

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII. No. 99

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—DADDY O'FLOWER. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—DADDY O'FLOWER. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE REBEL'S LAST SHOT, &c. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 24 Broadway.—DRAMA, BURLESQUE AND OLLIO. Matinee at 2 1/2. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—LAW IN NEW YORK. Afternoon and evening. ATHENEUM, 265 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS. Matinee at 2. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HERMIE DUFFRY. Matinee at 2. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union Square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—COUSIN JACK.—MILWAUKEE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GARRICK. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third Avenue.—DIE LIEDER DES MEISTERS. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SEA OF ICE. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEDDO MISTRELLI, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Now open, Afternoon and Night. Ring, 36 Avenue and 6th street. LEWIS'S CIRCUS, MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Fourth av. and 20th st. Afternoon and Evening. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 9, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- 'THE GOLD AND MONEY MARKETS: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT'—EDITORIAL LEADER—EIGHTH PAGE. A MASS MEETING AT KEY WEST ON MR. O'KELLY'S ARREST! SYMPATHY FOR THE CAPTIVE AND INTENSE INDIGNATION AGAINST HIS TREACHEROUS CAPTORS! IF HE IS MURDERED IT WILL LEAD TO WAR! PRESIDENT CESPEDES ON THE "DETENTION" OF THE SPANIARDS CIRCUMSCRIBED IN CUBA—NINTH PAGE. THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED AT ROCHESTER BY THE GIVING WAY OF A WALL! THE BODIES STILL IN THE RIVER AND THE VICTIMS' NAMES UNKNOWN—NINTH PAGE. FRESHES IN THE GENESSEE, CHENANGO, SUSQUEHANNA, DELAWARE AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS! THE CANALS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED! PROPERTY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS SWEEP AWAY—NINTH PAGE. PREPARED FOR WAR! THE MODOC TROUBLES MAY BE SOLVED ACCORDING TO SHERIDAN'S PLAN! WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS ARE NOT DOING—NINTH PAGE. THE DEAD OF THE ATLANTIC SLIGHTED! CARGO MORE PRECIOUS THAN THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS! CONFLICTING STORIES OF THE OFFICERS! THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY ADMORNED! THE NUMBER RECOVERED AND THOSE SENT TO NEW YORK—FIFTH PAGE. A PASSENGER STEAMER STRIKES THE STEPPING STONES! ALMOST A DISASTER IN THE FOG ON THE SOUND—"SPY WEDNESDAY"—SIXTH PAGE. LEGISLATIVE MANIPULATION OF THE CHARTER! THE CUSTOM HOUSE RING ACTIVE! THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION! HORSE AND STEAM CARS IN THE METROPOLIS—TWELFTH PAGE. AMERICAN INTERESTS AT THE VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR—RETURNS FROM THE FAMOUS ELECTIONS—NINTH PAGE. SPAIN AND THE CARLISTS! THE REPUBLICANS SERIOUSLY MENACED—ELECTION AGITATIONS TO BE RENEWED IN FRANCE—TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM EUROPE—NINTH PAGE. MONEY FLUCTUATING AND GOLD DECLINED TO 111! STOCKS INFLUENCED BY THE CHANGES IN THE MONEY RATE! THE FICTITIOUS VALUE OF STERLING—ELEVENTH PAGE. IMPORTS AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS! A FALLING OFF IN THE WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION! THE CIVIL SERVICE AND POST OFFICE BUSINESS—SEVENTH PAGE. "STRIKING" IN DEADLY EARNEST! THE SKILLFUL ITALIANS CHASED THROUGH THE STREETS AND BEATEN SEVERELY! THE OLD EMPLOYEES APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE! THE OFFICIALS' OPINIONS! A FIASCO PROBABLE—SEVENTH PAGE. NATIONAL NEWS! NATURALIZATION RIGHTS DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON! DIPLOMATIC LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED! STAMP TAX PAYMENT! NEW YORK NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS! THE KU KLUX—FIFTH PAGE. EVADING THE USURY LAWS! RECORDER HACKETT AND THE SHYLLOCKS! HE CHARGES THE GRAND JURY TO DO THEIR DUTY FEARLESSLY—SEVENTH PAGE. POSTAL TRANSMISSION! THE SENATE COMMITTEE TAKING THE TESTIMONY OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS AS TO THE RUNNING OF POSTAL CARS—TENTH PAGE. IMPLICATED IN ERIE! GENERAL DIVYEN TELLS OF THAT LIST OF PURCHASED SOLONS! WHAT THERE WAS IN A COAL CONTRACT—SIXTH PAGE. DEATH FROM VIOLENCE! THE DORAN BARROOM HOMICIDE—THE BLOODY SUNDAY MORNING RIOT AT PATTENBURG, N. J.—SEVENTH PAGE. THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE SUIT! THE EXPELLED MEMBER ORDERED REINSTATED! THE McDONNELL BARBERS CORPUS CASE! OTHER LITIGATIONS—THIRTEENTH PAGE. REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS—ART GLIMPSES—MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION—NEW BOOKS—NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CITY ITEMS—TENTH PAGE. INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE—CHURCH AND STATE—SIXTH PAGE.

Now that the CONNECTICUT Election is over and all those members of Congress who so heroically spurned the back pay grab are re-elected, we hope we shall not be obliged to chronicle the fact of their slyly creeping up to the public crib, when everything is still, and taking a quiet nibble of the forbidden fruit. We hardly think it would "pay," even if taken in the light of a "cute Yankee trick."

MORE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—The democrats have carried their candidates for Mayor in Cincinnati and Toledo, and are successful in other places in Ohio. The "back towns" are not all in, but they no doubt will roll up majorities against the back pay grabbers.

The Gold and Money Market—Imports and Exports—The Financial Prospect.

Gold touched 119 on Saturday, though it has fluctuated and declined a few fractions since. It has been steadily advancing to that since the last months of 1872, when it was at 111, though fluctuating a little at times according to the exigencies of the market or the operations of speculators. The trifling changes in the premium from day to day or week to week, however, were but trifling. The steady and continual advance arises from general causes. While we may denounce the cliques or combinations that create ephemeral disturbances in the market, sending gold up a few fractions one day or down another, to make money out of the operation, it is certain they would not have had the power to carry gold up from 111 to 119 in the way it has progressively advanced if there had not been general causes at work affecting the price. Let us not deceive ourselves. These gentlemen of the street, of the Gold Board or the banks have no such power. The few millions they control are a bagatelle in comparison with the vast financial affairs of this country, the stocks and movement of specie in the world or the influence of commercial exchanges. They simply watch the signs of the times in order to profit by whatever changes are imminent or inevitable in the future.

Assuming, then, that gold has risen to its present premium from general causes superior to those of Wall street speculation or combinations, let us see what these are. First, and principally, we must attribute the rise to the excess of importations over our exports, including the export of the precious metals. This calls for more gold than we extract from the mines to pay for the balance of trade against us, and is, consequently, depleting the stock on hand. We need not a philosopher to tell us that as an article in universal demand becomes scarce it must become dearer. Every merchant knows this. If diamonds were more abundant they would be cheaper. It is the same with cotton or anything else that mankind needs. If these things were more scarce the price would be enhanced. No article of commerce is more influenced in value by the reduction or augmentation of the quantity held than gold. It is as sensitive as the barometer to changes in the weather, particularly in countries where there is little or no power to check its outflow. In England they have a system of preventing a drain of specie and of maintaining its value steady. Immediately there is danger the Bank of England "puts on the screws," as the familiar phrase is, or, in other words, raises the rate of discount, which both prevents gold from going out and brings it in. We have no screw of that sort, and, therefore, when we are called upon to pay our debts in gold we have to pay.

According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics the imports for the ten months ending October 31, 1872, were in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined to the amount of \$128,278,787, while for the corresponding period of 1871 the excess was only \$46,742,952. This corroborates what we have said with regard to the continual increase of importations over exports, and consequent augmentation of our indebtedness abroad. But since the last day of October, to which date this report is made, we have been importing enormously and beyond what was ever known before. The importations during the latter part of Winter and the opening of Spring this year have been extraordinary. From January 1 to April 5 the imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York alone amounted to \$120,908,613. For the corresponding period last year the sum was \$112,353,304. If the balance in 1872 against us was over \$128,000,000, what will it be by October, 1873? Here is matter of thought for our business and financial men, as well as for the government. Let it be remembered, too, that in the exports are reckoned specie and bullion. The amount of merchandise imported in the ten months up to October 31, 1872, was \$573,479,587, and of specie and bullion \$18,075,843, while the export of specie and bullion was \$81,731,957 and of merchandise \$355,741,844; that is to say, our domestic exports, exclusive of specie and bullion, were less than the imports by \$217,737,743. The export of specie and bullion in excess of the specie imported was \$63,656,116, far more than our mines produced. After reckoning the exports of foreign merchandise and specie, in addition to that of domestic produce, and including the balance of \$63,656,116 of American specie and bullion, we were still left in debt \$128,278,787. How long can this go on without disaster? Yet we are importing more largely than ever. It is not pleasant to look at these facts and figures, but it would be folly to ignore them. We should not act like the silly ostrich which buries its head in the sand to avoid the disagreeable sight of danger.

We have not been informed how the export of produce and merchandise for the last five months compares with the imports. Cotton has realized, undoubtedly, a vast sum, for the price has been high and the crop was comparatively a good one. But this source of means for paying our indebtedness abroad has been well nigh exhausted or discounted for this season. Judging from the Custom House returns of importations and the exports of specie since the 1st of January the balance of trade against us since the year commenced has been heavy. Notwithstanding the cotton crop that has been going out we have exported in three months fourteen and a half millions in specie and bullion. This is at the rate of about fifty-eight millions a year. What have we to send abroad except gold, till the whole cotton crop of 1872 has gone, till next Fall and Winter? In the Fall the grain crop will come in, and after that the corn. What the demand abroad may be for these we do not know. In all probability, and happily, there will be abundant crops. The long Winter, the soil well protected and mellowed by the snow, and the late Spring, give promise of a fruitful year. Information from Europe indicates, too, that there may be an unusual demand for grain, corn, flour and other provisions which we have to spare. So far, then, there is hope that we may have something to arrest in a measure the outflow of specie till the next cotton crop matures. But as regards our foreign trade, exchanges and the gold supply, it is a hand to mouth sort of condition to be in. The failure of a cotton crop or the lack of a demand for our cereals might prove most disastrous. Why should such a

great, rich and flourishing nation as ours be dependent in financial matters upon an accident or upon the banks and money brokers of Europe? It would not be so if the finances of the country and our commercial system were on a sound basis or well managed, for no other can compare with it in natural resources, in productions of the soil and in general progress.

Besides the large balance against us as between exports and imports, including the export of gold and silver, we lose immensely on the carrying trade. The most valuable articles of merchandise, as well as passengers and emigrants, are carried in foreign ocean steamers. In the vast trade with Europe we have not a single steamship. All are foreign. What the value of this trade is, which goes into the pockets of foreigners, we do not know, but it is immense. The whole tonnage cleared in the United States—the steamships included, of course—during the ten months ending October 31, 1872 (the date to which the Bureau of Statistics has made its report), was 7,330,483 tons. For the same period in 1871 it amounted to 6,684,989 tons. Less than half this tonnage was American. In 1872 ours amounted to 3,713,887. But the most unfavorable view of this matter is that the foreign tonnage increases from year to year enormously, while ours is almost stationary. The foreign tonnage cleared at American ports for the period referred to in 1872 exceeded that of 1871 by 645,494 tons. Here, then, is a matter calling for the serious consideration of our merchants, business men generally and the government.

Still, there is no reason to despair. The future must be bright. Nothing human can retard the progress of the country in material development, wealth and progress. If it should have to pay the penalty for extravagance through a financial crisis the effect would only be temporary. The recuperative power of the country is astonishing. Then there are circumstances that lighten the unfavorable picture we have felt it our duty to present. The gold and bullion that go out are balanced in a measure by the wealth of labor and the money that come through the three hundred thousand or more immigrants that land here every year. If our rich absentees in Europe spend forty millions abroad, the immigrants bring probably twenty millions in money, in addition to the wealth they produce by their labor. We should remember, too, that a considerable portion of the vast importations come here in that form for investment. It does not go back as capital. It goes into railroads and other property, and, therefore, adds to the growth and resources of the country. A good deal of the interest on our indebtedness to foreigners is so invested also. Looking, then, to the future, there is no ground for apprehension. It is only the immediate prospect that gives serious concern. It is in making gold the basis of values while our stock of that article is decreasing.

The most curious anomaly in our financial situation is that while gold is rising and becoming more scarce, and while certain political economists maintain that it is necessary to contract the currency in order to come to a specie basis, the mass of the people, particularly in the West and South, are suffering from the want of sufficient currency. The government seems to be conscious of this necessity, for the Comptroller of the Currency, in a circular just issued, gives notice to the national banks that they must be prepared for a readjustment of the currency among the States and Territories, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of July 12, 1870. This act was passed to distribute more equally, according to population and business, the national bank circulation. Fifty-four millions additional circulation was authorized to the three hundred millions already afloat for that purpose. By section six of the act it was provided that after the fifty-four millions should be taken up by the States and Territories not having their proper proportion, which meant the Southern and Western States, there should be taken twenty-five millions from the circulation already issued to States having an excess, to be distributed among the States and Territories not having their proportion. The fifty-four millions have been apportioned accordingly, but the whole amount has not yet been issued. The Comptroller, however, is preparing to issue the full amount during the next few months, and as soon as that shall be done he will, as he now gives notice, call upon the banks in New York having more than a hundred thousand circulation, and upon those in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts having more than three hundred thousand circulation, for any excess they may have, in order to distribute this currency where there is not a due proportion. This equitable measure has been delayed long enough, but the West and South have now a prospect of its being carried out.

What we really need is some fixed standard of value, uniform and simple, instead of the various values of gold, silver, legal tenders and national bank notes. The present system, if system it can be called, is complex, and keeps the business of the country and the money market in a disturbed condition. It is this which holds us at the mercy of foreign bankers, capitalists and money speculators. We want a monetary system that would be under our own control and not subject to foreign influences, whether that be on a specie or currency basis; and until we have that, notwithstanding all our wealth and production, we shall be the tail of the kite which the money power of Europe chooses to fly for its own advantage. Financial independence is becoming as necessary as political independence was in 1776.

THE USURY LAWS AND THE LOCK-UP OF MONEY.—The charge of Recorder Hackett to the Grand Jury will be applauded by every business man, especially as he has made clear the iniquity in the eyes of the law of any conspiracy to derange the money market. He maintains that in the language of our Revised Statutes such combination is an act in violation of the law, and he quotes Blackstone as saying, "At common law practices which make the market dearer to the fair trader were offences against public trade." The men who are guilty of these conspiracies are also guilty of breaking the usury laws, for the one crime is committed that the other may be. As a further authority in this interpretation of the law he cites Bishop in his "Commentaries on Criminal Law" to the effect that "he who uses the power which money or credit gives him to play pranks upon the com-

munity is an enemy to the race, and is as deserving of punishment as the thief or highway robber." Let the Grand Jury proceed forthwith to indict those who have offended under the usury laws and under the laws against dangerous conspiracies. The District Attorney will find abundance of evidence in Wall street to substantiate charges under both heads.

O'Kelly, the Imprisoned Herald Correspondent in Cuba.

Owing to the fact that the cable between Key West and Havana is out of repair and that quick communication is restricted to the trips of a small steamer between the two points, we have been unable to learn anything further that is definite about the position of our faithful commissioner at present imprisoned by the Spaniards at Manzanillo. Our anxiety on the matter is very great. We have small belief in the honor of the Spaniards, who have made themselves the enemies of humanity by this brutal arrest. There are men lost to all sense of honor who yet have the qualities of prudence highly developed. To murder prisoners of war in cold blood or to garrote the native suspects in a rebellion, to confiscate estates and assassinate boys are achievements wherein the brutal passions may with some safety be indulged. Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald commissioner, it will not be so safe to murder, and we think we can trust that Spanish shrewdness will overawe Spanish bloodthirstiness in time. There are indications, it is true, that Captain General Ceballos may deserve to stand in the character of Pontius Pilate, when that cowardly Roman washed his hands of the blood of an innocent whom, in defence to the mob, he was about to have crucified. If it is true that he telegraphed the vague instruction to Manzanillo to let the inquiry proceed and not to trouble him further, does it not appear that he has given them a hint to do a deed from the responsibility of which he would endeavor to say afterwards he had washed his hands? But it is too late for him to take that course. He is responsible; Spain is responsible, and both will be held to accountability. He was warned at once of the arrest, but four days afterwards told our correspondent at Havana that he had only just heard of it. It seems as though he would have been glad that his subordinates had slain the agent of the Herald before communicating with him. There is a fine piece in Shakespeare that fits the occasion exactly, where Manas, on Pompey's galley, whispers to the latter, pointing to the triumvirs.

Let me cut the cable; And, when we are put off, fall to their throats; All there is mine.

Pompey's reply to this too talkative scoundrel may yet be found to fit Ceballos:— Ah! this thou shouldst have done. And not have spoken of it. In me, 'tis villainy; In thee, 't had been good service.

We are aware that the Captain General was at once informed of the arrest. A studied attempt at vagueness that a superservicable tool might understand according to the unspoken desire, and not from the words, will not shield him or Spain from the penalty of murder, should murder be done. In him "tis villainy," though in his miserable subordinates he might stupidly believe "t had been good service."

It is reported here that Admiral Polo de Barnabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has telegraphed to Captain General Ceballos remonstrating against executing Mr. O'Kelly. This course would be highly creditable to the Admiral, and may, if it has been done, recall the authorities in Cuba to a broader view of the situation than men with the blind ferocity of the volunteers, as their mental horizon, would be likely to realize. But the appeal goes further still. The Captain General will learn from Madrid what the government of the Spanish Republic has to say upon the matter of taking the life of the representative of an independent American journal and the citizen of a nation not afraid to demand satisfaction for wrong. In view of these things we rest confidently in the belief that Mr. O'Kelly will return shortly to detail his story of the insurrection in Cuba in the columns of the Herald. Spanish bluster may attempt to obtain that news from him, but it will fall even under the threats of threatened death, as it failed before to prevent his going through the Spanish lines, as it failed to prevent him from returning to them. The attempt to blot out this intelligence by slaying its possessor would not prevent the truth from being made known. The Spaniards may be well of men of sense for once and let O'Kelly go.

The New Diet Kitchen.

Those who labor among the dependent poor must have frequently felt the necessity of some organized plan for providing suitable nourishment for the sick, or have seriously lamented the inadequacy of both medicine and careful treatment to combat lack of proper food. This necessity will be successfully met by a scheme recently proposed for establishing diet kitchens throughout the city, which are to become adjuncts to the different dispensaries. This need is mostly felt among the children of the poor.

The scheme in question was suggested by the visiting physicians of every leading city dispensary, and endorsed by so many of the leading medical men in the city that it would be invidious to name them lest a few might be omitted. It took form in the incorporation recently of a society named "The New York Diet Kitchen," which designs to establish a diet kitchen in some central place in each dispensary district. Each kitchen will be under charge of a competent matron, and will honor written requisitions upon it by the house or visiting physicians of the district for gruel, panado, beef tea, jellies and all matters of curative diet. Of course this can only be accomplished by the aid of subscriptions and donations. By the terms of incorporation any annual subscriber of only three dollars becomes a member. The Treasurer is Mr. Tiffany, of Union square. The management comprises such names as Mesdames Robert Hoe, J. Langdon Ward, James M. Halstead, Joseph H. Choate, William C. Whitney, James F. De Peyster, James C. Carter, &c. The late Dr. Valentine Mott used to observe that the sick poor suitable food was the best medicine. How few of them can obtain appropriate diet for fevers, exhaustion and the variety of disorders induced by impure air and toil! The existing dispensaries provide doctors and prescriptions. The new plan makes the system simply perfect, and we call

attention to the matter as one most deserving, because of the extremely practical and beneficial nature of the enterprise.

The Connecticut and Other Recent Elections—The Tide on the Turn.

The results of Monday's election in Connecticut are somewhat singular. On the main question—the Governor and State ticket—the republicans have suffered a remarkable defeat, and they have narrowly escaped the loss of both houses of the Legislature; while on the Congressmen, three out of four, they hold their own. From the returns before us the popular vote of the State this year, as compared with that of 1872, on the Governor, is as follows:—

1872.	1873.
For Jewell, rep., 46,593	For Haven, rep., 31,424
For Hubbard, dem., 44,543	For Ingersoll, dem., 40,125
Scattering, 1,967	Scattering, 2,079
Total vote, 93,073	Total vote, 73,628

From these figures there is a falling off in the aggregate popular vote of this year, compared with that of last year, of nearly twenty thousand, two-thirds of the loss falling upon the republicans and one-third upon the democrats. Here is something more of a loss to the party in power than that usually resulting from general apathy the year next succeeding a successful Presidential contest. There have been dissatisfactions in the republican columns in Connecticut. But how is it that while they lose their Governor by some four thousand majority for the other side they have the popular vote of the State on their Congressmen, by some two thousand majority? This is easily explained. The Connecticut Congressmen—the whole four being re-elected—presented a good record to their constituents. They were not mixed up with those Credit Mobilier shares or dividends, nor blackened by any other of the many disreputable, nefarious and scandalous doings of the late Congress. They kept well to the windward of public sentiment, and so they have not been wrecked on a lee shore. Each of these members of Congress stood upon his own record, and the record of each being good all are endorsed for another term. On the other hand, Mr. Haven, the republican candidate for Governor, represented the party ring of the State, and stood before the people as the champion of this ring, and of all the ruling rings of his party at Washington and elsewhere, and of their acts and measures, and of their plans and policy, right or wrong. Hence his inglorious defeat. Local grievances and prejudices will not account for it. The Connecticut people have struck, through him, at those above him and beyond him, and this defeat of Haven is a warning and a rebuke to the republican party of the State and the nation.

In the results of other recent elections, in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and elsewhere, there are evidences or indications not only of general apathy in the republican camp, but of general insubordination. In the State elections of September, October and November next, from present appearances, this republican insubordination against party rings and party candidates will be very emphatically made manifest. The issues between the opposition and the dominant party growing out of the shortcomings and the corrupt doings of the late Congress have hardly yet taken a definite shape; but in the interval to the Fall elections the republican budget of blunders at Washington and that at Albany will be fully exposed.

There are no more general Congressional elections to be held this year. The State elections henceforward to come off will be local in their character, and will be largely controlled by influences operating in behalf of the consolidation of all the opposition elements—first, for the Congressional elections of next year, and, secondly, for the grand campaign of 1876. For that campaign, notwithstanding the enormous power of patronage and spoils possessed by the republican party, and notwithstanding the apparent poverty-stricken helplessness of the democratic party, there is an inviting prospect for the opposition forces. In the very strength of the republican party, and in its overweening sense of security, lie its greatest dangers—the dangers of continued reckless extravagances and corruptions, and of clashing intrigues among the party leaders for the succession. In 1852, when the democratic party of the country, under Pierce for President, carried all the States except four—Vermont and Massachusetts in the North and Kentucky and Tennessee in the South—the democratic leaders supposed they were good for a lease of power of twenty years. But in 1856 they were saved from a disastrous defeat by "the skin of their teeth;" and in 1860 they were scattered to the four winds of heaven. So the republican party from its overwhelming victory of 1872 may recklessly do for itself the work of the opposition for 1876 in preparing the ways and means for another political revolution. The Connecticut election and other recent elections, East and West, foreshadow a general popular reaction in this direction against the bold and reckless John driving of the government provision train by the party in power.

THE GASMEN'S STRIKE HAS ASSUMED A DANGEROUS ASPECT.—Yesterday Italians and Germans who were working for low wages in place of the strikers were attacked and beaten. We have earnestly sided with the men in their struggle against the crushing corporate monopolies; but the men on strike will lose every claim to sympathy by the criminal assaults described elsewhere as having been made. They must know that no appeal to force can be permitted in any well regulated community to decide such a matter. The instant that the striker lays down his moral force and takes up the physical he becomes a public enemy. All this irritation may have been cunningly foreseen by the companies; but the men must learn to restrain themselves from violence nevertheless. If they cannot win by legal means they had better submit quietly than draw down suffering upon themselves and families by hopelessly continuing the strike.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDERS, natives and foreigners, landowners and commercial men, appear to be exceedingly anxious for the negotiation and perfection of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A valuable territorial concession in the shape of a harbor which could be used for naval purposes would be made to the Americans as a bonus for the completion of a friendly diplomacy in this regard. The subject is worthy of earnest attention in Washington.

Driving for News.

The appliances of modern journalism for collecting news are marvellous in the extreme, and many of the wonders of the "Thumbs and One Night" pale before them. No subject is too abstruse, no perils too formidable, no personages too exalted, no countries too remote for the modern news gatherer. Night and day every detail of the world's history is noted down, and the face of the globe is scrutinized for the information of thousands of anxious readers. The clicking wires tell many a strange story by land and sea, related by some journalistic pack, who has put a girdle around the earth or some considerable portion of it. Darkness and exclusiveness are forced to give way before the light of journalism; reporters now sally forth like knight errants to rescue, not distressed damsels, but lost explorers; the haughtiest princes lend a willing ear to the irrepressible interviewer; the painted aborigine, sullen towards government officials, gladly unbosoms himself to the knight of the quill, and the savage threats of Captains General and their myrmidons prove impotent against the faithful journalist. The apparent inaccessibility of news serves only as a spur to the reporter of to-day; the more difficult the task the greater the incentive to accomplish it. The patient Livingstone on the shores of Tanganyika, the undimmed patriot in the fastnesses of Cuba, and the aggrieved red man in his lava bed, are alike the care of the journalist. Not content with seeking information in the heavens above (for the balloon has frequently served as a vehicle of news) and on the earth below, the news explorer has visited the depths of ocean on the same mission. Resolved on finding out from personal inspection the exact condition of the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic, a Herald correspondent dons a diving suit and makes his way through a shoal of fish to the steering cabins and hold of the sunken vessel. His eyes look through the glasses of the diver's helmet on the terrible spectacle of mutilated corpses lying fathoms deep beneath the ocean wave, the victims of rapacity, carelessness and ignorance. The result of his experience is told in yesterday's paper. "Down in a coal mine" must now give way to the refrain of the Herald correspondent:—

Down among the fishes, Underneath the wave, Where six hundred victims lie In an ocean grave.

"THE DEMOCRATS HAVE SWEEPED CONNECTICUT"—Would they would do the same with the streets of New York.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, is at the Hoffman House.
- Colonel J. Granville Smith, of Boston, is at the New York Hotel.
- Judge D. A. Smalley, of Burlington, Vt., is staying at the Astor House.
- General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is registered at the Hoffman House.
- Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel.
- L. and G. L. Lorillard, of New York, arrived in New Orleans on the 2d inst.
- President Grant and party arrived in Washington from Harrisburg last night.
- The Japanese Commissioner, S. Tokaki, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- The Rev. Father Brody, of Newburg, yesterday returned from Florida, with restored health.
- The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks A. H. Stephens will be the "great light" of the next Congress.
- Colonel William B. Hazen, of the United States Army, is registered at the Albermarle Hotel as from Cincinnati.
- Sir Robert Montague, having joined the Roman Catholic Church since his election, will not again stand for Huntingtonshire.
- A movement is on foot in Chicago to present a testimonial to the third officer of the Atlantic for his heroic efforts in saving the lives of passengers.
- President Thiers has said in conversation—"I have only two successors possible—Gambetta or the Duc d'Aumale. The wiser of the two will succeed me."
- The Archbishop of Quebec and the Rev. Abbe Mignault, were among the passengers of the steamship Scandinavian, which arrived from Londonderry at Portland, Me., last night.
- Mr. James Smith, an Australian journalist, has received a spiritual communication that the world is to be "burned as black as a toogotten toast by a wave of fire" within a year.
- United States Senators Cassery of California; Conover of Florida; Mitchell, of Oregon; Windom, of Minnesota, and H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- The Charleston Courier, of the 5th inst., announces that its publication in the interests of A. J. Willington & Co. ceases with that day's issue, after an uninterrupted connection of seventy years.
- The Rev. Vyvyan Moyle, a clergyman of the Church of England, has been sentenced in York, Eng., to seven years' imprisonment for the commission of a series of forgeries, to which he pleaded guilty.
- Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, in a Fast Day sermon, named General Butler as a candidate for Governor, whereupon the Boston Post says the "extraordinary favor may be balanced by the intimation that a special day of fasting and humiliation would be appropriate in the event of his success."
- Fred. Douglass announces that he entirely concurs with George T. Downing in his condemnation of the proceedings of the Washington city Board of Colored School Trustees in annulling the action of the previous Board for procuring a portrait of Charles Sumner, to be placed in the Sumner School Building.
- Governor and Mrs. Seymour are returning from their southern tour. Yesterday they were at Gordonsville, Va., from whence they drove to Montpelier, the beautiful estate of President Madison. Today they are to visit Monticello, Jefferson's home, and will start thence through the Valley of Virginia for Baltimore.
- The eccentricities of genius are forever coming into view. It is said by a recent writer, that when Rismarek saw his son disappear where the battle of Gravelotte was fought, he left the royal party and went into a tent to hide his expression of grief. Unfortunately the tent was too small, and it is implied that the grave Premier's legs stuck out to ludicrously evince by their action the emotion of their possessor.
- Senator Sumner rides out daily, and when within a couple of squares of his residence leaves his carriage and walks home. This exercise, slight as it is, tires him considerably. Since his relapse, ten days ago, his physician has returned to the subcutaneous injection of morphia every other day, with the hope that this course of treatment will prevent a recurrence of the intense pain which he has recently suffered at times in the region of the spinal column.
- Earl Cairness and family take their departure for home (England) to-day on the steamer Algeria. The Earl has been spending several months in the United States, which he has travelled through, very extensively from Maine to California, studying our institutions in true democratic style. The Earl is delighted with our country, our people and our institutions, and expresses unbounded gratitude for the kindness and hospitality he has received everywhere from officials, as well as un-officials. He is particularly impressed with our railroad kings—the only monarchical institutions we have here. See page.