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THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 17th, 1876.

Judge Noonan's election to the Judgeship is a high compliment to an able, faithful, and favorite officer, and an evidence that the people of this section want tried men for Judges regardless of party. It is also highly creditable to the Democratic party, which had the advantage in the election, and is no disservice to Gen. Forsyth, who was beaten by the circumstances, and not by anything objectionable in him.

The New Year's beginning is the time generally adopted by poor weak human nature for the formation of resolutions for a better life. The beginning of the Centennial year is a good time for the commencement of an improvement in the national life. It is said that a great many Boston savans are now agitating the question: Are we an honest people? There is a growing feeling among those unhappy persons that we have lived a radically wrong life in the last decade; that we ought to chalk it all out and begin over again.

LUCKY FELLOWS.—In the election just over to this county, and in the Representative, Senatorial, and Judicial Districts of which it is a part, we have witnessed what we never witnessed before. The Senator and the two Representatives had no opposition, and the Judge, though an opponent was nominated, had practically no opposition. Mr. McFeely, badly beaten in the county Democratic convention for nomination for County Attorney, was then nominated for Senator. Mr. Wurzbach, an opponent of the new Constitution, and not a partisan at all, was nominated by both the Republicans and Democrats for Representative from the county. Mr. Kessler, of the same view, was nominated by both parties for Senator from Bexar and Comal counties. Judge Noonan is a well known Republican, though not a partisan; Mr. McFeely is a pronounced and straight Democrat.

THE Austin *Sistema* hits in the Wake between wind and water in calling attention to the fact that the *Sistema* had urged that Governor Coke must be elected Governor, and must remain Governor throughout his term, and that afterward, when Governor Coke became openly a candidate for the United States Senate, it had suddenly become silent on the subject. The *Sistema* says that it was a capital blunder of the *Sistema* when it declared "that the State and the Democratic party would look with distrust upon the substitution of any other man (for Governor Coke) to carry forward and complete the work so auspiciously commenced by him." The *Sistema* dried up with observable suddenness, and has never repeated the nonsense, and Coke will be, in all probability, the next Senator. He and Richard Hubbard are ramifying together down at Houston and Galveston, and it looks equally for the *Sistema*, which is vehemently opposed—of course it is, judging from what it says—to Coke's elevation at this juncture to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. HENRY BOWEN does not respond with alacrity to the invitation of the *Political Constitutionalist* to tell what he knows about Mr. Beecher's guilt. He was ready to give an opinion on the subject without much urging, but he betrays a wonderful modesty when it comes to bucking up that opinion with the proof. But this reticence must be broken. Brother Bowen must either tell what he knows or confess that he has some tricks to deceive, and that he knows nothing. Let him be snubbed out.—*Editor-Globe*.

The view above taken of Mr. Bowen is, we think, the true one. Tilton, Moulton and Bowen are three in the attitude of having conspired to ruin Mr. Beecher, and of being inspired by the strongest feelings of malice, envy, hatred, and revenge, to accomplish that object. This is the fact assumed in these, aside from the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence. Mr. Beecher may or may not be guilty, but the testimony of such witness can never convict him before men of sufficient intelligence, candor, and proper feeling to give everything its due weight, without bias or prejudice. Mr. Bowen has too great distinction to lose. One is the testimony of malicious witnesses, the other is the judgment of so many who feel that they would have been guilty if they had been in his place.

CANDIDACY OF MR. CONKLING, AS DESCRIBED BY THE HERALD.

The New York *Herald*, though strongly adverse to the candidacy of General Grant for his third term, is very favorable to Senator Conkling's candidacy for a first term. It is opposed to Blaine, but favorable to Bristow. It seems to intimate that the Republican party may have the support of the great American journalistic "Thunderer" if it will run the accomplished New York Senator for the Presidency. It says that he seems to stand out as the natural nominee of the Republican party. It says that George William Curtis, the accomplished editor of Harper's Weekly, would have it otherwise; but to the political usefulness of Mr. Curtis consists largely in recommending impractical schemes, his opposition is a confirmation of the practical soundness of his position. Roscoe Conkling is the natural leader of the Republican party as drilled by Grant.

The *Herald* draws a picture of Mr. Conkling's character, and the circumstances favorable to his candidacy, which excite interest and enthusiasm. He has the fluency for the office. Even his enemies concede that Roscoe Conkling would make a magnificent President. He is the first orator in the Senate. He bears a stainless name. No spot rests upon his escutcheon. In a time of universal suspicion and reproach even slander itself has spared him. Rings have been broken, schemes have been exploded, and juries have found indictments, committees have investigated, but Conkling has been ever free from reproach. To use the metaphor of Tennyson, record after record has leaped to light, but he has never been shamed. He has dissipated the dark and winding ways of advancement. The reproaches of his enemies are really tributes to his probity and courage. Whenever Conkling has appeared in the arena it has been as the noble knight, his visor up, his lance in position, dissolving quarter and granting none. In the highest sense of the word he has been the leader, and no less of all the men who have been named for the nomination is more worthy of the honor.

His canvass is an honest canvass. If he goes into the Convention it will be as the choice of New York—the favorite son of the Empire State. New York will go for him as it went for Seward. It will have no second choice. There will be no bargains and sale. If Mr. Conkling thought that the best interests of the party could be served by the nomination of General Grant he is the man to say so now. The fact that he has preserved his silence thus far and permitted his friends to raise his banner, means that he is, in name and truth, a candidate. Nor will he stoop to win the high place. It will do well enough for the Blaines and the Mortons to ramage among the debris of the war for some mildewed battle flag, to bring up Andersonville and Jefferson Davis as issues, and to chant campaign lyrics about loyalty and hating rebels. Roscoe Conkling will never descend to an office so unworthy. He will win as a soldier or fall like one.

The *Herald* says that "it only remains, therefore, for the party ranks to close around Conkling. New England, since Wilson died, has had no one more worthy. She should command her sons to postpone their ambitions in the presence of an wise and popular nomination. Pennsylvania, with that magnanimity which the Centennial will naturally inspire, should hasten to stand shoulder to shoulder with New York, and not destroy our favorite son as she destroyed Seward. The West—the mighty, the free, the magnificent West—can find no one more in keeping with the character of her people than our resolute, plucky and aggressive Senator. Even the South will see in him a statesman proud to persevere and too brave to tolerate persecution. The more the claims of New York and our Senator are considered the more it will be found that no man is more worthy of the confidence of the party."

THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT.

In the old days, when the Whig and Democratic parties contended for supremacy in the Government, the issue between a tariff incidentally protective of American manufacturers and what was called free trade, was one of the greatest questions in every canvass. Now, however, neither party is united on either the tariff or free trade. Both Republicans and Democrats are governed on this question by the interests of the constituency they represent.

But we advert to this subject to show the widespread combination in behalf of free trade. It is not confined to the United States; indeed, it seems to be a combination of Europeans and Americans for free trade on the United States in the interest of foreign manufacturers. In illustration of this we give some information about the Cobden Club, which is the most wealthy, active, and aggressive of all the organizations devoted to the work of free trade propagation, and which is just now attracting much attention in connection with Morrison's tariff bill, to say nothing of the recently-published charges that the Chicago Tribune is a subsidized exponent of the views of that club. Its membership numbers 600 persons, of whom 400 are residents of Great Britain, and 100 of various foreign countries, embracing the United States (56), Austria (29), Russo-Hungarian Empire (21), Belgium (16), Brazil (13), Canada (2), Denmark (9), Egypt (1), France (26), Germany (14), Holland (12), Italy (14), Mexico (11), Norway (2), Portugal (5), Russia (8), Serbia (1), Spain (9), Sweden (4), and Switzerland (1). None of these members are men of enormous opulence, as Baron Louis N. de Rothschild, Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, M. F. and A. T. Stewart. A very wide range of persons are represented in the list of names—members of parlement, princes, public functionaries, representatives in Congress, foreign ministers, college professors, editors, and so on—evidencing the vast power and extent of concentration existing in the association, and its magnetic influence

which can be made to proceed from its deliberate action.

We take the deepest interest in this matter because of several powerful illustrations which have shed light upon the subject of late years. Our old friend, Col. Roger Q. Mills, now in Congress, during the canvass previous to his last election, by his great zeal for free trade, showed that he had fallen into the hands of these home and foreign propagandists of the Cobden Club. He seemed to have forgotten that the great weakness of the Confederacy, of which he was a good soldier, was that it had no manufactures, and therefore no commercial marine. He seemed to forget that Texas and the South need the fostering of domestic manufactures more than any other section.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives the names of the leading men connected with the Cobden Club. It says that it has influential representatives in all the strongholds which command the public mind—in the pulpit, in the press, in the college, in the counting room, in the circle of diplomacy, in the ranks of authorship, in the legal profession, and even in Congress. And what is the ultimate object of all this association and combination? Hidden as it may be under subtle phrases, and where may be some of the rotaries of free trade, the ultimate object is to abolish all custom houses, to repeal all tariffs on imports, to open all ports indiscriminately to the entrance of foreign goods, in order that Great Britain—with its vast mercantile navy, its numerous insurance companies, its extensive network of branch houses, agents factors, and banking facilities, its estate of consular action and diplomatic manipulation—shall become a sort of commercial sponge to soak up the profits of the world's exchanges by obtaining, through these overwhelming exchanges, a monopoly control over many foreign markets.

What some Englishmen think, in the privacy of their hearts, of the policy of free trade, is manifest from the following extract from a speech by a member of the British Parliament, delivered at a time when the United States had adopted the policy of protection, and quoted by Henry Clay, in 1831, in the Senate of Congress:

It was idle for us to endeavor to persuade other nations to join with us in adopting the principles which were called ours. Other nations knew as well as the noble lord here that we who were with him, what we meant by "free trade" was nothing more or less than by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, to get a monopoly of all their markets for all our manufacturers, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations. When the system of reciprocity and free trade was proposed to us by the manufacturer, his remark was that the plan was excellent in theory, but, to make it fair in practice it would be necessary to defeat the attempt to put it in execution for half a century; until France should be on the same footing with Great Britain in marine, in manufactures, in capital, and the many other peculiar advantages which it now enjoys. The policy of France, according to me, was that of a wise policy; because if it were truly to admit our manufacturers, it would speedily be reduced to the rank of an agricultural nation, and, therefore, a poor nation, as all must be that depend exclusively upon agriculture. Americans, too, upon the same principle as with Great Britain, legislated for futurity—legislated for an increasing population—America, too, was prospering under this system.

We enjoy the occasional real fun of the local department of our neighbor, the *Herald*, as much as anybody. But the continual romance, of a very equivocal character, at the expense of the personal and official dignity of the Recorder and City Marshal, kept up in its columns, from week to week and month to month, are not creditable, according to our judgment, to the city, to the press, or to the city government.

A telegram from Fort Wayne, Indiana, gives a real nose, which we offer the *Herald* as a substitute. It says that Timothy Hogan, a member from the Sixth Ward, staggered to his seat beastly drunk, and, after being seated a few moments, commenced speaking in mauldin tones. Mr. Wilson, who was presiding, called Mr. Hogan to order several times, but to no avail. Others quelled him to his seat twice, and every effort was made to quiet him, but they had to adjourn without transmitting any business. The situation was so dismal that Mr. Wilson did not have him arrested and taken away as Hogan behaved him like a dog. Efforts were made to dry up his impudence, but without success.

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AND

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DAILY EXPRESS.

OPENING PARLIAMENT.
THE PAGEANTRY AND PERSONAL
OF THE SCENE.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

In the House of Commons members began to arrive as the hour of noon was booming from the clock tower. One or two furtively peeped in, and finding the hall empty, save for the already crowded press gallery, retired. Then others arrived, and when a group a dozen strong was formed in the lobby they overcame those feelings of modesty which so powerfully animate the British M.P., and entered the chamber.

A GORGEOUSLY BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

Then bowed in steady streams peers, peersesses, ambassadors, officials, courtiers, bishops, generals; in fact, the whole category of lords, spiritual and temporal, robes in scarlet and crimson, and lending a splendid mass of color to the already gorgeous scene. The two long sides of the room were occupied by peersesses and ladies of distinction. In front of them was a double row of peers. The middle of the floor was occupied by judges, magnificent jewels blazed from the mass of ladies, some of whom carried fortunes in their diadems and coronets of diamonds. Every other lady had on an ermine cloak, scarcely less rare than the jewels themselves.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

Among the first arrivals of the diplomatic body came Minister Schenck, clad in a Major General's uniform. He was affable and dignified, and evidently a great favorite, being acclaimed by many of the scarlet-robed peers, by members of his own corps, and the Duke of Cambridge, who chatted pleasantly with him for a long time.

THE CEREMONIES.

The first of the ceremonial was the entrance of the Lord Chancellor, preceded by the mace and purse bearers.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Then, simultaneously, the House rose on the entrance of the Princess Mary and the Duchess of Edinburgh. They were also escorted by the Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Cambridge to the woolsack. The royal Dukes then sat together in front of the opposition bench. Both were dressed in their peer's robes.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

After a short pause four pursuivans, gorgeously clad, crossed, bowing low between, the throne and royal Princesses, after which the heralds slowly took up their position on the left of the throne.

THE WELCOME TO THE QUEEN.

The splendid audience now rose to welcome the Queen and the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, before whom, on the right, walked the Marquis of Winchester, bearing the Cap of Maintenance, and close to whom was the Duke of Richmond, in peer's robes, carrying the sword of state.

ON THE THRONE.

The Queen walked straight to the throne and seated herself, having on her right Princess Beatrice and on her left Princess Louise; the Marquis of Winchester, with the Cap of Maintenance, standing on the right, and the Duke of Richmond, holding in both hands the sword of state and standing stiffly at "attention," on the left.

The Princess of Wales sat immediately in front of Her Majesty, between the Duchess of Edinburgh and Teck. Behind the empty seat of the Prince of Wales stood the Lord Chancellor. Close by were the Duke of Norfolk and Northumberland, the latter carrying, on a crimson cushion, the crown of England, the jewels of which shed out a flood of light.

THE COMMONS COMMANDED TO ATTEND.

Being seated the Queen motioned slightly with her hand, and ordered that the House of Commons be assembled. A messenger was then dispatched to summon the House of Commons to the presence of the Queen, and a few minutes of absolute silence and stillness followed—a striking contrast to the roar of elks and mournful voices that had prevailed but a short time before. Then there came sound of quickly trampling feet, constantly increasing intensity, until Mr. Speaker made his appearance at the bar of the House of Lords, followed by a clerk in the Treasury Department. Senator Ferry, his colleague, officiated as groomsmen.

Senator English, of Connecticut, has refused to take the back pay, amounting to about six hundred dollars, due to him from the death of Senator Ferry to the time of his taking his seat, and has sent the amount to Mrs. Ferry.

Richard E. Stillwell has resigned his position as Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, New York, the resignation to take effect February 15. Mr. Stillwell has been connected with the United States Courts for thirty-five years.

Mr. William Graham, the owner of Regatta, the winner of the Oaks (England) in 1865, died at his residence at Highgate, England, on Thursday January 20. Mr. Graham was a member of a large London firm, and made under the name of Mr. "Kewick" and "Jones."

HER MAJESTY'S APPEARANCE AND DRESS.

During the interval I had time to observe Her Majesty. She wore

dark purple velvet robes, cut squarely in the body and trimmed with rich lace. Across her breast was the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter and a large diamond clasp her dress in front. Around her neck was a magnificent necklace of diamonds trembling with light at every movement of her head, which was adorned with a tiara of diamonds. On her hands were black kid gloves, forming, with a black fan, an odd exception in that brilliant assembly.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Kneeling on one knee, the Lord Chancellor presented the speech to the Queen. With a slight gesture the Queen silently motioned him to retain it. He, bowing low, retired backward, and standing a few paces to the right of the throne read the speech.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN NEW YORK.

THE INAUGURAL SERVICES AT THE HIPPODROME LAST NIGHT—A GREAT CROWD OF ATTENTIVE LISTENERS.

New York, February 7.—Messrs Moody and Sankey opened their revival service at the reconstructed Hippodrome to-night. The doors were opened at 7.30, and in half an hour the large hall, which holds 8,800 people, was filled to overflowing by an orderly and respectable audience. As the night was damp, the streets in bad condition, and a rain was expected, not more than a sixth of those present were ladies.

Wm. E. Dodge, who is one of the leaders of the revival, came on the speaker's stand shortly before 8 o'clock, and signalled for the singing of various revival hymns, now familiar to the public, by the chorus of a thousand performers, the most effective of which was "I am so glad that Jesus loves me." Precisely at 8 o'clock, Mr. Sankey took his place at the harmonium, and Mr. Moody, in a sharp, clear voice, lifted his arm aloft, and cried out,

"Let us join in silent prayer, let us join in prayer for God's blessing on these special services." Then he placed his hands to his face and bowed in silence for a few minutes, after which Mr. Sankey called out,

"Let us join in a hymn of praise. Let us now sing, 'Jesus lover of my soul.'"

The audience rose and all who were able to join in the hymn.

Dr. Adams, Dr. Hall and William E. Dodge standing behind Mr. Moody and singing, while the famous revival preacher poured attention over a small memorandum book.

After this Mr. Moody knelt down, and a venerable clergyman delivered a prayer of considerable length and great fervor.

Mr. Moody delivered a discourse from the 27th verse of the chapter he had read, "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the strong," etc. He said all the glory should be to God, through him the revival should come, but it should commence with the Christians themselves. It was when Abraham was on his face in the desert that God spoke to him.

People who will say the revival is a failure will be the people who do not get stirred up themselves.

They should not look to men, but to God. In conclusion he fervently exhorted all to pray for the spirit of God to quicken them for the good work. He announced noon prayer meetings for every day, and after another hymn the services were over. In the smaller hall the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Dr. Paxton, of the First Presbyterian Church, addressed a large audience.

PERSONAL.

The Russian Minister of Marine, Admiral Krabbe, is dead.

Ex-Secretary Delano and Mrs. Delano have gone to California, where where they will spend the winter.

Jean Rousseau has been com-

misioned by the Belgian Government to prepare a history of Flemish sculpture.

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Major General Henry Bristow died, recently, in London, aged eighty-eight years. He was present at most of the operations carried on in the north of Spain under the Duke of Wellington, and in 1823 was at Cadiz during its bombardment by the French fleet. He retired from the service by the sale of his commissions in June, 1854, and received the war medal with three clasps for the Salamanca, Victoria, and Pyrenees.

Count Alexander Suvarrow, grand-son of the great Russian general of that name, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Russian military service, and is now permitted to wear the Czar's portrait in a medallion set with brilliants—the order of merit for fifty years service. He is at present Inspector General of Infantry, and was Governor General of the Baltic Sea-provinces from 1848 to 1861. His age is seventy-one years.

PRESENTING THE SPEECH.

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PERSONAL.

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