Amusements, Lectures, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave.—"Widow Hunt." "Toodles." John S. Clarke.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Fron-Fron."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-ave.—"Twelve Temptations."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—At 2 and 8.—"Pippin, the King of the Gold Mines," etc. Lydia Thompson Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Macbeth." G. L. Fox.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-st.—"Men and Acres." J. W. Wallack.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—At 2: "White Cat." At 8: "The Bohemian Girl."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Concert. Benefit of "The Sheltering Arms."

BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.—Free Exhibition of Paintings.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—"Fron-Fron."

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth-st.—Grand Programme. Prof. Risley's Variety Troupe.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. and Fourth ave.—Forty-fifth Annual Exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Miscellaneous performances.

MAYNE REID: Steinway Hall.—Byron.

Business Notices.

TIFFANY & CO.,
SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,
550 and 552 Broadway,
Factory 53 and 55 Prince-st.,
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FORKS, SPOONS,
and
FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.
COMBINATIONS OF THOSE PUT UP EXPRESSLY for WEDDING PRESENTS.
They would call particular attention to the pieces in gilt, parcel-gilt, and silver-gilt finish.
OUTFITS AT A FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.

TRUSSES.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office (Established 20 years). 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Instantaneous harmless, perfect. Applied at Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Sold everywhere.

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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 7½ in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.

Napoleon has written a letter on the Plebiscite for popular instruction. ==== The death in battle of Lopez and his son, and the capture of his mother and brothers, are reasserted by way of Lisbon. ==== Gen. Raasloff, the Danish Minister, has resigned on account of the failure of the St. Thomas treaty. ==== The Nova Scotia address to the British Government will include the question of independence.

Neither House of Congress was in session on Saturday. ==== Three persons were killed and ten wounded by a boiler explosion at Cincinnati. ==== An International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations will be held at Indianapolis in June. ==== An Indian war is threatened along the Pacific Railroad. ==== A fire in Nashua, N. H., destroyed $100,000 worth of property. ==== A collision on the Central Railroad on Friday injured two persons, and killed a number of cattle. ==== The school-ship Mercury is ashore near Cape Henry—no lives lost. ==== The docks at Poughkeepsie were yesterday submerged by the high tides. ==== A severe gale blew down several houses in Georgetown, Colorado.

Easter was observed in the churches (Episcopal and Catholic particularly) by elaborate floral decorations and extra musical services. ==== Two well-known thieves escaped from the Yorkville prison on Saturday, through the supposed collusion of their cripple keeper. ==== A story of love and attempted murder involves some very respectable families in Brooklyn and New-Jersey. ==== Gold, 111¾, 113⅜, 113⅛. Thermometer, Saturday, 43, 49, 42; Sunday, 42, 48, 47.

The petition of the ninety-five railway Presidents, asking Congress to protect the manufacture of steel rails, is before the Committee of Ways and Means, and it is hoped that a clause fixing the duty at two cents per pound will be introduced into the pending tariff measure.

It will hardly be discreet in the ship-carpenters to refuse to accept the tender of more work at less pay which the ship-builders have virtually proposed in the reduction of wages from four to three and a half dollars *per diem*. Neither the condition of the trade nor that of the workmen will justify an inconsiderate strike. Existing high rates of wages in this branch of labor have forced shipping-merchants to send their vessels to other ports for repairs; and, as a natural consequence, workmen have for a long time past had little regular employment. The proposed reduction of wages ought naturally to make work more plentiful. There is not the shadow of doubt that the refusal to reduce will drive what little there is away.

We are not as confident as a correspondent who writes us at greater length than we can find space for, on the subject of "Iron Vessels *versus* Wooden Ships," appears to be that it is the policy and duty of the Government to embark with individual stockholders in a coöperative scheme for building iron ships. We do not believe that the shipping interests of the country can be revived in any such manner—not, indeed, that such aid will practically contribute in the slightest degree to that desirable end. Effectual encouragement can be given in cheaper ways than that proposed, and until the country learns to make better use of her Navy Yards we shall regret to see her engaging in building ship-yards.

We have been rather gratified than otherwise at what has been called the "lobbying" of Secretary Boutwell, Treasurer Spinner, and others of our financial officials, on the Funding bill. The Government is certainly entitled to the results of their experiences in financiering, and justified in asking their expression in any legitimate manner. But is the manner adopted by Controller Hurlburd either legitimate or wise? He declines to oppose the bill in Congressional Committee out of deference to the views of his superior, the Secretary of the Treasury. So he states his views to his intimate friends, who repeat them to our Washington correspondent, who telegraphs them to us, and we give them, this morning, to the public. Between the mistakes of verbal repetitions by friends and correspondent, and the errors incidental to the telegraph and type-setter, it may be that the manner of Mr. Hurlburd's choice has resulted in unintentional misrepresentation. We are inclined greatly to believe he will object, for instance, to being credited with the idea that "the National Banks would be glad to aid in "funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, "but object to being singled out for compulsion." Mr. Hurlburt opposes the Funding bill, but we object to his method of expressing his opinions almost as much as to the opinions themselves.

Will the Dominion be allowed Independence? Will the Nova-Scotians be permitted to become Independent alone? These are the questions which the legislators of Halifax propose to ask the British Government, which, speaking through Earl Granville, has very curtly told the people of Prince Edward's Island that their claims on account of Land-tenure are preposterous, and that they had better confederate without more ado. The reply of Earl Granville to the Nova-Scotians will scarcely be in the same tone and temper. We hardly anticipate a return of the Earl's diplomatic nonchalance in dealing with New-Zealand. The Canadian question is, generally speaking, at this moment, too serious to be snubbed.

M. Ollivier has, in few words and shrewd ones, stated the Ministerial view of the French situation. After remarking, with some truth, that a transformation, in a constitutional sense, has been gradually going on in France, he concludes: "We ask that the same sanction "that was given to the autocratic Constitution "be given to liberal Constitution. I confess "that we have no uneasiness respecting the result, for the nation is placed between reaction "and revolution, and will choose what we offer." M. Ollivier, though highly plausible in some of his announcements, has not been always happy—as, for instance, with respect to the cases of the Princes Bonaparte and Murat, and the Deputy Rochefort. There is a risk in placing a people between reaction and revolution, which over-confident statesmen may not be able at once to see. France does not desire war, but that is not necessarily proof positive that she desires empire.

Napoleon has written a letter, for the instruction of his people, as to the meaning of the Plebiscite. Would it not be more to the point to write them a letter explanatory of the functions of his High Court of Justice? The formula of the Plebiscite will be, substantially, "Do the people desire reforms in 1870 "which assure liberty under guaranty of the "Imperial dynasty?" A more pertinent and specific question would be: "Are the people willing that their journalists shall be "kept in jail, while a murderous Prince "goes free?" All these questions the people of France, or as many of them as are wise enough, will ask themselves. It is probable that a majority will be reported in favor of the Empire; but, after the lessons of the last elections, we cannot doubt that the Liberal minority will be emphatic and formidable. For Napoleon the Plebiscite is another well-marked step—but, like his every step at this period of his rule, it is a risk.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

We are conquered! Our determination not to say one word about Georgia till Congress has done with her yields at last to the interminable garrulity of the Senate. Here is our view of the Georgia Question:

I. The Rebel element in that State is primarily responsible for her present condition. It was fully represented in her Legislature; no Test-Oath had been imposed to its prejudice; in short, all was moving on toward her speedy restoration to her proper place in the Union, when the Unreconstructed saw fit to expel the Colored members from both Houses. It was an ungenerous, unworthy, disloyal, foolish, suicidal act—much like firing on a flag of truce. It was a first step in that revolution backward which Frank Blair proclaimed, and in furtherance of which he was nominated for Vice-President. It was the signal gun for a new rebellion in response to the nomination of Seymour for President. Nobody can think worse of that outrage than we do.

II. But we, who stand for "Government *of* "the People *by* the People," cannot afford to renounce or defy our own principles because they are set at naught by the practices of our adversaries. In opposition to the champions of Government by Caste, we are advocates of All Rights for All. A Government in which but one race or one party has a voice is at war with our fundamental idea, although that party should be *our* party, that race generally favorable to our views.

III. Georgia has thousands of voters who intensely hate the cause which finally triumphed at Appomattox: so has New-York. Georgia was made to vote for Seymour and Blair against the judgment and wishes of a majority of her legal voters; so was New-York. Georgia might next Fall, through fraud and force, choose a Governor and Legislature opposed to the real wishes of her people and in sympathy with the disloyal element: New-York has *already* a Governor and Legislature thus chosen. In short, there is not a single valid reason for not letting Georgia choose her own rulers and Representatives in Congress which is not an equally good reason for doing the same by New-York.

IV. Republics are not founded on the assumption that all men are angels of light. If they were, they would be embodied falsehoods, which could not live a year. We know right well that many men are vicious, and ignorant, and corrupt; and yet we regard the republic as the best possible form of government—and best for Georgia as well as for New-York.

V. The legal voters of Georgia, as registered in 1868, were thus returned:

Whites.....**96,262** Colored.....**95,973**

Of the Whites, not less than 10,000 are Republicans; while all the Blacks but a handfull are obliged to be Republicans, since they know that the Democrats would disfranchise them if they could. On a fair, full, unconstrained vote, there is probably not less than 10,000 Republican majority in the State. At the election for Governor in 1868, Rufus B. Bullock (Republican) was chosen over Gen. Gordon (Dem.) by 7,047 majority (Bullock, 83,146; Gordon, 76,099). Bartow and Telfair Counties, which made no returns, might possibly have reduced the majority to 6,000. In the succeeding election for President, the Blacks were largely deterred from voting or made to vote against their choice by intimidation; so that the totals returned were—Grant, 57,134; Seymour, 102,822. In two or three Counties, no vote was cast for Grant; 28 Counties gave him less than 50 votes each.

VI. The Republicans are seriously weakened by faction. Their leaders charge each other with all manner of treacheries and misdemeanors. We do not decide which of them are right and which wrong; we only insist that Government by the People cannot await the adjustment of their quarrels.

VII. When you go to the bottom of the case, you find the argument for further Reconstruction amounting to just this: "If you "allow the people of Georgia to elect new "rulers, they won't elect *us*." We presume that is so. But we cannot forever keep the boy out of the water because he has not learned to swim. The time must come when Georgia will be governed as her people shall see fit. Then why not now? If any more Rebel antics are cut up, have we not the President, the Army, and Congress, ready to correct them? When can we safely let Georgia vote, if not now?

VIII. We protest against the hang-back policy that it throws an excessive, perilous load upon the Republicans of the North. Rebel capers do us no harm; on the contrary, they help us. We carried the country in 1866 largely on the strength of the Rebel massacre in New-Orleans. The Georgia Rebels helped us immensely in 1868. If they want to run their heads against a stone wall in 1870, they ought to have a chance. And they are quite as likely to do it in Georgia as anywhere else.

IX. Georgia is Republican to-day. She can be carried Republican more easily than New-York or New-Jersey, both which we expect to carry next Fall. If the Republicans of Georgia see fit to waste their strength in fighting each other and let their State go by default, they deserve no better government than this will give them.

X. Finally, let us have done with Reconstruction. The country is tired and sick of it. So long as any State is held in abeyance, it will be plausibly urged that the Republicans are afraid to trust the People. Let us give every State to herself, and then punish any who violate or defy the guaranties of public and personal rights now firmly imbedded in the Constitution. LET US HAVE PEACE!

THE TAX LEVIES.

While Tweed, Frear and Company are undoubtedly powerful enough to pass through the Legislature precisely such tax levies as they choose, they are not powerful enough to keep their plans secret, and the bills reported by Mr. Freer have, therefore, got out before the intended time. In other words, by chance the public are able to read them before they have become laws. They contain some good provisions and some bad ones.

Among the good ones we reckon the following: The unlimited authority given to the Controller in last year's levy to adjust claims is repealed, except—an important exception—so far as relates to the liabilities of the Street and certain dependent Departments, and to advertising, the latter a sop to minor journalism. (In parenthesis we would like to know how much the Controller has "adjusted" already under this power, and the details of the claims. It ought not to be much, as the levy appropriates over $300,000 for judgments—a swindle which it was claimed was to be avoided and merged in the adjustments). Perhaps the best provision in the levy is that which declares that no patent or special pavement shall be placed on any street already paved, unless with the consent of a majority of the property-owners on the street. There is a further clause which at first sight seems to declare the mass of ordinances recently passed for patent pavements invalid; but a close examination shows that only those are invalidated for which no contract has been made, and we apprehend that it will be found that contracts have been made under most of the ordinances. The provision that "no member "of the Board of the Department of Public "Parks shall receive any salary or other com-"pensation for his services in any capacity "connected with said Department," has at first a healthy look, but may be intended to deprive us of the valuable services of Andrew H. Green, who is a member of that Board, but can hardly be expected to give his entire time to it without compensation. Bowling Green and the Battery are added to the jurisdiction of this Board, but the City Hall Park is still reserved for the Common Council—a sort of municipal District of Columbia, we presume. It seems that Richmond County has n't paid its share of the expense of the Metropolitan Police, and New-York has advanced the amount, and the Police Department is to be authorized to recover the sum by suit—good news for Mr. Oakey Hall's law firm. A long series of carefully drawn provisions relating to the new Police Department supply oversights in the late Charter, and seem, as a whole, good. The provision discharging witnesses who have been detained ten days is quietly eliminated, and the power of bestowing pensions is open to the grossest abuse. Why the Treasurer of the Department, who has a salary of $12,000 or $15,000 as Commissioner, should get $1,500 more as Treasurer, is not quite obvious to us; nor why Mayor Hall should be allowed a body-guard of twenty policemen to be placed under his special direction. Oversights in the Charter as to the Health and Fire Departments are partially supplied. The provision limiting the appropriation for repairs of armories and drill-rooms to one hundred thousand dollars a year will affect Bell-Ringer "Andy" Garvey, but we shall rely upon his ability to get in for deficiencies next year under the head of "Judgments." The only other good thing we perceive in the levies is—to excuse the Irishism—one that is n't there, to wit, an appropriation for the New Court-House. Are the abolition of the Board of Supervisors and the absence of such an appropriation to be regarded as cause and effect?

The catalogue of vicious things is much larger. We cannot enumerate all, but specify a few. In the first place, nearly all the standard items of appropriation are increased, as a table given elsewhere shows. Why should Mr. Fields, as Corporation Attorney, get his salary increased to the same amount as the Recorder? and why should n't the bill say what that amount is? We think that in all it is not less than $15,000. We doubt if, even with his herculean labors at Albany, Mr. Fields is fairly worth to the tax-payers any such sum, or ever will be. We are sure some of the appropriations to dispensaries are swindles, while the donations to charitable institutions are vicious in the extreme. Besides a general appropriation of $200,000 to pay assessments on church property and charitable and educational institutions, $296,000 is given to special charities, of which $188,000 is to distinctively Roman Catholic institutions, the remainder being mostly to general charities like the Prison Association, which though generally under Protestant control, have no denominational object. We have already called attention to the large sums appropriated for judgments. Contested elections continue to cause large expenditures in the way of counsel fees, and Rufus Andrews, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and the other chronic counsel continue to appear. Mr. Tweed is to be allowed to spend $500,000 extra for increasing the supply of water in the lower part of the city. We hope it will be spent for that, and not, as we fear, for increasing the Democratic vote. The swindles as to the suburban fire companies, the Twenty-third-st. Railroad and assessments are of considerable importance. Does any one believe that $600,000 can be honestly, usefully, or necessarily expended upon the fire telegraph? If they do, their stock of credulity is unusually great. A new Normal School building is authorized north of Fortieth-st., which means in Reservoir Square, we presume. Mr. Tweed is to cause water-meters of approved pattern and suitable for the purpose to be put in all places where Croton water is used. This is a desirable improvement, but it opens the way for a big job, and we have n't so much confidence in the ability of the Democracy in measuring water as we have as to some stronger liquids. Of the enormous powers given to the new Board of Docks, we now simply call attention to the fact that the exterior line, beyond which no wharf is to be built, is entirely destroyed, though it was established for the preservation of the harbor at great expense and with the assistance of the highest scientific ability in the country. In the way of salaries, Mr. Dennis Burns, being a member of the Legislature, has taken care that the salary of the Mechanics' Lien Clerk in the County Clerk's Office is increased, and that Clerk is Dennis Burns. The Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas all have their salaries raised. The Warden of the City Prison has no cause to complain, and Senator and Chamberlain John J. Bradley gets his pay for four years' salary as President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, during which period some one else performed the duties and also drew the salary, while various Browns, Colgans, and others are cared for in similar ways. The fitting up of various offices, such as the Controller's, Tax Commissioners', District-Attorney's, and others are provided for at enormous rates, the former taking $45,000 and the others $40,000 (besides a similar amount last year) and $30,000 respectively.

Such are a few of the items that our masters at Albany have so far let us know that they have decided to impose upon us. How much these will be increased, and what new ones will be added before (or after) the bills reach the Secretary of State's office, we cannot undertake to say. We presume that in the Assembly the previous question will be applied to cut off any hostile amendments, and that in the Senate other equally efficacious means will be found. After the Charter, we can believe in anything. Still, if our friends in the two Houses are resolute and really mean it, they can get members on the record on motions to strike out the worst of these swindles, such as the suburban Fire Companies, the Twenty-third-st. Railway, and others, and especially on a motion adding a section repealing the Sectarian School Appropriation in last year's tax levy. Let us have a square vote in both Houses on this subject, and at least make up a record on which to appeal to the people.

LOPEZ.

Total disproof of the news that Marshal Lopez has been killed would hardly be needed to show that of all the Latins of the New World those who invent for us the current history of Paraguay take the palm for hydra-headed inveracity. The fabricators of Hispano-Cuban history might dispute with them the honors of one or two kinds of ensanguined and envenomed fiction; but there, rivalry in pure Munchausenism would stop. True enough, in most Latin questions of an inflamed character much ought to be said against both sides, since both sides so fearfully belie each other—and in such cases we are pretty sure that the truth will turn out at least stranger if not stronger than the reddest and bluest fictions. But the Brazilians from the first have assumed an almost geographical right to a monopoly of Paraguayan events and their record. They have boldly accepted responsibility for all the humbugs, miscreations, and monstrosities by which the truth of a wretched story has become obscured. Gorgons and hydras of Brazilian manufacture were not wanted for the development of Paraguayan character, but they have served to reveal, at any rate, some dangerous possibilities of Brazilian character.

Let us suppose, however—what is not quite unlikely, many circumstances considered—that Lopez is dead. We must accept, then, a train of circumstances which the Lisbon dispatches parade as confirmative of the news of his death. We must admit that the eldest son of Lopez and the Paraguayan Vice-President Sanchez have been killed in battle, and take it for proof at least that neither of them have been flogged to death by the ex-Dictator. We must grant, likewise, that the four children and the brothers of Lopez—which of these amiable men was mortally tortured a year ago?—are in Brazilian hands. In the same victorious custody is that thrice-martyred but thrice-blessed lady, the mother of the Monster—she who has done so much good service in the Brazilian romance of Paraguayan history. Now has come her apotheosis, as it were, under Brazilian auspices; for, be it remembered, in immortal story she died, poor woman, long ago in tortures.

In any event, no moral reason will remain for regret over the death of Lopez. We can claim neither himself nor his country—which, by his peculiar personal government, became absorbed in his own will and purpose—as essentially representative of the republican principle. Doubtless Paraguay was as purely a despotism as some phases of Russian life tempered by the non-existence of serfdom. But the Paraguayans, if taught to fear their master, were also taught to help themselves and to love themselves. When strangers came to invade them, they fought as hardy and exclusive people do—with implacable, indomitable courage, and the deadliest desperation. The short, gross, acute, and very able man of forty-three years who led them knew them, held them in his hands, and threw them at will against his foes. Beyond all dispute, the genius of the war in Paraguay—the skill that made sieges shameful to his enemies and wrested victory from them in the hour of seeming defeat—belonged to Lopez. His cause might have better spared a better man—if it had any. But the world will naturally not regret the death of a hero whose baleful genius belongs to a more lurid scene than that to which history welcomes the benefactors of mankind. No friend of Paraguay has yet dared to make a good name for Lopez, nor did he seek one. Unconquerable hate, and "courage "neither to resign nor yield," which inspired a more epical character, were his—but to other inspiration his fierce nature seems to have been a stranger. He has wrecked a whole people upon his pride—and now what is the recompense? where is the good?

We confess that our file of *The Congressional Globe* (Forty-first Congress, second Session) begins to make us feel rather melancholy. We bind it; ordinarily we are able to pay for binding it; but whether we shall be able to raise money enough to bind the current series is known only to Providence. Day by day the mass increases, while the prospect of its completion grows less and less. Moreover, if we bind it, we are harrassed by doubts of where we shall put it. One thing is certain—life is short; and albeit we may preserve, and bind, and shelve, we cannot, in conscience, promise to read it. It might have been a mere mouthful for the Cardiff giant in his best days; but our faculties are limited.

Who would not be a Senator of St. Louis in the Missouri Assembly, as the Hon. Louis Gottschalk is? For that fortunate man has not only won political honors, but he has also been presented by his admiring friends with "an elegant barouche, a fine cream-colored "roadster, with a bran-new harness," in which, according to the enthusiastic language of *The St. Louis Democrat*, "he can take his little "family and go where'er he listeth in the pur-"suit of pleasure." "No more," says *The Democrat*, "in his desire to inhale pure air in the "environs of his adopted city, will he be com-"pelled to resort to the street car, the livery "stable, or Shanks' mare." This is vivid, and we see the Hon. gentleman driving hither and thither in his one-horse barouche in the greatest honor and glory, the admired though not (we hope) the envied of all beholders. No wonder when the presentation party met "at "Capt. Charley Schneider's place, in the ban-"queting-hall of that hostelry," that Mr. Gottschalk "from his heart thanked his friends for "that valuable present, and was astonished to "find himself the recipient of such a mark of "esteem." But he took it though. He could n't help himself. How could he, when there was the horse and carriage "hitched to a post in "front of Capt. Schneider's place?" And he drove home in it no doubt, after the banquet, extremely delighted; or, perhaps, he benevolently carried to his residence some friend who had partaken too largely "of the good things "of life in the banqueting hall of Capt. "Schneider's hostelry." We do not hear of any other Senator who has been presented with "an elegant barouche with a fine cream-colored "roadster." It may be an open question whether a Senator should receive horses and chariots from his constituents; but undoubtedly the general adoption of these donations would bear hard upon the pockets of the voters. It would be an economical practice as to some Senators if, after receiving the steed and vehicle, they would drive like Jehu away from their Districts, and never come back again; but Mr. G., we suppose, is not one of that kind.

Gen. Sanborn's letter on the late Indian outbreaks does honor to his head and heart. If any reader wishes to obtain a clear idea of how Indian wars are produced, let him peruse the General's statement of our unjust treatment of the Dakota tribe. The story is simply one of unfulfilled promises and deliberate treachery—there is no other word for it—on the part of the United States. In concluding the treaty of 1851, our Commissioners conceded the Dakotas the Platte Valley for forty years, but Congress in ratifying the treaty arbitrarily changed the time to ten years. On the expiration of that time, the tract was invaded by United States troops, and a war lasting five years ensued. It resulted in another treaty which, as Gen. Sanborn says, has "been "utterly disregarded by the United States." It was this tribe which, smarting under these provocations, lately attacked persons at Cheyenne and other posts and towns located in their hunting-grounds. It is this tribe which threatens to precipitate upon us a war which cannot cost less, says Gen. Sanborn, than $50,000,000. And we might have peace by paying the $120,000 which the broken treaty pledges us to pay. In other words, we may have peace by keeping our word!

The N. Y. Times—after discussing with *The World* its late strictures on certain private letters read in defense of Macfarland—says:

"THE TRIBUNE objects to our criticisms also—but that is only natural. The public will see many reasons why it should try to prove that we are very unkind not to allow Mrs. Calhoun's letters to slip out of sight. Its argument is this: Mrs. Calhoun wrote in praise of A, and therefore she ought to enjoy perpetual immunity of criticism. Was there ever anything so childish?"

—*The Times* will please to understand that we object to the falsehood of its assumptions, the malignity of its misrepresentations, touching those letters. Set aside the burglary and larceny which gave them to the public, and judge them simply by what they contain, and not by false glosses and perversions, and there is not a line in them that the writer should wish to blot. A woman just above want, struggling bravely and working arduously for her bread, reaches out a hand to help a friend whose needs are more urgent and who is more heavily overweighted for the race of life than herself. That is the whole truth. Whatever evil may be made out of those letters will have its origin in the heart of the commentator, not in the letter nor the spirit of the text.

The Evening Post truthfully says:

"Canada is losing its population. *The people are coming to the United States.* The Canadian Government takes measures to encourage immigration to supply the deficiency, but the immigrants do not remain there. Of the 53,000 who landed there last year, only 13,000 remain."

—Canada, be it observed, is enjoying the blessings of a low Revenue Tariff. Her farmers have that choice of "two markets"—the domestic, and the foreign—which *The Post* and its school delight in. Their Public Debt is moderate, and their internal taxes are light. If Free-Trade were the true policy, they would be enjoying signal prosperity—but they are not. A farm on our side of the line is worth considerably more than one located just across the border; and the industrious classes are coming away from cheap land and cheap labor to share the benefits of Protection. Should not these facts induce reflection?

The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will lecture on "Orders of Nobility" this evening in his church corner of Fifth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., for the benefit of "the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm," which is one of the charities supported by his society. The superb floral decorations of the church for Easter are retained, and there will be good music. We suggest that those who can conveniently attend will hear the best lecture of the season.

An unfortunate "Doctor of Divinity" in Alleghany, Pa., is in trouble. He engaged himself to marry the daughter of a poor and respectable widow in his congregation, and left her "for an heiress in an Eastern State"—the sagacious but mercenary Doctor of Divinity! The jilted young woman produces "ninety-six notes and letters which he wrote to her." He acknowledges handwriting, protestations, promises, and all, but states that at the time he composed and transmitted these billet-doux he was laboring under "mental weakness;" but the plea cannot be received, since it is evident that he did n't know his own mind at all. *Apropos* of this cheerful illustration of the relation of the clergy to the laity, we have an another anecdote. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Rev. C. Baird has had a serious time with his congregation. What was his trouble? Why, that he permitted Mrs. Baird "to use her name as an agent of a sewing-machine company." We pause aghast! Why, we might say that the wives of half the clergymen in the country, if they have n't actually sold sewing-machines, have written undisguised puffs of this or that particular machine; and occasionally the good man himself has taken up the pen in behalf of this or that company. Poor Mr. and Mrs. Baird! To have such a truffled and over-sensitive flock! But Baird is plucky and will not stand it; for he has already preached his farewell sermon.

THE INCOME TAX.

MORE REASONS FOR ITS REPEAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There are circumstances attending the Income tax impositions that ought not to be forgotten. In its earlier stage, while one class was exempted, two other classes were formed, thus arbitrarily dividing society. The other circumstance was the imposition of an extra *special* Income tax in addition to the precedingly levied annual tax, the former and the latter both showing the most arbitrary of arbitrary proceedings. As to the latter, we trace a precedent. Amid the annals of Imperial tyranny, we learn the introduction of *indictions*, "a solemn edict subscribed by the Emperor in his own hand, with purple ink, fixing the annual tribute to be paid by the Roman world;" but as often as the expense exceeded the revenue, or the revenue fell short of the computation, an additional tax under the name of a *superindiction* was imposed on the people. This *special* income tax would not have been thought of except in a system of classified taxation by special assessments.

How far this classified taxation may be a means of abuse, there is another and a pregnant instance. In 1692, the income or capitation tax of England imposed a double tax upon all persons of the Roman Catholic faith! The provision as to the levy of taxes in our Constitution, alike precludes tyranny over the conscience as tyranny over the purse. The discriminations of our special Income law do not stop here. Thus, while an individual holding no corporate stocks is exempted to the amount of $1,000, an individual holding all his property in such stocks has no exemption. The tax is upon the dividends and all the dividends pay it. Are the construction of railroads, and the uses of other corporate institutions so injurious to society as to render them fit objects of a partial taxation? On what principle or motive of public utility is this special immunity granted! An annual income of $1,000 estimated at an interest of seven per cent is the return of a capital of $14,300. If this be applied to land, what proportion of the farms in any State of this Union are worth more than this capital sum? All below this value are exempt, yet it would not be erroneous to state that if there was no such exemption, the yield of this tax from the income of lands at the present rate would reach $100,000,000; as now laid it probably does not exceed $10,000,000. Is such a policy, as a mere fiscal measure, a policy to be defended or continued? In its effect upon individuals is it equal or is it just? The farmer with a solid capital of nearly $15,000 is properly regarded a rich man; and his property survives him. The salaried person, the person whose precarious pursuit is that of science, of art, of letters, of mere genius and study in every form, the editor, the lawyer, the clergyman is rarely a rich man, and his capital, which is his mind, dies with him. The former is exempted from taxation; the latter, when his income rises to a sum adequate to his proper living and pursuit, is taxed for all beyond the mere necessaries of a common laborer. In societies where the laws are not equal, there may exist aristocracies, though of opposite classes. In absolute monarchies, the nobles and the clergy and the army pay no taxes. In an absolute democracy there may exist another aristocracy; and who, by a law of our representative democracy, are declared to be such? all persons not having an income above one thousand dollars. These are the privileged class, enjoying all the protection of society without contributing to the burdens of society. Yet, who will deny that equal protection ought to pay an equal consideration for such protection; and that such equal consideration consists in an equal contribution to all that is necessary to the affording such protection? Again, while strictness of construction often impairs the necessary powers of a government, latitude of construction may destroy such powers. If Congress can exempt $15,000 from taxation, why may they not exempt one hundred thousand, and if so, why may they not confiscate all fortunes above $100,000? Let this rule of exemption be attempted in the laws of any State of this Union, and its Courts must pronounce it so "flagrant and palpable a departure from equity as coming within the provision of the Constitution designed to protect private rights against oppression, however made. (Iowa Reports, p. 8, 72.)

The English Income Tax law (Victoria, 1853) gives no exemption of income derived from land or from money at interest; and consequently, two-thirds of the income tax collected is derived from the income from land.

But we are told, as an excuse for the existing discrimination, that the income tax is only paid by those who are able to pay it. This is not so; but if it were so, is this excuse valid? The reply is, that no man is able to pay all the debts of other people—nor any class of men; and that it is not honest, or just, or right, or wise, that one man or more should be compelled to meet the obligations of others, either by taxation or otherwise. But this specially imposed tax is also defended as being a tax upon accumulation. Does not accumulated capital, in its incident expenditures as a consumer of commodities, contribute so largely to the common burdens as to entitle it to an equal, and only an equal, apportioned share in the direct burdens of the community? What is accumulated capital but accumulated labor? Is there any reason of justice or of policy, why labor in its long result should be unequally taxed? Of justice there can be no reason, nor can there be of policy from this obvious consideration, that it is most clearly for the interest and welfare of society that accumulated labor should be in harmony with daily labor. Accumulated capital in activity is the impeller of daily labor, the founder of hospitals, of colleges, of academies, the friend of the poor, the elevator of the wealthy, the instrument of commerce and manufactures, the promoter of science and of art. In war it holds up the nation's mighty arc. In peace it is its pillow. The barbarian knows it not. It is the ripened fruit of civilization to assail it in the form of law. It perfects the whole fabric of society. Like the great process of nature, it restores by the oxygen which the leaves it has produced impart to the air, the element of life balancing its constituent parts. Such also was the intended operation of our National Constitution by balancing influences resulting in a wise equality—an equality before the law, which is now the glory of this nation, and its best and only security. This equality requires good faith in the governed and in the Government, in the people and in their chosen representatives.

The people have kept with their blood and with their money, their plighted faith. Will the Government now keep its twice plighted faith with them? This is the test question, and this the moment for its decision. By an act of the 13th of July, 1866, it was expressly declared that the tax upon incomes should only last until the year 1870, the present year, "*and no longer*," and by an act of the 24 of March, 1867, it is declared that it shall continue "until and including 1870, and *no longer*." (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, 138, 480.)

By an act of the British Parliament it was provided, that the act imposing an Income tax, "and the duties thereof, shall continue in force until the 6th of April next, after the definitive treaty of peace, *and no longer*." In obedience to this pledge, notwithstanding that the mortgage of all the war taxes contemplated the continuance of this Income tax, and in despite of the Ministry this tax was abolished amid the resounding plaudits of the English people. "Never," is the language of Allison, "Never since the battle of Waterloo has such general joy been felt through the nation as on this occasion." Will an American Congress be surpassed by a British Parliament in good faith?

What, then, is the conclusion from these essays? The debt must be faithfully paid; the Government must be supported. If Congress erroneously judges that the revenue from incomes is necessary to these purposes, let it impose this tax *apportioned to numbers by a general assessment*, and thus *obey* the Constitution; or else, framing a discreet provision for the public faith and for the public wants, let it accompany a reasonable reduction of the expenditures with an abolition of all the internal revenue, except that derived from liquor and tobacco, and stamps upon transactions of business men under Schedule B. This is the policy which a large, comprehensive view of the future indicates. This is the policy which just public feeling demands. Can the great Union party afford, unnecessarily, wantonly, to trifle with that feeling?

HONESTUS.

New-York, April 13, 1870.

Mr. Prang, the well-known chromo publisher, has issued a reduced copy of his "Easter Morning," a very pretty little thing, painted by Mrs. Hart, and brought out last year. In the smaller form it bids fair to be even more popular than the earlier reproduction, and will be specially attractive at this season.