

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.THE DAILY HERALD, published every  
day in the year. Four cents per copy. An-  
nual subscription price \$12.All business or news letters and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
Herald.Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK  
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.Subscriptions and Advertisements will be  
received and forwarded on the same terms  
as in New York.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 218

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

NISLO'S GARDEN.  
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—  
EVANGELIN, THE BELLES OF ACADIA, at 8 P. M.;  
clothes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheelock and Miss Louise  
Burt.WOOD'S MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third street—LITTLE RED  
RIDING HOOD, at 8 P. M.; THE SEA  
CURE, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M. Louis Aldrich  
and Miss Sophie Miles.GLOBE THEATRE.  
No. 728 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10  
P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 8 P. M.  
Power—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.;  
clothes at 10:30 P. M.TONTI PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.  
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, at 8 P. M.  
Power—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.;  
clothes at 10:30 P. M.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.  
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.—THOMAS' CON-  
CERT, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M.

## COLISEUM.

Broadway, corner of Third street—LONDON BY  
DAY. Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, August 6, 1874.

## THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

## TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC.—

The New York Herald will run a special  
train between New York, Saratoga and Lake  
George, leaving New York every Sunday dur-  
ing the season at half-past three o'clock A. M.,  
and arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock  
A. M., for the purpose of supplying the  
SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers  
and others are notified to send in their orders  
to the Herald office as early as possible.From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold opened at  
109½ and closed at 109½, the only figures of  
the day. Stocks opened firm, went off and  
closed steady.THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL have  
voted two million dollars for the construction  
of the bridge. The question now is, What  
is New York going to do about it?THE TROUBLE IN THE Bureau of Obstructions  
grows out of the hatred cherished by Comptroller  
Green against the head of the Depart-  
ment of Public Works. The bureau is under  
the latter department; so the Comptroller  
seeks a pretence for stopping its supplies.  
Meanwhile the streets are obstructed and the  
public suffer. When will the end of this  
misérable administration be reached?THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY voted the Treasury  
budget yesterday and President Buffet de-  
clared the session closed. The members of  
the Legislative Body will consequently enjoy a  
recess to the 10th of November. President  
MacMahon will be enabled to carry on the  
government with ease and in quiet, the poli-  
ticians will rearrange their party platforms,  
and France will await, patiently it is to be  
hoped, for what may turn up.THE SOUTH AND THE THIRD TERM.—We  
publish in another column a letter from ex-  
Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, on the third  
term question, in which that gentleman mani-  
fests great distrust of the Northern democracy  
and intimates that the only salvation for the  
South lies in the re-election of General Grant.  
While Mr. Hebert has been all his life identi-  
fied with the interests of the section for which  
he presumes to speak, it would seem ex-  
tremely illogical in the South to anticipate  
relief from the evils under which they labor  
from the continuance in power of one who  
has been repeatedly blamed by Southern  
leaders as the chief cause of all their recent  
difficulties.DISBELIEF ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.—  
Premier Disraeli announced to the British  
House of Commons yesterday his personal  
conviction that, however tranquil the general  
state of Europe may be, there are "agencies at  
work preparing a period of great disturbance."  
The famous English statesman has on more  
than one occasion of late excited and alarmed  
the Old World peoples and governments by  
the utterances of sentences of similar import;  
but, so far as we have seen, he has not con-  
descended to indicate the point of danger or the  
causes which are more immediately exciting  
towards it. If he possesses such knowledge,  
based upon facts, it is, we should say, his  
plain duty to advise the Queen and Parlia-  
ment of it. Or is the great novelist merely  
prejudiced? Or has the sunset of life given  
unto him the power of mystical lore?THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS have presented  
to Mayor Havemeyer their report for the  
summer months, showing that three hun-  
dred and eighteen fires have taken place  
since the 1st of May, of which only fifty-  
seven did any considerable damage and ten  
extended to other buildings. This is a very  
gratifying exhibit of the efficiency of our Fire  
Department, of which New York may be  
justly proud. The greater number of the fires  
originated from carelessness and foul chim-  
neys, circumstances which it would be well  
to bear in mind. The experiments of the  
corps of sappers and miners in regard to  
checking any conflagration of too extensive a  
character to be resisted by ordinary means  
have given entire satisfaction. In this era  
of corruption and job it is gratifying to be  
able to point to one municipal department that is  
deserving of praise.The Opening of the Political Cam-  
paign—Gossip Among the Politicians.The political campaign of 1874 opens with  
the call for the meeting of the Republican  
State Convention at Syracuse on the 23d of  
September. The party thus first in the field  
represents the sweets of office and is strictly  
of the administration faith. Out of twenty-  
two members of the Central Committee pres-  
ent at the issue of the call fourteen are serving  
the country, including a United States Sena-  
tor, a State Senator, a United States District  
Attorney, a Surveyor of the Port, a County  
Treasurer, two Postmasters and one of Mayor  
Havemeyer's unfortunate Police Commis-  
sioners, who may still be considered in public  
office since he is understood to hold in his  
possession, as a sort of reserve plum, the ap-  
pointment of Commissioner of Excise. The  
Convention will, no doubt, be of the same  
complexion, for party machinery works with  
precision, and it is difficult to resist the  
will of those who hold its control in their  
hands. As, however, there is an important  
section of the republican party which, if not  
opposed to the administration, is, at least, in-  
disposed to submit to the dictation of what  
is regarded as an office-holder's ring, it will  
be incumbent on the Convention to liberalize its  
action and to study the sentiments of the out-  
side republicans in the nominations. All  
sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the  
wishes of the leaders; but many of them are  
probably nothing more than rumors. It is  
said that the temperance movement is to be  
handled as a weapon against the renomination  
of Governor Dix, and that those politicians  
who desire his defeat are anxious that the  
Governor should dismiss the charges against  
Mayor Havemeyer for the purpose of fastening  
upon the former some apparent indorsement  
of the latter's official conduct. But the  
people understand well enough that the so-  
called temperance movements are, in fact,  
the intrigues of political adventurers who take  
advantage of the temperance organization to  
promote their own ends, and we do not regard  
it as likely that Governor Dix will in any  
manner countenance or approve the official  
action of Mayor Havemeyer. Another item  
of political gossip on the republican side is  
an alleged intention of the leaders to renom-  
inate Governor Dix, and then to trade off the  
Governor at the polls for members of Assem-  
bly, in order to secure a majority of the right  
stamp in the House in view of the election of  
a United States Senator. Some imaginative  
persons affect to discover an inkling of such a  
policy in the remarks made by Senator Con-  
kling at the meeting of the committee, when  
he urged that "nothing should be left  
undone to secure a republican majority in  
the Legislature, as upon that body would de-  
pend the choice of a United States Senator."  
But Mr. Conkling no doubt called attention  
to the importance of the next Legislature in  
good faith and without any intention of sug-  
gesting the election of members of Assembly  
at the expense of other republican candidates.  
Besides, such a plot, if contemplated, would  
be defeated by the personal popularity of  
Governor Dix, if he should be the candidate  
of the party for re-election.But while the office-holders, strong in the  
possession of the control of the local organi-  
zations in most counties of the State, as well  
as of the Central Committee, are gathering up  
the threads of their intrigue and weaving a  
plot of their own, an important movement is  
in contemplation by those republicans who  
have not of late years enjoyed the sunshine of  
administration favor. THE HERALD some time  
ago revealed the fact that negotiations were  
pending looking to a reconciliation between  
President Grant and Senator Fenton as a  
necessary preliminary to a complete change  
of programme on the part of the administra-  
tion at Washington and a reunion of the re-  
publican party in New York and other States  
where disaffection exists. It is claimed that  
this treaty of peace is so nearly concluded  
as to render it probable that Senator Fenton  
may be a candidate before the Republican Convention for the  
nomination for Governor of the State, leaving  
the prize of the United States Senatorship to  
be won by Governor Dix or ex-Governor Mor-  
gan, as the case may be. The arguments  
used in favor of such an arrangement are  
not without force. It is claimed that the  
composition of the present State Senate  
renders it probable that damaging dissensi-  
ons may arise among the republican Sena-  
tors in the contest for a successor to Mr.  
Fenton in the United States Senate if the  
breach in the ranks of the party be not healed  
before the next Legislature meets. In the ap-  
proaching elections, it is said, the friends of  
Mr. Fenton will concentrate their efforts on  
the Assembly should no compromise with the  
administration be effected, and will unite with  
the democrats in all contestable districts to se-  
cure the success of a Fenton republican where-  
ever possible, or as an alternative the defeat  
of an administration republican by a democrat.  
The end of such a combination may be the  
loss of a United States Senator and the virtual  
paralyzing of New York's influence in the  
United States Senate by splitting the repre-  
sentation between the two parties. The elec-  
tion of a friendly republican as Mr. Fenton's  
successor is regarded as an important if not  
an indispensable step toward the success of  
the third term policy and the projected com-  
promise looks to the acceptance of that policy  
by Senator Fenton. At the same time he  
would not be required to stultify himself by  
becoming a third term advocate. He may  
even be permitted to enter mild protests  
against this departure from the precedent  
established by the fathers of the Republic.  
But as Governor of the State he will  
necessarily have but little necessity to  
take part in the preliminary movements, and  
when the nomination shall have been made by  
the Republican National Convention, what  
will be able to do but to respect the will of  
his party? There is a rumor that only one  
obstacle stands now in the way of this inter-  
esting political arrangement. Mr. Fenton, it  
is said, backed by Mr. Thurlow Weed, claims  
the Custom House as a security before aban-  
doning his outside organization and trusting  
to the administration, first for his nomination,  
and next for his election as Governor of the  
State. He wishes a change to be at once  
made in that valuable place of political  
power. The President hesitates to concede this  
point, as he well may, and here is reported to  
be the present hitch in the proposed treaty.The Tammany democracy, although not in  
office, will labor under a difficulty in their  
approaching party convention and in theirselection of candidates somewhat similar  
to that experienced by the administra-  
tion republicans. It has been decided by the  
leaders not to call the Democratic State Con-  
vention until after the republican nominees  
shall have been put into the field. But when  
the Convention meets, so far as the New York  
delegation is concerned, it will be found that  
the representation is confined to the  
Tammany politicians, while the outside democ-  
racy of the city will be without a voice in  
the nominations that will be made. If the  
democratic party desires success it will be  
necessary to study this outside element and  
to liberalize the ticket, for on the vote of New  
York city the result in the State will depend.  
Here, also, there are rumors of intrigues and  
plots which may or may not have foundation.  
It is said that the tactics of 1862 are to be  
repeated, and that while one candidate or  
another for Governor will be brought forward  
and canvassed prior to the meeting of the  
Convention, the name of Horatio Seymour is  
suddenly to be sprung upon the delegates  
and carried through by acclamation. Whether  
success would attend such a policy as in 1862, however, is open to grave doubt.  
The sense of the party outside the leaders  
seems to be to bury past issues and to take a  
new departure, and it is this sentiment  
which points to Judge Church as the  
popular candidate on the democratic side for  
the office of Governor. The objection raised  
to Judge Church's candidacy by his political  
friends is based upon the fact that a vacancy  
would be created in the Supreme Court, which  
would be filled by a republican Governor,  
since the resignation could not take place  
three months before the next election. But  
the appointed Judge would only hold office  
until 1875, and the selection would be certain  
to be wisely made by Governor Dix. Besides,  
it would be but a poor compliment to  
Judge Church to urge his retention on the  
bench of the Supreme Court on account of his  
political opinions. It is certain that careful  
and conciliatory nominations will be as essen-  
tial in the case of the democracy as they will  
be on the part of the republicans. The people  
are held but lightly nowadays by the bonds of  
party, and success or failure in the next State  
election, as in the city of New York, will de-  
pend mainly on the popular acceptance or  
rejection of the personnel of the political  
tickets.

## Another Steamboat Burned.

The particulars of the burning of the  
steamboat Pat Rogers on the Ohio River,  
which we print this morning, are sufficiently  
heartrending, even in the absence of that  
criminal carelessness which is usually the  
cause of disasters like this. There seems to  
have been no weak boiler in this instance, nor  
was the disaster due to any of the ordinary  
causes, and yet it was one which should not  
have occurred. A spark, it is believed, ignited  
some bales of cotton which were part of the  
cargo, and thus the vessel was destroyed, in-  
volving the loss of many lives. Such an ac-  
cident should have been impossible, and yet we  
cannot call that carelessness which is general  
usage. There is scarcely a steamboat on any  
of our lakes or rivers which is free from dan-  
gers of this character. It is impossible to  
suppress the sparks. It is equally impossible  
to hide away the boat and the cargo from the  
smokestack. The cotton bales being more in-  
flammable than the ordinary elements of a  
boat's cargo should have been placed so as to  
be least exposed to danger, and yet almost  
every boat that traverses our waters has  
equally inflammable material constantly ex-  
posed where the sparks may penetrate. It is  
not a case of individual carelessness, but it is  
an illustration of a universal fault. Some-  
thing must be done to secure greater safety in  
storing the cargoes and placing the furniture  
of steamboats, and we can see no reason why  
the models of our river craft should not be  
preserved at the same time that it shall be im-  
possible for sparks to penetrate places of danger.

## A Startling Exhibit.

The charter requires the Corporation Coun-  
cil to report every six months the suits pend-  
ing in his office, their nature and the amounts  
claimed, with other information. This report  
appeared yesterday in the sheet called the City  
Record, which the people never see. It is a  
startling exhibit. Fourteen or fifteen pages  
are filled with closely printed matter which  
show that there were some four or five thou-  
sand suits pending on the 30th of June last  
or settled during the preceding six months.  
The amount claimed against the city in pend-  
ing suits appears to be between seven and  
eight million dollars, independent of costs and  
interest. There are, besides, a large number  
of suits for vacation of assessments, which, if  
successful, will throw an additional heavy  
burden on the city. It will be remembered  
that not a dollar of these contested claims ap-  
pears in Comptroller Green's debt statements,  
but are in addition to the amount of the public  
liabilities as represented to the people by the  
Finance Department. This shows the neces-  
sity of a complete investigation of our finan-  
cial condition, and explains the motives that  
have prompted the suppression of the report  
on the floating debt said to have been pre-  
pared by the Commissioners of Accounts.THE NEW YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—The  
Board of Education has proceeded so far with  
the organization of a nautical school as to  
make the appointment of a Superintendent  
and to ask the Secretary of the Navy for the  
use of a vessel. The importance of such an  
institution in this city under the auspices of  
the Public School Board cannot be overes-  
timated. Our commercial marine ought to  
have officers better fitted for the duties of  
ocean navigation than is possible when the  
forecastle is the only training school. Under  
the old system of sailing vessels this was well  
enough; but the introduction of steamships  
has made a higher order of ability and a more  
thorough education necessary. The techni-  
calities of seamanship have gone beyond the  
grasp of the forecabin. Under these circum-  
stances it is only by means of nautical schools  
that a growing demand for well educated and  
well trained officers can be supplied. Congress  
has done wisely in providing for the establish-  
ment of these schools, and we shall look for-  
ward with much interest to the success of the  
institution about to be fully organized by the  
Board of Education under the authority of  
that act; and we trust the Navy Department  
will not be backward in placing a proper ves-  
sel at the disposition of the Board.

## Our Mutual Friend.

A deplorable feature of the deplorable  
Brooklyn scandal has been the apparent im-  
possibility of obtaining a plain and truthful  
statement from any person connected with  
the unfortunate affair. There have been from  
the first concealment, prevarication and  
mystery on all sides. Mr. Tilton was  
censurable when he tattled, insinuated  
and threw out hints only partially  
revealing the truth, even granting the story  
to be as he now represents it. If the great  
wrong was done him he should have made it  
public from the house, or, concealing and  
condoning it, once, it should have been  
forever buried out of sight, and, if pos-  
sible, out of memory. Mr. Beecher was  
wrong in sealing up his lips when the  
charges were once publicly made against  
him; for, if guilty, professions of innocence  
though made by dumb show, could only add  
to the sin, while, if innocent, the cause of re-  
ligion and morality demanded an instant re-  
pudiation of the slander. The committee  
was to blame for giving to the public incom-  
plete and apparently not always impartial re-  
ports of the evidence taken by them. Finally, Mr. Moulton, "our mutual friend,"  
has not been altogether blameless in  
absenting himself so long when he evidently  
holds the key to the truth in his possession  
and when the public interests demanded that  
this reproach should be removed from sight  
as speedily as possible. This apparent dread  
of the truth and not a desire to plunge  
deeper into the offensive mire has  
given rise to the general desire for  
a legal investigation of the case. Prudent  
curiosity gloats on the exaggerated  
stories to which mystery and concealment in-  
variably give rise. The demand for a trial  
before a legal tribunal has come from those  
who feel that the public have now a right to  
the truth, whatever it may be, and that it  
cannot too soon be brought to light, so that  
the painful story and all connected with it  
may pass out of sight and be forgotten.There appears now to be some promise of  
an end, even before the unsatisfactory com-  
mittee. A strong and angry letter from Mr.  
Beecher has drawn out a reply from "our  
mutual friend," and Mr. Moulton has ap-  
peared before the committee, armed with the  
license of both sides to speak. He has sig-  
nified his willingness to make his statement  
and to produce the documentary evidence he  
holds, on the condition that he is  
to be allowed a few days to arrange his  
thoughts, refresh his memory and prepare his  
papers, and on the further consideration  
that he shall be accompanied by a shorthand  
reporter of his own selection. To these terms  
the committee have assented. As the evi-  
dence of Mr. Moulton may thus be con-  
sidered as secured it is unnecessary to  
comment on his last correspondence with Mr.  
Beecher, or to express an opinion as to which  
holds the juster estimate of the position oc-  
cupied by the "mutual friend" and of the obli-  
gations he is under with regard to the letters  
confided to his care. The documents are to  
be made public, and that is all that concerns  
the people. We may say, however, that the  
three letters published this morning  
only seem to add to the singular complica-  
tions. Mr. Beecher is angry, but his call for  
the production of the documents sounds like  
the confidence of innocence. Mr. Moulton is  
calm and friendly, but his letter  
contains at least one hint which is  
scarcely reconcilable with Mr. Beecher's  
apparent confidence, and certainly must cause  
a shudder in those who hope to see Mr.  
Beecher triumphantly acquitted. Mr. Tilton's  
brief and decisive assent to the production of  
the evidence reads also like a certainty in the  
truth of his published statement. Surely  
somebody must be playing a desperate game.  
Shall we ever know who it is?

## Wanted—An Opinion.

Mr. Columbus Ryan, or Cornelius Ryan—  
what's in a name?—no doubt makes a "good  
thing" out of his eating and drinking estab-  
lishments in Central Park. The refreshment  
and liquor business is very profitable, espe-  
cially when it is carried on as a sort of monop-  
oly and is not subject to close competition.  
It is calculated, we believe, that seventy per-  
cent of the money taken for wines and liquors  
at the current prices in such first class estab-  
lishments as those owned by Columbus (or  
Cornelius) is clear gain, and dinners, lunches,  
suppers, ice cream, ginger ale, soda water,  
doughnuts, cakes and candies are all made to  
pay a good profit. No doubt the Casino, Mount  
St. Vincent and the other establishments run  
by Mr. C. Ryan—we can compromise on the  
initial of the doubtful name—are well con-  
ducted, and no doubt he supplies as good  
wines, liquors, cigars and food as he ought  
to supply for the first class prices he charges.  
But the question is, by what right have the  
Commissioners of the Central Park leased  
these valuable buildings belonging to the Cor-  
poration to Columbus, Cornelius, or any other  
man, when the charter requires that they  
shall be leased by the Commissioners of the  
Sinking Fund, and then only to the highest bi-  
deler after public advertisement for bids? By  
what right especially have they conferred this  
contract or lease or these perquisites upon  
an officer of the Corporation when the law  
positively prohibits such an act and makes it  
a misdemeanor?We can see only one way out of this diffi-  
culty. The Park Commissioners have clearly  
violated the law. The Comptroller, who has  
paid C. Ryan's salary as an officer of the Cor-  
poration, while knowing him to be the owner  
of this valuable contract, and who has settled  
with C. Ryan in the matter of the contract,  
while knowing him to be a salaried officer of  
the Corporation, has been guilty of an illegal  
act. Nothing is left, therefore, but to obtain  
a legal opinion that the Park buildings are  
not "city property" and that the Park Com-  
mission is not bound by the charter  
powers and limitations. This opinion  
might cover the ground that the pro-  
vision of the charter fixing salaries,  
which says, "To the President of the Depart-  
ment of Parks, six thousand dollars; to the  
Commissioners of Parks other than the Presi-  
dent, nothing," is a mere technicality, and is  
meant to read, "To the Commissioner of  
Parks, enjoying the honorary title of Treas-  
urer, four thousand dollars." To be sure,  
some other questions may remain to be  
answered, as, for instance, whether the Park  
Department has furnished and fitted Mr. C.  
Ryan's hotels, restaurants and saloons at the  
public expense, and whether the amount ofhis gas bills has been taken from the people's  
pockets. But the legal opinion is needed  
any way. Where is the Corporation Bunsby?

## The Love of the Angels.

In the early halcyon days of "reform,"  
when the fancy of emotional people painted a  
rosy existence as the consummation and hope  
of years of agitation, we were told that the  
future generations would live in harmony,  
peace and love. The beauty of all the  
"movements" that at different times have  
excited humanity was in contemplating the  
bliss that was to rest upon society when the  
"movement" was completed. There was the  
Fourier Phalanx at Brook Farm, which was  
to be the germ of a new system of association  
and universal happiness. But as some of the  
brethren felt that it was their mission to look  
out of the window while other brethren  
worked in the fields embarrasments arose  
and the dream vanished. We had an "elec-  
tive affinity" arrangement in New York where  
the benign influence of Stephen Pearl  
Andrews; but the effort to attain perfect  
love had the result of spontaneous combus-  
tion. Somehow the dreamers never passed  
beyond the land of dreams. Ideal life on  
paper, or in the journals, or under the roses,  
is enchanting; but ideal life with work to do,  
and bills to pay, and quarrels to compose, and  
a hundred unavoidable duties of society to  
meet, is quite another affair.Worldly, doubting people, who have a stub-  
born faith in the Commandments and the  
Scriptures, never looked upon this dream life  
with enthusiasm. Current events, we regret  
to say, only help to confirm the doubts. Cer-  
tainly if any "movement" was ever bathed, as  
it were, in love and harmonious concord of  
soul, it was woman's suffrage. Those of us  
who have been blessed with the sight of Eliza-  
beth Cady Stanton moving up the platform to  
take the chair at a woman's congress, her fine,  
full, merry face frosted with fleecy locks and  
beaming with affection and courage, must  
have rejoiced in her as an apparition of amia-  
bility and charity. There were those public  
and eloquent tups between Elizabeth and  
her Puritan Mrs. Harris, the stern-eyed Susan  
B. Anthony. Down the list of earnest, strong  
minded souls, the Woodhull, Mrs. Davis, Mrs.  
Blake, Lucy Stone and the nebulous crowd  
that made up the tail of Elizabeth's cometary  
"movement"—how beautiful their public ap-  
pearance, their angelic sweetness of temper,  
cooing like the cooing dove. Even the most  
cynical of us said, "What angels these women  
are! Did Damon ever love his Pythias, or  
Mrs. Harris her own Gamp, with the love  
poured upon Elizabeth by Susan? What in-  
nocent, winning ways! What sweetness, and  
grace, and tact, and exquisite modulation of  
tone, and infinite soaring of soul! What wives,  
what mothers, what sisters—nay, more, what  
mothers-in-law they would make!" In time some  
of us came to the reluctant conclusion that  
woman was never seen to perfection in the full  
blooming of her noblest qualities except in the  
"movement." And we said also—"Suppose  
trouble came, sorrow, embarrassment, mis-  
representation; suppose that black scandal or  
foul faced reproach should creep into the  
"movement," how these sisters would love  
and cling to each other, how they would buoy  
up the weary and help the heavy laden, and  
bring rest and peace!"Is there not a fairy tale somewhere about a  
cat who was transformed into a beautiful  
princess, and who sat in majesty in the centre  
of a gracious, splendid throng until a mouse  
came from his hole and ran before her, and  
how her royal highness could not resist the  
innermost instinct, but must needs pursue the  
mouse and kill it in full sight of the court,  
while the adoring circle fled in astonishment,  
seeing that she was only a cat after all, and  
that some fairy had played a prank upon  
them? We have had a similar transformation  
in the angels of the "movement." A sudden  
grief came upon no less a man than Henry  
Ward Beecher, and it seemed as if he had  
fallen by the way, covered with a shame as of  
death. Well, we remembered that in his day Mr.  
Beecher had been a demigod among these  
angels; that even Elizabeth Cady Stanton sat  
at his feet, while Susan B. Anthony kissed the  
hem of his garment, and we said, "What a  
blessed sight we shall now see! What love,  
what patience, what sustaining sympathy will  
be shown to this man in his sorrows by those  
angels with whom he has labored for so many  
years!" But the temptation was too great.  
True enough, there was a brother to be com-  
forted in his sorrow; but there was also a  
great human heart to be rent and torn; slan-  
der was to be rolled like sweet morsels under  
the tongue; women were to be wounded in their  
honor and their good name; all the sacred tra-  
ditions which bind society in a holy relation  
were to be criticised; marriage was to be  
demonstrated a lie, religion a comedy, mat-  
ernity a burden and a crime, and home only  
the gilded den of slavery. In an instant the  
angelic nature was gone, and instead of the  
angels in loving communion and sweet sym-  
pathy, we had a flock of screaming, croaking,  
chattering, ravenous carrion birds, tearing to  
pieces the body of Henry Ward Beecher.Nor should the transformation surprise us,  
for among the compensations arising out of  
this loathsome and atrocious affair is the reve-  
lation of the true character of the woman's  
suffrage movement. We now see, especially  
by the attitude of Mrs. Stanton and her  
strange, perverse course, that the movement  
is altogether unwholesome and base. Instead  
of freedom to woman it means the violation of  
woman's most sacred prerogatives. It would  
pull down love in the marriage temple and  
erect in its stead the obscene image of free  
love. License would become another name  
for law. The family would fly asunder, and  
home, which is the ripe fulfillment and union  
of human comforts and virtues, and which it  
is the tendency of civilization to hallow—  
home would be a desert of sorrow. It is not  
without grief that we see the angels we have  
admired so long only carrion birds eager for  
prey. But it is well that their true character  
should at last be known.BLASTING OPERATIONS are conducted in this  
city without the slightest reference to the  
safety of persons in the neighborhood of the  
contractors' work. A Coroner's jury censured  
one of those heartless individuals a short time  
since for his criminal carelessness, and now  
we have another case up town where a piece of  
rock flew through the window of a room in a  
building and injured a woman so severely  
that she may not be able to survive the  
shock. Cannot the attention of the proper  
authorities be directed towards this evil and  
means be taken to suppress it?

## The Kidnapping Mystery.

Despair of the recovery of the lost boy,  
Charley Ross, seems settling upon the minds  
of the good people of Philadelphia. The  
police of that city have apparently never  
thought his rescue worthy an effort of theirs  
to accomplish. Our correspondent now  
presents the case in a new light, which seems  
to invest his new solution with much proba-  
bility. The bitter abuse of the mother  
which forms a large portion of the contents of  
the unpublished letters seems to hint that the  
crime was inspired by some more deadly mo-  
tive than that of avarice, and the question  
occurs to the romantic reader, "Is there love,  
disappointment and revenge behind it all?"  
According to the theory now advanced the  
offer of a restoration of the child for a ransom  
was meant by the criminals to divert the at-  
tention of the father from their true object.  
While he was endeavoring to meet  
their demand the child was taken  
farther and farther away from his  
home, and the traces of his keepers  
were growing fainter with the lapse of time.  
By the artifice of the letters and personals the  
fond parents were deluded into hope, while the  
supposed revenge or other object was  
rapidly being consummated.Every good citizen must still fervently  
cherish the hope that the kidnappers will not  
escape punishment. The inability or the  
criminality of the police, however, has ren-  
dered this desirable result highly improbable.THE POSTAL-CAR CONTROVERSY.—It seems  
rather ridiculous that a short railroad, ninety-  
six miles only in length, should ferment and  
distract the brains of the Post Office Depart-  
ment in so fearful a manner as has been done  
recently. President Hinkley, representing the  
owners of this iron thoroughfare, has declined  
carrying the United States mails at the com-  
pensation heretofore paid him. This refusal  
was not absolute. It was, however, couched  
in plain English. It has been discussed  
and reiterated and modified during  
several days past, and still the relations  
of the controversialists are not very well de-  
fined. The postal cars will be allowed to  
move on until a bill for increased compensa-  
tion shall have been dishonored. Without all  
this trouble the position of the Railroad  
President might more easily have been tested  
by offering the mail contract to another com-  
pany and preventing the possibility of a  
serious interruption in the transmission of the  
mails at the will of an irresponsible corpora-  
tion. As the matter now stands the trouble  
may be renewed at any time, until Congress  
shall choose, next winter, to settle it after its  
own fashion, by establishing new rates for the  
carriage of the mails.INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.—If the professional  
cricketers who have just been beaten at cricket  
in England by the professional ball players  
were playing to win their defeat is a surprise all  
the more agreeable for the fact that the Ameri-  
cans could not have been expected to be  
thorough experts at the English game, and  
must, therefore, presumably have been better  
men to prove superior with less knowledge  
and trained skill. But if the Englishmen  
were not playing to win other fancies ob-  
viously present themselves; and it is just pos-  
sible they were at the old game of playing a  
soft match to inveigle the strangers and their  
friends into a match for a good round sum of  
money.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Molke is at Ragatz—drinking water.  
Governor Dix left Albany yesterday for Elmira.  
If it hasn't got any tail, how does he know it's a  
comet?  
Gaynor is not a gainer by it either in reputation  
or otherwise.  
Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is at the Metro-  
politan Hotel.  
Secretary Bristow returned to Washington yester-  
day morning.  
Bishop J. J. Conroy, of Albany, is residing at the  
Metropolitan Hotel.  
Secretary Holknapp will go to New London to-  
morrow to visit his family.  
Judge William W. Crump, of Richmond, is stay-  
ing at the New York Hotel.  
Now, then, if Lightfoot, of Kentucky, can only  
trip the light fantastic on nothing!  
Did the man who killed himself in the gunshop  
and "knew what he was about" intend suicide?  
Mr. Olaf Stenerson, Swedish Minister at Wash-  
ington, has apartments at the Hotel Brunswick.  
Russia is sending men to Tasikent to teach the  
people how to cultivate the grape and make wine.  
Judge Albert S. Botes, of Norwich, Conn., is  
among his recent arrivals at the Sturtevant  
House.The forty-third anniversary of the accession to  
the throne of the King of Belgium was celebrated  
at Brussels.Mr. Amde Van den Nest, Secretary of the Bel-  
gian Legation at Washington, has arrived at the  
Brevort House.Assistant Quartermaster General Langdon C.  
Easton, United States Army, is quartered at the  
Metropolitan Hotel.Mr. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, a member of  
the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational  
Fund, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.When five or six fellows become very ridiculous  
by getting themselves half frightened to death on  
a mad dog scare, the hydrophobia right will be  
over.Chantavoine, who had been hidden away in  
Paris ever since the Commune, went out with his  
family to pass a Sunday on the grass this hot  
weather. He was seen by the inevitable gendarme,  
who carried him away to "hard labor for life," be-  
cause he was sentenced in his absence. It was a  
great mistake on the part of all those fellows not  
to live in Arkansas.War against portraits in France. At Macon the  
police have compelled all the shopkeepers to take  
out of their windows the portraits of Thiers and  
Gambetta, and required even the grocers to sup-  
press the packages of alimentary substances on the  
wrappers of which were printed pictures of  
distinguished personages. Funny Frenchmen! who  
deem it important to take off the heads of their  
enemies—born of a pound of sugar.The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham re-  
proved a priest the other day for walking with his  
family on Sunday on the grass this hot  
weather. He was seen by the inevitable gendarme,  
who carried him away to "hard labor for life," be-  
cause he was sentenced in his absence. It was a  
great mistake on the part of all those fellows not  
to live in Arkansas.Grasshoppers have a disposition to eat up things  
in Algeria also; but there nature has provided a  
remedy against them in the form of a "natural  
enemy." This is an insect apparently indigenous  
there and never classified by the entomologists.  
It deposits its eggs in the same hole in which the  
grasshoppers have deposited theirs, thus taking  
adv