

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Volume XXXVII, No. 340

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—FIRST WIFE OF WINDSOR. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street—OUR AMERICAN COIN. THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway—AFRICA; OR, LATHINGTON AND STANLEY. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue—AS YOU LIKE IT. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Beekman streets—KATHLEEN. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LORRY OF LARS—THE LITTLE DAISY. WOOD'S MUSKUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ON HIND. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUND THE CLOCK. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—INSPECTOR BRANSH. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LORNO. STADT THEATRE, 46 and 47 Bowery.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SON OF THE NIGHT. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth st.—SOIREE OF CHARLES MORGAN. REYNOLDS OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner Fifth av.—NABO MISTRETT, ERECTIVITY, &c. WHITE'S ATRIUM, No. 56 Broadway.—SPLENDID VARIETY OF NOVELTIES. FANTHERBY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.—FANTASY ENTERTAINMENT. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 23d st. and Broadway.—ETHELIAH MINSTRELS, &c. FARMER'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—CHECK AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- MR. BOUTWELL'S CURRENCY AND SPECIE PAYMENT THEORIES.—CHIEF EDITORIAL THEME—SIXTH PAGE. BURIAL OF THE DEPARTED SAGE! SOLEMN OBITUARIES OF MR. GREELY: IMPRESSIVE EULOGIES; HIS ILLUSTRIOUS LIFE AND HIS SAD FINALE: FLORAL TRIBUTES—THIRD AND FOURTH PAGES. VIEWS OF M. LEON GAMBETTA ON THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND ITS FUTURE: PRAISING BISMARCK AND CONDEMNING THIERS: HIS OPINION OF CHARLES SUMNER—TENTH PAGE. FRANCE! COMPLEXION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY: POWERFUL APPEAL OF M. GAMBETTA FOR ASSEMBLY DISSOLUTION—SEVENTH PAGE. A NEW SPANISH LOAN OF 250,000,000 PESETAS! £10,000,000 TO BE PLACED ON THE ENGLISH MARKET: A CARLIST TURMOIL IN MALAGA—SEVENTH PAGE. ENGLAND! STEAMSHIP DISASTER AND LOSS OF TWENTY-ONE LIVES: THE STRIKE OF THE LONDON GAZETTES: INCREASED EMIGRATION—SEVENTH PAGE. ANOTHER SEVERE STORM IN ITALY—THE CANARD ABOUT THE DALMATIAN—CUBAN NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE. INCENDIARISM IN THE "CITY OF CHURCHES": BURNING OF THE BUSHWICK CAR STABLES: LOSS OVER \$25,000: A BREWERY AND A CANAL BOAT BURNED—FIFTH PAGE. MR. WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION BY THE UNION LEAGUE! DISTINGUISHED GUESTS: PRESIDENT GRANT NOT PRESENT—THIRD PAGE. STATE AND PROBABILITIES OF THE WEATHER—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—SEVENTH PAGE. CASTING THE VOTES IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE: SOLID FOR GRANT AND WILSON SO FAR: NEW YORK'S RECORD: HENDRICKS AND BROWN FOR THE DEMOCRACY—FIFTH PAGE. THE FEDERAL CAPITAL! THE DEBATE ON THE NAVY: ABOLISHING INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICES: SCANT ORDNANCE SUPPLIES—SEVENTH PAGE. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS: INCREASING THE NAVY: THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH—A SCHOONER YACHT FOR THE OYSTER TRADE—FIFTH PAGE. JUDGE CURTIS' IMPEACHMENT! MONIES RECEIVED AND DISTRIBUTED BY "THE FIRM": TESTIMONY OF PARTNERS AND OF A STENOGRAPHER—THIRD PAGE. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS: THE WALLKILL BANK CASE: THE RESPIRE OF HENRY ROGERS: NON-PAYMENT NOT BANKRUPTCY—NINTH PAGE. JERSEY'S GREAT RAILROAD INJUNCTION CASE! THE DEFENDANTS' GENERAL DENIAL: LITERARY CHIT-CHAT—FIFTH PAGE. THE WALL STREET EXCHANGES: HONORING MR. GREELY'S MEMORY: BUSINESS AND QUOTATIONS—EIGHTH PAGE. FLORIDA SWAMP ANGELS SHOOT THREE IN-OFFENSIVE MEN—FEARS FOR A SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION—NINTH PAGE. WARRANTS DRAWN ON THE CITY TREASURY AND THE DEBT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY—THE REAL ESTATE MARKET—SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS—EIGHTH PAGE. PAYING PENSIONS—THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION—AN ENGLISH PRIZE FIGHT—TRACING OUT A CHINESE MYSTERY—FOURTH PAGE.

THE POLITICAL TURMOIL AT THE SOUTH.—The Senatorial scramble in North Carolina has been brought to a sudden termination in an unexpected manner. The struggle in the conservative ranks between Merrimon and Vance threatened to prevent a choice, but the republicans have cut the Gordian knot by voting for Merrimon, who has thereby secured the coveted prize. The friends of Governor Vance are, like the heathen, raging. In Alabama Governor Lewis, the republican Executive of the State, has recognized the republican body claiming to be the State Legislature, and Senator Spencer will claim a re-election to the United States Senate, but will have no just claim to the seat. In Louisiana the fight between Governor Warmoth and the republican courts continues, and trouble seems impending in New Orleans. It is very evident from these facts that the South is still far from "peace," and that some new departure must be made in the policy of reconstruction before the present evils can be removed.

Mr. Boutwell's Currency and Specie Payment Theories.

The Secretary of the Treasury is not a very apt scholar, and sticks generally to his crude theories with great tenacity; but there are some things he is forced to learn. Experience and the logic of facts break down even his impracticable and dogmatic notions. Hence it is that we see in his annual report just submitted to Congress views entirely different from those he held previously on the subject of the currency and specie payments. Mr. Boutwell was one of the on-to-specie-payment believers, and held that the proper way to reach a specie basis was to contract the currency. His opinion is changed now. In fact, his practice lately has been the reverse of that. He has been expanding the currency, and wants to have the power to expand it at pleasure. We are inclined to believe he has been reading the HERALD the last five or six years, at least in his bedroom or private office, if not elsewhere, for on the subject of reaching specie payments and leaving the volume of currency undisturbed he has in his report expressed precisely the views we have published all along. He has come to the conclusion that to contract the currency would be disastrous, and that if the present amount of circulation remains as it is in the country, through increase of population, wealth and business, will grow up to specie payments. He says, emphatically, that he believes "the country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction." Farther on he adds:—"The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value substantially as coin." Yet Mr. Boutwell assumed the doubtful responsibility lately of adding to the circulation. As a resolution calling upon the Secretary for information as to what law authorized him to make an increased issue of legal tender notes last October, offered by Mr. Randall, was adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, he will have an opportunity to explain this incongruity between his theory and practice. Then in his report he says:—"This being the settled purpose of the country—that is, that there should be no increase of circulation—there will be an opportunity for the influence of natural causes, tending, upon the whole, to a better financial condition." That is, as he goes on to show, tending to a specie basis. We congratulate Mr. Boutwell on the progress of his financial education, while at the same time we must condemn him for not acting up to the views expressed and for his attempt to regulate the money market by increasing the paper circulation.

Still the Secretary wants to have the power of increasing the currency or of contracting it at will, and makes an argument in favor of such elasticity, as he calls it. He saw, probably, the necessity of such an argument for the purpose of justifying his action in re-issuing legal tenders and in meddling with the money market continually. Evidently he has not very clear views on this subject. There is, indeed, a confusion and conflict of ideas on it in his report. We may, however, get at the drift of the policy he would establish. While insisting upon a fixed amount of currency as the only safeguard to business and values and as necessary to grow up to specie payments, he has the idea of elasticity all the time in his mind. In other words, he would have the national bank currency fixed by law, but wants the Treasury Department to be invested with the power to increase or decrease the legal tenders, as the Secretary may deem expedient, at certain seasons of the year, with a view to aid business in the removal of the crops or in other ways. "Upon these views," he says, "I form the conclusion that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power be held by the Secretary to change the volume of paper (legal tenders) in circulation." True, he says, this power should be within limits established by law; but he does not tell us to what extent of elasticity the currency is to be limited in his hands. We do not think the business men and people of this country generally would be willing to give Mr. Boutwell or any other Secretary such extraordinary power.

Mr. Boutwell assumes that the government will never abandon the use of national bank notes and undertake to issue United States notes in their place. He considers they are both necessary parts of our financial system. In another part of the report he admits, however, that both were exceptional measures growing out of the war, and that they must be "subject to such changes as the changing condition and opinions of the country and people may demand; that they will remain a part of our public policy until the financial consequences of the war disappear." According to this, then, Mr. Boutwell is not so sure that our present currency system ought not to disappear with the financial consequences of the war, notwithstanding what he has said elsewhere about the system being excellent and established. In truth, the Secretary has no clear ideas, as we said before, on the subject, and only wants to drift along with the power to regulate the currency and money market as he may wish. But at the bottom of all his crude reasoning it is apparent that he, like the Comptroller of the Currency, is a warm advocate of the national banks, though it is evident he sees no way of reaching specie payments through these institutions. He is convinced of the necessity of keeping the legal tenders in circulation for that purpose, and of making them the representative of coin values. Here is what he says on this subject:—"The argument in favor of a paper currency composed in part of United States notes and in part of national bank notes is strengthened by the aid which may be thus furnished in resuming and maintaining specie payments." The plan is, then, as far as the Secretary understands it or has ventured to mention it, for the government, when it shall be able, to pay the demand legal tenders in coin, and for the national banks, when prepared, to redeem their notes either with legal tenders or coin, as they may choose. This is the mixed system proposed, as we may call it. Admitting that the government may be prepared some day to redeem its own notes, when will the national banks be prepared to pay specie or legal tenders? The banks are very powerful, and are not likely to willingly submit to anything that would reduce their profits. To have in their vaults an amount of coin or legal tenders sufficient

to redeem their notes would compel them to hold a far greater sum of dead or unprofitable capital than they are now required to hold. The national banks look only to their own interests, and they find these in an irredeemable currency, with the smallest amount of locked-up capital to represent that currency.

It is difficult to see how this seesaw upon a mixed paper currency is to maintain specie payments, if even we can reach a specie basis with them. The scheme is all theory. We know of nothing like it in practice. It might succeed, but we have our fears. It is at most merely an experimental system on an important and vital matter. Mr. Boutwell seems to have got his idea of an elastic currency and control of the Treasury Department over it from the operation of the Bank of England on the gold and discount market when it raised the rate of discount. The action of the Bank of England, however, is another thing. It does not regulate or affect the volume of currency, except so far as making gold or money dear for a time, which checks the outflow of specie and speculation. This is elasticity in another sense, and has nothing to do with the volume of circulation generally. The Secretary has a scintillation of light as to the real and great difficulty in making and maintaining specie payments, though he dwells little on that. The drain of the precious metals to pay for the balance of trade against us and the interest on our indebtedness abroad is that difficulty. To recur again to the idea of an elastic currency, we might ask if it would not be better to make legal tenders convertible and reconvertible into United States bonds at any time and to a given amount, the bonds to bear a rate of interest that could easily be calculated and the interest paid to the time of conversion. If currency were too abundant, and, as a consequence, interest low, people would take up bonds for the higher interest on them, and if on the next day or next week currency should be scarce, or money tight, to use a Wall street expression, people would convert their bonds into legal tenders. The market would regulate itself, and would leave the Secretary of the Treasury to attend to his legitimate business without interfering with the trade and values of the country. If we are to have paper money this certainly would be a better way of regulating it than Mr. Boutwell's plan of elasticity and balancing between two kinds of currency. Our financial system under the present management is in a crude and abnormal condition, and the sooner we find some way to get out of it the better. The great want of the time is an able finance minister and statesman at the head of the Treasury Department.

Our Correspondence from France.

We print to-day an interview of a HERALD correspondent in the French capital with M. Leon Gambetta. The long and most interesting conversation occurred just before the reopening of the sittings of the National Assembly, and its sentences are of great value to the full understanding of the spirited struggle which has since taken place in the legislative theatre at Versailles. The ex-Dictator, a leader of the radical Left, is presented in his own words as the firm supporter of the conservatism of President Thiers, and we cease to wonder at seeing him and M. Louis Blanc applaud the sentences of the message as they were uttered from the tribune in the masterly oratory of the chief executive. M. Thiers and the radicals alike have reasons to prefer peace under the present condition of things to any monarchical experiment or to the anarchy which threatens any attempted change. The careful advocates of republicanism, among whom M. Gambetta is a recognized chief, are confident that a new election will give them absolute control of the destinies of the nation; but meanwhile they see M. Thiers clearing off the German indemnity and fostering the national resources. They are content that for some months this should continue, so that they may succeed to power under happier auspices than those in which M. Thiers took the reins. They recognize the ability of the great Executive and are willing to give France the benefit, though they do not assent to all his views. So, when he pronounced the grand declaration that "the Republic is the only government now practicable for France," it was natural that he should have won the approval of those men in the Assembly who love the Republic better than they do the President. We are now informed that the storm in the Chamber has cleared up, with a prospect of the continued power of President and Cabinet. Meanwhile republican France is gaining in strength and confidence, and in good time will teach Europe the lesson of self-government.

CUBA'S DANGER FROM SPANISH IMPORTATIONS.—The Spanish government is making very remarkable and dangerous additions to the population and live stock property of Cuba by importations from Europe. A steamship from Spain has just landed on the island several hundred sailors, who have been convicted and sentenced to banishment by court martial for participation in the late revolt at Ferrol. One thousand coolies have also been landed, the Asiatics having been already purchased in the East, by regular trade commission, for the planters. Then, again, the General commanding for King Amadeus at Santi Espiritu has received a consignment of ten bloodhounds. These ferocious animals are to be used for the capture of fugitive negroes who still remain sheltered in the mountains. This intelligence goes to assure the American people that Spain is determined to build up an exceedingly dangerous transmarine depot at our very doors, and that the Gem of the Antilles is to be dimmed of its sparkle by the results of the operations of the lash of the overseer and the army "cut" and the fangs of infuriated hounds.

THE SPANISH TREASURY LOAN AUTHORIZED BY THE CROWN.—The project of the new Spanish loan, which has been legislated successfully in the Cortes by Señor Gomez, Minister of Finance, has been finally authorized by the issue of a royal decree of approval in Madrid. An announcement was made in London, simultaneously, yesterday that the subscription books for the loan to the amount of ten millions of pounds, fifty millions of dollars, will be opened in the British metropolis on the 12th instant. The progress of this latest Spanish national monetary undertaking will be watched with considerable interest in Europe and America.

The Funeral of Horace Greeley.

Yesterday the mortal remains of Horace Greeley were consigned to their last resting place. The obsequies were worthy of the man, and it would be unjust to refuse to admit that New York honored itself by the respect which it showed to the memory of the great journalist. It is but seldom that such a spectacle as our streets presented yesterday is witnessed in any city or among any people. Not since the funeral of the lamented Lincoln has such an impressive scene been witnessed, and not even then were sympathy and sorrow so visible on the faces of the crowds of human beings who lined the sidewalks. In the church and among those who followed the remains to the grave were noticeable many of the city's most distinguished children. It was not, however, New York alone which did honor yesterday to the dead departed. Our sister cities, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the neighboring townships were well represented. Representatives from Baltimore and Philadelphia and other of the large cities of the Union were not wanting, and the presence of President Grant, the Vice President and the Vice President elect, gave proof that the nation was mourning over the loss of one of its greatest citizens. There was nothing in the demonstration fitted to remind one of the more pompous funerals of the Old World, when some prince or warrior or illustrious statesman is borne to his final home. It was not such a funeral as London gave some years ago to the Duke of Wellington. It was quiet and modest as contrasted with that which we gave to our own Lincoln. There was no ostentatious turn-out on the part of the societies; there was no grand military display, and from the church to the grave "not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note." In silence the procession moved; with silence the crowds looked on, and in silence, as was most becoming, the great journalist was laid in his grave. The silence, however, did not indicate the absence of sympathy, but the reverse, for sorrowful looks and wet eyes, in numerous instances, testified to the existence of feelings which noisy demonstrations could not express. It was abundantly manifest yesterday in the church, on the streets and at the grave that many felt that not only was a good and a true man taken away from the midst of them, but that they individually had lost a friend. "Goodness," said Dr. Chapin yesterday, when speaking over the remains of the dead, "goodness is better than greatness. It brings us nearer to God." Few will refuse to admit that, whatever the faults of Horace Greeley, he had in him many of the elements of a truly good man. He was a man of the people, and the people's cause he never abandoned. His sympathies were with the oppressed in all lands, and with pen and purse he was ever ready to help them. The grave has now closed over his mortal remains; his spirit is with its God. Let his weaknesses and shortcomings, if he had such, be forgotten, and let his great outstanding merits as a man and as a journalist be remembered and held up as an example.

The President and the Mormons.

The most friendly relations have been established between John Bull and Brother Jonathan; but it appears that there is anything but a happy accord existing between General Grant and the Mormons. He says, in his Message of Monday last, that "it has seemed to be the purpose of the Territorial Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it," and he therefore recommends "a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at the last session, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy." Evasion of responsibility by the Mormons to the government, and even hostility to it, are serious charges. In reply the Salt Lake City Herald (Mormon organ) says that "the President has been misinformed and misled," and that "in no part of the United States is the constitution held in more reverence and the laws esteemed more sacred than in Utah." But an anti-Mormon or Gentile Salt Lake paper, the Journal, refutes these protestations in strong terms, or, in other words, it sustains the charges of the Message, that the Latter Day Saints are disloyal; that they do seek, in their Territorial government, to evade their responsibility to the national government and are arrayed in hostility to it. The President, upon his official responsibility, makes his charges. He is satisfied that they are true. He invites the attention of the two houses to the subject, from which it is apparent that he does not fear an investigation into the facts. But the Mormons declare that he has been misinformed and misled, and they, at all events, are entitled to a hearing. Every traveller who has visited Salt Lake City will testify that from his observations it is one of the most orderly places of twenty-five thousand inhabitants within the limits of the United States; that upon the surface, at least, there are no signs of discord between Mormons and Gentiles, and that, in consideration of what those industrious Mormons have done for the country at large in the settlement and development of the resources of Utah, justice should be tempered with mercy in the dealings of the general government with them, even in the matter of that "twin relic of barbarism," polygamy.

The President proposes a new Territorial law for Utah, similar to the bill introduced at the last session, or something of that description, which will secure equal rights to all citizens and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy. Very good. But from our information of the existing condition of things in Utah very little legislation will now be required to secure these desirable objects. The Pacific Railroad is doing the work—slowly, it may appear, but surely and effectively. The rising generation of Mormons are already half Gentile. Treat their community with a generous regard for their rights, and the wrongs of Mormonism will quietly disappear. These people acquired their pre-emption rights in Utah from Mexico. In annexing that Territory we made them citizens, and are bound, concerning their rights, to respect them and our compact with Mexico. We cannot drive these people out. Their property, which cannot be moved, has become too valuable for that. Push them to the wall, and they must fight. Deal with them

in a liberal spirit of justice, and within a few years Mormon polygamy will be gone. Having no doubt that Congress will act upon the President's recommendation, we throw out these hints with the hope that the two houses, after twenty-five years of toleration to the Mormons, will not, in a sudden fit of righteous indignation, permit their zeal in suppressing Mormon polygamy to outrun their discretion.

The Signal Service Triumph in the Late Canadian Cyclone.

The great success and value of our Storm Bureau has just been most signally displayed in Canadian waters. On Friday last, although furnished with no stations of observation in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, the Signal Office, foreseeing conditions favorable to a violent gale in these districts, telegraphed as much to the various ports threatened. As our special telegraphic correspondence from St. John, N. B., has already shown, the warning was in good time and more abundantly sustained than the storm warmer could have possibly desired for his own correctness of deduction. In the benefit of the American weather telegrams, as now extended to Canada, American vessels in the Canadian waters share equally with those of other nations, while the extension of the system to our neighbors stimulates the co-operative scientific research and general good will of both sections. The Canadian territory lies very near the oceanic region in which occurs the commingling of the great Gulf Stream with the Labrador or polar ice current and also the analogous meeting of the equatorial and polar air currents, and hence it is near a well marked storm laboratory.

It is of the utmost importance to maritime and shipping interests that the harbors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland should be supplied with a signal system of their own government, fully organized, and thus more capable of co-operating with the Washington Signal Office and also of improving the telegraphic weather intelligence obtainable from our network of stations. The steamship City of Boston left Halifax in 1870 without knowing that just one day behind her there was moving eastward just such a hurricane as that of Saturday last, promulgated on the previous day by the Signal Office.

It is highly probable that with such forewarning as is furnished by our co-operative American storm signal system—one of the greatest boons of modern civilization—such overwhelming marine disasters might be greatly lessened. We are glad to see our national meteorologist and scientist shaking hands across the border with their Canadian fellow laborers.

The Striking Stokers in London.

England is paying the penalty of a badly adjusted system of work and wages in a succession of strikes, which are disturbing nearly all the industries of that great island workshop. These "turnouts" have occurred not only in the ordinary departments of labor. Policemen, civil service clerks, Post Office assistants and other public servants have tried by organized action to force an increase of pay, and now the stokers in the several gas works have taken their turn at this argument of standing still. Without their labor the great city could have no supply of gas, so its millions of inhabitants have been forced to do without artificial light, except such as they could make with lamps and candles. Five hundred of these men have been summoned before a police court to answer for this deed of darkness, while two thousand of them have gathered in Trafalgar square to talk over the cruelties of capital and encourage each other in the refusal to resume work till their demands should be complied with. As unemployed labor throngs the streets of London it is probable that the companies will be able to fill the places of the strikers and light the city; and, though the community may believe that the laborers have suffered injustice, there will be little disposition to uphold them in bringing inconvenience and annoyance upon everybody even to obtain justice for themselves. In the end it is likely that, so long as the labor market is overstocked, great corporations will, in the main, be able to make their own prices for it, and those who are not willing to accept them will be allowed to "go West," and find homes where the great majority are able to be their own employers.

The Bushwick Avenue Stable Fire—Those Poor Horses.

There is suggestion of terrible suffering in the account of the destruction of the Bushwick avenue car stables. "There were more than a hundred horses in the stables, and so rapidly did the flames spread that only twenty-five of them were rescued." Thus, seventy-five helpless horses were roasted to death. They had no power to tell their tortures, or even to ask the men whom they had so faithfully served to avoid in future placing horse life in such danger. It is hard enough to be slaves to humanity without being subjected to such torment. But the risk of fire is not the only hazard to which a great portion of the horses employed in our cities are exposed. They are kept by hundreds together in close, damp, underground cellars, where man can hardly breathe. It seems not to be considered by some of our large owners that horses require far more oxygen than man, and that to deprive them of it by stabling them in crowded confined places, is to invite disease and shorten their lives. There are thousands of valuable animals in this city thus abused, and it is no wonder that they fall easy victims to contagion, or if in case of a fire they are consumed by scores. They deserve better treatment in this respect, and the owners would serve their own interests by making better provision for their dumb servants.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS will reach a very serious point for issue to-day. The monarchists are, as it appears from our Paris despatch, hopeful of obtaining a majority in the Parliamentary Committee of Thirty, which will be commissioned with constitutional draft and prescription power. The republicans are equally sanguine. The members of the party of the Right will not listen to the plan of an electoral appeal to the people, while Gambetta, on the contrary, advocates the dissolution of the National Assembly and the holding of a general election with great warmth and earnestness. A multitude of counsellors may ensure the safety of the State.

The Electoral College.

Yesterday the electors chosen by the several States met in the State Capitols all formally cast the vote of the people re-electing President Grant. In some of those States which were carried by the opposition Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, received the complimentary vote. In others Grant Brown was named as the choice of the State, and as the body of the deceased editor of the Tribune was being borne to the tomb, honored as our city has rarely honored a citizen's obsequies, a few electoral votes were being vainly cast for him. To make the occurrence the more striking, while the electoral votes were being cast which announced his triumphal endorsement by the sovereign people of the Union, President Grant was paying the last and tribute of respect to the remains of his late competitor for the popular suffrages. Our own State having pointedly recognized the political equality of the African race with other citizens, by the choice of Mr. Frederick Douglass as one of its electors, the College gave the sentiment further endorsement by naming him as the messenger to "carry the news to Hiram," and the thirty-five votes of the Empire State will, therefore, be delivered in Washington by the colored elector who was once a chattel slave in the Old Dominion.

A HEAVY LOSS.—It is stated that General Frederick Starling, the Treasury agent for the investigation of consular accounts, who has recently been in Egypt, was one of the heaviest depositors with Bowles Brothers, and hence will be a principal loser by the failure of that house. As the position held by General Starling is one of small emolument it is probable that the sums deposited with Bowles Brothers may be government funds. If this should prove to be the fact it will be well hereafter to require government officers abroad who may have the handling of the public money to deposit with the regular government agent.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Spurgeon is in Rome. Senators Trumbull and Featon have returned to Washington. Congressman W. G. Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House. Jones, the Senator-elect from Nevada, is worth \$1,000,000. Two Japanese priests are in Berlin studying Christian theology. Postmaster M. D. Sperry, of New Haven, is at the Hoffman House. Ex-Congressman James S. Pike, of Maine, is at the Westminster Hotel. W. H. W. Campbell, editor of the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, is at the Astor House. Mr. George Bancroft, our Minister to Berlin, was at Constantinople on the 6th ult. The Princess Imperial of Germany is residing at the Grand Hotel des Salines, at Bex. Ex-Congressman J. M. Williams, of Ithaca, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. General R. B. Marcy, of the United States Army, is in quarters at the New York Hotel. Colonel C. E. Morse, of the United States Army, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, yesterday came on to attend the funeral of Mr. Greeley. Count Arnim, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, arrived yesterday at the Brevoort House. Professor Dixt Crosby, who is at the head of the medical faculty of Dartmouth College, is dangerously ill. The Marquis of Waterford is about to enter the Roman Catholic Church. The Marchioness went over some months ago. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, was in town yesterday, stopping at the Hoffman House. He left for Washington last night. Vice President Colfax, Senator Wilson, Postmaster General Creswell and Secretary Beckpau are returned to the capital. Mr. J. W. Pease, M. P., and brothers have presented a new cemetery to the town of Dartington, England. Pease to their names. Congressman Wm. R. Roberts, who had remained in the city to be present at the obsequies of Horace Greeley, leaves for Washington to-day. The Baroness Burdett-Goutts has expended \$250,000 sterling in presenting to the city of London a property to be called Columbia Market. Philadelphians are very much afraid that General Hancock will make New York city the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic. Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, has started with Lord Clarence Paget for a cruise through the Mediterranean in his lordship's steam yacht. Crocco, the Neapolitan brigand, who was lately sentenced to the gallies, is said to have an account of 40,000 francs in a London bank. He might be called a "crook of gold." Mr. Campbell, M. P., London Secretary of the British War Office, has received a large fortune from his uncle, lately deceased, whose name, Banerman, he has added to his own. Dr. J. Godwin Scott, a brother-in-law of Professor Huxley, formerly a companion of Lord Byron, and a surgeon of the Confederate army during the war, died last week at Montgomery, Ala. The Duc de Nemours is said to greatly resemble his ancestor, Henri Quatre, and he wears his hair and beard in the same style to favor the likeness. Prince Napoleon shaves to resemble the little Corporal. Mr. Archibald, a younger brother of the British Consul General at New York, is appointed a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. His father for many years held a high judicial position in Nova Scotia. The Saturday Review wonders at Mr. Gladstone resisting the temptation to speak at the Mansion House dinner. It will now have fresh food for astonishment to find him dragging after the biarney stone in a well ploughed field. President Grant returned to Washington last evening. He declined to be present at the reception of Mr. Washburne by the Union League Club, having come to the city, he said, only to attend the funeral of Horace Greeley. Rochefort has made several appeals to the government not to transport him. He declared in his latest entreaty that if sent to New Caledonia he would be assassinated by the Communists as soon as he should land. Different positions. Thiers will probably send him now. Major General George H. Thomas died two years ago last March. Steps were taken to erect a monument to his memory. The treasurer of the fund informs the public that the subscriptions in these two years and more have amounted to \$4,570. "A great man's memory," &c. Forthcoming fashionable weddings in Washington are announced as follows:—Miss Mamie Davis and Colonel Foster, United States Engineers; Miss Edie Nicholson and Mr. Danglefield, Miss Hynes and Mr. Tyler, member of Congress from Indiana; Miss Maggie Wilson and Mr. Sam Young, Miss Stoughton and Paymaster Bacon. Editors and publishers throughout the country are requested to mail to Ezra Cornell, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., copies of their papers containing eulogies or other articles upon the death of Horace Greeley, to be comprised in a memorial volume for the library of said University, of which the deceased was one of the trustees. Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, was at the Astor House yesterday, having come directly from Utah to attend the funeral of Horace Greeley, who was his life-long friend. Mr. McCormick left for Washington last evening with Philadelphia, where he is to attend a meeting of the United States Constitutional Commission, of which body he is a member, as he is of Congress.