AMUSEMENTS.

BAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway—Lucretia Borgia M.D., or La Grand Doctress. Matinée on Saturday.
NEW YORK THEATRE—London Assurance.
KIRLO'S GARDEN—Forty Thieves; or, "Striking Oil" in "Family Jars." Matinée on Saturday.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., Romeo and Juliet. Matinée on Saturday.
WALLACK'S—Much Ado About Nothing.
THE TAMMANY—Cousin Schneider. Matinée on Saturday.
WOOD'S MUSEUM—Fra Diavolo and the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Living and Wild Animals.
BOWERY THEATRE—The Rag Woman and Her Dog. Matinée on Saturday.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinées at Half-o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Orphée Aux Enfers—Spectacular Opera Bouffe.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, 14th st., opposite Academy of Music—The Brothers Isgrarell. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera. Robert le Diable.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—Geneviève de Brabant. Matinée on Saturday.
MASONIC TEMPLE, corner of Seventh and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Grand Complimentary Concert.

The Sun.

It Shines for All.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1869.

The Insurrection in Cuba Spreading.

[illegible] Spanish [illegible] published this morning are highly important. They show that the insurrection, which has hitherto been largely confined to the eastern Department, is [illegible] very formidable in the extreme. Bands of revolutionists appear before every prominent town, spreading universal alarm among the adherents of Spain. The troops are worn out with constant skirmishing and fighting, and the promised reinforcements from the Peninsula cannot arrive too soon.

It is reported that a force of 2,000 insurgents are gathered in the Cusco Mountains in the Western Department. They have among them officers of experience in the civil wars of Mexico. Another force less in numbers is disturbing the important district of Cobre, only 100 miles east of Havana. A British schooner, called the Galvanic, has been seized upon the coast in the attempt to land reinforcements and supplies for the insurgents, and a number of Cubans who were found on board of her have been condemned to death. There is no doubt, however, that many other vessels of a similar character have succeeded in landing their passengers and cargoes. By this means the insurgents have received Spencer's and Sharp's rifles and other arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Great terror and anxiety exist among the Americans who live in the island. They are everywhere suspected of sympathy with the insurrection, and doubtless in many cases justly, and are treated with great severity by the authorities. Those residing in Cienfuegos have appealed to the Consul at Havana to send there a national man-of-war for their protection, but he has been compelled to reply that there was no vessel on the station which could be spared for the purpose.

Our latest despatches assert that Havana is practically in a state of siege, and that Cubans are daily flocking on board the American flagship in case of another outbreak in the city. The town of St. Miguel has been burned by the insurgents.

While the subordinate Spanish officials are guilty of gross outrages against American citizens, Gen. Dulce appears to take a more rational view of the subject. In one instance, at least, he has allowed a native of Cuba, who had been naturalized in the United States, to depart from the island. This, however, is contrary to the policy which is enforced by other Spanish officials, and our Government cannot too soon despatch to that region a naval force sufficient to protect the rights and interests of American citizens.

The Sixteenth Amendment.

We have already discussed the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, but there is another proposition, which has passed the Senate, aiming at the addition to that instrument of a sixteenth article, in the following terms:

"ART. 16. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows: 'Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator, or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector; and the Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such Electors shall be chosen by the people.'"

This is a good measure, and we trust that it will be passed by Congress at an early day. We cannot doubt that it will be promptly ratified by the Legislatures of the different States. At present, the choice of Presidential Electors is by the people in most of the States; but the Legislatures have control of the subject, and may prefer to choose Electors themselves. In some of the Southern States this was actually done at the last election, and it may be done anywhere. The proposed amendment obviates this danger, and renders it impossible to take the exercise of this important power from the hands of the people.

A Penal Colony in Alaska.

We trust that the project of converting Alaska into a penal colony, which we have lately brought forward, will receive from Congress, the press, and the public the consideration it merits.

Let Congress pass a law to put Alaska to this use, and provide that every State in the Union may sentence all offenders above a certain grade, males and females—all vagrants who have no visible means of employment—to be transported thither, such transportation to be made at certain specified periods every year in Government vessels, at so much a head to be paid by the State sending the convicts. In this manner the community would get rid of its robbers, burglars, thieves, incendiaries, and stout, able-bodied, lazy vagrants and beggars, both domestic and imported.

This is no new idea. Exile was first introduced as a punishment in England in the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth, when Parliament enacted "that such rogues as were dangerous to the inferior people should be banished the realm." Next, in the time of Charles II., Parliament gave power to the judges, at their discretion, either to execute or to transport to America for life. But it was not until 1718 that transportation was brought into general use in England by statute of 4 Geo. I. c. 11, empowering courts to transport felons to the colonies in America. This system of transporting to America continued up to the time of the Revolution. The rigid discipline which the colonial laws authorized the masters to exercise over their servants, joined to the prospects which agricultural pursuits held out to these convicts, tended to reform the chief part of the convicts. After the expiration of their servitude, these people mingled in the society of the country, under circumstances highly beneficial to themselves and even to the colony.

If our Secretary of State had this use of Alaska in his mind when he purchased it, it was a far-seeing, statesmanlike act.

The Dispensation of Patronage.

The doctrine that the victors in an important political contest are entitled to the patronage at the disposal of an Administration, seems a little odious until we analyze the principles on which it rests. A representative government cannot be carried on by a chief magistrate and a ministry. For this purpose it must employ a multitude of minor agents. Every Administration should have a policy. In impressing it upon the country it must to a large extent rely upon subordinates who accord with it in opinion. Indeed, there is the same good reason for the cordial adoption of this policy by the subordinates, that there is for its proclamation by the official heads of the Administration. If the views adopted by the latter in regard to the cardinal principles and measures of the government are right, then they ought to be held with equal tenacity by the former.

It is to the last degree absurd and impracticable to expect that a party can be successful, or even kept in existence under a popular system of government, unless its offices, not the chief and more valuable only, but the inferior and subordinate as well, are bestowed upon its own members. How long, for example, could the Democratic party maintain its organization if it only aimed at electing Presidents and Governors, and spurned the aspirations of those who sought the more humble posts of Assemblymen and Supervisors? In fact, those who struggle to obtain such minor offices as constables, justices of the peace, postmasters, and revenue assessors, are the life-blood of a party, its rank and file, without whose hearty coöperation success in a Presidential election would be as impossible as victory in the field of battle with an army bountifully supplied with generals, but wholly destitute of corporals and privates. The opposite doctrine is sometimes promulgated by transcendental theorists, who may be profound philosophers, but are certainly very poor politicians.

We presume, therefore, that nobody will be surprised if Gen. GRANT should bestow the great mass of the offices at his disposal upon honest, competent, and patriotic members of the political party that elevated him to the Presidency, and should pay very little attention to those who resisted his election, and sought to defeat and disgrace both him and his friends.

The St. Thomas Treaty.

No one can possibly be more opposed than we are to territorial expansion for the mere sake of expansion. We have more territory now than we can [illegible] in the next two hundred years. But there are political, commercial, and military reasons that may have a just influence upon the policy of our Government. For instance, who can doubt that we would be better able to keep the peace, and stronger in war when it comes, if our neighbors beyond the St. Lawrence and the lakes were consolidated willingly with us?

What would we have given, or rather what would we not have given, for St. Thomas during the war, when Alabamas, Shenandoahs, Nashvilles, and Sumters were destroying our commerce, and having as free access as ourselves to that harbor and to supplies? And, especially while capture of private ships and goods is still allowed on both sides, what would we give for it when we get into a war with any great naval power? Consider its central and commanding position in the midst of the most important group of islands in the world—islands where all the great maritime powers have an interest; that it is the very best and most defensible harbor in the West Indies, if not in the whole world; that in war both belligerents have equal access to it as a neutral port and depot of supplies, and that we cannot strike an enemy in neutral waters, nor even pursue him, if so notified, until twenty-four hours after he has departed. Consider the very great advantages of our having the exclusive possession and control of such a port in such a region; the advantage of starting fresh from that point with full crew and cargo of supplies and coal, instead of from our present Atlantic ports; the advantage of keeping our enemies out; the advantage of a prize court there, by which we double or treble the effectiveness of our cruisers in those seas, because they would not exhaust themselves by details of prize crews, and spend all their time coming one or two thousand miles for an adjudication. If it is said we already have access, so have our enemies while it is neutral; and if by any European combination and alliances Denmark should become our enemy, we should be excluded. Besides, at best, we cannot establish a prize court on neutral territory.

An accurate and elaborate survey of the island and the surrounding waters shows the landlocked harbor to be surrounded by hills, even at its very entrance. With only a little expense it can be made absolutely impregnable. As to the cost of its maintenance in time of peace, it would not be more than any of the dozen or twenty forts on the Indian frontier; and as to its being incompatible with our institutions and form of government to hold a dependency not having enough people to be admitted as a State, that is simply a mistake. We have always had such, and we have them yet. With each one it is a question of time and population. So it will be with these islands. If they ever contain enough population to be admitted as a State, they will be admitted; if not, they will remain a Territory; and as a Territory they can be accorded all the local self-government which any State possesses, as much indeed, as is compatible with the territorial sovereignty of the United States for naval and military purposes.

There is another material view to be taken of this matter. We do not doubt the propriety or fitness of a Congressional declaration of policy for the guidance or assistance of the treaty-making power, in regard to the future course of the Government upon foreign matters not yet formally concluded, even though they be in negotiation. But in regard to a treaty already signed and as in this case agreed to by Denmark, only after repeated and urgent solicitation on our part, it would seem that compliance with the treaty ought to be refused only in a case of manifest error, improvidence, or abuse of the treaty-making power. It is well worthy of consideration how far it might affect our international standing and diplomatic influence. We must also consider the very unpleasant attitude in which it would place a power as friendly to us as any other in the world. The treaty was of our seeking and procurement, and not of Denmark's; and there were many and some very grave political and diplomatic objections in the way of Denmark's entering into such a negotiation. But whatever inconvenience or disadvantage had to be incurred by Denmark, either in her domestic administration or in her external relations, by the sale of the islands, she has already incurred by signing the treaty and by the necessary publicity which has been given to it. In short, we put a friend in the attitude of sustaining an injury by doing what we solicit her to do, and of receiving from it no benefit whatever.

We learn that Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT has set aside $10,000 for the benefit of the *New York Herald* Club. This association is composed solely of the employées of the *Herald*, and is a mutual benefit society. Its members are thus kept above want in cases of sickness or misfortune. We are glad to see that Mr. BENNETT has followed the splendid example set him by Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS of the *Philadelphia Ledger*. It is rumored that the proprietors of the *Tribune* will soon make a similar donation.

Since it is about as good as settled that Mr. GREELEY is to go to the Court of St. James, the *Tribune* Association have very prudently effected an insurance upon his life of $100,000 in the new North American Life Insurance Company. The premium on this policy, amounting to $7,000, is to be paid in advertising in that paper. By some inadvertence this advantageous business arrangement was unknown to the editorial management; so we read the other day in the *Tribune* the following ferocious onslaught on life insurance:

"One of the most significant evidences of the tendency to withdraw capital from productive to non-productive occupations is found in the growth of insurance companies of every kind, and especially of the insurance. Their entire capital, being invested in Government securities, escapes taxation. They do not pretend to create or produce anything but a feeling of assurance or security in the mind of the assured. Capital so employed does not add a grain of wheat to the price of a pound of food, or a thread of fibre to the world's wealth. The more capital is so invested the more non-producers there are for producers to support, and the less the average earnings of the industry of the country. The official statements of the Life Insurance Companies of New York show that they repay to the insured in 'losses' only from $1 in $7 to $1 in $32 of the amounts which the insured pay to them in premiums. In the companies which pay most, six-sevenths of their premiums are absorbed in rents, salaries of officers, and profits. This is a heavy price to pay for taking care of and investing the one-seventh which goes to the insurer on his family at his death. In those companies which have the largest ratio of premiums to losses, only one dollar in thirty-two of the amounts paid in are ever repaid to the insurers."

The above appeared in the full blaze of leaded bourgeois editorial type. But the next day somebody got a blessing from somewhere, and the editor hastened to say:

"It affords us pleasure to publish the following in reply to an article which crept into yesterday's *Tribune* [illegible] in the principle and practice of life insurance;" and so on.

Since then the columns of our hilarious and sensational contemporary have groaned with letters, editorial puffs, and all the adroit devices of disguised advertising, to show that the new North American Life Insurance Company is a trifle safer than any of the old fogy insurance concerns which show assets of tens of millions, earned by prudent management, and judiciously invested for the benefit of the insured. All this may be just as the *Tribune* says, but a good many carnal-minded people will nevertheless regard its views as slightly tinctured by that business arrangement above referred to. To quote an old saying, somewhat popular when the Hon. JOE CHAMBERS ran Gov. CLARK, and recently revived by the *Tribune*, the other insurance companies had better "come down," to the tune of ever so much a line.

The most successful theatrical manager of the day is Mr. JAMES FISK, JR. He carries into that business all the genius, dash, and originality which distinguish him in other spheres of action. Why should not the manager of Brougham's Theatre borrow a leaf out of his book?

The Sheriff of Oneida county is being prosecuted for malfeasance in office. Among the charges against him is one relating to his having administered chloroform to the murderer CARSWELL, just before he was hanged. It is difficult to see wherein this constitutes an offence. The warrant of the Court only requires the Sheriff to execute the criminal, and there is no provision of law forbidding him to make the suffering involved in carrying out the mandate as light as possible. It might as well be objected that he had given him a cup of coffee or a glass of whiskey. But then, some people do not think simple death anything of a punishment. Take the Indians, they must have torture connected with it to satisfy their feelings.

Fears have been expressed that the mild weather we are now enjoying may prove injurious to the year's crops, by inducing a too early development of vegetation, and exposing it to frost later on. Whatever may be the result in this part of the country, our readers will be glad to hear that in the great wheat fields of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois everything promises well for next summer's harvest. The snow has lain on the ground all winter, and protected it thoroughly, and no danger from frost is apprehended.

One of the most interesting fruits of the attention now paid to the velocipede is a new invention just made by two ingenious mechanics of this city, of which we yesterday examined a model. It is a monocycle, or single machine, consisting of a wheel eight feet in diameter, with a tire some six inches wide, or two narrow tires on its outer edges, with two sets of spokes connecting with a double centre which fills the place of a hub, the two sides of which are some two feet and a half apart. The operator is in the middle, and propels the wheel by a simple yet curious apparatus in which both his weight and his muscle are brought into play. Any more precise description would manifestly be out of place until the patent has been issued. The inventors anticipate that their machine will exceed in swiftness every other device of the kind. They do not think that sixty miles an hour on a smooth road will be impossible.

Senator Fenton left for Washington on Tuesday night. During his stay in this city he was handsomely entertained by a number of our distinguished citizens. Ex-Chief Justice Davies on Monday night gave an elegant dinner in his honor, at which were present A. A. Low, Esq., Judge Pierrepont, Col. Conkling, A. T. Stewart, and others.

THE POLYGAMY OF SLAVERY.

The Watson Will Case—$100,000 Involved—Two Women Claiming to be Wives of Robert Watson, the Opulent Colored Waiter Recently Deceased.

Yesterday morning, the hearing of the Watson will case was resumed before Surrogate Tucker. It may be remembered that about six months ago Robert Watson, a colored man of Sullivan street, and who was a public caterer, died, leaving property in real estate and money valued at $100,000. He left a wife and daughter, who inherited this property. The will was admitted to probate, and letters of administration were granted to the widow. About two months subsequently a colored woman, Polly Watson, and her son Albert, appeared on the scene, and prayed that the will might be set aside, as they were the next of kin. They had the body of the testator exhumed from its resting place in Greenwood. The remains were identified by a scar below the left knee. The chief testimony given yesterday was by James Edward Scott, a Virginia planter, who sold Polly's husband, Robert, in 1824. The colored minister, Nath. Johnson, who married Polly Watson, testified to the ceremony, and to the sale by Scott. After the sale, he says, Watson left his wife and several children. A Madame Dubois, of Seventeenth street, deposed that she knew the testator before he was of marriageable age, residing in New York. At this stage of the proceedings, the Surrogate said he was unwell, and must postpone the further hearing.

REAL ESTATE.

The Largest Day's Sale of the Season.

There was another large attendance yesterday at the auction sales of real estate in the Exchange Salesrooms. The property sold consisted of all grades of improved and unimproved real estate, situate in New York, Brooklyn, East New York, and Islip, L. I. The various lots of property offered for sale are finely situated, and sold on very easy terms, consequently there was much competition. The bidding was remarkably brisk. The total sales amounted to $1,354,136. This is the largest day's sale this season. The following are the totals of New York improved property that was sold yesterday: Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., $115,300; E. H. Ludlow & Co., $116,850. New York improved real estate, $82,900; D. M. Seaman, $11,400; W. Kennelly, $22,550. New York unimproved property—W. Kennelly, $101,625; E. H. Ludlow & Co., $57,700. New York unimproved real estate, $231,800; Muller, Wilkins & Co., $426,225; A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., $17,200. Brooklyn improved property—A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., $16,500; J. Cole's Sons, $82,400. Brooklyn unimproved property—Johnson & Miller, $44,205. Islip, Suffolk county, L. I., lots, by Lawrence & Stratton, $2,616.

A large number of sales will take place next week. THE SUN will give full notice of all first-class sales, both in its advertising columns and in its reports. Among them we notice the advertisements of sales to be made by Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., Johnson & Miller, and A. J. Bleecker, Son & co. The property they advertise is of the best description, as a careful perusal of their advertisements will show.

The Beach House, situate at Wallingford, New Haven county, Conn., late the magnificent homestead of Moses Y. Beach, Esq., is to be opened for contest on and after April 15, inst. The house is on a prominent elevation, and commanding a magnificently extensive view of the surrounding country. Mr. Alex. W. Smith is the proprietor.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.—GREAT SALE CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

One lot n. s. 69th st., 92.6 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 4 lots adj., same size, $[illegible]; 4 lots adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot s. w. cor. 5th av. and 70th st., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., fronting on 5th av., 50x100, $[illegible]; 2 lots adj., same size, $13,300; 1 lot s. s. 71st st., 24.1 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 4 lots adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot, same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot s. s. 72d st., 124.1 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot s. s. 73d st., 49.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 2 lots adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot s. s. 74th st., 49.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot s. s. 75th st., 49.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5, $[illegible]; 2 lots adj., same size, $[illegible]; 1 lot n. s. 76th st., 124.1 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5, $[illegible].

THE COURTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Part I—Over and Terminer. No circuit calendar. Part II—Nos. 1184, 1186, 1188, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310. Part III—Nos. 657, 1067, 947, 1064, 1221, 498, 183, 392, 598, 833, 1203, 536, 1215, 611, 615, 1249, 1031, 929, 1016, 487.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of fact and jury. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 163, 615, 655, 311, 605, 575, 435, 625, 631, 604, 479, 475, 79, 195, 645. Part II.—Nos. 105, 614, 575, 573, 549, 715, 808, 816, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 826, 828.

United States Circuit Court.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS AS A WITNESS.—The trial of John D. McHenry for perjury was continued yesterday. Chaires Loeb testified that he gave Commissioner Rollins a small package in the streets of Washington, as sworn to by McHenry in the Blackley investigation, or that he had previously counted over a roll of $100 bills at Willard's Hotel. Commissioner F. A. Rollins was then called. He testified that he never received any package of money or otherwise, in the street or elsewhere from Loeb in Washington; never saw Loeb but twice until the present trial, and that was in the presence of Senator Nye. The case is to be continued to-day.

Supreme Court, Circuit—Part II.

INTERESTING TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS.—N. B. Goddard agt. Charles Mallory. This action is against the owner of the steamship Enterprise for the non-delivery of goods described in the bill of lading as having been shipped on board that vessel. They were in fact shipped on board the Twilight, another vessel belonging also to defendant, which was lost on her voyage to Wilmington, N. C. The loss was a conceded defence to the claim, unless the non-shipment of the goods by the Enterprise made defendant liable. The goods were consigned to shipment in November, 1865, with directions that they be sent to Wilmington by steamer, without specifying any vessel. The agent who received the goods at the wharf put the name of the Enterprise in the bill of lading, because she was the steamer announced to sail next; but as she did not arrive in time, the Twilight took her place. Judge Ingraham charged the jury that the question whether defendant was liable or not depended upon their finding as to two facts: First, whether the vessels were run by him on his own account, or whether they were run on behalf of the company; and second, whether the receipt of the goods on the wharf, and the giving of the bill of lading, was done on his own account. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Marine Court.

A CAPTAIN MULCTED FOR ASSAULT ON HIS CABIN BOY.—Benjamin Phillips agt. Wm. S. Gibson. The plaintiff, a colored boy, sued for damages for assault, and testified that he was hired for the passage from Glasgow to New York by Wm. S. Gibson, captain of the Nevershk, and during the voyage was ill used and shamefully beaten with the "rope's end" by the captain on several occasions without the least provocation. The assault was denied, but Judge Curtis gave the boy a verdict for $50.

The Police Courts.

ESSEX MARKET—JUSTICE LEDWITH.

NEW YORK BOYS AND THEIR TRAINING.—Richard Maynes, a half-grown boy, was locked up yesterday on charge of attempting to steal a watch from John Hofman, of 86½ Bowery. While Mr. Hofman was passing through Catharine street on Tuesday evening, he was encountered by a crowd of boys, among whom was the accused, who seized his watch chain.

JEFFERSON MARKET—JUSTICE SHANDLEY.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN WOOSTER STREET.—James Daniel Duffy, alias Duff, of 434 West Nineteenth street, tinsmith, was committed on the charge of shooting at James Bennett, of 341 West Fifty-fourth street. The complainant met the prisoner in Wooster street yesterday morning, and recognized a revolver in his possession as one that he (Bennett) had lost. Bennett demanded it, whereupon Duffy fired upon him, and afterwards ran away along Bleecker street to Thompson, where, with the assistance of Officer Hutchinson, he was captured. Duffy threw the pistol away, but it was subsequently recovered.

JUSTICE LYNCH'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

THE THIEVES' NURSERIES.—George W. Brown was held to answer for receiving a quantity of silverware that had been stolen from the residence of J. F. Sundberg, in Bedford, near De Kalb avenue, on the morning of the 5th inst.

POSSIBLY A MURDER.—Otis Dutton, of Jersey City, aged 17 years, has been missing since the 14th of January. He was traced to Harrisburg, Pa., It is feared that he has been murdered, as it is known that he carried with him a gold watch and a considerable amount of money.

THE HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.—The trial of Gustav and Amiel Housmann for the killing of John Passehl at a house in Grand street, Hoboken, was continued in the Hudson County Court, before Judge Bedle, yesterday, and the testimony on both sides was closed.

POISON IN WOODSTOCK.—Martin Dowd, of Woodstock, was found dead in his bed. The Coroner's physician having found poison in the stomach, the inquest was adjourned to enable a chemist to make an analysis. It is rumored that there are suspicious circumstances connected with the death, and that some money in the possession of the dead man before death is missing.

A REMARKABLE WILL SUIT.

An Estate Worth $1,500,000 in Court—The Millionaire Employs his Son at $1.50 a Day—A Stranger Gets $700,000—Curious Developments.

From the Chicago Post.

There came up this morning for trial in the Superior Court of Chicago, on the chancery side, one of the most important cases that has for a long time attracted the attention of the public. The immense amount of property at stake, as well as the peculiar circumstances under which the suit is instituted, together contribute to render the case one of unusual interest. The complainant in the case is one Henry Uhlich, the eldest son of Carl Gottfried Uhlich, deceased, and the suit is instituted for the purpose of recovering the one-third portion of his father's estate, comprising the following described property: Sixty acres of land on State street, lying between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; several lots on Washington and Randolph streets; a block of eight lots fronting on Market and Jackson streets; the well-known Uhlich block, on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets; a lot on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and West Erie street, and a large tract of land in Blue Island, besides eighty acres in Bridgeport; the value of which real estate altogether is estimated at not less than $1,500,000.

In the year 1844 there lived at Wittmeyde, in the kingdom of Saxony, an individual bearing the name of Carl Gottfried Uhlich. At that time he had attained the age of 63 years, and possessed what in the old country is considered as constituting wealth; his property being worth about $20,000, the proceeds of a life spent in following the trifle avocations of an innkeeper, baker, and distiller of liquors. His family at that time consisted of four children, a daughter, and three sons, the eldest of whom, Henry Uhlich, emigrated to America in the year above mentioned. Just about this time the little girl, Minnie, the idol of her aged parents, died, and old Mr. Uhlich, prostrated by grief and eager for a change of scene, followed his son to America, bringing his entire family with him.

Henry was at that time following the trade of a tanner in Chicago, and the father, naturally wishing to locate near his son, came to this city. Possessing quite an amount of capital, but too old to engage in active business, Mr. Uhlich finally concluded to invest his funds in real estate, and in pursuance of this design expended about $15,000 in the purchase of property in and adjoining what then constituted the city of Chicago. There has been but one result in the case of all who in those early days bought land in Chicago. The old man, as the city increased in size, re used to part with any of the land thus obtained, selling only when compelled by circumstances to do so, making all the improvements in his power, and expending the rents which soon began to accrue in erecting buildings of various kinds.

Many of our citizens will well remember the best figure and faded blue coat of the old man as he hobbled through the streets, visiting his various possessions, and gaining with a childish pleasure upon the many changes and improvements which were constantly taking place. This he lived, each day adding to his wealth, until at his death, which occurred in November, 1867, the value of his estate was estimated at the enormous sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars. It has increased in value to one hundred times the original investment. No better proof could be offered of the wonderful growth of the Garden City. So much for the source of this wealth. Now for the causes which have led to the bringing on of the pending suit:

For years previous to his death, old Mr. Uhlich, from the combined effects of ill-health and advancing age and infirmity, was rendered incapable of transacting his business, which, of course, became constantly more complicated and onerous. Of the three sons, only one was capable of affording him assistance.

Ernst, the youngest—it is claimed in the suit which has been instituted—is a person of small endowments and abilities. August, the next in age, is said to be a person of weak mind, and, in consequence, Henry, the eldest, was the only one capable of affording any rather material assistance in conducting his business, a duty which he performed for some years.

At this time matters stood between the two. Henry Uhlich possessed a large family, and wealthy as was his father, he only showed to the son for his services the paltry sum of $1.50 per day.

At length, compelled by necessity, Henry left his father; the two families became estranged, and Henry returned to his native country on a visit. Left thus alone, the old man sought eagerly for some one whom he could trust, and to whom he could confide the management of his affairs.

A train of circumstance occurred, resulting in the choice of a man named John H. Muhlke, of the firm of Ingelow, Muhlke & Co., and well known in the city. Muhlke, according to the testimony in the suit, by his influence of this Mr. Uhlich, that soon everything was committed to his management. Whatever he counseled was performed, and it is claimed that the unoffending old man became a puppet in his hands, and so continued till his death.

The old man died intestate, but, previous to his death, he executed several deeds, thereby disposing of all his property. Now comes the mooted point. By the deeds thus executed, the eldest son, Henry, received property estimated at $90,000, the alleged weak-minded August received a house and lot, and a regular monthly allowance of one hundred dollars; while all the balance and portion of the estate is equally divided between the son Ernst, and the agent, John H. Muhlke. Thus a man, entirely unconnected with the family by ties of blood, receives property to the extent of $700,000. Hence the cause of action. The complainant in the suit is, as might be supposed, the eldest son, Henry, the defendants are the man Muhlke and the two remaining sons, Ernst and August. It is claimed on the part of the complainant that old Mr. Uhlich was, at the time of the execution of the various deeds, so completely in his power, and that Muhlke abused the trust and confidence placed in him by working upon the hopes and fears of the old man, that he obtained such a complete ascendancy over him, he succeeded in obtaining from him the enormous amount above mentioned. Of course, these statements are denied by the defendants, it being claimed that old Mr. Uhlich was in a condition to fully understand and appreciate the results of his actions. Many interesting facts will be presented in the evidence. It is said the old man was subject to strange hallucinations; that he cherished the idea of erecting some great building which would be a monument to his memory; and that his son, Ernst, after some difficulty with his family, attempted suicide.

Altogether the case presents a melancholy picture of dissension and family trouble. Eleven months have been occupied in taking the testimony, and it is estimated that three weeks will be consumed in reading the evidence and making the arguments. The firms of McAllister and Nissen & Barnum appear for the complainant, and the firm of Goodrich, Farwell & Smith for the defendants.

An Appeal to the Newsmen.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: Is there no way to compel newsmen to keep your sparkling and live sheet on sale? Perhaps they *do* have it; they say they do, but that it is sold out by 9 o'clock in the morning. Now, my business keeps me at work until after midnight, and then it takes me an hour and twenty minutes to get to Harlem; consequently I cannot leave home until 10 or 11 A. M., and at that hour can only find the blanket ten-cent sheets. As to them, I object not only to the price, but to the matter. Can't you set up the newsmen?

TYPE-STICKER.

Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

Washington Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

It should not be inferred from the language used by Gen. Grant, in his brief speech on Saturday, that he refuses to talk with his friends about cabinet appointments. He does not call into his councils the great body of Congressmen and politicians, but there are gentlemen, both Senators and Representatives, with whom he frequently speaks on this subject. He has made many inquiries in a quiet way about the standing of various persons, and has asked how the appointment of such and such men would be received by the country. It may also be said that while he has been bored by delegations than most Presidents of late, he has been ready to hear the suggestions of those whose position is such as to entitle their views to weight as being the views of any considerable class of citizens. It can be properly inferred from the remarks he has dropped, that his Cabinet will be made up of men who stood stoutly for the Government during the war, and who have strongly supported the Government policy of reconstruction since the war. It can also be inferred that certain gentlemen whose names have been frequently mentioned by the press in this connection will not be called into the Cabinet, and in this case may be included Senators Sumner, Wilson, and Wade. The General has a very high regard for Mr. Wilson, and it may without impropriety be said that he has signified this regard lately in a delicate but unmistakable manner. It is confidently believed, however, that he will not tender him a Cabinet seat. The New England member seems likely to be either Mr. Money or Mr. Boutwell, and the opinion of well informed men is about equally divided about the chances of these two gentlemen. There is reason to warrant the assertion that Gen. Dix was tendered the privilege of remaining at Paris, and that he has declined the appointment for personal and business reasons in a letter expressing the strongest confidence in Gen. Grant's devotion to the best interests of the country.

The Gamgee Meat-Preserving Process.

The Commissary of Subsistence of the United States Army has received the report, which he had instructed Dr. Craig of the Army Medical Department to prepare, after witnessing experiments on a large scale in preserving meats by Professor Gamgee's method. Dr. Craig's report is very long, and the conclusion he arrives at is, that the meat is preserved absolutely fresh, without extraneous taste or smell, and the process has been sufficiently simplified to meet the requirements of the army. Dr. Billings, of the same Department, has addressed the following letter to Prof. Gamgee:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the carcass of a sheep prepared by your new preservative process, and forwarded from New York city by express, on the 3d inst., and for which I return my thanks. The meat is perfectly satisfactory—equal to the best to be obtained in this market, and when prepared for the table cannot be distinguished from fresh meat. So far as I can judge, the mode of preservation can hardly be improved upon, and it is probable that its introduction in the commissariat of the army and navy will be very advantageous in both an economical and hygienic point of view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A.

LECTURE.—Dr. J. Sims lectured last evening at the Attorney street M. P. Church, on the "Nervous System and Mind," to a large audience. The lecture was amusing and interesting. The Doctor having been a popular lecturer for several years, is eminently qualified to make it entertaining. The late discoveries in the system were clearly set forth by paintings and illustrations.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Conversion of a Christian Maiden to Judaism—Marriage of the Young Lady to an Israelite.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The conversion of a Christian to Judaism is nearly, if not quite, as unusual an occurrence as the conversion of a Jew to Christianity. The tenacity with which each clings to the peculiar tenets of the Church with which he or she is connected, having from childhood been accustomed to worship according to a prescribed form laid down by their ancestors, renders the task of training the mind to run in a totally different and contrary channel to which it has been habituated, one of extreme difficulty, almost invariably resulting in disappointment and vexation. The strongest arguments falling, as it were, upon unwilling hearers, fail to produce any impression whatever, and, if any one is induced to renounce his faith, it is generally due to outside influences. The converts to Judaism thus far, at least in this city, have been women, and the fact that there was a man ready to receive them and call them wife as soon as they crossed the line, has induced them to abjure Christianity, desert Christ and depart from the paths in which they had been instructed to walk. They probably feel justified in so doing, evidently interpreting the saying of the Apostle Paul, that a woman should leave her father and mother and cling to her husband, as including Christ also. The power of Cupid is wonderful, and when a woman devotedly loves a man she will sacrifice herself for his sake, for it matters not with what particular religious sect she becomes identified, so long as her belief is sincere and her faith unshaking.

The second instance of a Chicago Christian adopting the Jewish faith, and being admitted to membership in that church, is that of Miss Mary Gilmore, formerly of Detroit, Michigan. Particular interest is attached to this case, from the fact that she was a Catholic, it being generally conceded that the Romish Church has a stronger hold on its members than any other denomination of Christians. As in the other instance, a prospective husband was the paramount reason for desiring conversion.

The ceremonies were held in the Brothers of Peace Synagogue, located on the corner of Third aven