

The Sun.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

Announcements to-day. Academy of Music... Booth's Theatre... Bowery Theatre...

A Sad Feature of Thanksgiving.

We are deeply pained to learn that the physical and mental condition of the Hon. ADOLPH GREELEY continues at the latest advices as to cause the greatest anxiety and apprehension among his friends.

The combined effect of political disappointment and domestic affliction happening together threatens to be too much for his hitherto strong constitution. He is now over sixty years of age, and may not possess the same recuperative power which has hitherto enabled him to rally after periods of illness and depression.

Still, in common with the whole people, we shall earnestly but anxiously hope for a favorable issue in his case.

The Postal Telegraph Job.

It is officially given out that the President in his annual message and the Postmaster-General in his report will recommend and urge upon Congress, as they both did two years ago, the adoption of what is called the postal telegraph system. This scheme, or the two or three schemes which are offered under this title, are not a new invention. They have been before Congress and the country in one form and another for the past six or eight years; and though the main proposition is of such a character that a dozen years ago it would have been scouted as an embodiment of the fundamental principles of our government, yet such rapid progress have we made toward centralization and away from constitutional maxims and guarantees, that such a plan as this—that the Federal Government shall take possession of this great network of facilities for intercommunication, possess itself of franchises already granted, make itself master and spy over all communications between citizens, enlarge its vast array of officials, and increase the already alarming extent of its patronage and power—is not merely brought forward by fanatical and visionary advocates of "a strong government," but is gravely recommended by the department whose patronage and power are to be enlarged, and by the Executive whose means of perpetuating his regime are multiplied by it; and there is hardly enough of resistance in the people to protest against it.

The first proposition looking to the union of the telegraph with the postal system of the Government came from B. GRAZIEBROWN—who was then Senator from Missouri—in 1866. His plan was for Government to take possession of the telegraph lines at an appraisement and to organize a postal telegraph department in connection with the present post office system, under which messages should be sent of any length to any distance at the present postage rate, three cents per message. It was of course wild and visionary, but Mr. Brown was taken with the idea that he pronounced Postmaster-General DENISON utterly unfit for any position under Government, because in his report he opposed it. The country or Congress was hardly ready at that time for so bold a step, and the scheme died without attracting much consideration. Both Postmaster-General DENISON and his successor, Gov. RANDALL, opposed the project in their reports to Congress.

Afterward Mr. ELI H. WASHINGTON proposed a postal telegraph plan, the main feature of which was the fixing of the rate of toll under Government auspices at one cent a word irrespective of distance. This did not carry any great strength, and died in committee. Substantially the same plan was renewed by Mr. C. C. WASHINGTON two years ago, and was favored by President GRANT in his message and Postmaster-General CHESWELL in his report. The prior connection of E. B. WASHINGTON, the President's mentor, with the scheme, suggests that perhaps WASHINGTON "put that in."

The plan to be recommended by the President and Mr. CHESWELL in the forthcoming message and report, it is understood, does not differ materially from that of the WASHINGTONS. It is either to take possession of all the lines of telegraph now in existence in the country under an appraisement or to construct new lines connecting all important points. Government having entered into possession of the whole system, it follows of course that the rates of toll are to be regulated the same as our postage rates now are, and all the officers, from superintendents down to messengers, are to be appointed by the Post Office Department. Necessarily there will be provisions in the bill making private telegraphing a penal offense—one bill enacts a penalty of \$100 for sending or receiving a telegram except over the Government wires—just as now there is a provision in the postal laws against the transmission of mail matter by private means.

The arguments in favor of the Government plan are:

- I. The people demand lower rates and the press increased facilities.
II. The chief existing company is a monopoly which oppresses the people, and Government interference is demanded.
III. That the Post Office and telegraph are substantially the same agency, and if Government may properly conduct one it can with equal propriety manage the other.
IV. That all the European Governments control the telegraph lines in their respective States; England, which was the only exception from the beginning of telegraphing, having lately come into it, and the United States being the only Government which does not have control of the telegraph lines within its borders.
V. The whole of the argument is in the nutshell of the last proposition. It is because of the enormous control of the telegraph by a few millionaires, and because of the enormous patronage in their character; because they overlook

the correspondence of citizens and subjects and exercise a censorship over it; because Government there is strong and the people weak; because the tendency of the dominant party in this country is to consolidate all power in a centralized Government; and because this measure is a step in that direction, that the Administration is about to urge it.

Suppose the people do demand lower rates and the press increased facilities. They are making similar demands in all directions; in the matter of railroad travel, transportation, express charges, food, fuel, and everything else. Is that a sufficient reason for Government interference? Shall Government take the railroads and run them, the steamers and manage them, the express business and control it, or the markets and fields and manufactories and reduce them to legislative control and Government direction? If you begin with the telegraph, where will you stop? It is the first step that will make mischief; and when our Government assumes to this extent a paternal character, it not only opens the door to all sorts of abuses, but it commences the last chapter in the history of republican institutions.

The argument that the chief existing company is a monopoly, is, if true, no good reason for interference. To the same extent every railroad and express company is a monopoly; and wise statesmanship has been directed hitherto to their regulation by legislation in discreet measure as to passage rates and freight rates, and the forbidding of watering stock processes. There are remedies for abuses if they exist, short of the revolutionary procedure recommended by the President.

There is a great difference between the postal and the telegraph systems. The former was a natural growth upon governments from the necessities of kings and courts for communication with officials and subjects in remote localities. Around the system of communication by Government posts the whole correspondence of the country grew up, and there was never a time in this or the mother country when the Post Office was not Government property. And yet it is very far from being perfect in detail, or even entirely satisfactory to the people. Witness the gross abuses of the franking privilege, the lack of security in transmission, the irresponsibility for valuable lost in the mails, and the enormous deficiencies which under mismanagement and corruption have always attended this branch of the public service. We have no doubt that it would be beneficial to abolish the Government Post Office and leave the carrying of mails to private enterprise. But whatever may be said about the Post Office, the telegraph is an entirely different institution. It has grown up and been fostered by private enterprise, and has been made an instrument of immense usefulness in our civilization. It does not need to be fostered by Government. There is no precedent in the history of the country for assuming control of it.

As to the matter of franchise, is there any reason for believing that should have cheaper service? Has Government ever cheapened anything it took hold of in this way? Did it ever print books, or buy ships or army or navy stores, or engage in any other mercantile transaction, that it did not get cheated at every turn by seller and buyer and contractor? Would it be any more fortunate in telegraphing?

There are in round numbers thirty thousand post offices in the country. With a postal telegraph there must be at least one operator and one messenger for each—an enormous number of officials. In New York city alone there are now two offices for the delivery of messages. How would this increase in the number of placemen affect an Administration desirous of reformation?

With a penalty for private telegraphing such as is incorporated in one of the bills for this purpose, how would the brokers who have the fluctuations in the stock market reported by telegraph almost every minute of the sessions of the stock boards, or the editors and business men who have wires from their places of business to their residences, be affected? Even now, with the Post Office system for the transmission of sealed communications under Government management, there is grave suspicion that the mails are tampered with by Government officials, and we have lately seen the department need in the most unbecoming manner for partisan purposes. How would it be with Government employees overlooking every communication forwarded or received? How safe an instrument would the telegraph be for the transmission of political intelligence during a campaign in which the Administration was striving, as in the late canvass, by all the means in its power, and by those sixty or a hundred thousand partisans in the telegraph department, to perpetuate itself? What chance would the people have against a power that sat at the centre and not only manipulated the wires which cover the country like a network, but monopolized such manipulation and had a Government spy at every telegraph instrument in the land?

Let alone the illustration of paternal government that it furnishes, how long would the liberties of a people be safe with such a power, such an army of dependents, and such machinery of espionage under the control of the Executive?

This whole business is full of mischief in its present effect; but infinitely fuller of evil and pregnant with all downward tendencies and final ruin in the tremendous possibilities it offers to the future competitor against the institutions of the country.

Representative Reform in England.

It is commonly believed in England that the Government contemplates introducing at the next session of Parliament a bill for a new allotment of seats in the House of Commons. At present the representation in Parliament is most unequally distributed, as the great cities have nothing like their fair share of members, while the small boroughs enjoy a degree of political power absurdly out of proportion to their importance. The existing laws consecrate an inequality so great as to amount practically to the disfranchisement of a large proportion of the most intelligent communities in England. In the city and boroughs of London are three million people who have but twenty-two representatives. Seventeen great towns, with an aggregate population of three millions and a quarter, have thirty-seven representatives; while twenty-two smaller towns, having over fifty thousand inhabitants each, but aggregating only a million and a half of people, have also thirty-seven representatives; while ninety-

five still smaller towns, with less than a million of aggregate population, send one hundred and twenty members to Parliament. It will be seen that London has proportionally the smallest representation of any town in the kingdom, and that as the towns decrease in size and importance their ratio of representation increases. The borough of Marylebone in London contains a population of nearly half a million, and returns two members; there are fifty-six small boroughs, which have between them seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty inhabitants, and yet, because those people live in little towns, they are permitted to have fifty-six votes in Parliament. But there are cases in which the disproportion of votes to population is even greater than this, one of which Sir CHARLES DILKE mentioned in a recent speech, when he pointed out the absurdity of laws which gave an elector of Marylebone only the one two-hundred-and-twentieth part as much electoral power as was possessed by a voter in the obscure borough of Portlannington. Liverpool and London, taken together, have a member for every ten thousand voters; Ludlow and Lymington, also taken together, have a member for every seven hundred voters.

The position of the British laws according to the last census, is thirty-two millions. There are six hundred and fifty-eight members of the House of Commons, which is about in the proportion of one member to every fifty thousand inhabitants. Those who are agitating for the proposed redistribution are desirous of fixing upon some plan by which the constituencies shall be so reconstituted that every elector in every district shall have the same proportion of political power. As to the precise means to be adopted for securing this end there is a difference of opinion among those who are most earnestly in favor of redistribution; but the idea which appears to meet with the most favor is that of the apportionment of each borough or county of its fair number of members, on some such basis as one for every fifty thousand inhabitants. Should this form be carried through Parliament it would probably involve an equalization of the franchise in boroughs and counties, and the extension of the suffrage to agricultural laborers.

Mr. A. ROYD HENDERSON, the Herald correspondent in Cuba, appears determined to furnish his readers with inaccuracies. He starts by declaring that he is going from Havana to the instruction. As there is fighting going on in the Villa Clara district, it seems strange that he is not visiting that section of the island, which is nearer to Havana by some two hundred miles, he should go by sea to Nuevitas and thence by railroad to Puerto Principe. Then he visits the battle field of Vinales and counts a number of corpses. He mentions a certificate of the Spanish General assures him as those of Cuba. When the absurdity of this is proved, an explanation is tendered that the dead Cubans were killed by other Cubans in the Spanish service, which means that the Spanish General is not to be trusted. He then says that the Spanish troops had gained the victory, but where Cuba had done all the fighting!

Then, on the 7th inst., Mr. HENDERSON telegraphs from Nuevitas that he is about to leave for Havana, in a steam launch placed at his disposal by the Spanish Government. He will visit the celebrated new trucha artificial, a line of defenses six miles long, extending from Baga to the river Jobabo on the south coast. This enormous work is to consist of stockades and black houses distant one kilometer apart, and of strongly entrenched and fortified posts in the intervals. The work is to be completed and equipped with a railroad, telegraph, locomotives, and so on, in three months, or at the rate of two miles in every three days!

But yesterday's Herald gives us this lightening telegram from Mr. HENDERSON, dated Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 25, which states that he arrived at that point on the 18th, or in twenty-four hours after he wrote his despatch at Nuevitas. Mr. HENDERSON omits to state how he accomplished this feat, probably in the steam launch of the Spanish officials, or the mail steamers take three days for the trip.

We regret that Mr. HENDERSON did not after all visit the trucha. We were curious to read a description of it from some pen not Spanish. Mr. HENDERSON, on the other hand, is going out with the Spanish forces to witness their operations in the field. We fear that if he waits until Gen. RAQUELMO goes out he will exhaust his own and everybody else's patience.

The Massacre of the Innocents.

A year ago to-day a most atrocious public iniquity was committed in the city of Havana. With such sordid care did the butchers who connived at, aided, and perpetrated it guard the full extent of their crime from the world, that not only the particulars and full details were learned only by piecemeal and after a lapse of many months. To this day, owing to the false reports then circulated, many believe that the tomb of an infamous scoundrel who earned his notoriety by pandering to the lowest passions of the vilest rabble in the world and his death by his cowardice in Key West, was really desecrated, and that his remains were scattered to the winds by bearded men.

The proven facts of the case are that on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871, the usual lecture for the junior class in the Havana School of Medicine was attended, and that from thence several of the students repaired to the neighboring cemetery of San Lazaro. If any indignity was there committed by them on any tomb, its extent consisted in the scratching with a diamond a figure of eight on the crystal which covers the outward end of the niche where the remains of the man before referred to are deposited. But even this is not proven. However, a report to that effect reached the ears of the then Governor of Havana, DON DOMINGO LÓPEZ ROMERO, and thinking it a convenient opportunity for levying upon the parents of the boys, among whom were many of the millionaires of the city, he ordered the arrest of the whole class. The volunteers, on hearing of the arrest, became frenzied both with indignation and incendiary ardor. They demanded the blood of the whole class. By order of the acting Captain-General, ROMUALDO CRESPO, a court martial was assembled. The lads were unanimously acquitted, and a full statement of this finding of the court has since been published by its Judge-Advocate, CAPTEDEVELLA of the regular army. The volunteers were inexorable and demanded a second court martial, with officers of their own forming a majority of its members. In fear of his life, Gen. CRESPO granted their request; and by this second court they were condemned to death in the most various terms of servitude in the chain-gang. The victims condemned to capital punishment for desecration of a tomb which never was touched—a fact that was testified to by the chaplain of the cemetery—were drawn by lot, one out of every five. By chance two brothers were thus taken, but these monsters deemed it too inhuman to deprive one father of two sons, and the eldest of the class, who was not even in Havana on the day of the infamous offense, was substituted. The two young men were executed on the morning of Nov. 28, 1871.

Now, law may raise any queries with-out very clear or flagrant culpability on the part of the governing classes; and that it should occur in a colony like Cuba, so far distant from the mother country, is in itself neither surprising nor directly chargeable to the constituted authorities of Spain. But mark the sequel. The coward ROMUALDO CRESPO, who out of fear sanctioned the second court martial and who approved its sentence, is recalled to Spain, and on his arrival there is appointed by the King of Spain, in consideration of his services in Cuba, to be Captain-General of the Balaic Islands; and the two young men whose names were mentioned in the article of the first party who executed its sentence, are honored by AMADÉUS with the Cross of Cuba.

The civilized nations of the world hold no communion with the King of Dahomey because he still maintains the religious ceremony of honoring the memory of his departed predecessor by the immolation of human sacrifices. AMADÉUS and the Government who send representatives to his court have no such excuse to offer. The presence of Gen. SICKLES in Madrid is a palpable approval by his of the massacre of these innocent young men.

The disappearance of Mr. GEORGE N. PRAY of Louisville, who was robbed and murdered by an enterprising Herald reporter, has been satisfactorily accounted for. Instead of being worth \$50,000, the wealthy Louisville merchant turns out to have been worth a good deal less than nothing, for he had the funds of other persons in his possession when he disappeared. It is said to be a mysterious tragedy thus dissolving into an almost every-day occurrence. In considering the disappearance of men of repeated wealth, it should always be remembered that the means are generally over-estimated, and that persons who are actually worth property may not have it at their disposal. Citizens of New York will breathe freer now they are assured that a walk on Broadway from the Broadway House to the St. Nicholas is not attended with a moral probability of being robbed and murdered.

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J. H. COLEMAN'S WRECKED BOOTS.

On the Tribune Possibly Tell the Truth—What Judge Barstow Says. The Tribune yesterday published an account of the flight of James H. Coleman, who, it was said, is residing in Cuba, and has in his possession an immense sum, part of which is owned by Judge Barstow and the remainder acquired through the Judge's patronage.

To ascertain the truth or falsehood of this report, a representative of THE SUN yesterday evening called upon Judge Barstow, at his residence, 21 West Twenty-second street. He had seen the account, and pronounced it utterly untrue. "It might be well," he said, "to make these corrections" and holding the paragraph in his hand he read it over to the representative of THE SUN. "Coleman left this city, as nearly as I can recollect, about six weeks ago, intending to pass the winter in France for the purpose of recovering his health, and to return to America in spring, during the impeachment investigation. I have no doubt that he has left my property of the kind it must have been mentioned in the paragraph. It is certainly never heard of. It is not likely that the court records show him to have received \$20,000, \$100,000, or even \$500,000, and as he has not returned, he has not received any of it. 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