

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage, to subscribers.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE.—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 274

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.—OLIVER TWIST.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 565 and 567 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

LYCERN THEATRE.
Fifteenth street and Broadway.—French Opera House.—MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.
Sixteenth street and Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street, at 8 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Day and evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—THE FLYING SCUD, at 8 P. M. Mr. George Baltimore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 524 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and Twenty-second street.—THE MIGHTY DOLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.
Hate Barnum's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M., closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
No. 125 West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EVOLVING THEATRE.
Eighty-third street, near Third avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway.—OUR BOYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLONEL SINN'S PARK THEATRE.
Brooklyn.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOVARY THEATRE.
Bowery.—BELFRIER, at 8 P. M. E. T. Station.

HOWE'S CUSHING'S CIRCUS.
Eighty-third street and Forty-ninth street.—Performances day and evening.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Irving place.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE, at 8 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Working place and Fourteenth street.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—COTTON & REED'S NEW YORK MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and cloudy, with areas of rain.

THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.—Newsletters and the public throughout the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West, North and Southwest, along the lines of the Hudson River, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads and their connections, will be supplied with THE HERALD, free of postage, by sending their orders direct to this office.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The markets showed some strength in Lake Shore and Western Union. Gold was steady at 117 1/8, at which price currency is worth 85.38. Money on call was quoted from two to three per cent. No alarming rumors assailed the street.

A RUSSIAN ENGINEER is making a tour of Canada and the United States, inspecting American canals and railways for his government. He can learn how to build such works and how to manage them.

THE London Globe announces that England does not contemplate an increase of her naval force in Chinese waters. She has enough vessels in the neighborhood to meet any emergency that may arise.

A SMALL BAND of marauders, passing for Communists, have been raising trouble in Andalusia, and a body of government troops has been sent to hunt them down. It is to be hoped that the soldiers' horses may be fleet and their sabres sharp.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.—Cardinal McCloskey was installed yesterday at the Church of the Santa Maria Supra Minervam, in Rome. The impressive ceremony was witnessed by a large number of persons, including many Americans, and the Cardinal subsequently received the spectators in the hall attached to the church.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.—The HERALD's special correspondence from the Hayden survey presents an interesting picture of the Moqui towns in Arizona, and graphically describes the appearance, manners and habits of the people. The letter of our correspondent will be found to contain much attractive information.

SPANISH INTRIGUES.—A story comes by way of Paris that Señor Canovas del Castillo is about to return to the Spanish Premiership with a conciliatory Ministry. The main point of this policy is alleged to be directed toward the conciliation of Germany by contracting a marriage between King Alfonso and a German princess. His intrigue will meet with opposition from those who favor the Montpensier alliance, as well as by the enemies of German influence. The story has a very Spanish flavor.

The Speech of the President.

The recollection of perils, sufferings and anxieties endured in common and of notable deeds performed by a general effort is one of the strongest cements of friendship. The general who has long commanded an army and has led it to battles fought under his own eyes and to victories in which the bravery of the soldiers supplemented the skill and plans of the commander cannot meet his old comrades face to face without emotion, and we do not wonder that General Grant's reticence broke down yesterday at Des Moines when he met the survivors of the old Army of the Tennessee, which he formed, trained and commanded, and whose members have so many cherished memories in common with him. Such a meeting, even though expected and appointed beforehand, could not fail to move all whom Providence has preserved to take part in it, and especially the President, of whose striking career the men he saw before him formed an important and interesting part; and who, perhaps, remembered that he is soon to retire from the active stage of life, in whose most stirring parts those there gathered were his comrades. Thus it is not surprising that the man usually so reticent spoke, and it was to be expected that he would, knowing that his words would be eagerly read by his countrymen everywhere, use the occasion to speak of the future of the Union which he and his comrades did so much to preserve, and which, if dear to all of us, may be supposed in an especial manner dear to those who fought for its maintenance. Indeed, the speech of General Grant had in some measure the solemnity of a farewell address, and we regret that he did not make it longer and more comprehensive; that he did not take the occasion to express to his countrymen his opinions and to give them his advice upon all the questions which are engaging their attention.

If the President done this perhaps his address would have lost something which will strike many of its readers painfully—something less in the words than in the spirit which seems to inform them of pugnacity, as of a soldier standing with arms at ease, but yet regardless of an enemy. Surely this was unnecessary. Surely it is a pity in such an address to hear the great soldier and President, in a kind of defiance, suggest that "we are not prepared to apologize for the past," or to speak of not "denying to any who fought against us any privilege under the government." Those are not questions before the people. Those who fought against the Union, now that the war is over, have precisely the same rights in it as those who fought for it. They are our fellow citizens under the constitution; no more and no less. There is no more question of denial than of apology. In all that the President says of the necessity of disseminating intelligence, of keeping secure "free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiment and equal rights and privileges for all, irrespective of nationality, color or religion," he has certainly the hearty agreement of the mass of his countrymen, some of whom will remember with pain what we here allude to with reluctance, that he has himself on some occasions attempted to punish the exercise of free political utterance by removals from office. That we should "encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall be applied to the support of any sectarian school; that we should 'Keep Church and State forever separate'; that 'neither State nor nation should support institutions [of education he evidently meant to say] save those where every child in the land may get a common school education unmixed with atheistic, pagan or sectarian teachings." All this is sound; it has in advance the support of the great mass of the American people. But the words spoken there and by him jar upon the sense of propriety. They were uncalled for. They are unfortunate, because they will give the profane reason to suggest that the President was really, under the form of an address to his old comrades of the war, making a stump speech for the Ohio canvass, where the republicans have wantonly and without any justification brought in as one of the political issues opposition to Roman Catholic interference in the schools.

Surely, on such an occasion and from such a man as the President, suspicion, defiance, opposition, are out of place. He could have urged good will—confidence in the future. He could have exalted the future of our reunited country and its vast possibilities. He could have shown the importance of our political experiment, not only for ourselves, but to the whole human race. He, the victor on many glorious fields, speaking to his old comrades in arms, could well have said some words in praise of the bravery, the heroic conduct of those fellow-countrymen who fought against us. He could have justly and generously praised their submission to defeat and their acceptance of a change in their social arrangements which is the greatest ever imposed on a defeated people. He could have recalled that noble and pathetic inaugural address of Lincoln, delivered on the eve of his martyrdom, breathing so much charity and kindness to the South. He could well have pointed out that, though the time has been as yet too short to heal all wounds and to recover all losses, it is already certain that time is doing its kindly office, and that all over the country, with a surprisingly few and sporadic exceptions, peace and order reign, and the great experiment of "government of the people for the people by the people" promises a new success and renewed prosperity to a nation freer and more securely free than ever before.

We criticize the President's speech with extreme reluctance. He appears to forget that he is the President of the whole nation; that what he says will be closely scrutinized, and that he could in his high position do a very great deal to allay suspicion, to sink discord, to efface hostilities and grudges; to foster brotherly concord and a mutual effort by the people of all parts of the Union for its common prosperity and glory. This is his duty, and in this he seems to have failed. We should be sorry to believe the country in so hopeless and dangerous a condition as this Presidential speech, judged by the common

rules which apply to such utterances, would present. On the contrary, we believe the American people may rejoice over great dangers past; over a momentous change happily and generally accepted and accomplished; over enemies who are friends and countrymen once more and who need only time and a manly consideration on our part for their disappointed hopes and the changes forced upon them to make them rejoice at their failure. We believe that with only moderately good government we may securely look forward to a period of great national prosperity and happiness, and of liberties secure than ever before—that we are at the beginning of the greatest era of our national history.

It is a pity that the President does not believe this also.

The "Kane" Regatta.

Our yachtsmen were unlucky yesterday in sailing the "Kane" regatta. The weather was inconstant and played sad tricks with the vessels. Of the sixteen yachts that proudly unfurled their sails there were only eight which went out into the sea. Commodore Kingsland's pretty vessel, the Alarm, went ashore on the West Bank, but received no special harm. The Mohawk, Vice Commodore Garner's celebrated yacht, was becalmed and did not pass the Hook. The same misfortune befell the Resolute. Outside there was a heavy head sea, which carried away the masts of the Peerless. These misfortunes, small and great, made the day one of interest if not of enjoyment. We can hardly call it a regatta where one-half of the vessels fail to take part from causes beyond their control. As the turfmen would say, it was a "dead heat," and we should have another meeting, if for no other purpose than to show what our yachtsmen can do with an autumn breeze and an autumn sea. The only first class schooner that went over the course was the Atlanta. There were two second class schooners—the Comet and the Estelle—the former winning. None of the first class sloops sailed the course, while the Sadie was the only second class sloop that was fortunate enough to do so. We regret that Rear Commodore Kane, who gave the prizes for this regatta, was not more fortunate, as his generous and enterprising liberality, and his zeal for the interests of the club, deserved all the honors that can rest upon a yachtsman's flag. Our yachting clubs were never in a more prosperous condition, and especially the New York Club, under the command of Commodore Kingsland. The New York Club has now a fine club house at the anchorage on Staten Island. This is like the club house at Cowes, the rendezvous of the English squadrons, and it is owing largely to Vice Commodore Garner, whose efforts on behalf of yachting deserve special recognition and honor.

The Trouble in Serbia and Bosnia.

Upon the occurrence of the revolt in Herzegovina the heads of the Bosnian villages were seized by the Turks as hostages. They were not, however, held as hostages to secure good behavior, but were released on the payment of heavy ransoms. Government, therefore, under the pretence of taking precautions to preserve the peace, simply practised brigandage on a large scale against these people, and to secure themselves from indefinite repetition of this process, they abandoned their villages and took refuge, first in the mountains and then over the frontier, and their departure from their villages, which was called insurrection, was thus merely flight. Apparently this explanation applies to all the Bosnians, as well those on the Austrian frontier as those in the interior. The consuls who have investigated the sources of the trouble now find that these men are not willing to trust the Turkish promises, and that, therefore, the insurrection cannot be quieted except upon the pledges or guarantees of the great Powers, which the rayahs declare their readiness to accept. It is not necessary to suppose the presence behind this obstinacy of Russian influence. It is the natural caution of people often betrayed by faithless authorities, who have taken a position from which they can only be drawn by pledges in which they can have confidence, or from which otherwise they must be driven by force. Hitherto Serbia, though restive, has been restrained by the intimidation that a hostile course on her part would necessitate an Austrian occupation of her territory, and our despatches to-day state that the representatives of the foreign Powers demand a cessation of her ambiguous policy. It is doubtful if this apprehension will longer suffice, however, if the Turks carry out their threat to occupy a point regarded as Serbian territory, which will, it is said, be regarded as intentionally forcing an issue. This may stir to flame the smouldering fire; and if Austria occupies Serbian territory then in fact the present status will have passed away and a new one can only be reached by the consent of Russia. Its basis will probably be such an administrative reform in European Turkey as will de-Islamize all that part of Islam.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION YESTERDAY listened to Bishop Potter's annual address, which was mainly devoted to urging the duty of continuing the labors of the missions and other enterprises of the Church, notwithstanding the depressed financial condition of the country. There is money enough, says the Bishop, but it is locked up here because people have not enough confidence in each other to put it in circulation. But the Church deserves confidence and yields a return for all that is given to her. The Bishop's argument is financially sound, and the missions can no doubt be well supported without inflation. The review of the progress of the diocese made by the Bishop at the last Convention rendered it unnecessary to repeat the details now. The financial reports were all satisfactory.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS of Jersey City are endeavoring to turn out of office the keeper of the Hudson County Jail, who happens to be a female. The counsel to the Board has stood by the jaileress, but the Attorney General of the State has been ungallant enough to declare that, as the law alludes to the jailer as "he," a "she" has no right to the office. So the lady will probably be compelled to find some other occupation than locking up Jersey criminals.

The Autumn Races.

The autumn meeting at Jerome Park promises to be a season of unusual enjoyment, if this glorious weather holds. We do not see why our Derby should not be run in the autumn, why we should not make October the chief month in the racing calendar. This seems to be the purpose of our turfmen. We feel sure that if the horses could have their say they would prefer autumn for their contest to an enervating day in spring. The spring days have a beauty which is not to be contemned, and we can understand why in England and France they should be chosen for racing. England and France do not have the American October. That blessing, like the Beecher trial and the Star-Spangled Banner, Providence has denied them.

We should be a law to ourselves in this, and make our racing meetings to suit our season. October is our coronal month. Then nature rises to her full majesty. Then is the time when we can completely enjoy the ride to Jerome Park, one of the finest drives in the world, before which those to Longchamps and the Epsom Downs must surrender their world-wide fame. And if we only had a Comptroller who did not feel that "municipal reform" was municipal strangulation, how much more attractive the approaches to the Park might be. But even Green cannot last forever, and after Green we shall have the Westchester end of our city made worthy of the metropolis.

Green is always a tempting subject as we pass along, but our concern is with the races. The stables are full, and some of the horses are so remarkable that, if all is truth that we hear, any one of them would make a better comptroller than the present incumbent. Mr. Donahue's huddlers, we know, have more sense, more conscientious devotion to duty, and more skill in their performance than two-thirds of the men who will be nominated to office by O'Kelly or Van Shafer. We would match Deadhead, for instance, any day against Judge Quinn, either for hurdle-leaping or for a down-town canvass. And much as we respect the O'Morrissey, especially since he took to hearing Moody and Sankey, and has sold his gambling shop, we believe that, in a fair race for the Senatorship, Ascension or Calvin or Galway would give him weight and lead him to the winning post. The value of these horses is that, like O'Morrissey, when they go in they mean to win and not to throw their backers. Already more than one hundred and twenty horses have arrived. They are in fine condition. There was a rumor a few days since that, like the democratic politicians in Ohio or the Loring men in the Massachusetts Convention, they had the epizootic. Some of them coughed as violently as Pig Iron Kelley. But they are all well now. The horses, not the politicians, will make a run on Saturday and the succeeding days that will teach a lesson in running even to the inflationists. L. P. Lorillard, J. B. Pryor, John M. Davis, E. Snedico, Jeter Waldron, J. Pincus, Price McGrath and D. McDaniel have all good stables, filled with horses that will stand investigation and in their behavior under trial respect public opinion. This is a good deal more than we can say of Grant and the present administration.

Shirking Responsibility.

There is a rumor that the presentment made by the Grand Jury yesterday in regard to the increase of crime in the city and its causes grew out of evidence placed before the jury with a view to secure the indictment of certain heads of departments for misdemeanor. If the report be true the attempt does not reflect credit on those who most clearly have been its promoters. The law provides in what manner unfaithful or incapable municipal officers shall be removed, and the failure of the proper authorities to exercise the power when removals are demanded in the public interests is of itself a breach of duty amounting to malfeasance. There should be no attempt to shirk the responsibility or to shift it on to the shoulders of a grand jury. A stupid attempt was made some time ago to procure Comptroller Green's indictment. Of course it failed. No person pretends to believe that Mr. Green ever did a criminal act while in office. At the same time he is incapable, obstructive and arrogant, and the city would be benefited if its financial management were transferred from his hands to those of a competent financier. He should have been removed long since on these grounds, just as a business man would discharge a cashier or book-keeper who had proved himself unfit for his position.

The same may be said of the Police Commissioners who hold over from the former administration. The appointments made by the late Mayor Havemeyer were at once ridiculous and disgraceful to the city. Experience has proved that they were dangerous also, for under their present management the force has become so demoralized and inefficient as to excite general alarm. But it is not necessary to go to the jury room for relief. The Mayor has the power of removal, and in failing to exercise that power firmly and promptly when it becomes his clear duty to do so he makes himself personally responsible for any evils that may result from his timidity or neglect.

JUST SO.—The Orange Lodge at Toronto has passed resolutions protesting against Catholic processions on Sundays, accompanied by bands of music and the sprinkling of holy water, as "calculated to inflame the public mind and lead to strife and disorder." Just so. We are better without such processions, whether on Sundays, Twelfth of July or St. Patrick's days on this side of the Atlantic. But, then, when they do take place, why does not the "public mind" that is "inflamed" by them stay at home and keep out of their way?

THERE APPEARS TO BE SOME PROSPECT at last of an arrangement between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Jersey City authorities by which the railroad tracks will be raised, so as to afford protection to the lives of those who use the streets of the city. The company submitted their plans for an elevated track, but the city makes objection to the closing of Greene and Washington streets, contemplated in the proposition. It was agreed, however, that the city shall appoint an engineer to confer with the railroad

engineer and agree upon the details, and it is believed that the conference will lead to a satisfactory result.

The Failure of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

The old, old story is told again in accounting for the failure of the Third Avenue Savings Bank. The funds of the bank were unwisely locked up in securities which were of very doubtful value before the panic and have since become little better than waste paper. The bank has been in difficulties before and has been subjected to "runs." In 1872, to save itself temporarily, the bank disposed of most of its good securities, retaining only those that were questionable, and leaving itself in a crippled condition. It has managed to live since then, although not harmonious in its councils, and at last it goes to Albany, makes an application to the Attorney General for the appointment of a receiver and closes its doors. This is the story. Of course it was natural that the concern should break down at last, and it is consoling to know that its dissolution is so completely in order—that the rottenness of the institution can be so clearly traced back to "before the panic"—that we need be under no apprehension of any extended ill consequences as a result of the failure. The only sufferers will be the poor creatures who have entrusted their hard-earned savings to the rotten bank, and all of these united can have no effect on the great moneyed interests or create even a passing ruffle on the surface of the "street."

But, then, certain questions will suggest themselves to the curious mind. If this concern knew itself to be virtually bankrupt two or three years ago by what right did it continue to induce the public to believe in its soundness, and where was the honesty of accepting deposits from poor people who cannot afford to lose their few dollars so well as the directors of the bank can afford to lose their thousands? What security can there be for the unfortunate depositor if our savings bank laws permit a bankrupt institution, loaded with worthless securities, to continue its business for three years and extend the circle of its victims? Are the laws, indeed, to blame, or is the evil due to the neglect or incapacity of those whose duty it is to enforce them? There must certainly be fault somewhere, and the responsibility should be fixed where it belongs. Better that all the savings banks should be wiped out of existence than that depositors should be left at the mercy of institutions which can use the money of the industrious poor for two or three years only to postpone the day of bankruptcy. One thing is certain—the management of this bank has not been such as to claim public confidence, and it seems outrageous to make one of its old managers or officers the receiver.

Charles Francis Adams.

There was no disinclination in the Massachusetts Convention to have done with Grantism, and even to give formal notice of its disaffection with the administration on several points of public policy. But though they were ready for any rebuke of Grant they evidently had no quarrel with Vice President Wilson. Indeed, it was that gentleman's "tea party," and the whole enterprise was in his hands. Now Mr. Wilson is clearly of opinion that there are plenty of ways of expressing disapproval of the administration without going to the wild extremity of nominating for office the best men in any community. That is not precisely his notion of reform in the republican party. He wants to kill Grant politically, of course; but he wants to kill him with men who are at least no larger intellectually than Wilson. If Mr. Adams had been nominated by the Convention he might have been elected Governor of Massachusetts; and an original republican of his character elected Governor of Massachusetts, in the present conditions, might have appeared to the next National Republican Convention a figure of Presidential proportions. It would not square with Mr. Wilson's views of the future to have this happen.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD requests us to deny the statement of the New York inflationists that he is "raising money for the democratic canvass in Ohio." He has neither raised nor given a dollar "to assist the election of Allen." It is a strange condition of affairs to see a democratic leader in New York denying with emphasis, and as though it were a serious imputation upon him, that he had "given one dollar" to assist a brother democratic leader in Ohio. If Mr. Wood does not think the election of Allen worth a dollar of democratic money what does he think of the election of Hayes? And if our New York democrats all feel this way now how will the Ohio and Indiana and other democrats at the West feel when the New York delegates appear at the door of the coming Democratic National Convention? Would it not be amusing to see these bolting democrats shut out by Western votes, and Uncle Dick, at the head of a paper collar rag money delegation, admitted?

THE NEXT MOVEMENT of the horse car companies, led by the Third Avenue line, to defeat a rapid transit road will, it is said, come in the shape of proceedings in the United States Supreme Court. A non-resident owner on Third Avenue is to apply for an injunction to restrain any company from building such a road. The next Legislature should apply some disciplinary legislation to these grasping corporations.

THE PERIODICAL RAID ON SIGNS hung in violation of law is said to have commenced. The laws, however, appear to be more loose and obstructive than the signs, and the end of such demonstrations is generally the continuance of the nuisance.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CRIME continued to investigate the management of the Penitentiary yesterday. The fact that young boys when committed to the Island are sent among hardened criminals should attract attention. The evil, which has too long prevailed, cannot be too speedily remedied.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN yesterday adopted resolutions condemning the unjust action of the Board of State Assessors in relation to New York's share of the State tax.

Telegraph Rates.

On Monday next the Anglo-American Telegraph Company will increase its charges to one dollar per word. At present the rate is twenty-five cents. This is a difference that must necessarily be of very considerable consequence to all that portion of the public which uses the cable freely. To have to pay four thousand dollars where you formerly paid one thousand is of consequence to everybody, and the burden is none the more agreeable because it is imposed by the mere stroke of a pen in London. But what is the cause? Will it cost any more to cable words next week than it costs now? Will labor be any dearer? Has anybody made a terrible corner in the raw materials of electricity? No. It is the one word "monopoly" that explains it all. Some days ago the Direct cable was in operation and the rate went down to twenty-five cents. Now the Direct cable is crippled and the rate goes up to one dollar. This rich company put its rates down to crush a competing line, and now it puts the rate up again to make the public pay for the operation. One dollar a word is an enormous and exorbitant charge for the service. Twenty-five cents is an ample rate, and this offensive exhibition of the power to levy this extravagant toll on commercial, financial and other interests is the strongest evidence of the need for more cables.

The Grand Jury's Warning.

The presentment made yesterday by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions is not a pleasant document to contemplate. That body, which possesses extraordinary facilities for eliciting facts concealed from the general public, deems it its duty to declare that the citizens of New York, in consequence of the inefficiency of the police force as at present constituted, are not secure in the possession of either life or property; that cool and deliberate murderers escape without detection or punishment; that the Excise laws are not properly enforced; that there is no combined and harmonious action between the Excise and Police Commissioners; that violators of the law, when arrested by the police, are discharged or held to bail so insufficient as to insure their escape, even though the evidence of their crimes is full and ample. These facts were all previously known to our citizens, but brought thus formally and solemnly before the public eye in the shape of a presentment by a Grand Jury they become more impressive. The picture drawn by the Grand Jury may induce the people of New York, on the eve of an election, to reflect on the sort of city government they have secured as the result of their last verdict at the polls.

LAYING OUT A BIG PIECE OF WORK.—The Washington Chronicle proposes "a restoration of prosperity" by the help of the government, and mentions the following plan:—

The first step in advance to attain this desirable condition of affairs should be taken by the government, under the direction and with the assistance of Congress. By opening new resources for industrial pursuits, in aiding the completion of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railways, the water highways, recommended by Senator Wilson's committee, a through line of water communication from the Mississippi and Missouri to the Pacific Ocean, through railroad connection with the Mexican Republic, and from there through Central and South America, until an unbroken line is accomplished from the United States to Chili, which, if we had to-day, there need not be any scarcity of employment, but on the contrary as great a demand for more industrious hands. Such is the road to national prosperity—easily attained by a unity of effort of mutual confidence between the people and their government—between the administration and Congress.

"All this can be effected without inflation or adding much to the public debt," adds the Chronicle. Query: How much?

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.—It is gratifying to know that the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank have declared a dividend of thirty per cent to depositors. The claims must be audited by November 1 to entitle the creditor to his dividend. The Commissioners hold out hopes of further payments, and advise depositors not to dispose of their claims at a sacrifice.

A SAFE, two tons in weight, fell to the sidewalk while being elevated to the first story of No. 177 Broadway. Fortunately, no person was killed. A heavy penalty ought to follow such an accident, even though unaccompanied by fatal results.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Bishop Thomas A. Altamora, of North Carolina, is sojourning at the Grand Hotel.
Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, is registered at the Gilsey House.
The first edition of the "Lacy Diamonds" was exhausted on the day of its issue.
Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is quartered at the Westminster Hotel.
Professor T. E. Lounsbury, of Yale College, arrived last evening at the Sturtevant House.
Senator A. T. Caperton, of West Virginia, has taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Brevet Major General George A. Custer, United States Army, has arrived at the Hotel Brunswick.
General Lester B. Faulkner, of Danville, N. Y., is residing temporarily at the Hoffman House.
Rear Admiral Fabus Stany, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.
Lieutenant George W. Tyler, of the British iron-clad Bellerophon, is stopping at the Brevoort House.
Judge Harvey Jewell, of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, is among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
M. Drouyn de Lhuys and M. Magne were both invited to the imperial council at Arenberg, but declined.
The German papers state that the Czar has granted the sum of 25,000 roubles for the foundation of the proposed Siberian University.
Mrs. Helen Hunt has been in town for some days. She is, her many admirers will be glad to hear, much better in health than she has been for some time past.
Yeh Shu Tung, a member of the Commission having charge of the education of Chinese youth in this country, arrived at the Astor House last evening from Hartford.
A. J. Seviagnienko, a Russian civil engineer, is in Toronto. He is inspecting the canals and railways of the United States and Canada for the Russian government.
Mr. George P. Lathrop, whose fugitive poems are well known to the magazine readers, will publish a volume this fall, through James R. Osgood & Co., entitled "Rose and Rosebud."
Patti has received the gift of a trowel in precious metal, with which she laid the corner stone of a London hospital. It was paid for by the pennies of the patients, most of whom are deaf.
Invention of a Paris policeman. He has got thoroughly tired of the worry over children found in the streets, and proposes that all children too young to talk shall have the address of their parents sewed on their clothes.