### THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Review of the Current Situation, with Some Reference to Future Eventualities.

WHAT CAN CONGRESS DO?

Greater Individual Economy, Increased Industry and an Elastic Currency Our True Hope.

LET US OWN OUR OWN INDEBTEDNESS.

What Can Be Done with Our Public Debt at Home, and How We Can Tempt Its Gradual Return.

Bank Reform, Currency Reform and Tariff Reform Needed.

"Without Fear, Favor or Hope of Reward."

It is recorded of a very eminent physician, whose name once filled London, that in parting with a favorite student who had just taken his degree he thus addressed him :- "Sir, I am gratified at the successful examination you have passed. have distinguished yourself in all your studies, and I feel a pride, as your preceptor, in your brilliant matriculation into your profession. Permit me, however, before severing the relations between us, to give you this parting advice, that you will find more valuable in your daily practice than all the wealth of instruction you have accumulated in your years of study-keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open, and you can tell the faculty to go"—and be Senators. It would be well if our financial doctors, who sit upon

THE CONDITION OF OUR GENERAL FINANCIAL BODY from day to day, would bear this in mind, and in season and out of season, whether they speak with the weight of government authority or not, impress its lesson upon the general pub-"Keep the head cool." It were at this juncture of our affairs, as a people and a nation if nothing but the most deliberate thought were brought to bear upon this subject. We want no heat in a matter of this kind at this time. Neither the warmth of political rivalry nor the flow of pri vate conceptions, but a simple understanding of present wants and needs, with an ultimate refernce to future eventualities. "The feet warm."-In this will be found our strength. We must delve and dig. Production is our mission as a people. With millions of acres of virgin soil, into which the plough has never yet entered, that, smiling in the face of the sun, await but the tickle of the spade to laugh with a harvest, the starving millions of Europe call to us for bread. Our feet are in the soil; as we nurse it and make it fruitful so shall be kept warm. "The bowels open."-Just here, as in the natural man, comes the greatest difficulty. We are now, in a monetary sense, suffering from a severe fit of indigestion. WE HAVE OVERBURDENED OUR FINANCIAL STOMACH

with efforts too great for its capacity, and with its rejection debility has followed the attempt at assimilation. The remedy for this derangement is a simple one, and yet involves all the resources of human knowledge. We must start the system again at whatever cost, hopeful to remedy ills that must be endured now, when fresh strength shall bring with it increased power. Our present weakness lies with the character of our circulating medium. It is not within our control. A fixed amount leaves us at the mercy of a few speculators at any time they choose to bring about a lock-up, of which we have had experience enough, or the fears of ignorant hoarders. A financial writer a few days ago traversed the assertion that gold only is capital and demonstrated clearly enough to those who had given the matter consideration that even, excepting its intrinsic value, gold as coin is only a token. Granted that it is a free bill of exchange, it obtains this preferment simply through the common acceptance of mankind, To get down to real value we must go back to that "GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD."

Christ taught the world to pray, not unthinkingly, but really, as showing the sum and substance of all worldly possession. While we furnish this item of bread to the rest of the world we are doing better than uttering specie in payment of our indebtedness, and if we take a carload or boatload of grain and capitalize it into a paper representative of its value, that paper is as good as though the grain had been gold and we had coined it into a currency form, except for the matter of custody. We can watch the gold equivalent more readily and easily than we could the cargo, and in this only lies its superiority. This is to be gotten over by a larger confidence, a greater trust in one another; in other words, a more practical Christianity in our daily business. There is at present abroad too much of distrust, too much of suspicion, too much of anticipation that every other man is trying to secure some private advantage. It is not so. Human nature has not degenerated. On the contrary, it is better, purer, higher in its motives and sounder in its responsibilities. This is why we are passing so rapidly out of an age of specie payments into one of interchangeable values, with paper representaas though the grain had been gold and we rapidly out of an age of specie payments into one of interchangeable values, with paper representatives. It was a condition necessary to the growth of this country that we should run largely in debt, or, in other words, capitalize our resources in prospective. But

of interchangeable values, with paper representatives. It was a condition necessary to the growth of this country that we should run largely in debt, or, in other words, capitalize our resources in prospective. But ARE WE SO VERY MUCH IN DEBT?

It is true we owe a great deal of money, but if a man owns a house worth \$50,000, upon which he has a mortgage of \$20,000, is he a debtor for the last amount or a capitalist to the extent of \$30,0001 it is so with us as a people. We owe largely, but with our resources, although a debtor people, we are still a wealthy people.

It is complimentary to the thought of this article that a suggestion made in it with regard to currency reform has found favor alike with the National Board of Trade and the Treasurer of the United States. There is, nowever, an apparent misconception in the spirit of the suggestion in both directions, the more marked in the case of Treasurer Spinner, that calls for explanation. Mr. Spinner is reported to recommend the issue of a new currency bond as a basis of banking, such bond to be interchangeable for and with currency at any time. This is not the plan that was submitted here, and is objectionable inasmuch as it it proposes to increase the interest burden of the country.

THE IDHA SOUGHT TO BE CONVEYED BY THE HERALD was that by making our existing bonds the basis of a free banking system, interchangeable for and with currency, we might, besides providing us with an elastic medium of domestic exchange, tempt the return of our bonds in gradual amounts, until the interest, instead of being a drain upon us, would mean simply circulation. It is one of the weakest features in our financial status that we are largely a debtor people abroad, the interest charge upon this debt being so much taken from our industrial accumulations each year. While this debt continues to be held abroad we are suffering the evils of an absenceism only less in degree than that which at one time pauperized Ireland, naturally the richest segment of the Britsh Empire. England, w

unsettled or unsatisfactory the token means the real value—where it now circulates, and gain thus A Market for one very important product of our mines.

But as to putting the circulation of this country on a sliver basis, as Secretary Richardson is reported to have said, it is impossible to credit that the Secretary of the Treasury ever uttered such a heretical sontiment, heretical in respect to all laws of finance. We are now on a gold basis, the trouble being that from the exceptional demand for gold that exists on the part of the government in the payment of interest on our debt held abroad it is compelled to raise a gold revenue and so require the payment of customs duffes in coin, thus creating a daily demand for gold as a commodity and thus tempting speculative management. The Secretary has less than \$2,000,000 of silver, and his proposition to pay it out is worth no more in the solution of the present financial problem than the numerous offers made throughout the country by various dealers, and which simply means an advertise-meut.

We can export silver.

meut.

WE CAN EXPORT SILVER

at a slight profit, and will, no doubt, as fast as it
comes to us. The old coinage is worth less in its
relation to gold than legal tenders, the new
trade dollar is worth more, and more nearly
approximates the gold standard. Its title,
the style of its coinage, with degree of fineness
stamped upon it, fit it eminently for export, and
this will be its ultimate destination. In the meantime our comnort lies in two things. We are
yearly, as a people, growing more self-reliant in respect to our own manufactures, and our production is annually increasing, with a larger demand
abroad for our surplus. Iron has suddenly taken
its place in

OUR COMMERCIAL HIERACHY OF PRODUCTS

its place in

OUR COMMERCIAL HIERACHY OF PRODUCTS
as an article of export. With a growing demand
for it abroad, silver, in a sense, ceases to be a
precious metal with us, and the more useful becomes more readily exchangeable for gold than
the more beantiful.

Congress at its next session has a herculean
task before it. Bank reform, currency reform and
tariff reform are necessary before an attempt at
resumption? Who is there to grasp the subject in
all its bearings and give us a comprehensive
scheme that will seek this resumption as its ultimate development without fear, favor or hope of
reward?

### CUBA.

Claims of Jose Coneha to the Captain Generalship of the Island.

Citizen Recollection of H's Executive Antecedents-Oligarchical Advocacy in Madrid-American Policy in the Event of the Consummation of the Appointment-Gen-

eral Jovellar's Commission-Prog-

ress of the War for Liberation.

HAVANA, Oct. 16, 1873. A remarkable article appeared in yesterday's edition of the Voz de Cuba, in advocacy of the claims of General José de la Concha, Marquis of Havana, to the Captain Generalship of this island-Concha, whose name recalls deeds of tyranny and acts of violence, during the period of his command in days gone by, and whose despotic and bloodthirsty disposition would accord well with the oligarchy who are striving to recall him to Cuba, and who have, according to their own confession used all their endeavors to bring about this result, and naturally have built many expectations on the ground of their expected success. It well known that their agent at Madrid has been "smoothing" the way. Should the return of Concha be brought about, and the republican government of Spain so far lose its wn respect as to appoint this man to the chief command of Cuba, that act alone would almost be sufficient to warrant the intervention of the United States, on the broad international ground of hu manity, which step would be the immediate deathblow of the cherished institution of the oligarchynamely, slavery. Withal, even under existing circumstances, and under the present Captain General, the epoca of tyranny and oppression is in full sway; only this very week an agent of the Associated Press was threatened through "superior a uthority" to a dose of something unpleasant if he should attempt to send by the way of Key West a telegram which was not allowed to pass the "superior authority" direct from here. POLITICAL INTRIGUE IN MADRID.

The article referred to in the Foz de Cuba ingenuously gives an account of the different in-trigues set on foot in Madrid immediately after the receipt of General Pieltain's resignation. Many aspired to the place from motives of ambi-Many aspired to the place from motives of ambition, wealth and power. Valmaseda and his friends worked hard to get a reappointment, but the reputstion, both military and private, of the doughty count in his conduct of affairs, both in the field and "cabinet," while in charge of the island, was too much against him, and his chances were reduced to mt. The government finally took into consideration three only of the candidates proposed to it, General Jovellar leading in favor. Ceballos, who was Segundo Cabo at one time and Acting Captain General after Count Valmaseda, withdrew his pretensions to the appointment, and General Feralta likewise. Another candidate, who seemed to have the decided other candidate, who seemed to have the decided and powerful inducence of many important personages both in Cuba and Spain in his favor, was General Concha. The candidature of General Concha was soon deciared impossible, undoubtedly—says the Voz—because he was "considered a tyrant, and because his nomination would cause the insurgents and their friends to how with rage," "and also because," the Voz adds furiously, "it might not please the American Ambassador, Mr. Sickles;" consequently General Joveliar's name continued in the front rank and he received the appointment.

PRESS PRAISE.

Mr. Sickies; "Consequently deneral Jovenar's name appointment.

PRESS PRAISE.

General Jovellar, the Voz says, may be all that is said of him, his appointment may be a veritable guarantee for Cuba, &c., and has been received with pleasure, and great hopes are entertained of his action in regard to the termination of the war and for the solution of other problems very impersant to the island. But, continues the Voz, which in this case is the voice of the oligarchy, "no one in the world is capable of making us—the Spaniards without conditions—forget General Concha, and upon him we formed our highest hopes, and expect much from his strong and energetic arm and ability. The preference with which General Concha is distinguished by the great majority of Spaniards in Cuba is not a thing of yesterday," blazons the Voz, "but began to be shown immediately after the breaking out of the Yara rebellion: and this preference was earned by eight years of command in Cuba and saving the island in many difficult circumstances."

The Voz continues to extol the qualities and services of the Marquis of Hayana, and believes that the Republic should take more into consideration the needs of this country than those of party, and therefore appoint General Concha, and, concludes the Voz, "if we were the government, we would say to the republicans as follows:—

and, concludes the Fox, "Il we were the government, we would say to the republicans as follows:—

Republicans—General Jose de la Concha, the last Minister of the unfortunate Queen Isabella, is for us a reaction ist, a tyrant, who can never enter into the heart of the Republic which is to rescuerate Spain. But the great majority of Spaniards in Cuba, the best of our colonial possessions, which is costing Spain so many sacrifices and in which serve the canton is staked, the only one who can conquer that difficult trustic and finish with honor to Soain this fratricidal with the control of the Republic, giving a proof of true pariotism, and to show in the face of Europe that the interests of the country are considered by the republicans showe all political passions and the rancor of parties, to offer finally an example to the effect and discredited monarchies, has given to a worthy and loyal people the Governor they demand as their savior, and has appointed General Concha Captain General of Cuba."

WHAT IS WANTED BY A CLASS.

Concha is to be the panacea for all the ills afflicting Cuba, or rather the ills afflicting the oligarchists, inassmuch as they want the old regime, and it may be asserted that the conservatives have not given up the hope that their loof will reign in Cuba at no distant date. They know that they possess the "means" and the "effects" in the home government they have frequently experimented.

No further positive news of importance has been

mented.

THE WAR FOR LIBERATION.

No further positive news of importance has been received from the districts in rebellion. The air is thick with rumors, however, which tend to show the uneasy feeling regarding affairs. It is reported that the train running between Nuevitas and a number of spanish troops killed, Lieutenant Colonel Verdugo among the number. A rumor was also current regarding a number of prisoners taken by Maximo Gomez and his efforts to effect a cartel with General Burriel, which very much embarrassed that worthy regarding his actions; but as your correspondent cannot trace this to any positive reliability, he cannot vouch for the truth of the report, save to say si non è vero è ben trovato.

AN IMMIGRANT DESPERADO IN HOBOKEN. At an early hour yesterday morning a young Scotchman, giving his name as William Maltland, was captured by Officers Wright and Kivlen, of evidently seemed determined to do mischief. In his possession was a formidable loaded revolver, a heavy loaded came and an iron instrument which he terms "a drill," but which can be effectively used as a jimmy. He is red-faced, with a mustache, high cheek bones, twenty-seven years of age. The murderous weapons found upon him will undoubtedly secure him a seat in the State Prison, unless he be let loose to-day upon the community."

# LANDSEER. WASHINGTON

THE LOOKER-ON IN LONDON.

Personal Recollections and Anecdotes of the Great Artist.

The Queen of England Corresponds with Him Familiarly.

HIS INTIMACY WITH THE ARISTOCRACY

His Method and Manner of Work.

HIS INSANITY AND DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1873 Sir Edwin Landseer, Royal Academician, prob ably the greatest animal painter that the world ever produced (for, though Paul Potter and Cuyp may be said to have equalled him in their delines tions of cattle, and Snyder in his rendering of wild beasts, there were many phases of animal life in which Landseer was by far their superior), died this morning, at his residence, No. 1 St. John's Wood road. Had his death occurred some three years ago a vast amount of surprise and grief would have been exhibited; for, although then apthe Psalmist, the great artist was in the zenith of his power, and his right hand seemed to have lost none of the cunning which had won him so much glory in former days. But about that time a dire affliction fell upon him-the affliction which has befallen so many great men who have worked too hard or lived too freely-a softening of the brain, a loss of reason.

From Marlborough's eyes see tears of dotage flow, And Switt explres a driveller and a show. Not that Landseer ever worked too hard or exceeded in any way. Though during his career he produced an enormous number of pictures, he remembered the wholesomeness of the Horatian say ing, "Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo," and was in the habit of spending his autumn holidays in the Highlands, where, being a keen sportsman as well as an admirable talker, he was a welcome guest in the best families. The blow took effect gradually. His manner was noticed by his friends to have become odd; he was restless and could not bear the thought of remaining any length o time in one place. He would suddenly come to his excellent and attached friend, Mr. T. H. Bills, and insist upon their setting off at once for Brighton for Hastings, anywhere for a change. Then he grew irritable, morbid, morose, and, when there was no help for it, he was relegated to the care of a keeper and kept in seclusion in his own house. There is something inexpressibly touching thought that this man, genius had made him the darling of society and the friend of royalty (he was requent visitor at Osborne and Balmoral, and the Queen in writing to him was accustomed to commence her letters "Friend Landseer"), whose works have been the delight of at least two generations of the inhabitants of the globe—you have them by hundreds of thousands in America and I have never yet entered a continental city of any size without seeing a Landseer print in some shop window or on some inin wall—that this man should be wearing out the remainder of his life solitary and insane. A learful plight, indeed! Well might old samuel Johnson put up his mighty prayer to God that the doom of madness might never fall upon him! In Landseer's case there was some slight mitigation of the dread sentence. For the last lew mouths of his life he was so far recovered as to be able to understand what was passing around him and to receive visits from one or two intimate friends. But it was obvious that anything like mental power was gone for ever. Dr. Tuke, the celebrated physician in cases of lunacy, was in almost daily attendance, and the event which took place this morning may be looked upon as a complete realization of the common phrase, "a happy release."

I do not propose to give you a catalogue works have been the delight of at least two gener-I do not propose to give you a catalogue

I do not propose to give you a catalogue raisonne of his works, nor to eniarge upon such bold facts in his life as can be lound in any biographical dictionary. I would preier touching lighty on the wonders of his art, and, having had the pleasure of his acquaintance, giving my personal recollection of him. Perhaps the most noticeable thing about his art, greater even than its fidelity to nature, was its beauty. There is scarcely one of his conceptions which is not imbued with the highest spirit of poetry, and the sentiment which he throws into his representations of dumb creatures is wonderful. There is no book, there is no poem in which the real spirit of deep, domestic pathos is more beautifully portrayed than in the "Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner," and its companion picture, the "Collie Dog on the Grave." What wild, distracted grandeur is there in "War," with the dying charger, the dead dragoon, the distant smoke-enshrouded carnage, and what the distant spresents to "Peace," with its summer day on the margin of the chiffs, the children and on the chiffs, the children playing about and the chiffs, the children playing about and the chiffs, the children playing about and the chiffs, the children and proudly shiffs the children of the Glen," where the "Stag of Ten" uprears his lofty head and proudly shiffs the mountain air. In the "Challenge," the "Combat" and the "Sanctuary" the landscapes are scarcely less remarkable than the animals. With the peculiarities, the lights and shades, the deep, rich colors of a Highland landscape Landscer was thoroughly familiar. I have mentioned his visits to Baimoral, but years before Baimoral was built the great painter was a regular pilgrim to the Highlands on deer-salking expeditions, and at Mar Lodge, the shooting box of the Earl of Pile, in Aberdeenshil had the landscape inhabited greaty sketches which he presented to his bost, but heads of the deer which he shot. He was also a frequent visitor at Dunrobin Castle, both during the times of the late and the present Duke of Sutherland. In the earlier part of the queen's reign Landscer's pencil was constantly engaged in her service—sketches of herself and Prince Albert, of her horses and dogs were made in rapid succession; indeed, it was thought that the artist was beginning to lose somewhat of his independence, and he incurred a considerable amount of ridicule by the introduction of a portrait of Prince Albert's hat, gloves and cane in one of his pictures. It is a great mistake to imagine that he was only successuin his representation of animals; he had a keen eye in the stage of the safe of the contains examilers of the lands and the paint, well a feet of the little pixes and goblins. He painted but few portraits, but their rabbits, with heir luninous pink eyes and the quaint, well effect of the little pixes and goblins. He painted but few portraits, but their rabbits, with their luninous pink eyes and the quaint, well a feet of the little pixes and goblins. He pai

Secretary Richardson's Intentions Regarding the Issue of Silver Coin.

PRESIDENT GRANT STILL ILL.

Germany Investing in the United States Five Per Cent Loan.

Preparations for the Congressional Session.

The Aversion of Naval Officers to Long Sea Service on Distant Stations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1873. Continued Illness of President Grant. The President is still suffering from the cold contracted during his recent visit to Toledo, and is little disposed to attend to business other than

that requiring his immediate attention. The Issue of Silver Coin. The Secretary of the Treasury has not perfected the regulations under which small amounts of new silver coin may be disbursed by the Assistant Treasurer. The impression appears to have become general that the new silver trade dollar will be paid out. This cannot be done, as the coin is worth at present \$1 18 in currency, and will always be worth several cents more than a gold

in sums of \$1 are, with gold at eight and one-half per cent premium, worth less than currency; so that it is a saving to the government to pay out the fractional silver coins.

But even were the Secretary of the Treasury disposed to issue silver coin to any larger amount, he would not at this time he able to do The influx of foreign gold makes it that it should be assayed and recoined at the earliest moment. Every effort is being put forth at the Philadelphia Mint to coin gold, and the capacity of its machinery is not equal to the present demand. As the labor of coining a piece of silver is as great as coining gold the Secretary says the public will readily see that it would be impossible to turn out any large amount of silver coin without allowing the uncoined gold to accumulate, and that would be a positive injury to the business interests of the country. He doubts whether people will care to burden their pockets with metallic money when the fractional currency is just as valuable and a good deal more convenient. Whatever amount is out out, it is his impression will be hoarded and not be used as a circulating medium.

His plan, he thinks, will be to allow all government indebtedness in small amounts, and sums of \$5 or \$10 on large bills, to be paid out in the silver standard coins by the Assistant Treasurer; this to continue while the premium on gold remains below 110. The extent of pouring out silver coin, it will be seen, has a basis, like that of circulating the trade dollar, entirely governed by the premium

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, is expected here to-morrow from Philadelphia, and will report to the Secretary of the Treas ury to what extent the machinery can be used in coining the silver bars now on hand.

Nearly \$50,000,000 of Fractional Currency Afloat.

The circulation of fractional currency is increas ing daily, and it is expected that the limit of \$50,000,000 which is prescribed by law will be reached in a few weeks. The denomination now being sent out to the assistant treasurers and government depositaries is the last issue of fifty cent notes. It has been the policy of Secretary Richard son to put as many of this denomination in circulation as possible, believing that the disbursement \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in fifty cent notes would in a measure tend to relieve the present financial dis-

A Standard for Foreign Currencies. It is understood that Secretary Richardson, atter full examination of the legal questions concerned, has decided in favor of his right and duty, under the first section of the act of March 3, 1873, which established the value of the pound sterling, to cause the Custom House value of foreign currencles as used in invoices of importations into the value of the foreign coins representing such currencies, except in those cases where, by the substitution of paper for metallic issues or debasement of the coinage, the actual value of the value of the coins representing the mone-tary unit. In such cases consular certi-ficates will continue to be received as the best means of reaching the value of depreciated foreign currencies, but in all others the declaration of a foreign government as to the standard value of its monetary unit will be ac-cepted, and invoices priced therein will be turned into United States money at the standard values of both currencies. It will be remembered in this connection that the coinage act of February 12, 1873, abolished the silver dollar as the monetary unit and substituted for it the gold dollar of 25 8-1 grains, troy weight, and nine-tenshs pure gold. The result of these changes will be a virtual increase of the tariff in numerous instances; but no doubt is entertained that the new method of valuation for foreign currencies is at once the best and fairest and one that should have been followed long ago.

States Bonds.

Mr. Cattell telegraphs to Secretary Richardson that the German government on Friday made a

further subscription to the five per cent loan, through the Syndicate, amounting to \$3,000,000. This is the third subscription made by the Im-

perial government aggregating over \$10,000,000.

A Failing Off in Our British Imports. From a statement received at the Treasury De partment from Europe, relative to the principal articles of English and Irish produce and manufacture exported from Great Britain to the United States during the eight months ending August 81, 1873, in comparison with the corresponding period

of last year, the following appears:-IronPig. tons
Har, bolt, red, tons
Har, bolt, red, tons
Saleet, hoop, &c. tons
Cast or wrought, tons
Steel-Unwrought, tons
Tin-Plates, tons
Tin-Plates, tons
Aikali, cwt
Salt, tons
Salt, tons ilkali, cwt.
sait, tons.
Seer and ale, bbis.
Seerits—British and Irish, proof 64,668 633,617 4,227,027 3,762,371 68,293,347 76,261,117 90,296,535

Most of the articles specified show a decrease in exportation. Rallway iron, lead and wool each show a decrease of about 59 per cent; bar fron and silk, 65 per cent each. The articles showing an increase of exportation are sait, 62 per cent, and wrought and cast Iron, 32 per cent each. The National Revenues.

The Treasury Department has been much encouraged during the past week by the receipts from customs and internal revenues, there being an improvement in both from the week previous They have not fallen of from the estimates as much as was expected they would from the effects of the panic. The receipts of the year will be sufficient for all public purposes, provided Congress will got, as heretofore, appropriate money largely in excess of the estimates. The department's estimates for

the fiscal year of 1874 were \$11,339,388 less than was appropriated by Congress, and \$18,000,000 more than the estimates for the preceding year. The estimates for all the departments and bureaus, with the exception of the public printer, are now in possession of the Treasury Department. They will aggregate about the same as last year—namely, about \$161,000,000, !crespective of the permanent appropriation of \$147,386,243 (not now to be acted on) for the payment of the interest on the public

Preparations for Legislative Work. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, is in the city to-day, and, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Rules, is here on business connected with that subject The revision and classification of the rules have been completed. The limitation of debate and the time occupied, especially on amendments to pending bills, are left to the determination of Senators by resolution. Another rule provides that whenever the question of relevancy arises it must be left to the Senate to decide it.

There are at least a dozen members of Congress now here. Some of them have been at the Treasury obtaining financial information, with a view to legislation on the subject of the currency during the coming session. There is no doubt tha numerous schemes will be proposed, including one for the conversion of currency into bonds bearing an interest of \$3 65.

During the year notes of national banks, failed or otherwise passed into liquidation, were redeemed and destroyed to the amount of \$3,241,803 Work in the Mexican Claims Commis sion.

The attorneys having business with the United States and Mexican Claims Commission express themselves as much pleased with the selection of Sir Edward Thornton as umpire. The work of the Commission has now been actively resumed. Many cases are at present under the consideration of the Commissioners, and the decisions will soon be formally announced. Military Department Reports.

Reports of the several commanders of depart ments have been received by the General of the Army, who says they contain nothing of materia interest not already made known through the press. The report of Major General Schofield is

elaborate on the Modoc troubles, and gives all the particulars attending them. Congressional Officials.

It is generally admitted that there will be no contest of importance for the Speakership, Clerk and Doorkeeper of the next House of Representatives, and that Blaine, McPherson and Buxton will be re-elected to those positions. Some oppo sition will be made in caucus to Mr. Ordway, but not to the extent, it is supposed, of preventing his nomination and election. The most formidable opponent will be Joseph W. Dwyer, of Obio. one of the secretaries of the National Republican Committee during the last campaign. Mr. King. Postmaster of the House. a candidate for re-elec-This is the only actual vacancy to fill, for which there are numerous applicants already at work among republicans for their votes. Legrand W. Perce, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the late House, from Mississippi, is the most prominent candidate. He and his friends claim that the South should receive such recognition at the hands of their republican

place the furniture of the chambers of the two houses. The reporters' gallery of the Senate has been reconstructed, the arrangements adding

much to the comfort and privacy of those who occupy it.
Grievances of Naval Officers.

Naval officers now here take offence at the pub lication given, without due explanation, to the fact of a general unwillingness on their part to go to sea when ordered by the department, and their resort to influential means of getting their orders for sea service revoked. The explanation offered is that even the better vessels of the navy are so unseaworthy that it is an undue risk of life to embark in them for an extended voyage or term of service, and that, owing to the surplusage o officers, the vessels that do go out are so overcrowded with wardroom and steerage officers as to make it exceedingly inconvenient and uncomfortable for such officers on cruises of long duration. These two objections, with the minor objection of tiring of stations, to which they are ordered for three years at a time, are urged particularly strongly against the Asiatic station, the largest and most important naval service pertaining to the American navy, and in which the meteorological and climatic conditions imperatively require strong and roomy vessels to resist storms and disease for three years together. Among that class of officers fortified by a substantial service record, or its equivalent in influence with the naval powers, there is a decided feeling towards a reduction of the number of the service; the reduction being effected in sub stantially the same manner as the reduction of the army in 1870-by the appointment of boards to weed out incompetent, intemperate and inefficient officers, and coupling this with liberal provisions of retirement, under which old and disabled officers may go off the active list on generous pensions, and the residue, who may be compelled to go out of service altogether, may receive at least a year's full pay and allowances. But this or any other plan of re-duction naturally encounters the united resistance of the whole body of officers liable to be unfavorably affected by it, and these latter suggest that, before turning out into the world a body of men who, on the whole, have strong claims on the government, the plan should be tried of utilizing their recognized character and attainments in branches of employment extensively filled by naval officers in other countries and indifferently performed here by civilians. The revenue marine service, the survey of the coasts, the supervision of lighthouse districts and the inspection of steam vessels are among the services that naval officers think can be performed by the navy with a considerable saving in the amounts paid for salaries and a decided increase of efficiency in some of the branches. Already the medical corps of the navy have a plan to obtain control of the administration of the marine hospital service, and those well acquainted with the subject allege that this service, which is maintained by an enforced contribution of forty cents a month from the pay of all persons in the commercial marine, would be managed much better by naval surgeons than by an army of civilians supported out of a trust fund intended by Congress for the relief and benefit of sick and disabled merchant seamen.

Washington Items.

The delegation of the Ute Indians will soon leave Washington for Philadeiphia and New York, on the way to their Western home. The Indian Bureau wants to impress them with the power and prosperity of the country by showing them the principal cities, in addition to other means for the

same purpose.

General Horace Porter denies the report that he has removed his business office and residence to Chicago. He will remain in New York.

John Cockrum has been appointed receiver of the New Orleans National Banking Association. This national bank desired to close its own affairs, but, it is stated, some irregularities made federal inter vention necessary.

IMMIGRATION AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1873.

The steamer Ohio, of the American Steamship Company's line, arrived here this evening, making her trip from Queenstown in nine days and ten hours, and bringing with her 249 steerage and thirty-four cabin passengers. Among the latter were Colone! Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Raliroad, and wife, and Thomas G. Firth, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Central, and family.

A HOMICIDE SET AT LIBERTY.

BOSTON, Oct. 26, 1873. Hurst, the Woburn boarding house keeper, who shot Meagher some days ago, for which he was exonerated by a coroner's jury, but subsequently arrested for the homicide on complaint of Meagher's sister, has again been set at liberty by the Grand Jury failing to find an indictment.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of Henry Gusser, of Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue, was found doating in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-third street, yesterday

## JUDGE CHASE'S SUCCESSOR.

Opinions of Prominent Philadelphia Lawvers on the Pending Appointment.

Conkling Thought Ineligible.

The Rival Claims of New England, the South and Pennsylvania To Furnish the Chief Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1873. In regard to the subject toward which the legal fraternity is looking just now with so much inter-est—L. e., the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, your correspondent has noticed great reluctance upon the part of prominent individuals of this city to speak. They appear to fear that what they might say would be construed into a meaning which they did not intend, and, therefore, many have been silent whom it would be gratifying to the country at large to hear from. Many prominent republicatell me that they have such implicit confidence in the President's wisdom and foresight that they have given the matter no attention whatever, while on the other hand equally prominent democrate have assured me the appointing power exists under conditions so peculiar that they regard the appointment with utter indifference, because they feel confident it will be made on grounds entirely

The opinions I give below are those of men who have had a legal experience of over thirty years, who have studied the question carefully, and for whom, in regard to this important subject, it would be impossible to entertain either sectional or political prejudice. Aside from these facts, the present positions of these gentlemen are such as entitle their opinions to great consideration. One of them is prominently identified with the American Centennial enterprise, another is tion in the United States, and another still is an ex-Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania. In giving the result of my interview with them ! eel assured that it may be regarded as a reflex of the sentiment of the legal fraternity of this entire

feel assured that it may be regarded as a redex of the sentiment of the legat fraternity of this entire commonwealth.

MR. HENRY M. PHILLIPS

was the first whom I consulted with in regard to the facts which ought to influence the appointment, and the following is about what he said:—

Mr. PHILLIPS—I think some attention ought to be paid to the quarter of the country from which the appointee comes. A regard for this would, of course, prevent the danger of any sectional prejudice or pealousy. In view of this it seems to me that our next Chief Justice ought to come from New England. When we turn to this quarter we find two admirable and estimable men, both of whom are prominent and cultured in the law, while either would make a most honerable and upright judge. I refer, of course, to Judge Curtiss and to Judge Hoar. The former, you will remember, resigned from the Bench some time ago, and hence might refuse the honor, even were it offered. The latter, by having gracefully withdrawn from the Cabinet, is placed in a position from which at the offering his acceptance would be both decorous and becoming. If a Chief Justice, however, should be selected from the existing members of the Bench Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, will undoubtedly be the man. The President's policy is reticence, you know, and of course no one can tell at what moment nor in what manner he will act.

Your correspondent then referred to the opinion of promment lawyers concerning the appointment of hon. Roseoe Conking and asked Mr. Phillips how he regarded him.

Mr. PHILLIPS.—I still think that Senator Conking is not an eligible candidate. It seems to me that the clause in the Constitution shows this beyond all question. Here it is, Section of, clause 2.—"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during that time." This is a clause which provides for no excepti

there be any doubt that, with Judge Curtuss in the chart, the legal profession would leef highly satisfied. The Bar, however, has no influence with the appointing power, and the question is one which the President alone will decide.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, answered my questions as follows.—"In my opinion the next Chiel Justice should be one of the judges of the existing supreme bench. The present judges are all lamiliar with the business of the office, as well as the method in which it is transacted. They are, also, acquainted with the lawyers who would from time to time appear before the Court. I deem this knowledge of the highest importance, and, feeling convinced of the necessity of all these things, I cannot see how a stranger to them could possibly preside. I would, therefore, by all means, appoint one of the judges of the Supreme Court to the office of Chief Justice. This was long the usage of this state, and is now a requirement of the State constitution."

REPORTER—From what State do you deem it most proper for our next Chief Justice to come?

Judge Thompson—I would regard it an exceedingly bad policy to appoint any gentleman not on the Bench from a State for which there is one Judge already on the Bench. I thought that Mr. Lincoln made a mistake when he gave the office to the Supreme court has jurisdiction of controversies between different States, and between citizens of different States. In case of a difficulty between a State having the Chief Justice and also an associate Judge, and one having no Judge at all, a decision in layor of the former would be very apt to be regarded as arising from a preponderance of State interest on the Senoth France and between citizens of different states. In case of a difficulty between a State having the Chief Justice and also an associate Judge, and one having no Judge at all, a decision in layor of the former would be very applicated as North and South. There are eight judges upon the Supreme Bench, and they are all irrum sections. T

SNOW IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

MILWAUKER, WIS., Oct. 26, 1873. Reports from various points in Central and West-ern Wisconsin and Minnesota say that snow com-menced falling at noon yesterday and continued at eleven o'clock last night, when there was an average of four inches on the ground.

### GRAIN APLOAT ON THE CANAL

BUFFALO, Oct. 26, 1873. Grain affoat on the canal, from Buffalo to the tidewater, this morning:—Wheat, 1,749,900 bushels corn, 1,519,000 do.; oats, 184,000 do.; bariey, 47,600 do. From Oswego, 8,000 bushels wheat and 455,000 do. barier,