

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXIX.....No. 106

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets.—THE VETERAN, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, at 8 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, at 8 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, at 8 P. M. and 11 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
Washington street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn.—MONNIE SOOAH, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—LAUREL, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.  
Ninth avenue, at 23rd street.—THE TICKET, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.BROADWAY THEATRE.  
Broadway, opposite Washington place.—HUMPTY DUMPTY AT HOME, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. G. L. Fox.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.  
Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—LA MARJOULINE, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Fanny Foster.BOWERY THEATRE.  
Bowery, between Broadway and Avenue C.—THE LITTLE DETECTIVE, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 206 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.NITRO'S GARDEN.  
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—DAVE KROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Mr. Frank Davis.LYCEUM THEATRE.  
Fourth street, near Sixth avenue.—Grand Parisian, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.WOODS MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third and Fourth streets.—THE HIDDEN HAND, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport.PARK THEATRE.  
Broadway and Twenty-seventh street.—LOVE'S PENANCE, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Charles Fechter.GERMANIA THEATRE.  
Broadway, near Irving place.—EINE VARNEHME, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.DAILY FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—CONSEIL ALPHONSE, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Miss Ada Dwyer, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clark.THEATRE COMIQUE.  
No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.  
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.  
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELLEY, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.COLONNEUSE.  
Broadway, corner of Third and Fourth streets.—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Same at 8 P. M. and 11 P. M.

## QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be cool and  
cloudy.WE OBSERVE that Jefferson Davis has  
reached Paris and is living as the guest of A.  
Dudley Mann, in the Rue de Luxembourg.  
Mr. Davis will make an interesting addition to  
the American colony in France.A DUEL IN MISSISSIPPI.—Our news reports  
this morning bring intelligence of a duel in  
Mississippi between two men from New Or-  
leans. One of the antagonists was severely  
wounded and the whole party has been  
arrested. As the practice of the code in the  
South passed away with the age of Southern  
chivalry, the best thing that can happen to all  
the parties engaged in this affair will be to  
send them to State Prison.THE DEPOSITION OF CESPEDAS.—That is a  
very remarkable document which we print  
this morning, detailing the impeachment  
proceedings in the Cuban Legislature against  
President Céspedes. Taken in connection  
with the recent death of the Cuban leader it  
has a melancholy interest that will not soon  
be forgotten. We cannot readily think that  
any of Céspedes' acts have the gravity at-  
tached to them by his judges and can only  
deplore that freedom's battles in Cuba should  
so soon contribute so lamentable a chapter to  
history.THE MILEAGE BILL PASSED THE HOUSE OF RE-  
PRESENTATIVES yesterday by a large majority,  
the vote being, yeas 186, nays 49. This is the more  
remarkable as the House a few minutes before  
refused to second the previous question on  
this measure. The fact is, members appear to  
be in a demoralized condition, and hardly  
know what to do or what they do. However,  
this is a good bill, as it abolishes mileage  
and provides that members of Congress shall only  
be paid their actual travelling expenses to and  
from Washington once each session. The  
Senate ought to concur with the House.  
Still, this action of the House seems to be so  
disinterested and exceptional, so unlike al-  
most everything done where the interests of  
the members are involved that we should not  
be surprised to see the bill defeated by some  
subterfuge in the end.BUILDING IN THE CITY, according to the re-  
port of the Superintendent of the Department  
of Buildings, has been checked lately, in con-  
sequence of the prolonged action of Congress  
on the currency and the uncertainty of the  
result. Disagreements between employers  
and laborers as to time and wages have also  
had some effect. Still, many costly buildings  
have been or are being erected. The number  
of first class dwellings put up during the year  
is two hundred and ninety-nine, and of tenement  
houses six hundred and thirty-two. There were on the 31st of March six hundred  
and sixty-four new buildings in progress. It  
is a curious feature of our social life that so  
many tenement houses are built in propor-  
tion to them, and shows the urgent necessity  
of rapid transit to afford better homes for the  
laboring population and others of limited  
means. There will be, probably, a revival of  
building enterprise when the currency and  
financial questions are definitely settled.

## The President and the Policy of Inflation—His Record and His Duty.

Everything now rests with the President. The passage of the Senate bill by the House sends that measure to him for approval. The House bill will hardly go through the Senate, and we presume it has been passed in a spirit of bravado by the House, a quiet hint on the part of the representatives of the people that we had better bear with the ills we have than fly to others we know not of. We do not suppose that the leaders of the inflation policy ever meant to make the House bill a law. But it now stands as a menace to the House and the country, indicating what the inflationists will attempt if they are defeated in the Senate measure. On the other hand this Senate measure imposes a peculiar embarrassment upon the President. His Secretary of the Treasury during the panic, and in order to relieve the distresses of the business people, issued a certain part of the Treasury reserve. This Senate bill confirms that issue. Now, if the President vetoes the Senate bill he is in the position of rebuking his own administration, of declaring virtually that his Secretary acted without authority of law. For the Senate, and particularly the House, will not be in the humor of approving the act of the Secretary of the Treasury unless the President is willing to accept it in its present shape. So that, any way in which we look at the question, it becomes one of great embarrassment, and we can understand the pressure that will be brought upon the President to consent to this insidious measure of inflation, under the pretence that it is necessary for the vindication and self-respect of his administration.

At the same time we are profoundly convinced that the President owes to the country a duty far higher than any that can possibly be demanded by the comfort of his administration. However anxious he may be to secure a confirmation of his action by Congress in the issue of the reserve, he must not do this at the terrible sacrifice imposed upon him by the approval of the Senate bill. He can say truly, and the country will sustain him in the avowal, that he cannot permit a flagrant attack upon the public faith and credit under the specious guise of an endorsement of his Secretary of the Treasury. He will find the highest inspiration in his own record. There is no question upon which the President has expressed himself with so much frequency and force as the financial question. It came to him at the outset of his administration as the most important issue before the country. After his supreme and transcendent successes in war the President naturally felt that, if he could only succeed in funding the national debt, returning to specie payments and advancing our credit to the proud position it held before the war, he would have gained new and even more brilliant honors—would have added in some measure the fame of Hamilton to the fame of Washington. Accordingly the whole record of the President has been in favor of financial integrity and solvency. The financial mistakes of Boutwell, and his administration of the Treasury was little more than a series of mistakes, were condoned by the country because they clumsily expressed the yearning of the people for specie payments, for a solvent bank system and for the restoration of the national credit. We were mainly satisfied to learn on the first of every month that Mr. Boutwell had, during the month preceding, redeemed so many millions of bonds. Events have shown that it would have been wiser for the President and his Secretary to have given more attention to the general financial condition of the country, leaving the immediate duty of paying the debt to the future, when we had recovered from the immediate burdens of the war and found ourselves strong enough in the added resources of increased prosperity to meet the expenses of the war without a strain.

But so eager was the President in urging his financial policy that he made every consideration secondary to its success. The time has now come for him to prove the sincerity of his declarations. Let us look at his record for a moment and see what we have a right to expect from him at this time. We find him calling the attention of Congress to the duty "of securing to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value." This the President wisely regarded as "one of the highest duties of the government," implying "a return to a specie basis," for which no substitute could be devised. On December 4, 1870, the President, in a message to Congress, insisted that we "should look to a policy which should place our currency at par with gold at no distant day." In 1871 we find him again urging the same policy in terms of unusual emphasis, saying truly that the condition of the currency "fostered a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances." This, we repeat, is an emphatic opinion from a man as moderate in his phrases as General Grant, and we can understand the annoyance its publication at this time will be apt to give to warm supporters of the administration like Logan and Morton. Still more so, we have the statement, distressing to a mind like that of General Butler, for instance, that "we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached." Considering that the pine woods and Rocky Mountain statesmen are eagerly demonstrating that there is no prosperity to be compared with what must result from the accession of a variety of new printing presses to the Treasury Department, the calm opinion of the President, that no number of rapidly revolving printing presses will add a dollar to our "permanent prosperity," will be a disappointment and a surprise.

The President, it may be interesting to a statesman as profound and tarry as Merrimon to know, as far back as 1869 had sincere views about his duty in a case like the present. He would, he said, always express his views to Congress, and, when advisable, use the "constitutional privilege of interposing a veto" to defeat measures he opposed. Singularly enough, in the very Message which asserts this plain and at times necessary duty he says:—"A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of the government indebtedness should be paid in gold,

unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." These words, as our readers may remember, were spoken by the President in his first inaugural address. They had an unusual meaning at that time, because the President came fresh from the people, and his noble declaration was in some senses a protest against the astounding financial philosophy of some of President Johnson's later messages in favor of virtual repudiation. Nor was the President hasty in forgetting this declaration, for in his first annual Message to Congress he speaks of irredeemable currency as actually "among the evils growing out of the rebellion." We quote this striking phrase at the risk of grave offence to statesmen like Senator Cameron, who insist by their action that irredeemable currency is among the "blessings" flowing from the rebellion, like emancipation and union. In 1870 the President, in his annual Message to Congress, and ignoring the views of men of the peculiar genius of Mr. Sprague, called upon Congress to adopt a "wise and prudent" policy, "which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day." Reflection evidently strengthened the President in his persistent views, for we find him in 1871 actually asserting that one of the effects of an irredeemable currency would have a most "damaging effect" upon "the prices of all articles necessary for everyday life." In 1872 he continued to impress upon Congress the high importance of "the preservation of our national credit." It will amaze our Rocky Mountain statesmen, like Harvey, to learn that the President actually believed that our credit was not to be preserved by issuing enormous quantities of decorated paper as money, but by providing "a national currency of fixed, unvarying value as compared with gold." The voice of the country in summoning the President to a second term, by a vote as magnificent as that given to Washington, evidently did not change his temper, for in his second inaugural address he says that his efforts would be devoted "to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of value, and, if possible, to a par with it." In his last Message to Congress he crowns his record in these words:—"We can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached." "The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of exchange the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce it will flow out of the country; if too little the reverse will result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is a problem deserving the most serious consideration of Congress."

With this record we can only have one hope so far as the President is concerned—that he will be worthy of his fame and of his consistent and noble utterances, and veto this bill. Whatever annoyance may result to his administration, he owes this veto to the good name of the country. Let him show the people that his words are something more than words; that his promises are not to be broken when the time comes for their fulfillment, and that this is the one occasion in which, in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative of the veto, he will stamp out and destroy a pernicious and degrading measure.

## State Buildings—A Good Suggestion.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Miller, of Herkimer, creating a State building commission, to consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller. The commission is to have control of the construction of all State buildings, including the new Capitol at Albany. In view of the repeated attacks that have been made on the management of the present Capitol Commission, as well as on general grounds, we are disposed to regard the bill with favor. The commissioners are to have power to appoint a supervising architect, who is to be invested with the entire charge of the details of construction and made directly responsible to the commission. In the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with probably two exceptions in the former and two or three in the latter office, the State has adhered to her old traditions and chosen men of distinguished character and unblemished record. From Clinton down to Dix, running through such names as Jay, Tompkins, Yates, Van Buren, Throop, Marcy, Seward, Bouck, Wright, Young, Hunt, Seymour, King and Morgan, we find almost unbroken an honorable Executive line, while the list of Lieutenant Governors, made brilliant by such names as Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Erastus Root, John Tracy, Luther Bradish, Daniel S. Dickinson, George W. Patterson, Sanford E. Church, Henry J. Raymond, Henry R. Selden and David R. Floyd Jones, is equally creditable to the State. The State Comptrollers have also been in the main excellent officers. The people have not yet lost faith in the executive branch of the State government and will be well satisfied to see Mr. Miller's bill become a law.

## The Septennate.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints a curious statement to the effect that, in the event of certain elections going against the government, Marshal MacMahon would appeal to the country with this question:—"Does the nation confirm my election as President of the Republic for seven years? Yes or no?" The *Marshall* entertains a hope that the vote would be in the affirmative, and that with such a vote he could afford to summon a new Assembly. Without this support a new Assembly would be a dangerous experiment. The chances are that the vote would be largely republican, and not disposed to respect the will of its predecessor. But if the nation confirmed the Marshalate he would only have to amend his Ministry to suit the opinions of the new Legislature. If the vote of the country were to be averse to the present government, then would come a most interesting question. The Assembly could recall Henry V., or there would be a plebiscite asking France whether she preferred Bourbon, Bonaparte or republican. Without some definite expression from France of her confidence in the present government it is little more than a scandal, and we can well understand the Marshal's uneasiness. His power comes from an Assembly which long since lost the confidence of the people. It is a government without a root. In fact, the only governments that seem to

have any root in France are the republic and the old monarchy. Napoleonism, with all of its favoring prospects, is only an expedient, a system based upon a man, which needs a Napoleon to make it possible.

## Germany and the Army Bill.

The Prussian government has won a new victory in the German Parliament. After a long and angry struggle between the Prussian element and the elements representing the new States of the German Confederation the Parliament has accepted compromise measures proposed by Prussia and passed the Army bill. Our readers, we fear, have only vaguely understood the character and intensity of this struggle. The Prussian government has never been very conciliatory in its dealings with representative bodies, and we fear that, if the Parliament had been simply an expression of Prussian sentiment, the Emperor would have found a rude and peremptory way of answering its objections. In the quarrels which marked the early part of the royal reign the Emperor carried his point by the use of absolute power, and earned for himself a reputation for tyranny which was only destroyed, or better, perhaps, atoned by Sadowa and Sedan. But a German Parliament is a far different body from the old Prussian Legislature. It represents governments who came into the Confederation with reluctance; some of them driven into it by the stress of successful war; others, like Bavaria and Saxony, compelled to accept the relation as a penalty for alliances with Austria. The representatives of these old kingdoms must receive more delicate treatment than that vouchsafed to mere Prussians. Accordingly we have had a series of unusual efforts on the part of the government to compel the acceptance of the official measure.

The Emperor, for instance, on the occasion of his birthday, as reported by our German correspondents the other day, referred to the crisis hanging over the army as an extraordinary crisis, and expressed his resolution to sustain by the power of the sword all that the sword had gained. He could not hold Alsace and Lorraine, for instance, without keeping an army of four hundred thousand men "ready to march." This opinion was strengthened by the declaration of Moltke that it would require fifty years of a large standing army and armed occupation of the annexed provinces to confirm their conquest. This opinion he sustains by a more recent and somewhat declamatory statement that Germany found it necessary to "keep her hand on the sword" in consequence of the shouts for revenge, and that "disarmament would mean war." Then we have Prince Bismarck in a tempestuous and dramatic attitude. According to an "inspired" German chronicler the Prince recently summoned certain Deputies to his bedside and declared that he "could not sacrifice his European reputation, and that as soon as he could hold his pen in his hand he would send in his resignation." The Prince saw only two ways to save the realm from the difficulties surrounding it, his own retirement or a dissolution of Parliament. The result of this unusual pressure is that the Parliament and the Prussian government have come to an agreement. The Army bill has been passed in an amended form and peace once more prevails.

But there are certain pregnant thoughts that should not be overlooked. We have all along been told by truculent fellow citizens at home, zealous about the German vote, that the Frenchmen are either cowards or monkeys; that it was a pity Bismarck did not dismember and annex the country. Evidently the Emperor does not think so or he would not have the constant presence and readiness of four hundred thousand armed men. We have been assured also that Alsace and Lorraine were in heart and sympathy German, and longed for the hour when they could again meet the motherly embrace of dear old, bereft Germania. Most assuredly Moltke holds a contrary opinion or he would not ask for a fifty-year standing army to hold the provinces. It has also been cheerfully believed that the result of the last war was the paralysis of the power of France and her degradation into a second rate position among the nations. Prince Bismarck labors under no such delusion or he would not have staked his reign upon the fate of an army bill. Moreover, all the beatific assurances of peace that have fallen from the governing lips of Germany, of perpetual peace, growth in arts and the industries, harmonious alliances and so on, were evidently hopes and visions, not expressions of belief. For it seems that peace can only be preserved by an aggregate of standing armies and an expenditure of treasure such as the world has never seen.

No wonder that Germany is restless. No wonder men who love their Fatherland hasten to leave home in such numbers that the emigration problem is now one of the most embarrassing in the German policy. Germany sees now that she made a mistake in her contest with France. Instead of making war upon Napoleon, as the Emperor avowed to be his purpose, he permitted himself to make war upon France. From having the sympathies of the world he excited its resentment. Instead of building up Germany he sought to destroy France. Ignoring the spirit of the nineteenth century, that no great and free people can be governed without their consent, he rudely annexed two French provinces and condemned them to a half century of martial law. Rather than so make war that France would regard Napoleonism as the cause of her misfortunes, and look upon the Emperor William as the defender of his crown against the ambition of an imperial adventurer, he preferred to treat every Frenchman as the hereditary and implacable enemy of his house, and so humiliated the people that revenge became another word for patriotism. The result is a burden upon Germany herself so vast that the Parliament groans and threatens mutiny, and burdens upon other nations—Russia, Italy, Austria and England—of the most stupendous character. Instead of a serene and lasting peace, we have German generals asking for men in the most anxious manner, while the proud Bismarck has been scouring Europe for alliances against an enemy who was supposed to be crushed at Sedan. In the meantime France steadily, patiently arms, and gives all her energies to the peaceful development of her resources. With all the clamor at Versailles about one form of government or another this purpose is never forgotten. We do not know how long there will be peace; it is probable that this generation will pass away without war; but it is

very certain that the next time a German emperor crosses the Rhine to "protect the peace of Europe" he will find another commander than Bazaine and other troops than the ill-conditioned levies which Gambetta sent to defend the banks of the Loire.

## The Greece and the Europe—Unpleasant Consequences of a Fortunate Rescue.

In the rescue of the passengers and mails of the French steamer Europe by the English steamer Greece the plain facts of the case—the facts that are indisputably clear—reflect great credit upon the seamanship and humanity of the British captain. He delays his own voyage nearly a day; he sends out his boats in a heavy sea and extends the hospitality of his ship to four hundred human creatures, who, but for him and his service, would now in all probability be numbered in the mournful chronicle that keeps the names of the ill-fated Ville du Havre. As a sailor and a man, we may say that he could have done no less, and this is easily said, without the consideration that very much less has often been done in these cases. In our judgment this captain acted handsomely and nobly, and the leading fact in the case is that he saved four hundred human lives without an accident. For conduct like this we might reasonably suppose that no word could be said on the subject not to his credit, and especially that those indebted to him for their lives would have the grace and manly spirit to speak only in praise of the services rendered to them in such extremity. Instead of recognizing his aid, however, they ungenerously impugn his motives. They seem to forget the whole story in the energy with which they remember some petty detail. They correct some statement of his that does not agree with their remembrance, and take the occasion to vilify and libel him; they raise a point of veracity; they deal with small shortcomings—indicating a remarkably close observation and a remarkably retentive memory of everything but the one great and leading fact in the case.

All this we regret to see, because sympathy is naturally moved in favor of the French captain and company, who have lost their ship, and it is unfortunate that this sympathy should be forfeited by a mistaken course, and especially when this mistaken course puts the French captain in an irretrievably false position. He is in a case to need to be saved from his friends. Little that he could now say, or that could be pretentiously said on his behalf by others, could better his position legally with regard to the salvage of the Europe, if a case should arise between him and the prize crew put on his ship from the Greece. But apparently no such case can ever arise; for the prize crew have been landed—their having in their turn given up the ship—so that if she is still afloat, which is unlikely, the rights that may have been acquired by the people from the Greece have been extinguished by their abandonment of the vessel, and a new and totally different question will arise if she is cast on any shore. Even if the case had arisen as between these parties there is pretty clear reason to believe that the French owners must have had the worst of it. It is said now that when the French captain left his vessel he left her with the intention to return; that he went away only to communicate personally with the English captain in regard to the passengers; and it is further said that this was declared and understood at the time. If this is true, if the French captain went away intending shortly to return, then the Europe was not an abandoned vessel; and if the British captain, as charged, prevented his return forcibly, this was a wrong on the part of the English sailors, and they could derive no advantage from their own wrongful act. But we must remember that it is disputed and very explicitly denied on the part of the English that the French captain intended to return to his ship. And in this difference the intention of the French captain would scarcely be accepted from his own declarations made now, but would have to be derived from his acts. These seem to be against him. He had a life preserver on. He is reported to have said, in coming on the Greece, that his own ship would not float three hours, and if this could be proved it would surely indicate that he left her because he thought any effort to save her would be hopeless. Several facts of the same nature seem to weigh heavily against his declared intention.

As we have said, however, it seems to us to be a great error on the part of his friends to provoke the discussion of these points by making what seem to us very ill-judged charges against Captain Thomas. Some of these are already openly made, and some others are included in a letter which has been addressed to us by Mr. George Mackenzie, and which we must decline to publish, because it seems to us to be a libel on the English captain. If the French captain left his ship, hopeless of his capacity to carry her into port, the event has proved, apparently, that he was the best judge of her condition, and, on the whole, acted wisely, even if prematurely, since another was compelled to leave her a little later. All the indications from his conduct are that he did so leave her. If he was not hopeless, if he intended to return, it is strange that he should have left her all night without a light and without a soul on board.

MORE TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.—The long threatened intention to oust Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, from the gubernatorial chair culminated yesterday in a piece of sharp practice that is likely to end in a conflict of arms. It will be remembered that Joseph Brooks, the republican candidate for Governor in 1872, claimed to have been elected; but the Legislature set his claim aside and awarded the office to Elihu Baxter, his opponent. An application was made to the courts to oust Baxter; but it was not pressed, and he continued to exercise the office till yesterday, when he was forcibly ejected from the State House by Brooks upon authority of an order from the Circuit Court, which had been obtained without the knowledge of Baxter's lawyers. Civil war is threatened and the President called upon to restore the authority of the State to the hands of the Governor. The policy of the administration in regard to the chaotic governments of the South has been so remarkable that it is not easy to predict what course will be pursued; but if governors of States continue to be

ejected by federal courts there will soon be an end to republican government in every part of the country.

## Steam Lanes.

We publish elsewhere this morning a letter from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce commending the course of the *HERALD* in urging upon Congress and the maritime nations the early establishment of "steam lanes." We are gratified that the memorial of this useful public body has been graciously received by Congress and that it has found able advocates in Senator Roscoe Conkling and Representative S. S. Cox. All, apparently, that remains to be done is to secure the immediate passage of Senator Conkling's bill and the co-operation of foreign maritime nations. When the Ville du Havre was lost Admiral Jaurès, a member of the French Assembly, at once introduced a resolution asking that an international commission might be established for the determination of such a code as would lessen the dangers of transatlantic voyages and punish officers who might negligently jeopardize the lives of their passengers. This proposition was followed by a similar movement in the House of Commons. We are not aware that any steps have been taken in Germany to accomplish the ends in view; but, if not, we hope that the Chamber of Commerce will lose no time in communicating with the German government and with those organs and corporations which may have an influence in hastening the organization of this commission. We would say, furthermore, that it would be idle to convene at such a congress a few old-stage horse reformers, who would meet at several dinner parties and then adjourn, after having written a fine manuscript on tinted paper, neatly tied together with red ribbon and perfumed with Hlang-Hlang. Serious, practical scientific men, who are not so scientific that they are useless, should be appointed, and each and every delegate so named should have the reputation of having done something. In our day we have had all manner of international congresses. We have had a Coinage Congress, a Telegraph Congress, a Weight and Measure Congress, a Prison Reform Congress, a Peace Congress, a Universal Language Congress, and yet every nation holds on to the medieval traditions of its money, to its own system of telegraphy, to its own avoidupois, to its own abuses of prison discipline, to its own vicious and belligerent susceptibilities and to its own tongue and dialects. A maritime congress called together to decide upon ocean tracks, to command electric lights on the sea and to improve our maritime law should not meet and pass similarly into history. Seamen and merchants are generally practical men, who have little or no time to lose, and from this class we hope the majority of the delegates will be chosen; and we devoutly pray that the congress in prospective will not adjourn without, at least, having taken some decisive action. Week after week until December there will be on the average between ten thousand and twelve thousand passengers in transit between this and European ports. Although the season of snow storms is over in the higher latitudes, icebergs, fogs, collisions, unwisely lengthened ships, bad seamanship or defective boilers may at any moment entail appalling disasters. We do not believe they will occur, but they are possible. To render them impossible is to assemble the best maritime wisdom of the two hemispheres, to convene the best masters of hydrography and the laws of storms, not forgetting that old sea captains without theoretical training have an experience not to be treated with derision.

## Tinkering with the Street Cleaning.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly creating a street cleaning commission in New York, to be composed of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Health and three other persons to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council. The commission is empowered to divide the city into districts and let the cleaning by districts to the lowest bidders for the contract. As the Mayor appoints the whole Board, the Mayor would, in fact, be the commission. Under the venerable Mr. Havemeyer we should not be likely to secure a very active or competent commission. The proposition is a mere tinkering with the subject. We had better have a commission for New York and Brooklyn as a single district and give the appointment to the Governor. Besides, the commissioners thus appointed should have control not alone of the cleaning of the streets, but of their paving and repairing as well. They should be empowered to macadamize all the principal roads that need repaving. This would be a solid reform, while the bill now before the Assembly is mere patchwork and would leave our streets in their present deplorable condition. We cannot have clean streets until we have good roads, and we shall not have good roads until some such reform as we suggest is secured.

THE REMAINS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE reached Southampton yesterday, where they were received by fifty thousand people. Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the *HERALD* correspondent, was immediately recognized by Wainwright, who was with Livingstone in Central Africa. Wainwright communicated to Mr. Stanley a full description of the death of the great traveller and philanthropist.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Carpenter's bill for a new election was again under discussion, Senator West making a long speech in opposition to the measure. His argument hinged upon the simple proposition that if Kellogg was not legally elected Governor of the State McEnery must in fact be the Governor. This is no doubt the truth, but it is hopeless to expect Congress to say so by restoring to the State its rightful authority, and, consequently, a new election will be better than a usurpation which is to continue for two years longer. The allegations in regard to the re-enactment of the Election law by the Legislature are as startling as the original crime, and, if true, only go to show the recklessness with which demagogues promote their usurpations in the South.

THE BENDER ARREST.—We publish this morning a full account of the arrest in Utah of Bender, the Kansas assassin. The crime and the long escape from capture are alike remarkable; but, as in most cases of the kind, justice has found the offender at last. The whole Bender family will probably remain at large but a little while longer.