## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Roby OF THE HILLS-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-MAN OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- OPERA BOUFFE-LITTLE FAUST.

BOOTH'S THEATER, 22d st., between 5th and 5th avs. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. - BLAK EY'D NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE NEW DOMESTI

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor per Eigh at. Performances every afternoon and evening. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 2nd st.-Untrilla, Drmon of the Night.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND NILSSON CONCERT. NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.-GRAND GERNAN OPERA-HUGENOTTEN.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARE THEATRE, Brooklyn. -- RIP VAN WINELE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA ROUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Breadway .- Comic Vocal-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL. 555 Broatway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-NEGRO MIN BROOKLYN HALL, Myrtic avenue and Adams street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 806 Broadway.-

EMPIRE RINK, Third avenue and Sixty-third street. LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 Broadway.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway,-DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Breadway. -

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CAREFUL OF THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON .- A boy was recently discovered at Wilhelmshöhe, where Louis Napoleon is now sojourning, with a loaded pistol in his pocket. It was decided by the authorities that the pistol could not have been intended for any purpose except the assassination of Louis Napoleon, and the boy was punished accordingly.

THE LABOR QUESTION AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.-Wendell Phillips has seized the reins of the labor movement, and will direct it, as he did his anti-slavery agitation, to some important end. As the prohibition and labor reform candidate for Governor of Massachusetts Mr. Phillips has a new and interesting field upon which he can display his forensic abilities. Let us see what use he will make of them.

EARL GRANVILLE'S KILKENNY CAT POLICY .-Earl Granville says that the French and Prussians must fight it out. That is the only solution he sees: for if England should interfere, having no ideas of her own on the subject, she must necessarily interfere with a message or a thought coming from either one or the other of the belligerents. If it should be a thought from France it would justly offend Prussia; if a thought from Prussia it would justly offend France. It is dangerous, therefore, and England wants to be out of danger. Let them fight on, and the longer the better. Let all powerful nations do the same; for thus only may all the rivals of John Bull remove themselves from his path.

N. B .- Mr. Bull still carries on business at the old stand. Customers in any country supplied with improved arms and fixed ammunition on reasonable terms. All articles stamped with the well-known trade mark, "neutrality."

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .-This Convention assembles in Rochester on Wednesday. No doubt the present incumbents will be renominated. The only question of interest is regarding the platform. That platform should be made to conform with the progress of events since the last State Convention was beld. It is unnecessary and useless for the Convention to take a back track and introduce matters not pertinent to the issues of the present day. Those issues are principally a reduction of taxes and a irm recognition of the principles of liberty as they are beginning again to take root and spread in Europe. If the democrats in their convention on Wednesday fail to recognize these principles they will fail to make a stand in support of the policy of the democratic party since its organization.

The Convention has the opportunity of fashioning the Presidential campaign of 1872, and it will rest with the delegates to shape their deliberations accordingly.

The Papal Drama-Its Closing Scone

The Papal drama has been long upon the stage. Some say that it has been on the stage since the days of St. Peter. More modest historians speak of the third century as the age which witnessed the commencement of the Popedom. Others more modest still are quite content to date the Papacy from the year 800, when Leo III., who had been previously made by Charlemagne, placed the imperial crown on the great monarch's head and hailed him Emperor of the Romans. Since the latter date, with many reverses of fortune, the Papacy has been a grand world fact-for good or for evil for many centuries the mightiest Power among the sons of men.

The fall of the Western empire on the occasion of the death of Charlemagne, contrary to the expectation of the great monarch himself, left the Pope absolute monarch of Europe. The empire was dead; the Papacy remained. Europe became civilly and politically divided; but every successive division of the empire into smaller and smaller fragments made the Panacy stronger and stronger. The Avignon period came with its seventy years' captivity, with its ecclesiastical divisions, with its double and triple Popedoms, with its Guelphs and Chibelines. with its Council of Constance, its burning of John Huss, its trial of John XXIII, and its election of Martin V., makes another grand act in the Papal drama.

The new Pontiff made his entry into Rome in 1420, and for the first time for more than a century a Pope began to hold permanently his court at Rome. The unity of the Papacy had been restored, and under a man fairly entitled to respect a vigorous attempt was made to resurrect the almost defunct spiritual empire. It was hard work, however, for Martin and his successors. The divided authority of the Avignon period had allowed bad seed to be sown. The Bohemian goose had become power. In France, in Switzerland, in England, in Scotland, in Spain, in Germany, brave men, men of brain and men of heart as well, had begun to think; and although there were not as yet any telegraphs or railroads, or New York HERALDS, the blood of the Bohemian became the seed of the new Church-a Church which disowned the Papacy, but which had not as yet given birth to the Reformation. Early. however, in the sixteenth century-thanks to Master Tetzel and his money box-Germany, England, Scotland, Switzerland, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway revolted from the authority of the successor of St. Peter. Once again Christendom was divided, but this time the revolted tribes would have nothing to do with Popery. Behold the close of another act in the grand Papal drama. Such men as Huss and Wickliffe had been succeeded by men like Luther and Melancthon and John Knox.

Follow the Diet of Worms and the Council of Trent, and the thirty years' war-a war which lasted, in fact, for ninety years, coloring the politics of Europe, mixing itself with every combination, occupying the attention and exhausting the energies of every statesman and every warrior, the parent of sieges, massacres, untold crimes, and we come to the peace of Westphalia, 1648. The events that followed for over a hundred years, although all important in the grand drama of history, were more political than religious. At the close of the thirty years' war Europe settled down religiously divided. The question as between Protestantism and Catholicism has never since formally led the nations to war. The religious landmarks remain to-day very much as they were when the treaty of Westphalia was signed. Protestantism has not encroached upon Catholicism. Catholicism has not encroached upon Protesof liberty have been numerous; but the Papal drama up until the great French Revolution of 1789 may be said to have been suspended.

With the French Revolution of 1789 opened as many think, the last act of the magnificent drama which has been in progress more or less regularly since the eighth century of our era, if not earlier. That act, according to these interpreters of history, is still in progress. Since 1789 we have had certainly nany scenes, not a few of them full of interest. Our readers do not require to be reminded of the sad experiences of the Papacy under the first republic and under the first empire. What Leo III. was to Charlemagne Pius the Seventh was, though in less magnificent style, to Napoleon the First. As in 752 Pope Zachary crossed the Alps to crown Pepin Le Bref; as on Christmas Day, 800, Leo III. put the crown on the head of the King of the Franks and proclaimed him Emperor of the West, so, on December 2 1804, did Pius the Seventh sanction the coronation of the new Charlemagne, Napoleon the First, Never in all history had the Papacy experienced so great a scourge as this man proved to be. Napoleon made the Holy Father a prisoner in France, robbed him of all his territories, and, with the compensation of some two million francs, reduced him to the rank of a French subject. It was the opinion of many hard students of history and of not a few jubilant interpreters of Scripture that the last scene of the Papal drama was pefore the world. Fate, however, had otherwise arranged. With the fall of the French empire, in 1814, the Pope found himself again at Rome, a powerful temporal prince. with many powerful temporal princes at his back, and the acknowledged religious chief of sympathizing millions in all lands. The events of 1848 were serious and destructive, so far as the Papacy was concerned. The Pope had fled and Rome was a republic. 1848, however, proved a failure all over, and the Holy Father in due time found his way back to his temporal throne. Since his restoration he has been maintained in his position mainly by the power of Napoleon. But another French empire has fallen; another Bonaparte has gone into exile; and the Holy Father, wherever he may now be, has practically ceased to be a temporal prince. Rome is the capital of Italy; Victor Emanuel is King of all the Italians; and Pope Pius the Ninth is the subject of the man whom he has excommunicated and persistently refused to recognize. In a mysterious manner the

German revolution of the sixteenth century

closed the long drawn out Papal drama.

witness the closing scene. In closing this article, however, we caution our readers against leaping to the conclusion that because the temporal power of the Papacy is gone the Papacy itself is dead. In spite of its many shortcomings, faults, crimes, if the reader will, it is an institution hoary with years and rich with noble memories. All the world owes much to it. It was ancient and honorable when Europe still was young and centuries before America was discovered. Although it is our firm belief that the temporal power of the Papacy is gone forever the Papacy itself in its true spiritual character may be nightier than ever when America has become old and when Europe has been rejuvenated. when all the dynasties and aristocracies have been consigned to oblivion, and when the great Sun god looks down only and always on the universal republic. Who can say it will not be so?

Opening Operations in the Siege

Paris-The General Feeling in France. What may be regarded as the first scene in the great war drama to be enacted in and around Paris is the reported blowing up by the French of the fort of Vincennes, one of the eastern outlying fortifications erected for the defence of the city. The reason assigned is that the fort was regarded as untenable. We doubt, however, the correctness of the information, and suppose that it must apply to a small redoubt in the neighborhood of Vincennes. The railroad between Paris and Orleans has been cut by the Germans about eight miles south of Paris, and the Germans have planted a battery at that point. Heavy firing had been heard on Friday in that direction and it was thought that a battle was then in progress. No particulars of it, however, have been received. Several minor engagements are reported to have taken place on the same day outside of the fortifications. The railroad communications have been cut for forty miles around Paris, except in Normandy and Brittany, and no train has been permitted to leave the city since Friday last. The siege, therefore, has been regularly established, although the besiegers have not yet commenced to plant batteries within range of the fortifications. Some of the departments of the government have been removed to Tours, and several of the Paris journals are to be published in that town.

No news has been transmitted of the surrender of Strasbourg, Metz or any other of the besieged fortresses; so that it may safely be inferred that they have been, for so far, able to repel the attacks of the besiegers. It is reported that the siege armament directed against Strasbourg consists of eighteen batteries of mortars and rifled cannon, from which seven thousand shots are daily thrown into the city. The intelligence from Metz makes no mention of the successful withdrawal of Canrobert or Bazaine, but speaks of Bazaine still holding out there with seventy-five thousand men and a sufficient supply of provisions. It is possible, however. that this intelligence is not of so late a date as that which announced that Canrobert was on his march to Paris with six thousand men, and which located Bazaine near Sedan. We are thus left completely in the dark as to the present position of the army which occupied Metz.

One of the correspondents of the HERALD. in attempting to reach Paris by a circuitous route, telegraphs that he has had pretty fair opportunities of judging of the tone and temper of public opinion in France, and he represents it as being adverse to the continuance of war. He says that the French people are downcast: that outside of Paris there is no military organization, no chief, no controlling mind, no political confidence. The desire for peace is universal, but there is a very general belief that no treaty of peace will be signed until after the German army is in the military occupation of Paris. It is also said that great numbers of Frenchmen are emigrating, which may be true of the inhabitants of the departments overrun by the German troops, but hardly applies to the other parts of the coun-

Our London correspondent telegraphs that M. Thiers was definitely informed by Earl Granville, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the British government declined positively to interfere in the matter of proposing peace arrangements. He adds that ministerial information to the same effect was placed by the English Foreign Office in the hands of the Prussian Minister at London. That disposes finally of the last attempt at peace negotiations, and leaves no alternative o the French government and people but to strain every nerve and make every effort to protect their capital and to repel the nemy from the country. The Germans give no indication of relaxing in their demands; for according to a correspondent of the London Standard Count Bismarck affirms that Prussia will prosecute the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandizement. In fact, the two conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are already treated as integral parts of Prussia.

Much excitement is said to have been cause by the arrest at Wilhelmshöhe of a German who had a loaded pistol on his person with which he confessed his intention to assassinate Napoleon, while on the other hand many arrests have been made in Paris of persons charged with being concerned in a Bonapartist plot. But these are only small ripples compared to the tremendous storm which is now upheaving French nationality from its very foundations and threatening to engulf it. We rejoice to learn that the Americans residing in Paris are showing in every possible way their sympathy with the cause of France and are courageously identifying themselves with the fate of the city, declining to leave it even though it be subject to the perils of bombardment. They may, with Mr. Washburne at their head, be yet able to render valuable services to France. We hardly think, however, that it is the purpose of the besiegers to endeavor to reduce the city by bombardment and assault, but rather to starve it into capitula-

HEARD FROM AT LAST.-Our people had almost lost recollection of our Minister at Madrid. Spain seemed almost blotted out from American diplomacy, so far as the has come up again with power and effectually American Minister was concerned. Where is the first battles on the Rhine frontier, and that tary on the above he sentenced the offender to their victories.

We he? Where was he? Mr. Sickles finally turns up as the recipient of the favors of the Spanish brigands, and but for the Spanish government guards he might have met a disastrous finale. Our Ambassador at Madrid should present a better front in these high republican times in Europe.

State and City Politics-State of Parties

We present in our usual article under the head of "State and City Politics" another expo sition of the events which have marked the crooked and devious course of politics for some time past up to the present moment. A truthful, but deplorable picture it is-exhibiting the "low estate" into which the leaders of the once great party of "moral ideas" has fallen, and the dishonorable subterfuges and doublings they adopt and pursue to gain personal ends at the expense of sound policy and inherent principles. On the side of the republicans facts incontestably prove that the political stake played for is one of place and patronage, at the Sacrifice of party and all the higher objects of political ambition. Principles and the public welfare, even from their standpoint are absolutely tahooed : the title of citizens to the honest suffrages of their peers is ignored, and the young and aspiring men of the day have inculcated into them the demoralizing fact that chicanery and deceit and the prostitution of all the higher attributes of youthful and laudable ambition present the only road to such political eminence as is now attainable in the republican

This truth is exhibited not only in the intestine strifes waged among the republicans themselves, but is most flagrantly patent, from our exposé of the secret machinations for coalition and fraternal alliance carried on between them and the leaders of the dangerous classes in our midst, the Messrs, Morrissey, O'Brien & Co. This state of things is pitiable in the extreme, The party of moral ideas is rotten to the core. Their offence smells rank to heaven and stinks in the nostrils of all men. The present leaders, ignoring the great principles which inspired and stimulated the inaugurators of the republican movement, now crave unholy alliance with their ancient and natural foes, with the men who got up and participated in the Real funeral demonstration a few weeks ago, and from which they have been most appropriately dubbed the "Real democracy." They enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with the standard bearers of the processionists who on that occasion marched under banners inscribed "in memoriam" of one whom outraged law and public sentiment justly consigned to a felon's doom; with those who adopted that appropriate inscription as the most expressive that could be devised to identify themselves with the contemners and violators of the law; with that class of whom Real was the characteristic type and representative. "We mourn our loss." Such is republicanism and republican affiliations to-day.

The farce enacted at Saratoga on the 7th instant is now deemed too farcical. The leaders who bolted from Greelev on that occasion would gladly substitute his name or that of "any other man" on their "bill" for that of Woodford : but this "bright particular star" is determined to "star" it to the end, no matter how detrimental the great mistake may be to the managers and to the company generally. It was a delicate strategy by which "peace general" was for the first time placed in the front rank, and as there is no personal danger in the situation he will fight it out on that line all the fall, to the decline and fall of all republican hopes of supremacy in the future.

The Tammany democracy hold their nominating Convention on Wednesday next, when they will present as their standard bearer for Governor the name of the present Executive, John T. Hoffman, as against Woodford, the republican. There is no doubt of the success of the whole Tammany ticket, from Governor down to that of Coroner, as the democratic masses are a unit for good government and for the supremacy of law and order in their

That Beautiful Neutrality.

From Mr. Lowe also, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, we now hear of neutrality. How dearly every Englishman loves his neutrality. It is something that is growing as dear to the national heart as all, especially English, institutions have been time out of mind. There is the roast beef of old England. That has done splendid service. If anybody noticed the excellence of the English constitution a reference to the roast beef of old England accounted for it, on rational principles. In the same way British freedom, the mental and physical vigor of the people, the superiority of English cutlery, English race horses, English bulldogs, English everything, was accounted for by reference to the national diet. But neutrality now comes to push the roast beef from the place of honor. Neutrality accounts for everything, and so it accounts, of course, for England's present position with regard to the war. England, says Mr. Lowe, cannot do anything, because that would violate her neutrality, and the British government cannot contemplate such a possibility without horror. England cannot contribute a word toward peace, lest she violate her neutrality; but she can contribute fifty thousand rifles to the war and neutrality feels no shock. How substantial is this neutrality that feels no tremor while all those guns go off, and how sensitive it is that a little word in the interest of peace will offend it!

Our First Autumnal Equinoctial. The northeaster which commenced here on Friday night, and which continued through the day yesterday, with light drizzlings of rain, may be set down as the first of our equinoctial storms of this season. After a dreary period of rainless skies all round the globe north of the Equator, remarkable for its duration, these returning autumnal rains will be everywhere welcomed as a godsend; for gardens, orchards, fields and forests, springs, wells, mill streams and many navigable rivers, in both hemispheres, have severely felt the effects of the late exhausting, withering and fire-creating drought. It is, however, a remarkable fact in this connection that the drought which threatened a famine in France and Germany down to the beginning of the war ended with

ever since the region of active military operations and heavy cannonadings in France has been deluged with heavy rains. From our observations on this subject during our late war with the Southern confederacy, and from the rains uniformly attending all great warlike operations in Europe, we are satisfied as to the fact that heavy cannonadings do bring on and bring down rain. But as with us, in the order of the seasons, the time has come for our "latter rains," we hope that the promise held out in our opening autumnal northeaster will be followed by a plentiful watering of all the dry land from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard islands.

An Attack on Crime.

The so-called "dangerous" classes never more dangerous than at present, never more reckless of human life. Every rough carries a knife or a pistol. and is always ready to resort to the use of deadly weapons, regardless of consequences. The same condition of society is prevalent in England. In that country, as well as in our own, the authorities find themselves opposed to a large class who have adopted crime as a profession who, indeed, regard murder as a fine art, and the use of the slungshot and knife as an agreeable diversion. This class is constantly growing, and of late it has become more violent and more brutal in its operations. The long and hot summer which we have just passed through has been unusually prolific of deeds of appalling violence. The papers have been full of murders and murderous assaults, which only failed in touching the higher crime on account of the vitality of the victim or the clumsiness of the would-be assassin. Those who occupy the dignified ranks of the profession, such as bank and bond robbers, check alterers and counterfeiters, do not seem to have been very largely increased. This class have adopted callings which require great ingenuity and mechanical skill, besides a certain amount of capital. Men possessing these qualities and who are willing to run the necessary risk are, fortunately, rare; for, setting aside the moral elevation which education gives, it also gives a reasoning power which balances the chances and advantages to be obtained by a course of crime. And these classes of criminal industry demand a certain amount of education, more, probably, than most people imagine. The higher branches of the calling depend upon secrecy, careful and patient work, and prompt and determined effort when the decisive moment comes. Violence, however, does not form a part of their scheme and is very seldom resorted to, never, in fact, unless the need is a most desperate one; so that these men, dangerous as they undoubtedly are to property, very rarely and only in exceptional cases, take life. The lower walks of the profession, the river thieves, ignorant, brutal burglars, the corner loafers who are always "on the lay," as they call it, are the ones which are the most reckless of human life. These men form the great bulk of the class which spend the greater part of the time in our prisons. It is this dangerous and reckless class that is constantly receiving recruits from the lowest and most degraded ranks of our population. Philanthropy stands helpless and alarmed when brought face to face with the brutal rufflans who, armed with slungshots or pistols, are always fighting and robbing; it can do nothing here; swift, relentless and severe punishment is the only remedy. And the best way in which this can be done is by the hearty aid of all good citizens in sustaining the courts and officials who are trying to stem the tide which threatens to overwhelm us. Now no one will deny this, but let us see how they aid justice in her efforts to preserve the peace. A citizen is knocked down and robbed, brutally beaten, let us say, in addition to the loss of his property. Indignant and furious he rushes to the nearest police court and has the man arrested and committed. Very well; so far he has acted the part of a good citizen and the authorities have done their duty. A week clapses before the case can be put before the Grand Jury. In the meantime the victim suffers his wrath to cool. The prisoner's friends have been to see him and have probably restored his property or the value thereof. When the only witness upon whom the State depends for a conviction is summoned to appear before the Grand Jury he does not come; he has to be sent for again and again, and finally is brought down by threats of an attachment. The man is indicted at last; in the meantime some ward politician besieges the District Attorney with appeals for mercy, as, unfortunately, these ruffians almost all have some ocal political influence. And so it goes on ; the Court and prosecuting officers are met at every turn by the apathy and indifference of our citizens.

And now a word to the politicians who endeavor to screen these fellows. Mr. Sympathizer, what good is this fellow to you, for whose sake you are willing to belittle ourself and your position? None whatever ; but some friends of his have been to see me, and out of good nature I have come down, not caring much whether I succeed or not. Now good nature is out of place with these fellows; public security demands something else; quick and sure punishment is what they need and must have. Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett go

hand in hand with the District Attorney in trying to check these ruffians; but they need and demand the help of our citizens. Shall they not have it? As an earnest of what they are doing let the severe sentences they have imposed show our people the kind of work they are at. On Thursday Judge Bedford sentenced a notorious ruffian, and in doing so made use of the following language:-"Before passing sentence in this case, which is of a most aggravated character, I shall take this opportunity of stating that the Recorder and myself have determined to do our utmost to check burglars and robbers in their desperate course, and in this determination have resolved, with the approbation of the District Attorney, to urge upon the next Legislature the practical necessity of changing the terms of imprisonment in cases of burgla ries and robberies from a term of years to imprisonment to life; holding, as we do, that all burglars and robbers are would-be murderers, and, if needs be, will take life if the occasion requires it." And as a commen-

the State Prison for eighteen years and six months. Such language, coming from an officer so zealous and respected as Judge Bedford is, must carry weight; and we can rest assured that, with the help of all good citizens, he will put a stop to the ruffianism which threatens the fair name of our good city.

Hints from the Boss.

For the political philosopher and the taxpayer the letter of Mr. Tweed to the Common Council is a paper of rare and peculiar interest.

Mr. Tweed is not the Mayor of the city; he is not the occupant of any position that entitles him to become ex officio the instructor or director of the actions of the Common Council, so that it can only be from the excessive wealth of his wisdom and warmth of his friendship that any advice to these gentlemen can flow. He loves them, however, and perhaps remembers that he is the Boss, and as such is in a great degree responsible for their good conduct, and so he gives them a ecture, just as he might if he had been specially appointed by the people guardian to the

He advises them to give up all hope of securing any personal plunder to themselves, their heirs, administrators or assigns by the Cremin gas burner job. His first reason is that there is no authority in law for them to vote the money. Here is the hint of a new policy in the city government. The authorities are to do nothing for which there is not a warrant in law. This will at first cripple them seriously on many important points. Hitherto the plan has been for each functionary to do just what he chose. If anybody called his conduct in question he laughed; if the question was persistent he simply stated the case to his attorney, and directed that person to find law for the transaction. At any good attorney has several thousand volumes of law in his library he can find law for anything, and thus the warrant was always forthcoming in time. If now the warrant in law is to be found first the municipal government will be cramped in every department.

There is something worse than this in it also. If nothing is to be done that the law does not warrant it is implied that everything is to be done that the law requires. This side of the difficulty will be worse than the other.

Mr. Tweed feelingly calls the attention of the Board to the fact that it is a new body nominally; to the fact that it is created by a charter that promised reform, and therefore begs it not to disgrace that charter thus openly-not to be the first and only body existing by that new charter to return to the plain old outrageous stealing that distinguished the conduct of everybody under the former charter. He also tacitly informs them that it is the new charter that has taken away their power to profit by these jobs, and that they are now in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works, William M. Tweed.

All this is touchingly frank-especially the appeal to the Aldermen to be good because they are new. Did Mr. Tweed ever hear of the white cat in the fairy story that was transformed into a beautiful woman and behaved herself with perfect propriety till some mice ran across the floor? Alas, instinct is equally strong in the men whom he has covered with the garments and the appearance of morality. But what will the Aldermen do? There is

a good course open. Let them take a leaf from the practice of that great constitutional lawyer, Judge Dowling. He had a culprit before him the other day whom he should have sent to prison under the law made for the protection of hotel keepers. He did not desire to be harsh to this culprit, and he forthwith cut the gordian knot by an off-hand declaration that the law was unconstitutional. Here is the course for the Aldermen. Let them pass a resolution that all laws which restrain their instincts and proclivities are unconstitutional.

Dress Fashions in Paris.

"Paris remains terribly calm," says our

special writer in the French capital in the cable telegram report of the situation which appeared in our columns yesterday. Paris preserves her good taste in toilet costume: Paris is neatly dressed; Paris is to some extent joyous; Paris is out "shopping," and the Parisian modistes remain all powerful over the rapidly lightening purses of the people and just as mysterious as before in their utterances with respect to "garments of much mystical sublimity." So says our special writer on dress fashions in the letter from Paris which appears in our columns to-day. The Parisians repeat the comforting sentence of "Never say die" even in the darkest hour of the history of their fair city, and repeat is just as persistently as did Barnaby Rudge's raven during the period of the great riots in London and when the gallant Sim Tippertit conspired against the British Crown. The citizens of Paris could see the Prussian advance, behold the Germans coming "down like a wolf on the fold," but they were determined to be dressed. at all hazards, for his reception, following the rule of their Celtic cousin in Ireland, who, when engaged in "waking" his dead father, told his wife to "put a clane pipe" in the mouth of the corpse, so that he should "look dacint before the company." So Paris dressed and smoked and endeavored to be happy, peering from her fortifications as did "Warsaw's last champion" from the heights, when he surveyed the "waste of ruin" which pervaded "wide o'er his fields" in the track of the advancing foreigners. The Parisians had even brought out a new hat-a great and very confident venture, as it appears to us at this distance: for who knows but that within a few minutes after its first display in the street this gem of millinery will be bruised and ruffled and ruined forever as a "duck" by means of one of those "horrible" spikes of steel which glitter, as we are told, on the helmets of the troopers of King William's body guard. The Parisians had the hat, however, with a variety of very new and "very pretty things" besides. So even in this way the French municipality appeared to enjoy a decided worldly advantage over the Berlinese, who were for the moment wounded and in prayer, and looked rather "dowdyish, and suburban" even, after