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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Beckett st.—LA BELLE HELENE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DOUBLE EXPOSED ROOM—THE GOLD BELT. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ON HANS. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—MATTICE—DELICATE GROUND—GARD TO THE LAST, &c. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUND THE CLOCK. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE BARBERS. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—AFRICA: OR, LIVINGSTON AND STANLEY. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—SPIES NIGHT MIT DEM FREUD. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—LADY OF LYONS. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ARRAH NE POOGUE. BEVAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—REGINA MISTRELLY, ROBERT TRICOT, &c. ATHERTON, No. 88 Broadway.—SPLINDID VARIETY OF NOVELTIES. CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Beckett and Houston.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 50 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, FOURTH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—DAY AND EVENING. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- THE OVERTHROW OF THE LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT! TRIUMPH OF THE FEDERAL POWER OVER THE PEOPLE!—EDITORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE. BAYONETS THE SUPREME LAW OF LOUISIANA! THE LEGALLY ELECTED LEGISLATURE ARRESTED AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE BODY OUST THE GOVERNOR, PROCLAIM ANOTHER, IMPRISON—A JUDGE AND WIELD SUPREME POWER—THIRD PAGE. A DISASTROUS HURRICANE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM! MANY VESSELS—BLOWN ASHORE! GREAT DESTRUCTION AND NARROW ESCAPES! TELEGRAPH WIRES SEVERED AND TOWNS FLOODED!—SEVENTH PAGE. EUROPE BY CABLE! THE FRENCH CRISIS: GERMAN OFFICIAL WAR UPON THE CATHOLICS IN POSEN: THE DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ITALY—SEVENTH PAGE. A FEARFUL CHAPTER! HUMAN BLOOD SHED IN A CINCINNATI SLAUGHTER HOUSE! FOUR MEN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED BY A FALLING SCAFFOLD!—SEVENTH PAGE. TRIBUTE TO THE HONORED DEAD JOURNALIST! NEW YORK'S COLORED CITIZENS MOURN THE LOSS OF ONE "GREATER THAN FRANKLIN"—THIRD PAGE. AMUSEMENT CRITIQUES—STATE AND PROBABILITIES OF THE WEATHER—CRIME IN THE OLD DOMINION—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—SEVENTH PAGE. FEDERAL CAPITAL NEWS! A SWEEPING AMNESTY: CIVIL RIGHTS: REMEMBERING BOSTON'S HEROIC FIREMEN: RELIEF FOR NEW YORK SHIPPERS—TENTH PAGE. FREE CUBA! OPERATIONS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY: PIERCE STRUGGLES: SPANARDS RETREATING—SEVENTH PAGE. SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY! THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES ACCUSED OF MISCONDUCT: POLICY HOLDERS APPEALED TO—FOURTH PAGE. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S VIEWS ON "THE GOVERNMENT AND INTERESTS OF THE NEW DOMINION: THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY AND PENIAN RAIDS—FOURTH PAGE. DR. L. B. IRISH ON TRIAL! THE POISONING OF E. O. ANDERSON: A REMARKABLE CASE—NINTH PAGE. IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE OIL TRADE! PROPOSED COALITION OF PRODUCERS AND REFINERS: MANIPULATING PRICES—FOURTH PAGE. A RUN ON THE MUTUAL BANK! THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK WILL NOT REDEEM THE MUTUAL CHECKS NOR HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE BANK—EIGHTH PAGE. ON 'CHANGE! MONEY RATE, FIVE PER CENT: PACIFIC MAIL A PUZZLE: GOLD WEAK—THE REAL ESTATE MARKET—EIGHTH PAGE. COURT PROCEEDINGS: BOWEN VS. CHASE: AN OVER-CURIOUS BUSINESS MAN: THE QUINN-STAMFORD HOMICIDE—FIFTH PAGE. FINANCIAL REFORM! CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MEMBERS, GREEN AND HAYMEYER IN RELATION TO THE CITY FINANCES, AND ESTIMATE FOR THE COMING YEAR—NINTH PAGE. ART—LECTURES—PROTESTANT NEWS—TITLE OF LARE ERIC—LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—FOURTH PAGE. RAILWAY MONOPOLY IN NEW JERSEY—M. NICHOL—THE EXPRESS FIRE—NINTH PAGE. A GOOD RESERVE FOR A DRY SEASON—The new Croton reservoir in Putnam county. PENNSYLVANIA TAXPAYERS are jubilant over a proclamation from Governor Geary announcing a reduction in the State taxes amounting to nearly two millions and a half. When shall we of the Empire State enjoy a proclamation of similar import? Under Dix?

The Overthrow of the Louisiana State Government—Triumph of the Federal Power Over the People.

The story of yesterday's proceedings in New Orleans will be a memorable one in that city and will create a deep sensation throughout the United States. The special despatches published in the Herald to-day give a graphic account of the stirring events which followed each other in rapid succession from morning till night, and will be read with painful interest. The singular spectacle was presented of two rival Legislatures convening within a short distance of each other—the one recognized by the Governor and the State Courts; the other owing its existence to the action of a federal Court, meeting at the State Capitol under the protection of federal bayonets, with doors guarded by armed troops and with cannon frowning on the people from the surrounding grounds. The plans of the federal party were boldly laid and resolutely carried out. The Legislature recognized by the State authorities had all the advantages of regularity on its side. Its members were declared elected by the regular canvassing board headed by the Executive of the State; the Governor was prepared to receive its messages and act with it; the Senators who hold over were the parties to decide what new Senators were entitled to seats, and a majority of the old members were prepared to act with the State authorities; the law requires the Clerk of the last House of Representatives to call the new House to order and to read the roll of members, and that officer was ready to discharge this duty in the Warmoth House. Both Legislatures had been called to assemble at an early hour in the morning. As the Warmoth members entered the building designated for their meeting they were served individually with a copy of the injunction, issued by Judge Durell, of the federal Circuit Court, prohibiting them from taking any step towards organization. Before the hour of their assembling the Clerk of the last House of Representatives was arrested by a deputy United States marshal and held a prisoner to prevent his attendance in the Warmoth body. Under these circumstances the Warmoth legislators could do nothing but hold a secret caucus and refrain from any definite action as a Legislature. Had they done otherwise they would have been arrested and imprisoned for contempt.

The Legislature of the federal party meanwhile met and organized. Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, who presides over the Senate, overleaping the law, boldly called the roll of the Senators agreed upon by his party and swore them in, the old Senators protesting against the illegal act. As soon as the Kellogg Legislature was thus organized Governor Warmoth, who would have refused to recognize its existence, was disposed of by impeachment, and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was elevated to the Executive chair. In defiance of the constitution the Governor was impeached and removed by a simple resolution without being accorded a hearing. This done, the Legislature adopted a joint resolution declaring that the State was threatened with violence by persons combined to disturb the public peace, and calling on President Grant to afford them the protection of the United States Army, or, in other words, to put the State under martial law. Outside the Legislature the excitement was also great. Judge Elmore, who had granted an injunction in the interest of the State authorities, was arrested, taken before Judge Durell and sentenced to fifty dollars fine and ten days imprisonment. Governor Warmoth immediately exercised his prerogative and granted Judge Elmore a pardon. As soon as the removal of the Governor became known a party of drunken negroes, flushed with triumph, broke open the doors of the Executive Chamber and took possession in the name of the Lieutenant Governor. Governor Warmoth at once obtained an injunction from the State Courts prohibiting the Lieutenant Governor from usurping any of the functions of the Executive, but, backed by federal bayonets, it is asserted that the latter officer will laugh at the process. The Attorney General of Louisiana, who had proceeded to Washington for that purpose, applied yesterday to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of prohibition restraining Judge Durell from taking any further steps in the case, and asked for its immediate consideration, as the very life of the State was involved in the controversy. But the Court did not appear to favor the application, and took the papers under advisement. In the success of this movement is now the only hope of the State authorities, and it appears to be a forlorn one. Should the application fail nothing will be left to the Governor and Legislature but to give up the contest. Resistance would only bring on a collision with the United States troops, and there seems no disposition to provoke such a desperate and hopeless contest. Indeed, the United States Marshal, who has continued all through the excitement to despatch political bulletins to the United States Attorney General at Washington, in announcing the triumph of the party upheld by the federal force, declares that all is quiet and no trouble apprehended. So it would seem that in asking martial law and United States bayonets from the President the Kellogg-Durell Legislature cannot be actuated by the fear of present violence.

In this "miserable scramble" of the politicians the people are the real sufferers. We are told by our special correspondent that they are singularly apathetic; that a deep and bitter feeling of indignation pervades all classes of society, but is repressed from expression by a sense of the utter helplessness of the State in the face of a large body of United States troops. The city seems paralyzed, says our special despatch. Nevertheless a public meeting was called to assemble at noon to-day to express popular sentiment and to take counsel as to the wisest course to be pursued. Some of the best citizens recommend that all places of business shall be closed and other signs of a general mourning adopted while the Kellogg Legislature remains in session guarded by federal bayonets; while others urge a united refusal to pay taxes or receive State warrants. The evil effect of the revolution is seen in the depression of State securities and the stoppage of State works. Unquestionably there is room to question the legality of any act of the so-called Legislature. Even the law under which their seizure of the government is attempted to be justified gives no jurisdiction to the

United States District Court over the election returns for members of a State Legislature, and should the federal bayonet be taken from the throat of the State it is almost certain that the law, impartially administered, would declare the whole proceeding illegal. If a determination to resist the payment of taxes, on the ground of the illegality of the Legislature, should be arrived at by the best citizens, the question would have to be taken to the Courts despite Judge Durell and the federal troops. It is a fortunate thing that the crisis has passed without bloodshed, for a collision was probable at any moment. We have no doubt that the United States soldiers behaved modestly and well while obeying the orders they received. General Emory is a brave soldier, a strict disciplinarian and a courteous gentleman, and if he has somewhat of a soldier's indifference to consequences when a duty has to be performed, he was probably as good an officer as could have been in command at such a critical moment. Nevertheless, the interference of the military was to be deplored, and the events that have transpired in New Orleans for the past week are disgraceful to the nation. We now see for the first time the dangerous and oppressive character of the Enforcement act practically illustrated. Under a blind clause of that act the oaths of a few thousand negroes, uncontradicted, may at any time control the election in a State aided by a partisan court and backed by federal bayonets. If the people of the United States could look on unmoved and unconcerned while these events are transpiring in the fairest city of the South it would be a bad sign for the permanency of republican institutions.

The Difficulty in France Bridged Over, Apparently.

The action of the Committee of Thirty of the French National Assembly appears to have been anticipated or frustrated by President Thiers. Anxious, no doubt, to prevent the serious consequences that might have resulted from a hostile report of that committee, the President changed his Cabinet, as our special telegram, published in another part of the paper, shows, to conciliate the opposing factions. By this he brings to his support the Right and Left centers of the National Assembly. M. Goulard is to be Minister of the Interior, M. Fourton is to be Minister of Public Works, M. Leon Say to be Minister of Finance, and M. Calmont Prefect of the Department of the Seine. How far this will satisfy the majority of the Assembly remains to be seen. It is probable, however, that M. Thiers has canvassed the opinions of the different factions and made an estimate of the strength this change of Cabinet will bring to his government. The arbitrary action reported of the government having seized in the wine shops of Paris petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly indicates a submission of the Executive to the will of the majority of the Assembly. Looking at all the circumstances, we are inclined to believe M. Thiers has yielded to the pressure of the majority so far, in order to avert a catastrophe and to give himself time to bridge over the existing difficulty. It remains to be seen whether he can by his present tactics secure a majority or neutralize the influence of the old majority against him. A strong party like that of the monarchists in the National Assembly—a party, though divided in their preferences as to the royal line they wish to elevate, is united against republicanism—is not likely to submit long to such an expedient. The dread of the future or uncertainty of the future may make these royalists submissive for a time, but they will never be content till they have destroyed the Republic, if they have the power to do so. Here is the real difficulty. President Thiers may postpone the issue by such an expedient as changing his Cabinet, but it will come sooner or later.

The only hope of France seems to be in an appeal to the people—to a new and fair election for a constituent Assembly. This is but right. The people, through the ballot box should say what form of government they wish, and their voice should be obeyed, whether they prefer monarchy or a republic. The present National Assembly was intended to be only provisional. But it has power over itself, and there is no higher legitimate power. Political bodies are not apt to dissolve and give up power of their own accord, and it is doubtful if the Assembly will destroy itself and appeal to the people. Nor is the President invested with the power to dissolve the Assembly. He is, in fact, but the creature of that body. A revolutionary act on his part seems to be the only alternative in the event of the Assembly persisting in being permanent and frustrating his administration. A bolder and more vigorous man might declare the Assembly dissolved and appeal to the people, though not legally invested with that power; but M. Thiers evidently is afraid to risk such an extreme measure. Yet to all appearances France must either come to that or to a bloody revolution in the streets. One expedient after another may be tried, but all will prove futile in the end. There is no way of solving the serious difficulty that exists but by a dissolution of the Assembly and a new election. If, after that, the public voice should be for the Empire, the monarchy or the Republic, the form of government desired should be established. While we, as Americans and republicans, would wish to see a republic in France, we believe that the French, as every other people, ought to have that form of government they may choose through a full and fair vote of the whole population.

The Chicago Independent (administration) settles the political status of the recalcitrant republican Congressmen in the following summary manner:—"Those Senators and representatives who one year ago withdrew from the republican party, and, turning upon it, sought to stab it in a vital part, are political traitors, and no longer have any legitimate functions to perform in the councils of the organization." This is not only reading men out of a party, but closing the door against their possible re-entrance at any future time. Where will they go?

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY still presents itself as a subject for social, domestic and provincial agitation, as well as for concern to the Imperial Cabinet. The Berlin government has, it appears, resolved to deal with it effectually for final solution, particularly in the Polish provinces, as will be seen by our cable telegram to-day and the exposition of Prince Bismarck's position, which we append to the news despatch.

The Life Insurance War—What Both Sides Urge for Their Cause—Benefit Balanced by Danger.

The two great conflagrations which brought so many fire insurance companies to the ground caused considerable speculation and calculation among the learned in such matters as to how provision can in the future be made to successfully meet such emergencies. While New York and Philadelphia generally were discussing how to check the spread of fires astute mathematicians were considering how the damage could be paid for in case the efforts of firemen, steamers and gunpowder were of no avail. Wise and profound theories of mutual support were broached, then the public began to lose interest in the matter, and it was relegated to the experts and the interested. On the skirts of this transient sensation comes another, which is likely to last a little longer—the rights and the wrongs of life insurance. There has been no destroying plague of terrible dimensions in our midst, and yet from all quarters come the wail and the cry of life insurance companies. When we consider the hundreds of thousands of policy holders in the United States whose provision for posthumous contingencies makes them interested in the question, anything of danger to the system demands careful investigation. Corporations have no souls, and we never, therefore, can pity a corporation; but when we come down to look upon all the hopes and soothed anxieties which every cent of premium paid upon a life policy represents it is a different matter. There the humane and the pathetic step in, with room for whole columns of emotional writing. But we do not choose at present to harrow up the finer feelings of our readers' natures by giving way to it. The fact is that a life insurance office, with all its gloomy suggestiveness of the undertaker, is the last place in the world to meet sickly surroundings. Policy holders are presumably among the healthiest of mortals, and too much interested in living to grudge the yearly premium, even under the temptation of making their widows (to be) comfortable or remarkable. The peculiar case of Dr. West, at present agitating the State of Delaware, is certainly a curious exaggeration of this feeling. He wanted, it would seem, to taste the insured sweets of death himself. Outside, then, of the affecting pictures on the insurance companies' placards, it may at once be admitted that of hard-headed, cold-blooded prosaic calculation, these institutions are the essence. Now as to the cause of the present life insurance excitement.

It is a story of nineteen companies. The rich, responsible Mutual Life Company, with a fifty-five-million surplus, has, by a recent proposition to reduce the premiums upon new policies, thrown down the gauntlet to the other companies, eighteen of which have united in condemnation of the measure. In their own statement the Mutuals aver that this proposition to reduce the premium is simply with the benevolent view of allowing the poorer classes to insure their miserable lives; that their ability to do so arises from economy of administration and the selection of a healthier grade of policy holders; that, in fine, it is rich enough to take the risk of shaving down what is technically known as the "loading" or marginal percentage above the actual premium rate to pay expenses. It is on the latter clause that the eighteen companies take serious issue. Their argument is as follows:—"This close shaving is dangerous, as it is against all the experience of successful life insurance, that of the Mutual Life included; it is a fiction so far as benefit to the poorer classes is concerned, merely insuring individuals at a lower rate, but giving them no benefit of the mutual idea, which is dividends; it carries rather the reverse of a benefit to the present policy holders, and lastly, it is likely to cause the ultimate ruin of some weaker companies. Again, the last reason is the most potent of all, and one that must be given great weight. If the Mutual Life Company reduces its rate so must the other companies, or witness all the new life insurers of the country flock to the portals of the former. It need hardly be stated that an insurance company cannot live without renewed blood any more than a human being, and any visitation of Providence in the shape of a pestilence, or even the elimination of its funds in the course of nature, would render worthless many thousands of policies now of full value. The alarming overflow of charity in the actuary of the Mutual Life for the poorer classes will not certainly carry much of its tinsel philanthropy in face of this view of the case. As we have said, corporations have no souls, and the sooner this proposition of the Mutual Life is put on its proper footing the better. That, plainly stated, is to gather policies unto itself by what most people would grasp at—a lowering of the rates—and so, if the other companies refused to lower, stop their business and eventually lead to their ruin. In case, too, the other companies should lower to the Mutual Life Company's rate, the latter would have the advantage by making many of the other companies less secure. The ratio of expenses to receipts shows that this would markedly occur among the smaller companies. It is little wonder, then, that the eighteen companies strive energetically against this action of the Mutual Life, and that all their policy holders should exhibit the keenest interest in the contest.

There is not, so far as we are aware, any statutory minimum of the rate at which a company may insure life. The strong, rich company which can make its experiments without absolute danger to itself is, therefore, so far, at liberty to do so. If it ruins another company to swell its own policy list, and thereby scatters to the winds the forethought of years among thousands of the meritorious class who insure, nobody can be prosecuted except by public opinion. If Mr. A. T. Stewart to-morrow reduced the price of a certain grade of goods to barely what he paid for them, and thereby ruined a number of retail dealers, who attempted to lower the price also, it would be the same thing; it is the logic of the strong. But if Mr. Stewart found all the other dealers out of his way he could raise the prices far beyond the original figure. In such a case, however, Mr. Stewart would only have himself and his means to consider in the experiment. With the Mutual Life there are thousands of policy-holders whose confidence in experimental mathematics cannot be very strong where, as in most cases, their all is risked upon the game. To them,

not to the mighty trustees, must the eighteen companies make their appeal. If it can be made patent that this reduction of the rate is no benefit to the present policy-holders, but, in certain possible contingencies, a positive disadvantage to them, the battle may be gained by the companies.

In lively connection with this general war upon the question of rates is a battery opened through a communication in another column of the Herald, upon the management of the Mutual Life Company itself. The alleged facts therein stated are not of a nature to be lightly passed over. They include grave charges against its highest officer, which we should be glad to see disproved, but which, if not promptly met, may indirectly be of great value to those interested on the other side in the greater question. It will have been observed by those who have followed the controversy to its present stage that a professed perfection of management is the first reason given for an ability to reduce the rate in this company, and anything tending seriously to shake the policy-holder's faith in the professions would militate against a chance to further experiments with the funds or the rates.

In viewing the matter from without public sympathy will scarcely at first blush be on the side of the bear "corner" in life insurance, because it is represented by a single rich corporation, and the danger to the other side spreading, as it does, among hundreds of thousands of actual policy-holders will not improve this feeling. The Mutual Life certainly makes a bold counter bid in offering apparently good insurance at reduced rates. If it could prove definitely that its own present rates and those of the other companies are needlessly high, and that all could live on the proposed rates, the eighteen companies would have little sympathy. But this much is already plain—namely, that it was on these old rates that the Mutual was enabled to render itself secure, as it seems to-day. This proves pretty clearly that the proposed reduction, if made general, would diminish the chance of all the others to succeed, and probably ruin some of them. Is this to be desired?

The Havana Diary On the New York Herald.

We are sorry that neither the late proceedings of our late special commissioner to the island of Cuba nor the views of the Herald upon Cuban affairs are satisfactory to our fastidious contemporary of the Diario de la Marina of Havana. It mildly suggests that we should have refrained from the discussion of the Cuban question except upon "concrete facts" while our "explorer" was on the island, and this was due from the rules of courtesy to the Spanish authorities, in view of their extreme politeness in conducting our explorer to places where he could put himself in contact with the insurgent leaders; but that instead of yielding this courtesy the Herald has continued harping on the slavery question. While, however, we have courteously recognized the politeness of the Spanish authorities to our explorer, and while again we cordially thank them for their generous hospitality of which he has been the recipient, we submit that in discussing the slavery question and other questions in connection with Cuban affairs we have been discussing "concrete facts" requiring no special exploration to establish them.

But again, says our punctilious Havana contemporary, "we do not concede to the government nor the Congress of the United States, nor to any people, the right to meddle with our internal relations no more than we desire to mix ourselves up with theirs." And then we have something about powder and steel which is absurd. But suppose the internal relations of Cuba involve the rights of our own people, and seriously affect our interests and our character as next-door neighbor, surely we have the right of remonstrance and some claims for redress in these matters. Lastly, the Diario plumply informs the Herald that "we do not fear its enmity, but as certain intentions are of consideration according to their source it is well not to forget for a moment that all the Herald says emanates from the enemy's camp." Now, as the good-natured man says in the play, "this is enough to make us resolve never to do another good-natured act as long as we live." "The enemy's camp!" What cruelty, and what a mistaken idea is this! Let us assure our Havana friend that our highest desire in regard to Cuba is to see that lovely island and its hospitable people peaceful, prosperous, happy and independent, and their land "the land of the free," as it is the "home of the brave," and that we hope some day to exchange congratulations with our enlightened contemporary over this realization of "manifest destiny."

Congress Yesterday.

Our national lawgivers cut out yesterday enough work to keep them busy for a respectable session; but, nevertheless, it is evident that the members of the Lower House are not very anxious to sacrifice themselves on the altar of labor at the tail end of the session; for soon after the call of the States a resolution was adopted to adjourn over from the 20th instant to the 6th of January. If the Senate concurs, which is doubtful, there will not be time to consider one-third of the bills now waiting action. The most important measures introduced were the Civil Rights bill and the resolution to remove the political disabilities which so dreadfully harassed Davis & Co. It is considered quite probable that both measures will be passed by a bargain and compromise; not that the majority consider it imperatively necessary to place them on the statute books, but because, as troublesome bills, they hinder useful legislation. So mighty reb and darky log-rolling may be expected.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

The cable brings us the intelligence of another destructive storm in England and Ireland, which came in from the west on Sunday last and raged throughout the two kingdoms, stranding many vessels along their coasts and resulting in a great destruction of property on the land. We fear, too, that a storm of such force and dimensions was not exhausted on the soil of England, but that it has probably swept, with undiminished strength, across the Netherlands and along the German seaboard, and as other storms of this tempestuous season have done. Still we hope that the stormy opening of this Winter on both sides of the Atlantic will soon be followed by softer winds and brighter skies.

The Internationalists and Chambers, the Convict.

Those social tinkers, the Internationalists, having failed to revolutionize the relations of labor and capital, employed and employers, and to control questions of peace and war in Europe, have brought their central organization to this city. In default of acquiring any decided influence in either of the capitals of the Old World where there are grievances to be redressed, and where the rights of the individual are habitually infringed for the advantage of monopolies and privileged classes, they seek to obtain power in this land of equal rights and universal protection. Where every citizen has a vote and is eligible to the highest office there is little need of and small encouragement for these philosophers, who only talk of labor, while they ask the workmen to support them. So, though the Central Council is transferred to New York, its operations here have not caused the faintest ripple upon the current of our daily life. Political parties still arrange their tickets without asking the aid or fearing the opposition of the new clement, while labor and capital make their bargains under the operation of that old law of supply and demand, which worked satisfactorily before the International was born and will continue effective after it is dead. Its federal council of a dozen delegates meet, ventilate opinions and rehearse oratory with as little effect as the discussions of a debating club. Last Sunday they enlightened each other with crudities about crime in California, land division in Maryland, and other subjects of high interest; after which they came to their chief topic—an impeachment of our law which punishes crimes of disorder and violence. One Chambers, a carpenter, during a strike a few weeks ago, went to a shop where a fellow craftsman was earning bread for his family. Chambers and his companions ordered him to drop the saw. He saw fit to decline. The strikers struck him, and, as a clinching argument, Chambers shot him, saying that was the way to serve those who dared to make their own bargains and work for a livelihood when the trade union forbade it. Chambers was tried last week, convicted and sent to State Prison for seven years. This result the labor reforming Internationalists decried, clamoring against the action of the judiciary as arbitrary and unjust, and it appeals to the deluded laboring men who lend it an ear to raise a fund for contesting the execution of the sentence. But the intelligent workmen of this free land have too much sense to submit to the dictation of a mob under the name of a Trades Union. They know that each one of them has a right to work on such terms as he is able to make, without let or hindrance from his neighbors, individually or collectively. Our laws, which punish such a high-handed outrage as Chambers was guilty of, protect peaceful labor, and the great body of the men whose daily toil creates the national prosperity rejoice in the existence of such just laws and will sustain their faithful execution. If the International has not more profitable occupation here than interfering with the protection of industrious men against the coercive violence of a mob it had best emigrate to New Caledonia or Juan Fernandez.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- R. L. Kennard, of London, is at the Albemarle Hotel. The clopping season has commenced in Saratoga county. Bret Harte is with his family residing at the Sturtevant House. Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio, is at the Astor House. Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel E. Gutierrez, of Costa Rica, has returned to the Grand Central Hotel. Judge Bingham is on the port tack for Europe, Italy the probable embassy. Professor James D. Dana, of New Haven, yesterday arrived at the Sturtevant House. Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Hagner, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. J. Swinburne, of Albany, the former Health Officer of the Port, is in town at the Astor House. Secretary Delano has issued invitations for a gentlemen's dinner party to-morrow night at Washington. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. John P. Sanborn has purchased the New York (R. L.) Mercury, a paper started by Ben Franklin in 1768, and will make it a daily. General J. L. Minor yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel from Jefferson City, Mo., whence he is a person of major importance. It is stated that an effort will soon be made to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the late war Governor, A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin. Mrs. A. Bierstadt, wife of the painter, and Miss Godwin, a daughter of Park Godwin, are en route for the mountains to join Mr. Bierstadt and his companions. Mrs. Nellie Grant, whose good looks have been atrociously libelled of late, will soon officiate as bridesmaid for Miss Borie, of Philadelphia, the niece of Secretary Borie. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is named as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Too early in the season. The election does not take place for ten months to come. Our Minister at Athens and the King of Greece are said to be boon companions, walking, driving and dining together five days out of the week. Does His Majesty play poker? The St. Louis Democrat says:—"Mr. Froude came over to teach us; he will go home taught." The Democrat hopes "that Mr. Froude will immediately drop Ireland, and adopt some other logic." It is rumored that Mr. A. T. Stewart purposed erecting on the ground lately occupied by the New Haven Railroad Company a building for the accommodation of young men similar to that already built by him for working women. Keep them near each other. Mr. J. Russell Jones, United States Minister to Belgium, was being spending a few days at home, for the first time since his appointment. He returned to his post on Saturday, in the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line. Many of his friends accompanied him down the bay. The good people of Pittsburgh are being victimized by some fellow who represents himself to be Henry M. Stanley, the chief of the Herald Livingstone expedition. As the genuine Stanley is in this city in good flesh and blood the Pittsburgh Stanley must, of course, be counterfeit and ought to be "presented" by the Grant Hotel. The double life of ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her daughter, the Countess de Girgenti, was celebrated at the Hotel Baskerville, Geneva, by a celebrated soiree. Among the visitors were Prince Czartoryski, Prince Scarr, the Duke de Rivar, Marquis d'Arcevol, Count de Santa Fe, Count de Bagnoules, etc., "Bourbon straight." Garretts may yet be made useful members of society. It has been discovered by the medical officials at Gray's Hospital, London, that a judicious choking is of great benefit towards curing hysterical patients. The discovery conveys the valuable hint that a little judicious strangulation would do much to eradicate the hysteria that results in murder.