.

The tombs of Beethoven, Mozart, Gluck and Haydn in the Vienna Friedhof are to be covered with flowers throughout the year at the expense of the city, and kept in repair so long as Vienna is in existence.

Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, who is ill at his home in Utica, will not, as has been somewhere rumored, ask to be raised. He is some what better, but his paralysis will not permit him to resume his seat this year, although he will pass the winter in Washington on account of the climate.

A writer in Saturday Review fancies that a day might come when a liberal education would be carried on chiefly by lectures on books like Bishop Butler's and Voltaire's; and that one would not be compelled to read most great books at first hand. He thinks that as time goes on and books multiply it must cease to be discreditable not to have read everything above a certain degree of celebrity.

Parnell, the Irish home ruler, has a slim and almost effeminate exterior, but an iron will. He has a harsh, monotonous voice and his manner is stiff, cold, bloodless—he is a man nothing can move. O'Connor Power grows savage under the exasperating treatment of the House, and O'Donnell says his words through his teeth with ill-disguised resentment, but Parnell remains invariably imperturbable.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1879. The President and his family returned to Washington this morning and have again taken possession of the Executive Mansion, temporarily vacated during their summer residence at the Soldiers' Home. The mansion has been renovated, the rooms and halls newly carpeted and the furniture upholstered, giving to the interior an air of freshness which has long been needed. Besides the permanent improvements, the steward had the blue and red papers handsomely decorated and adorned with flowers, plants, flags and festoons of bunting. During the morning it was expected that Baltimore and Washington would overrun the House with delegations, but, to the surprise of the doorkeepers and to the great relief of the President, scarcely a visitor asked for an interview. The Cabinet meeting was unimportant, Secretary Everts being absent there was nothing said about filling English and Russian missions. The most important matter discussed was the result in Ohio, the President and Secretary Sherman jokingly claiming a hand in the victory, while Secretaries Thompson and Schurz and the Attorney General thought they too were entitled to some credit, as they had all been through Ohio during the campaign. The Indian troubles were alluded to, Secretary Schurz saying that he was confident the plan now being followed would secure all of the Utes engaged in the troubles and the delivery of the women and children captives. A number of routine matters consumed the time of this, the first Cabinet meeting for six weeks. On Friday it is expected all the members will be here except Secretary McCrary, who does not intend to return until the latter part of the month.

GENERAL GRANT'S RETURN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 21, 1879. The steamer St. Paul, with the Grant party on board, arrived here this morning from Portland.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER GEORGE W. BAILEY. A despatch from San Francisco says that the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived there on Saturday evening from Oumalaska, and that her officers reported that her commander, George W. Bailey, had been lost overboard on the 16th inst., during a heavy gale, off Cape Flattery. He had been suffering from a illness attack on the trip down the coast, but had not been confined to his bed. His cabin occupied directly on the starboard side of the poop deck. Captain Bailey came on deck at one o'clock of the morning watch, spoke to the officer on duty, and was not seen afterward. The cabin was found empty in the morning, and it is supposed that Captain Bailey was thrown overboard by a lurch of the vessel while standing near the rail. Captain Bailey was one of the most valuable of the revenue marine service. He was a native of New London, Conn., and entered the revenue service March 7, 1860, from this city. He was widely known throughout the United States, and his death is sincerely lamented. A wife and child survive him, and are left in a destitute situation in San Francisco. His mother is still living in New London.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

A subscription has been started under the auspices of Las Novelas, the Spanish newspaper published in this city, for the aid of the sufferers by the recent floods in several provinces of Spain. The total amount subscribed to far is \$1,644.