

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker Sts.—GARDEN. Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 263 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—EASTERN BRANCH, Matinee at 2.—THE WICKED WORLD.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Sts.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Matinee at 1 1/2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth St.—A MAN OF HONOR. Matinee at 1 1/2.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.—BLACK REID ST.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street and Irving Place.—ITALIAN OPERA. Matinee at 1—AIDA.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 72 and 73 Broadway.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Matinee at 1 1/2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth Av. and Twenty-third St.—HERITY DUNSTY ABBAS. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 28th St. and Broadway.—PARADISE. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth Av. and Twenty-third St.—KID ON THE BEACHES (LITTLE). Matinee at 1 1/2.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th Street and 31 Avenue.—OPERA HOUSE.—LES GLOUCHESTERS.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—ESCH ADLER. Matinee at 2.

BOVARY THEATRE, BOWERY.—MOTHER GOOSE.—ISLAND BOY TRICK. Matinee at 2.

YONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St., corner Sixth Av.—NIGHT MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

STEINWAY HALL, 14th St., between 4th Av. and Irving Place.—GRAND CONCERT.

ARMORY, corner of 14th St. and 6th Av.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

THE RINK, 31 Avenue and 4th Street.—MEADOWS AND MUSIC. Afternoon and evening.

BAIN HALL, Great Jones Street, between Broadway and Bowery.—THE PLEIGN. Matinee at 2.

ROBINSON HALL, 126th Street.—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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RESIGNATION OF OUR MINISTER AT MADRID.—A special despatch to the Herald from Madrid announces that the resignation of General Sickles has been accepted by the President. When the fact that the resignation had been tendered was first published in the Herald's special report it was semi-officially denied from Washington. We now call upon Secretary Fish to publish all the official correspondence on the subject of the Virginia seizure, together with the official communications of our Minister at Madrid. Why is this important correspondence suppressed? Why does the Secretary of State fear its publication?

'OPINIONS ARE NOT OPINIONS.'—Boston lawyers are trying to 'opinion' out of their positions those ladies who have been elected on the school committee in that city. Public opinion is the best criterion in such cases; and as a legislative judiciary committee has already declared that there is no law preventing the election of women to such places, the elect will probably be able to hold on to their end of the birch.

COMING TO THE DEER.—The New Orleans Times affirms that it would not be at all surprised to hear soon that 'Spain has demanded a salute to the Spanish flag, and the payment of a liberal life pension to Buriel.' Alas! 'to what base uses we may return, Horatio!'

Elements of Discord in the Republican Party—The South and the Grangers.

We have a significant report from Washington that the prominent Southern republicans feel indignant at the course of the administration in the Virginia affair and that they are dissatisfied with the leaders of the party in other respects. It is said, too, that there will be an organized movement among these dissatisfied Southern republicans in order to combine and make their influence felt, and, possibly, to unite in action with the grangers to form the party of the future. They see on one side the growing strength and activity of the grangers, who, as an agricultural class chiefly, have interests in common with the Southern people, and on the other they are disgusted with the mismanagement and extravagance of the republican party. They express the belief that hardly one of the Southern States can be carried in future elections for the present organized republican party, in consequence of the conduct of that party both in Congress and in the late elections. If this be the political condition of the South it is easy to understand why prominent politicians of that section should contemplate leaving the party and forming a new combination. It appears, also, that the pretended civil service reform does not work to the satisfaction of leading men who have worked for the party, as the claims of some of them have been ignored, while personal favorites of the administration without merit have been honored and provided for regardless of the civil service law. The chief element threatening disintegration, however, is the recent political change in some of the Southern States, and the anticipated revolt of all, or nearly all, of them from the republican party. Shrewd politicians seldom fail to go with the public sentiment of their sections or States.

The President seemed to have some idea of the political revolution that has commenced, or is about to take place, when he said, in his late message to Congress, that "political partisanship had almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions." True, he might have implied by this that his administration or personal popularity is superior to party, and that the republican party has no real strength but what lies in himself. At least, he might have expected that inference would be drawn. Still, from his express mention of the "agricultural regions," and thus indirectly referring to the granger movement, it is evident that he meant this movement would, probably, overshadow existing political parties, and, as a consequence, would supersede the dominant republican party. We attach considerable importance to this expression of General Grant in his message, as it must have been made after mature consideration. It seems to have been thrown out both as a warning to the republican party and with a view to ride hereafter on the popular movement. He appears to foresee that the mission of the republican party is coming to an end. It may be, too, that he who was a democrat and became a republican for the sake of the Presidency is looking forward to a new departure, with the "agricultural regions," for a third term. At any rate, he has thrown out a broad hint regarding the disintegration of existing parties and the political revolution that has commenced. We hardly think General Grant intended to convey the idea that political partisanship was about to be obliterated absolutely—that is, that no other party would rise up in place of existing ones, and that the people would be content with his personal government. We cannot believe he has advanced so far already on the road to Caesarism. Doubtless he meant that the granger movement, in connection with the agricultural interests of the West, the South and the country generally, would overwhelm present political parties and lead to the organization of a new one, or more than one, based upon the material interests of different classes and sections.

The disintegration of the existing republican party appears to be inevitable. It has no fixed policy—no principles of policy—applicable to the existing state of things or wants of the country. It was originally a party of one idea—the anti-slavery idea. Upon that it came into power. The rebellion of the South, however inexcusable, was the result. The successful war for the Union, conducted by that party, and the total extinction of slavery as a consequence, perpetuated the power of the republicans. The party continued to exist and to be overwhelmingly powerful, without any platform of public policy—no policy except that mere partisan conservatism and rapidly paying the national debt for political capital. It lived upon the issues of war, and in every election loudly reiterated these in the public ear till they were exhausted and the people became wearied. The folly of the democrats in adhering to their anti-war ideas, which were no longer applicable, gave strength to the republicans. Then the democrats had not, any more than the republicans, principles of public policy upon which to appeal to the country. Thus the republicans, acting upon the prestige of the past and prejudices of the people, maintained their power. Yet it was a party of obsolete ideas, like that of the democrats—an incongruous party, ruled by Eastern protectionists chiefly, while the great agricultural West supported it on account of old anti-slavery and war affiliations, though its policy was inimical to the material interests of that section. It was not in the nature of things that a party so negative in character and that was only existing upon what it had done could last, or that the vast populations of the agricultural West and South should be dragged along forever bound to the chariot of Eastern protectionists and politicians. New England principally, assisted by her enterprising sons who had settled in the West, and latterly by her carpet-bag offspring who overrun the South, as well as by the protectionists of Pennsylvania, has ruled the Republic since the war, and has profited immensely from that.

But the people will not live upon husks always. A party cannot govern continuously upon mere sentiment and the dead past. A great nation of freemen like ours must have live issues. It now craves for such statesmanship as would develop a public policy calculated to gratify its ambition, to promote its material interests and to give it a glorious future. But where is this to be found? The President, we believe, does not aspire to it. Statesmanship is not his ambition. He likes

to have an easy, comfortable time with the honors of office, and has an idea that the country can take care of itself. The Secretary of State is so conservative and timid that he suffers the Republic to be humiliated. The Secretary of the Treasury has had but the one thought of extracting all the money possible from the people to keep his coffers full and pay the national debt at a rapid rate. The other Cabinet officers have been eager to keep up enormous expenditures upon something like the war basis and three times as great as only fifteen years ago. The dominant party in Congress has revelled in corruption and extravagance, and both it and the administration have overridden the constitution and done such arbitrary acts as no other constitutional government would dare to do. This is no overdrawn picture. It is spread over the history of the last thirteen years, and hardly any citizen can be so blinded by partisanship as not to see it. The people are waking up at last to the facts, particularly in the West and South, and will, if we mistake not, demand a change.

The democrats have not commended themselves to the country, either by developing a policy adapted to the times and necessities of the country, or by any marked ability. Though they gained something in the late elections, and would have gained more but for the odium brought upon the party by the New York Ring, they cannot obtain the confidence of a majority of the people without living political issues. The experiment made by the coalition with disaffected republicans in the last Presidential contest failed, because there was no fundamental principle of public policy at bottom, because it was a mere hostile organization and because the elements were more incongruous than even in the republican party. The greatest strength of the republicans has been since the so-called reconstruction of the South in the negro vote, and still the greater part of the Southern negroes are, out of gratitude, republicans. But a change, as we have seen in the late elections and as we notice by our news from Washington, is going on in that section. The white people are gaining power more and more, and many intelligent negroes begin to see their interests lie with those of their white fellow citizens of the South. The blacks as well as the whites of the Southern States will be led to co-operate with the West against the Eastern protectionists who have controlled the government and republican party, for they are all interested alike in agriculture and in the strictest governmental economy. What shape the incipient revolution, already apparent, will take we cannot say; nor can we see at present what will be the composition of the party of the future. The grangers have rather eschewed party politics up to this time, but they have controlled some elections. As they grow in number and power they must become an important element, and, probably, a controlling one, in the political affairs of the country. The best and most virtuous portion of the community is found in their ranks, and they are conscious that the substantial interests of the country lie in agriculture. Retrenchment, cheap government, such protection only as may be given incidentally for the purpose of a moderate revenue, control of the railroads and cheaper transportation and other measures of reform might, and perhaps will, form the platform of a new and great party, and it is just such a one as the grangers, or as the West and South combined, could affiliate with and support.

An Extraordinary Strike.

The strike reported elsewhere of the railway engineers employed on the Western lines operated by the Pennsylvania Company is one of the most extensively and accurately organized movements of the kind ever known in this country, and indicates the way in which the real workmen manage their affairs, as compared with the ranting imbeciles of the so-called Committee of Safety. It is to be regretted, certainly, that in a difference between the engineers and their employers the innocent public is made to suffer by the total discontinuance of travel on so many Western lines; but it is clear that in cases of this sort some one must suffer. The public will have no option but to consider this one of the drawbacks on the many advantages of the railways. Every engineer who, at noon on Friday, left his locomotive standing on the rails where the hour of noon found it violated his contract with the company, and upon the faith of that contract the public relied and counted in all its arrangements, and it is scarcely possible to estimate the mischief of such a strike. The demand of the engineers, however, is only that they should continue to receive their present wages—they simply resist reduction—and it may therefore well be reasoned that it is the arrogant course of the company that has stopped the train. Organizations to such enormous extent as our railway companies are in a great degree dependent upon their employes of the skilled classes, and they must deal moderately and fairly by them.

CORRUPTION, PRESENT AND PAST.—A New York stockbroker, interviewed on the Kentucky Central Railroad the other day by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is alleged to have declared that "the members of the present Congress are more corrupt than even their immediate predecessors, and the country will find my words true. Their rascality is more of the unblushing kind, and they prosecute their dishonest schemes regardless of shame or fear." A little wholesome prosecution of another kind in Washington against federal delinquents would prove a refreshing repast to the people at large these holiday times. The same people will take care of the dishonest Congressmen in due time, or the present majority party will ere long be sent to the dogs.

NAME AND NATURE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that the present postmaster in that city (Mr. Foulds) will be retained another quarter. He is said to be a favorite of the President, and folds his arms complacently while efforts are being made to remove him.

COFFEE OR NO COFFEE.—It is stated that coffee in lieu of spirituous liquors and wines will be dispensed at all the official tables in Washington on New Year's Day—except at the British Legation, where, in respect to the brave British troops now fighting against the King of Ashantee, coffee will not be dispensed but dispensed with.

Our Flag at Santiago.

The want of firmness of our government in defending the honor of the national flag is producing its natural results. The volunteers of Santiago have compelled the American Consul to haul down his flag, and we would not be much surprised to learn that he had been driven from the town. In the beginning of the present insurrection another American Consul was hunted through the streets of Santiago, and was only preserved from death by taking refuge with the British Consul. This outrage passed without punishment or reparation. The Washington government was rather surprised, we believe, at the magnanimity of the mongrel mob in allowing its representative to be smuggled out of the city. Now that they have gone further and tasted blood we cannot be certain where they may stop. Should Mr. Young, one of our few efficient consuls, be assassinated by the Santiago mob he will have the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Fish will write a polite note to Castelar requesting information as to the manner of his death and suggesting that a few dollars should be given to console his widow. American blood is cheap now, and if the volunteers should be seized with the idea of varying their national sports there is no reason why mobbing American consuls, and even shooting them, should not replace the worn out bull fights. A real live American citizen would not cost so much as a good bull, and as for the national flag, it is only a worthless rag to which no Spaniard need pay any attention. We would strongly advise Consul Young to leave Santiago without delay unless some British gunboat will stay in the harbor to protect him. As for our navy, it had better be recalled from Cuban waters. Under the present administration it can neither command respect for the national flag nor punish outrages on American citizens. We would have the gallant tars spared the humiliation of seeing their flag insulted with impunity. The action of the Santiago mob illustrates well the temper of the ruling class in Cuba. It points out the danger of Mr. Fish's policy, and would be a motive for extraordinary measures to a government at all interested in the protection of its citizens. The Washington government is, however, too much absorbed in schemes for the protection of Buchu bankers and other virtuous supporters of the administration to have any time to devote to assuring the safety of citizens or the honor of the national flag.

The Necessity of a Universal Extradition Treaty.

Although there is a school of amiable philosophers who always remind you of the Golden Rule, prove to you conclusively that by the abolition of capital punishment you abolish the flourishing institution of murder, and who vary the monotony of their lives by daily signing appeals to the executive authorities for clemency, there is also an organization in which we all have an interest, however limited, known as society, which, however absurdly, is deeply concerned in the punishment and extermination of crime. When it is possible for a statesman like the honorable Senator from Harlem to change his residence and live in opulent ease in Mexico, Belgium, or Brazil, we cannot perceive that any of the demands of justice are satisfied. Neither do we understand that it is to the advantage of any of these Powers to offer an asylum to the misdemeanor committing class of our fellow citizens. Belgium may find it profitable to hold out the hand of fellowship to rich criminals, but the effect on her society can hardly be of a salutary character. For the United States, certainly, it does not improve the national reputation to have "Senator" Norton, Alderman Coman and others pointed out as members of our most important legislative bodies. This is a phase of the question which the humanitarians overlook when they repeat those phrases so often uttered by respectable men, "Oh, let him go! I'm glad Genet has got off!" "I wouldn't peach on Sharkey if I knew where he is!" "A man who is smart enough to run away has my sympathy." The simple fact that there are many civilized countries where criminals can live unhappily of justice is in itself the most powerful incentive to violence against the peace of the people and their dignity. If every man felt that the moment the crime he had in contemplation became known he would be safely lodged behind prison bars and live there until society should be satisfied with his punishment, there would be fewer defalcations, forgeries and cases of plundering the public. Our State Department, then, should instruct our easy going Ministers to conclude treaties for the extradition of criminals wherever possible. Thoroughly accomplished, this action would close up the utopia of crime, and every would-be offender would read in advance, "No quarter for criminals here!"

VENTILATING CONGRESSIONAL ORATORY.—The Cleveland Leader is exercised over the fact that Congress had scarcely been organized and the committees of the House announced when members began in the old way to ask permission to print in the Congressional Record speeches which they wished to deliver but had not. We do not know, after all, but that this is the best method for ventilating Congressional oratorical buncombe. If the speeches are delivered in the House the telegraph lines will be burdened with synopses of the same for transmission all over the land. On the other hand, if published only in the Congressional Record the area of victims will be confined principally to the constituencies of the honorable gentlemen making the buncombe speeches aforesaid.

POLITICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Political parties in New Hampshire are beginning to "ring out the changes" for the March election. Samuel N. Bell is proposed as the democratic and Charles H. Bell as the republican candidate for Governor. The Boston Post thinks this would be putting both parties on their mettle.

"GOING BACK" WITH A VENGEANCE.—The proposition to cause the examination of all those now holding clerkships or other positions in the departments at Washington who were appointed before the Civil Service rules were adopted is creating no little consternation among incompetent incumbents. They do not relish the idea of their political friends "going back" on them, literally in this manner.

'All Quiet on the Potomac.'

Christmas passed off quietly in Washington, the only noteworthy feature of the day there being in the number of intoxicated persons on the streets, which is reported as largely in excess of the Christmas crowd of "jovial bumpers" of any previous year on Pennsylvania avenue. But this is not surprising, considering the financial pressure at the national capital, and that south of Mason and Dixon's line Christmas day has been and continues to be celebrated more after the fashion of the "glorious Fourth" than as a religious festival. The custom was introduced by the old Cavaliers and their followers, who in Virginia particularly delighted in maintaining the jolly pastimes of England under the "merry monarch" as a plague to the sour and crusty Puritans of Massachusetts. Hence the time-honored observance of Christmas in Washington in the year of grace 1873. The custom still prevails, though the political causes connected with its introduction in the South have ceased to exist.

Otherwise "all is quiet on the Potomac." The members of the two houses of Congress are mostly at home with their families and among their constituents for the Christmas and New Year holidays, the lobby is resting upon its oars, there is a lull in the matter of bills and resolutions, and the newsmongers find it an up-hill task to pick up a valuable item of news or a sensational rumor. The nomination of Attorney General Williams as Chief Justice awaits the return of the Senate to business, which will be on the 5th of January, 1874; and as President Grant has resolved to risk the hazards of an adverse vote upon this nomination, and as Williams intends to "stick," it is probable that the Senate will assume the responsibility of rejecting him in deference to public opinion. But now verres. Excepting the President's reception and general social reunions of New Year's Day, official and unofficial, which are very enjoyable in Washington, the city will be a comparatively dull place till the return of Congress, and then it cannot be long before the proceedings of the two houses will command the general attention of the country.

Judge Durell's Opinion of the Administration.

A report from Washington states that Judge Durell, of Louisiana notoriety, being threatened with impeachment for official misconduct, is willing to resign if the President will appoint him to a second rate foreign mission, and is ready to take his chance of confirmation by the Senate if he should obtain the nomination. The report comes from an unreliable source, but its plausibility makes its truth probable. Judge Durell knows that the offences alleged against him have been committed as a blind partisan of the administration. In his official action in the Kellogg outrage he only followed the dictates of the New Orleans Custom House. The Attorney General who endorsed his action has been rewarded with a nomination for the highest judicial office in the nation. Why should not Durell, the instrument without whose aid even the Attorney General could not have upheld the Louisiana usurpation, be rewarded with a second rate foreign mission? Certainly Durell as our representative abroad in the position he seeks would not be such a disgrace to the nation as the Oregon attorney at the head of the Supreme Court of the United States.

But the proposition which it is said has been made directly to the authorities at Washington is noteworthy as indicating the opinion of the administration held by the accommodating Judge. He has no idea that there is any impropriety or even indelicacy in asking the President to bestow a foreign mission on a judicial officer who resigns from the Bench only to save himself from impeachment. Indeed, he evidently considers that he is offering a bargain profitable to the administration. Unpleasant secrets may be brought to light in the course of impeachment proceedings which he no doubt believes may be judiciously concealed from the world by such a compromise as he proposes. As to the Senate, he is quite willing to take his chances there. Kellogg was a United States Senator, and Durell is familiar with the stuff of which Senators are nowadays composed. He sees no difficulty in arranging his little affair satisfactorily with a Crédit Mobilier back-pay Senate, provided he can make it all right with President Grant. His confidence may not be misplaced; but we believe that he will find his estimate of the President's character an erroneous one. President Grant in his ignorance of law may see no impropriety in rewarding such a friend as the Attorney General with the Chief Justiceship, but he will scarcely care to bestow a foreign mission on a Durell.

The Three Tailors of Tooley Street.

As the famous three tailors began their address with "we, the people of England," so the three secretaries of the Committee of Safety adopt a style which seems to imply an equal incapacity to comprehend their personal insignificance. It seems that this Committee of Safety was appointed at Cooper Institute December 11, 1873, "by four thousand people," and that it has an English secretary, and a German secretary and a French secretary, and this trio now peremptorily makes its demands of the municipal government. It directs the Commissioner of Public Works to abrogate all contracts immediately and give the running of his department over to them, or else to give a reason for his refusal "in writing"—for they evidently want to have a case against him, written by himself, by the time they get their guillotine ready. It is no new thing for the people of this city to see impudent vagabonds, who never worked a day in their lives, and ridiculous adventurers of all sorts, posturing in the name of the workingman; but it is rather uncommon to see paraded such a threat as that implied in the designation of this committee, which apparently promises itself a repetition of the career of the Paris Committee of '93, and glazes in the thought that it may yet chop off the head of every man addicted to clean linen. We see no harm, however, in the present antics of these mooning boobies other than their impertinence, for the workingmen are too familiar with this sort of agitation to be fooled by it. In Paris the workmen are innocent, confident, inflammable and incredibly ignorant; and these characteristics have made them the victims of agitators who sought, of course, only their own advantage, and out of agitation so excited have grown such facts as the combat of the Commune.

But our workmen are of another sort. They are too clear headed to be used for taking other people's chestnuts out of the fire. They have their grievances sometimes, and they know how to remedy them for themselves without calling in English, German or French secretaries, or other tailors of Tooley street. They know that this is a workingman's country, and that there is no other land where the workingman is so well off as here; and, if we understand them, they would be the first to crack the skulls like walnuts of these three tailors in case they should succeed in provoking the disturbances they aim at.

Bazaine in Seclusion.

In the story of the closing scene of Marshal Bazaine's trial will be found the material for future historians to draw a fine historic picture of treachery avenged. As graphically described in another portion of the Herald this scene will not fail to impress. This Marshal of France, in the sight of the common soldiers of the guard, touched on the shoulder and bade to come as plain Monsieur, is as suggestive of degradation as if his corpse were lying at Satory with the insignia of rank hacked from his uniform and the bands of the regiments playing a lively tune to the march past of the garrison of Paris. And now we learn by cable that Bazaine, degraded, but spared from ignominious death, has started on his journey to the Isle de Sainte Marguerite there to commence serving his terms of twenty years "seclusion." This is a mild word, and we have no doubt that pains will be taken by the present French government to make his residence on the island as comfortable as possible. The moral of the commutation is that it is better for one's self to treacherously surrender a French army than to be suspected of burning a French palace.

THE CARLIST CAMPAIGN would seem to be taking a lively shape once more. The retreat of General Moriones, with fourteen thousand men, from San Sebastian, looks as though the republicans had sustained a severe check, although the impunity with which the twelve thousand were allowed to embark and depart shows that the thirty thousand Carlists are not provided with the proper means for carrying on anything like a regular siege. It would seem that the three thousand republican soldiers remaining behind the works at San Sebastian are thought sufficient, with the aid of the townsmen, to repel the poorly armed mountaineers. The fourteen thousand troops, whose retreat may be termed a strategic movement, as steps of a similarly lively nature have been termed heretofore, were landed at Santona, about seventy miles off, but their future is in doubt.

NO MORE TAXATION.—Now that our Senators and Representatives have been home on a flying visit to their constituents they may probably have been given to understand that the people see no need for additional taxation and do not desire to be taxed unnecessarily in order to keep up the pet policy of a rapid decrease in the public debt. The country is in a prosperous condition and is growing richer and richer every day. Values are rapidly recovering from the temporary depression of the commercial crisis, and while we may still hear of caution and retrenchment in business our revenues will speedily increase with increasing commerce. Let Mr. Richardson be patient, and he will soon have money enough in the Treasury. Meanwhile, if Congress will put a stop to jobbery, while encouraging all legitimate enterprises and aiding in a liberal development of our magnificent resources, we shall do very well without rushing in a panic to the extreme measure of taxation to make up a temporary deficiency in our revenues.

'FIRST OF THE SEASON.'—Lieutenant Governor Romaldo Pacheco will become Governor of California by the election of Governor Booth to the United States Senate. He is a native Californian, and will be the first who has occupied the gubernatorial chair of the State. Give him a chance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Archdeacon Balch, of London, Ontario, has arrived at the Everett House. Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, is again at the Gilesey House. Captain Moodie, of the steamship Cuba, is registered at the New York Hotel. Ex-Congressman B. T. Biggs, of Delaware, is registered at the Sturtevant House. Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale College, is staying at the Everett House. William Lusk is booking, British Consul at San Francisco, is living at the Clarendon Hotel. Colonel Joseph C. Anderson, of General Sherman's staff, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Robert C. Foster, one of the oldest lawyers in the South, died at Florence, Ala., a few days ago. Professor C. M. Mead, of Andover Theological Seminary, is temporarily residing at the Everett House. Captain James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Professor Max Muller thinks that the Christian religion would cease to exist if it ceased to be missionary. Collector James F. Casey, of New Orleans, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning from Washington. Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey and ex-Governor Randolph are among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Princess Louise, of Lorne, has been chosen president of the National Union for Improving the Education of Women. A wife in Chillicothe, Ohio, demands a divorce because her brutal husband "put her to soak in a rain water barrel." Alfonso P. Strong has been appointed by Governor Dix District Attorney for Schoeneccounty, vice Austin A. Tates, resigned. Viscount Milton and family, who arrived from England in the steamship Cuba yesterday, have apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday from Philadelphia. W. N. Edwards, ex-Congressman, died in Warren county, N. C., on the 18th, at the age of 80 years. He presided over the secession convention of 1861. A. M. Hobbcock, one of the early proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, has resumed the management of that paper, under its new arrangements. It is reported in Augusta, Me., that General J. C. Caldwell, of Ellsworth, is to be appointed successor to J. L. Stevens, United States Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. George H. Richmond, of New Bedford, has been nominated for Police Commissioner of Massachusetts, and will be confirmed by the Executive Council. He is a confirmed prohibitionist. John P. Langworthy, son of the Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington, has just wedded, at Glens Falls, this State, Miss Adelle M. Morgan, daughter of Carlos Morgan, of that place.