

Advertisements &c.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—This Evening at 8.—Germans...
BOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-ave.—This Evening at 8.—"Othello." Mr. Edwin Booth...

Business Notices.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—DR. LAMAR'S...

New-York Daily Tribune.
MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869.

TRIPLE SHEET.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per an.

Advertising Rates.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is far larger than that of any other newspaper, and is distributed over a larger territory.

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, real estate owners, those wanting farms, implement manufacturers, auctioneers, dealers in plants, dealers in stock, bankers, school teachers, and all others who desire to secure patrons and customers in New-York City, as well as in all parts of the country, will find it to their own manifest and great advantage to advertise in THE TRIBUNE as a portion of their regular business.

Persons having real estate for sale or to let, and those desiring to purchase or rent such property, will find THE TRIBUNE especially valuable as an advertising medium.

As late examples of the profitableness of advertising in THE TRIBUNE, we refer to the success of the American Watch Company at Waltham, Mass., and the National Watch Company at Elgin, Ill.

Persons desiring to advertise in THE TRIBUNE should send their advertisements to the office of the publisher, at No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

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among the better farmers in all parts of the country, in every State and Territory.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING.—A line each insertion.
Item in the News Column, prefixed by the word "Advertisement"—\$3 a line each insertion.
No less by the quarter of year. Terms invariably cash.

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of distress with the United States, they have now confined to offer an equal or greater indignity to Great Britain. Pursuing a vessel into a British harbor, they first insisted on their right to search it, and then absolutely landed a detachment of marines, and scoured the island for the crew of a Cuban privateer that had, the day before, been driven upon the reef. The Nassau paper speaks under a pardonable excitement in pronouncing this "nothing short of a declaration of war against Great Britain," and assuming that "it seals the fate of Cuba," but certainly no more marvelous example of audacious folly has marked the annals of the Spanish Navy in Western waters. The violation of International Law is so palpable that it cannot be regarded as other than intentional and deliberate. "There is," says Wheaton, summing up the consenting opinions of all writers on the subject, "there is no exception to the rule that every voluntary entrance into neutral territory with hostile purposes is absolutely unlawful." The Spanish Government is not likely to want much more of this sort of service from its navy.

BROADWAY RAILROAD—LEGISLATIVE VELOCITY.

In our State Senate on Saturday the bill authorizing certain specified individuals to construct and operate a Railroad in lower Broadway and various other streets was driven through Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading—all essential amendments being negated by decisive votes which indicated that a majority of the Senators had been "seen" and "fixed" beforehand. Among the amendments thus defeated, was that of Mr. Folger (Chairman of the Judiciary Committee), providing that, for thirty days after the passage of the act, the corporators shall have the first twenty days within which they may secure the franchise by depositing with the City Chamberlain two millions of dollars. If they fail to respond, then for the next ten days any party depositing two millions therefor shall have it; but, if nobody responds in this amount, within the ten days, then the franchise shall be given to the corporators named in the bill, without their being required to pay anything therefor. This amendment was voted down, like all others that interfered with the "big thing" secured by the bill (as drafted) to its authors and their confederates. The Senate divided on Mr. Folger's amendment as follows:

YEAS—(For the Amendment)—Messrs. CAMPBELL, (of Oneida), CROWLEY, (Madison and Suffolk), EDWARDS, (Queens, Richmond and Suffolk), FOLGER, (Ontario, Queens and Seneca), KENNEDY, (Onondaga and Cortland), MONROE, (Montgomery), MORSE, (Kings), NICHOLS, (Erie), O'DONNELL, (Lewis and Jefferson), PALMER, (Dutchess and Columbia), PARKER, (St. Lawrence and Franklin), and THAYER, (Rensselaer and Washington)—12; (22 Republicans, 3 Democrats).

NAYS—(Against Mr. Folger's amendment)—Messrs. BANKS, (Albany), BEACH, (Greene and Ulster), BRADLEY, (City), CANNISSLER, (Westchester, Putnam and Rockland), CHAPMAN, (Broome, Tioga and Franklin), CREAGER, (City), GENT, (City), GRAHAM, (Orange and Sullivan), HUBBARD, (Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie), HUNTER, (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming), MATTHEWS, (Cattaraugus and Madison), MERRILL, (Schenectady and Hamilton), NORTON, (City), PIERCE, (Kings), REED, (City), VAN PETER, (Herkess and Otsego), and WILLIAMS, (Cayuga and Wayne)—18; (16 Republicans, 12 Democrats).

—We shall not insult the understandings of our readers by any attempt to elucidate this vote. So long ago as 1860, Gov. Morgan, in his first Message, and again in his veto of certain City Railroad bills, laid down his just and obvious principle that, if the streets of our City, on which millions of the tax-payers' money has been expended to level and smooth them, are to be in part surrendered to companies to be used for their special emolument, then the fair value of the privileges so conceded should be paid by the grantees into the City Treasury. Gov. Seymour succeeded Gov. Morgan, and also refused his assent to a City Railroad (in Broadway), for substantially identical reasons. Gov. Fenton succeeded Gov. Seymour, and maintained throughout a like position. Govs. Morgan and Fenton were re-elected by increased majorities, largely because of their firm stand on this Railroad question. Gov. Seymour was not re-elected, but he was renominated and sustained by the full strength of his party, no man venturing to object to his action on City Railroads. If ever public sentiment was unanimous on any question, it is in demanding that a franchise so enormously profitable as this is sure to be should be granted on such terms that the profit shall accrue to public rather than to private benefit.

Yet we presume this bill is bound to pass. It will be voted, of course; but the engineers have doubtless provided against that contingency, and know just whence they are to obtain the needed votes to override the veto. Some can be hired to stay away who might not venture to vote squarely Yea; thus, by hook or by crook, the bill is to be clothed with the forms of law, and the swag divided among those who have concocted the conspiracy and their hired abettors. Some of them know right well that all the money they can ever earn by legislative votes must be bagged within the next fortnight, and will make all possible hay during that fleeting gleam of sunshine. —But we have a small account to settle with Messrs. Hale, Thayer and Edwards, who form the Senate's Corruption Investigating Committee. These gentlemen took occasion to lecture us for our strictures on the gigantic corruptions of last Winter, and to intimate that journalists ought not to charge legislative corruption unless they are prepared to offer judicial evidence that A. B. paid over so much cash to C. D. for his vote on a certain bill. This is in effect to say that the press should be silent with regard to Legislative Corruption; for it is rarely that such evidence can be given. Bribery, like lewdness, shuns publicity, and is only to be seen in its effects. We tell Messrs. Hale & Co. that, not only has this Broadway Railroad bill been corruptly pushed nearly through the Senate, but that they know it as well as we do. We have seen no money paid in the premises, nor have they; yet we could have named beforehand, and so could they, at least two-thirds of the Republican Senators whose votes would be obtained for this measure, as well as of those whose votes could not be had for it at any price. There is such a thing as moral evidence; and Messrs. Hale & Co. have not been Senators these two years without learning very much as to the characters and controlling impulses of their daily associates. They know how this bill has been driven so far, and how it will be forced through, and what is the inducement for the passage of several bills equally atrocious through the Assembly last week. They know that men voted for their anti-Corruption bill last week whom that bill, fairly executed, would long since have consigned to a State Prison had it been passed two years since and had its enforcement been practicable. We do not object to their bill; we only insist that it will prove inoperative unless based upon and

backed by the salutary provisions against bribery embodied in our pending Constitution of 1867.

THE CITY AND COUNTY TAX LEVIES.

The annual appropriations for the sums to be expended by our City officials are now before the Committees of the Senate and Assembly. The estimates of the Mayor and Controller accompany them; the analysis made by the Citizens' Association is also in the hands of the members of the Committees; and the several counsel of the Citizens' Association have appeared on different occasions, and in exhaustive arguments have fully informed the Committees on the whole subject. On the Senate Committee are Messrs. Richard Crowley of Lockport, Niagara County, (Chairman), George N. Kennedy of Syracuse, and Abiah W. Palmer of Dutchess. On the Assembly Committee are Messrs. George M. Gleason of St. Lawrence, (Chairman), Nicholas B. La Ban of Warren, James A. Richmond of New-York, Matthew P. Bemus of Chautauque, Moses Summers of Onondaga, and A. B. Hodges of Williamsburgh, Kings County—all Republicans.

It now rests with these gentlemen to fix the amount of money which the Democracy of New-York is to have this Fall for the political campaign. The tax levies, as they were sent from New-York, are monstrous specimens of impudence and imposition. No one now doubts that if the last Tax Levy had been rejected by the Legislature or the Governor, that we should have carried the State of New-York. That Tax Levy was naturally giving the Copperheads money enough to carry the State against Mr. Griswold. The county levy especially is the greatest swindle ever attempted on the Legislature. The amounts named in it are double and treble what are needed. Not only are they up to the limit which the Controller and Mayor consider decent, but they rise far beyond even that. Where those officials demand \$25,000, this county levy proposes to take \$50,000; where they demand \$40,000, it proposes \$80,000; where they demand \$90,000, it proposes \$120,000! It puts on \$32,000 additional for the judiciary salaries; \$30,000 additional for the County Clerk's patronage; \$50,000 additional for the Register's little gain, and \$80,000 additional for the Supervisors' pockets. Such a cool attempt to humbug a Legislature was never before attempted, and we wait to see if the Legislative Committees, whose duty it is to cut down these sums, will close their eyes and let the tide of corruption have full sway. The Citizens' Association has proved to the Committees that over two millions, four hundred thousand dollars of the sums in these levies are unnecessary, wasteful, and fraudulent, and that it is the duty of the Committee to cut off this fund of political patronage and plunder. For every dollar of this sum allowed the Republican party will hold Messrs. Gleason, Richmond, Crowley, Kennedy, Palmer, La Ban, Bemus, Hodges, and Summers responsible. Gentlemen of the Committees! we wait for your report!

THE SPIRIT OF KENTUCKY.

A friend writing privately from the heart of Kentucky to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE gives casually the following illustrations of the spirit that still refuses to come out of her: "Many professed Christians, it appears to me, are entire strangers to the true spirit of Christianity. To show the animus of some, I will say that I have heard a Church member say that 'I have been made so mad at seeing the negro children passing on the streets with books in their hands, going to school, that I have felt that I could take the books from them and beat them to pieces on their faces.' (This specimen was a Missionary Baptist.) A short time previous to the election, in an adjoining county, I was asked by a gentleman at a friends' how I thought the election would go. I replied that 'I thought Grant would be elected.' The response from the husband was, 'I am afraid so.' From the wife it was, 'If he is I hope another Wilkes Booth will arise.' The conversation turning upon the negroes, she said, 'They ought all to be killed off.' And this woman is a member of that order who, in this and some other States, contend that all their Churches shall be known as The Christian Church, thus claiming for their denomination the distinctive name of Christian. Such utterances frequently emanate from both men and women of all professions and of no profession, but all embraced in the great Democratic party. Yet, notwithstanding, it is plain to see that many who have been warm and active sympathizers with the cause of the negro, are now expressing satisfaction—some even gratitude—that Slavery is abolished, and say that they would not renege if they could do so by a wave of the hand. But others, again, feel that life has been stripped of all that is of any worth, and think the necessity of personal exertion—doing one's own chores, or drudgery—is intolerable, and ought not, cannot be endured by any one possessing a moiety of self-respect."

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The thirty-three days, to which the XLII Congress limited its first session, were, on the whole, well spent. We are grateful for some excellent legislation completed, for some very bad legislation prevented, and for the early adjournment. One or two measures that ought to have passed were lost between the Houses; but on the other hand some exceedingly worthwhile ones shared the same fate. The act by which the session will be longest remembered is one for whose prompt passage we have to thank the sagacious statesmanship of Gen. Grant. We mean the law that closes the series of Reconstruction measures, and provides for "the crowning of the edifice." No timelier, wiser enactment has, in these latter years, marked our progress toward restoration. We hail it as the end of the policy of hatred and revenge; the end of irritating and useless disfranchisement; and the means of bringing to the next session of this Congress a full representation once more—for the first time since 1860—of every State in the Union. It has another and not less grateful significance. It is the first movement of the new Administration in matters of national policy.

Next to this, we reckon the act to strengthen the Public Credit, a measure which this Congress only gained the honor of passing because of Mr. Johnson's perversity in depriving the last one of it through his Pocket Veto. Its excellent effect was immediately perceptible;—if now we can only reinforce it by using our surplus gold to buy up our bonds in the market, and by a relentless and thorough collection of our Customs and Internal Revenue, we shall soon be on the highway to an era of sounder finances. The bill to enlarge the judicial system by the addition of one Justice to the Supreme Court, and by the appointment of Circuit Judges who shall relieve the Supreme Judges of a part of their present onerous duties, is a measure the necessity of which the court docket has long demonstrated, and the good results of which may soon be seen in the more rapid disposal of causes throughout the various circuits. The conclusion of the Tenure-of-Office discussions we can hardly commend so highly. It retains the principle which we hold to be important, but does it in a blind, bungling way that was only accepted with satisfaction because it seemed under the circumstances to be the best thing then attainable. The long-disputed Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally cut down to six and a quarter millions, ought, we fear, to have been reduced yet lower. The expenditure of giving two millions

of this amount into the hands of a Commission of Friends, to be disposed of according to their best judgment among the Indians, promises well, but, after all, it is one of those measures which can only be judged by the result. We have the consolation that, in any event, they can hardly make things worse than at present. The grant of further time to the liquor-dealers for taking spirits out of bond is one of those unfortunate pieces of legislation which now and then become a law in some mysterious and doubtful manner.

We have enumerated the main features of this short session's work. The Memphis and El Paso bill, offering a chance to a Company which proposed to build a Pacific Railway without a subsidy, failed; and so did the Census bill; but, on the other hand, three or four objectionable measures that once seemed likely to pass, the National Bank tinkering, the West India buncombe and the beggary "disability" peddling, met the same end. Altogether, these thirty-three days of the XLII Congress have given us some valuable legislation and nothing very bad. It is not always that we are able to signalize the close of a session by a verdict so complimentary.

CONTINGENCIES.

We have already called attention to the extravagant allowance in the tax levy for "contingencies" in the expenses of the County Government. For that twin blessing, the City Government, the contingent allowance is still worse. It amounts to the pretty sum of \$170,200. The lion's share—\$20,000—is for various expenses to be incurred by the Common Council. It includes Corporation junketings, hack hire, fireworks, yellow kid gloves, and of course the inevitable "extra clerks." To judge how much of these expenses was necessary, let us look at some of the items in 1866 and 1867, which will undoubtedly be repeated in 1869. Public celebrations and funerals absorbed \$21,000; the Common Council got for carriage hire \$2,200; badges (renewed every year) cost \$4,100; refreshments amounted to \$359; "extra services" were paid nearly \$10,000, although the salaries of the clerks to the Common Council amount to the enormous sum of \$84,000. The contingencies for the Common Council can easily be reduced one-half. Under cover of "contingencies" for the legislative department, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 is asked for the clerks of the Common Council. They are paid already from other sources, and nothing should be allowed under this head. The Mayor wants \$15,000; this is for killing dogs, carriage hire, extra clerks for courts, and similar luxuries. We are certain that Mr. Hall could rub along very comfortably with \$7,000. Even Mayor Hoffman last year, with the election for Governor before him, asked for only \$9,000. The Controller's contingencies are estimated at \$15,000. Nearly all extra clerks. He