The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874.

**Amusements To-day.**

Academy of Music—Lucia di Lammermoor.
Tuin Hall, Great Jacob—The Pilgrim.
Booth's Theatre—The Francesca Fun.
Bowery Theatre—The Scout of Sierra Nevada.
Bun Bennett's Minstrels, Twenty-third street.
Grand Opera House—Hearts Divide Abroad.
New Fifth Avenue Theatre—Masked Ball.
Niblo's Garden—The Boys of the Kickers.
Olympic Theatre—The Albions of America. Matinee.
The Colosseum—Broadway and Forty-fifth street. Matinee.
Theatre Comique—The Frozen Boy. Matinee.
Tony Pastor's—Unique Troupe.
Union Square Theatre—Lost Alone. Matinee.
Wallack's Theatre—Money. Matinee.
Wood's Museum—Arrange Contract. Matinee.

For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices, 541 1-2 West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Also, for residents of Harlem and vicinity, at 2,588 Fourth avenue, between 125th and 126th streets, west side, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 9 to 6 P. M.

"The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acquitted IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a jury."—SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

## The Nomination for Chief Justice.

We know of nothing in particular against Mr. WAITE. In fact we suppose nothing particular, either for or against, is known about him outside of his own immediate neighborhood. We do not mean by this remark to imply that if more were known anything unfavorable to him would necessarily be developed. To say that would be to do him an injustice, and we will not consciously do any man injustice. It may be that the more inquiry should be made into the qualifications of Mr. WAITE—we forget his given name—for the very high office to which he has been nominated, the brighter he would shine. It is certain that without such inquiry—without any particular investigation—there is nothing specially luminous about him. Who can say, without more knowledge than any one seems to have, whether he will make a good Chief Justice or not?

There is just one point to which we would invite the attention of the Senate before the nomination of Mr. WAITE be acted upon. That is this: *What is his relation to the great railroad corporations and the vast railroad schemes of the day?*

We ask this for the common security.

The man who in this country has inflicted the most widespread pecuniary injury—who has swindled the largest number of persons—is, undoubtedly, JAY COOKE.

Yet Gen. Grant felt so much sympathy for JAY COOKE that he thought proper to make his failure a matter of special mention and condolence in his annual message to Congress!

The great question which now arises is whether his fellow feeling for COOKE—originating to matter how—has been strong enough to influence him to nominate a Chief Justice in COOKE'S interest.

JAY COOKE—despite as his condition and circumstances are—is still in hopes of special legislation in furtherance of his schemes.

He also wants a Supreme Court in his favor. He SHINBURN done what he could to give him one?

Let this question be investigated, and let WAITE wait until the truth transpires.

## Reckless Extravagance in the Navy.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the cash expenditures of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to the enormous sum of $23,538,296.59. For all this money there is nothing to show but old hulks, a demoralized service, the sudden wealth of Ring contractors, and a corrupt management of the department. Such is the result of Grantism in the navy, as exhibited to every observing eye.

Year after year abuses have accumulated and fastened on the appropriation bills, like barnacles on the bottom of a ship, without the least effort by the proper committees to scrape them off, or to insist upon some purifying process by which this ruinous system would be stopped.

The Secretary and his subordinates have been allowed to run the machine without check or supervision, until every part of it has become deranged and comparatively worthless. A degrading favoritism has taken the place of real merit; for discipline there is laxity; and instead of high honor a counterfeit quite unworthy of the name.

The Congressional committees, through whose agency extravagant appropriations are obtained, find their rewards in contracts, appointments, jobs, and the use of the navy yards for carrying elections. Admirals, commodores, captains and others have officiated as partisan committee men to execute disgraceful orders from Washington, by which mechanics and skilled laborers are marched to the polls like serfs, with marked tickets and guarded as criminals, to register the edicts of their masters.

When this appropriation bill was before the House last week Mr. HALE of Maine, who had engineered it in the last Congress, was compelled to admit some of the minor abuses, and he did this with the idea of claiming merit as a reformer. Hear what this member confesses:

"I found at the Kittery yard that thirty thousand dollars and odd were paid for twenty-five clerks; I found at Charlestown were paid thirty-four thousand dollars and odd for twenty-seven clerks; at the Brooklyn yard thirty-nine thousand dollars and odd, for twenty-nine clerks; at Philadelphia thirty-five thousand and over for twenty-five clerks; at Norfolk thirty thousand and over for twenty-four clerks; at Washington thirty-one thousand and over for twenty-three clerks; and at Mare Island thirty-three thousand dollars and over for twenty-one clerks. The Committee on Appropriations believed here was a good place to cut down. *Some of us knew, having seen for ourselves, that this force was too large.*

"With the hospitals I did the same. I found that the expenditures for the civil force were less. So I cut them down 40 per cent, believing them at 40 per cent for the whole force. Now the committee believe, on some examination, that these bureaus and these yards can be run with this money, and *perhaps, sir, for less*; but of this I do not feel sure."

These facts have long been well known, and yet the appropriations were regularly voted by Mr. HALE and his associates, just as if the services of the supernumerary clerks were really needed and as if the money for the hospitals was not squandered for other objects. After having carried on this profligacy until it could no longer be endured, and profited by it scandalously, then Mr. HALE and his cantling confederates rush in as he did on the salary steal to set up as reformers, pretty much as an inmate of a Magdalen asylum would assume to lead the first class in morals.

These small efforts at retrenchment which have been paraded with so much pomp are only put forward to conceal the larger corruption which lies behind and is not touched. Every circumstance connected with the hurried passage of the Naval bill through the House shows a preconcerted purpose to deceive the public and to prevent reform in the true sense.

In the first place there was no necessity for haste of any kind. The regular appropriations for the current fiscal year were voted at the last session, and extend to the first of next July. Therefore the present bill cannot go into operation for nearly six months. Only a few weeks ago four millions of dollars were granted, under pretence of providing for an emergency, but really for the purpose of giving new jobs to favorite contractors, who know how to add, to divide, and to be silent.

These four millions really enter into the account of next year, and may be said to constitute an advance upon the regular appropriation to that extent. Consequently there is no reduction in fact, but, as will be discovered at the next session, an increase to this large extent. Mr. ARCHER, who has devoted much care to this subject, and is in favor of a big navy, declared that the bill as passed was a deception, because under the scale of the service was reduced, it could not possibly meet the actual requirements.

Mr. ARCHER let the cat out of the bag. It is the scale of the service which costs. The officers are out of all proportion to the seamen, and the expenses are graduated by a navy thus officered and not by that which actually exists. In other words we have a magnificent navy on paper, with admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenants, ensigns, and midshipmen, to fill up every place, and when an emergency arises, no ships. So the establishment for service is imaginary, while the cost of maintaining it is as vast as if every ship was afloat doing duty and every gun mounted.

The whole thing is a monstrous sham which eats twenty-three or twenty-four millions a year of the people's substance, without returning the least value. No wonder Mr. HALE drove the bill through the House in double quick time, for every hour of delay would have exposed some new fraud, or made more conspicuous the vicious system by which millions are stolen and squandered.

Mr. HALE persistently urged the passage of this bill when the reports of the Secretary and the bureaus with the details for comparison were not printed. There is no doubt that they were purposely kept back in order to conceal this information from the House and the country. Congress has been in session more than a month and a half, and there is no reason why these documents should not have been laid on the tables of members long ago.

In no event should a money bill of this magnitude have been pressed without every fact being accessible. Suspicion is invited against the department and the committee by this unnecessary urgency. When the Opposition demanded explanations they were rudely told to go the department, and when they went there to search for them the answer was they had not been printed.

What makes this case worse is that a resolution had been adopted by the House calling for specific dates and facts in relation to the enlistment of 1,500 additional seamen, which had been carried by the fraudulent concealment of the Chairman of the Naval Affairs. Before the answer came, which was intentionally withheld until too late for use, the bill was forced through under a false cry.

If there is any desire to retrench, let the European squadron be kept at home. Seven or eight ships are maintained in the Mediterranean for a pleasure cruise, which in four years have not rendered a dollar's worth of service for all they have cost. During the war, when our commerce was threatened in the European waters, there was no navy. Now, in peace, when it is safe, millions are spent to gratify the vanity of needless officers and fill the pockets of favorite jobbers.

## New York Harbor—The Views of Two Governors.

Gov. PARKER'S message to the New Jersey Legislature invites the attention of that body to what he styles the encroachments on the eastern side of the harbor of New York. We quote his language:

"It appears by a survey made in 1867, a copy of which accompanies the Commissioners' report, that the width of Hudson river opposite Jersey point was then nearly five thousand feet. Its present width at that place is about three thousand feet. A larger part of the encroachment of nearly two thousand feet at that locality has been made within the last twenty-five years, and is entirely on the New York side of the river. The same accurate survey proves that from what is now Fourteenth street to the Battery, thence along East and West Rivers and along the Brooklyn shore, there have been very great encroachments. Where ships once sailed or rode at anchor, there are now important business streets."

The filling in on the New Jersey side of the river has been chiefly in recent years built wharves and within the exterior lines established in 1867.

"The difference in the character of the encroachments on opposite sides of the rivers is, that while New Jersey has filled in flats, New York has occupied navigable waters."

Let us now consider what Gov. DIX says upon the same subject in his message to the Legislature of New York:

"Your immediate attention is earnestly called to obstructions in the harbor of New York, caused by discharging ashes and cinders from steamboats, and throwing earth, stones, and rubbish of all descriptions into its waters, and also by the construction of docks extending into those waters far beyond the exterior lines heretofore established. There are legal provisions by which obstructions from the first named cause may be restrained by injunc; but the Pilot Commissioners, who are authorized to procure for them, have no means of meeting the expense of detecting violations of law. The subject is of pressing urgency. Shoals are in the process of formation, and it is a well-known principle that as the tidal flow inward from the ocean at the mouths of rivers is impeded by the obstruction or contraction of the channel, the outward flow is proportionably diminished in force and the harbor becomes gradually shallower. The harbor of New York has already been seriously injured by these obstructions; and unless their progress is arrested by speedy and efficient measures, there is a great danger that it may in the course of time share the fate of many maritime ports in Europe which have through this cause become wholly useless."

Whether Gov. PARKER'S assertions are true or not as to the nature of the encroachments on either side, and whether these encroachments were mainly in deep or shallow water, it is certain that for every inch of tidal water kept out of the harbor by such encroachments we lose the scouring effect of the retreating tides to an extent that is injurious to navigation. The Governor of New York is so surely convinced of this fact that he does not approve of any further improvements. The Governor of New Jersey, on the contrary, commends the leases and grants that have been made to riparian owners in that state, boasts of the large amount of money thereby added to the school fund, and recommends the New Jersey Legislature to continue to issue such grants.

We will not at present show the Governor of New Jersey how far he has erred in his statements regarding the time when the encroachments on the New York side of the harbor were made. If, however, he will consult the maps of United States coast surveys, he will see that he has been careless, to say the least, in his assertions. He will there be convinced that the violations of the treaty of 1783 and any obstructions of the harbor on the part of the State of New York have been trifling compared with those in progress and in contemplation on the part of the State of New Jersey.

Grievances of serious importance exist in this matter, and they cannot be amended by accusations or recriminations on either side. The vital question which concerns both of them, and in fact all the States, is not the right of one or the other State to grab lands under water to build docks on and raise school funds from, or any other funds; but it is to know how far such grabbing endangers the commerce of the port, and consequently of the country.

Since the authorities now existing in this State and in New Jersey seem to have no power except to extend piers and bulkhead lines, and since the remonstrances of the Pilot Commissioners are unheeded, we propose to the Governors and Legislatures of the two States the appointment of a joint commission to examine the harbor and adjacent waters with reference to their condition, the nature and extent of any existing causes that affect their safety, and also to submit their opinion on the bulkhead and pier lines existing and proposed, the character and extent of existing riparian rights, and the laws controlling them. With such a report a safe basis for action will be provided; and as the real interests of both States are the same, there ought to be no other controversy between them than an honest endeavor to ascertain the truth and proceed under its guidance.

## New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Two State elections are approaching, the results of which will be of far more importance in their bearing upon the Congressional contests of the coming summer and and fall than has been the case with similar elections for many years past.

New Hampshire votes early in March and Connecticut early in April, and the campaign in each State has already commenced. Though members of Congress are not to be chosen, both of the old political parties will have to show their hands in the character of their candidates for State offices, in the tone of the resolutions they adopt, and in their utterances through the newspapers and on the platform. When measured with these considerations it will be of small moment whether some commonplace SMITH or some second-rate JONES is elected to this or that place, and whether he is nominally a Republican or is called a Democrat.

The elections last fall, and the proceedings thus far in Congress and several of the State Legislatures, and the recent indignant expressions of a large number of independent, Democratic, and Republican journals, demonstrate that a great mass of the people are getting thoroughly tired of the manner in which public affairs are conducted, and very seriously doubt whether they can be improved by the present managers of the old parties.

Tested by this standard the two parties are on trial before the entire nation in the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections, and their conduct will certainly exert a good deal of influence upon the coming Congressional campaign. Do the party leaders in those States appreciate this view of the situation? Thus far we have seen no evidence that they do. The resolutions of the two parties in New Hampshire are made up of the old stereotyped phrases; and the chief point at issue between the two candidates for Governor seems to be which has ridden the most miles on the railroads as a deadhead. When the Connecticut politicians get together in their State Conventions we presume they will be as wordy and windy as their brethren of New Hampshire were; while as to the candidates for Governor the issue seems to be whether they shall both be taken from New Haven, and whether Hartford will consent to this, and if she does so consent, whether it is not done with the sinister intent on the part of Hartford to cut the throat of the Republican nominee at the polls, as the New Haven Republicans did with Hartford's favorite last April.

In view of the fact that corruption in office is eating out the life of the nation these are contemptible issues. If the managers of both parties in those two States are not a little ashamed of themselves they certainly ought to be. New Hampshire has raised her banners, selected her standard bearers, and is well into the fight. Let her go. But cannot Gen. JOE HAWLEY give us something better for Connecticut?

## The New Law on the Right of Search.

The last mail steamer from Havana brings the particulars of another outrage committed by the Spaniards on our flag. The American schooner Margaret was boarded on the high seas ten miles from Havana by the Spanish gunboat Lince, whose commander peremptorily demanded her papers. These being found in order, the Spaniard ordered the captain of the schooner to open his hatches. This last order Capt. BLAKENEY of the Margaret refused to comply with, asserting that in 1842 this country had gone to war with England because she attempted to exercise a similar right.

Capt. BLAKENEY is, we doubt not, a very good sailor and a thorough American; but he is evidently not well informed respecting the policy of our present Administration. He forgets that not JAMES MADISON, but U. S. GRANT, is President of the United States, and that in lieu of an American we have a Secretary of State with Spanish sympathies. American shipowners and American captains had better learn at once that officers of the Spanish navy have a right to board and search American vessels wherever they may find them, treaty obligations and international law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The tricks resorted to by a class of lawyers who flourish especially in Chicago in order to obtain divorces without publicity have frequently attracted the attention of the press. There is one practitioner of this class in that city named GOODRICH, who has attained great notoriety by his exploits, and whose devious ways have frequently been exposed in the Chicago newspapers. One of his performances in this line illustrates the boldness of the methods he has adopted in order to procure the separation of couples where no legal cause for divorce existed. In March last he appeared in a Chicago court as attorney for a Mrs. ANNA KLINE, and instituted a suit against JOSEPH KLINE, her husband, for a divorce on the ground of desertion. Appearance was filed with the bill by the defendant, who did not contest the suit, and in due time a decree was granted divorcing the twain. So far all seemed smooth, as with the facilities afforded for procuring divorces in Illinois such proceedings were not uncommon enough to excite remark. But proceedings instituted a few days ago before Judge MOORE in the Circuit Court to set aside the decree so easily obtained, disclosed a very interesting state of facts. It appears that Mrs. KLINE never employed GOODRICH to apply for a divorce, or to act for her in any manner, but that he was in reality acting in collusion with the husband, against whom he pretended to appear; that Mrs. KLINE had been induced by her husband to sign without reading a power of attorney giving GOODRICH authority to bring a suit for divorce, she supposing that she was signing an instrument to enable her husband to sell some land in Indiana; that KLINE had never deserted his wife, but had continued to live with her even after the decree of divorce had been rendered; and finally, that neither of the parties divorced was living at the time within the jurisdiction of the court making the decree. The husband has confessed to his part in the transaction, and says he was induced to do what he did by the representations of the Chicago lawyer. Of course the decree was set aside, and Judge MOORE has referred the conduct of GOODRICH in the case to the Attorney-General of the State, requesting him to bring the matter before the Supreme Court, in order that the unscrupulous attorney's name may be stricken from the rolls.

The *Boston Post* opposes the election of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to the Senate of the United States on the ground that "the characters of the large number of clergymen now in politics demonstrate that instead of evangelizing their associates they are corrupted by them." This may all be true; and yet it forms no argument against giving Mr. BEECHER a place in the Senate. He combines genius with piety, and is a first-class success as a preacher, while all the others broke down as preachers before they turned politicians.

There are in Ohio alone a score of lawyers who are superior to MONTAGUE R. WAITE.

The Reform State Convention recently held in Wisconsin resolved that the acceptance of free railroad passes by any public officer is a practice inconsistent with an honest and impartial discharge of official duty; that they will support no man who has received a retroactive salary; that the purchase of office and the abuse of official influence for private gain are high crimes, for the punishment of which the people have built prisons, and I should use them; that they will vote for no man who apologizes for corruption, or affiliates with men who have been guilty of corrupt practices in State or national legislation; and that the horde of money changers and lobbymen habitually congregating at the Federal capital must be dispersed.

These principles will bear a great deal of study. We think they will be found wholesome by honest men.

There is a hot controversy in Cincinnati about a postmaster for that city, and much bad blood and bad language are manifested. We call upon President GRANT to put an end to this unseemly dispute at once by appointing Deacon RICHARD SMITH. The nomination of this truly good man would end the whole quarrel, and give to the city a postmaster of whom every one of its citizens might be proud.

It is possible that COWLES, postal route agent on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, would never had an opportunity of stealing $10,000 from the mails had he not been a brother-in-law of SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Our contemporary the *World* speaks of "the Deacon SMITH theory of wickedness." This is only partially correct. It is the Deacon RICHARD SMITH theory of true goodness, while the wickedness belongs exclusively to his wicked partners, and awfully wicked they are. Besides, there are probably a great many Deacon SMITHS, while there is only one Deacon RICHARD SMITH who is known as a truly good man. A learned journal like the *World* should be accurate and render full justice to the truly good.

"I tell all he dishonest," writes the Washington correspondent of the *Troy Times*, "when I state, as I do, the fact that among the Republican Senators the President is at this moment as popular as he was a year ago."

## JAY COOKE & CO.'S CREDITORS.

### Applying for Further Time to Complete the Election for the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The case of Jay Cooke & Co. was heard before Judge Cadwalader on application for further time to complete the election for the committee. After the argument Judge Cadwalader said that after all he would like to know whether the creditors considered the committee as an enlargement of their powers over the estate, or whether it was not really a restriction upon and hampering of its administration. Since the creditors had expressed such through confidence in Mr. Lewis, he would say that he had conceived of a plan by which that might be avoided by his being trustee, or in other words trustee, without a committee. In the light of this intimation he asked whether Mr. Lewis would be assisted by a committee, or whether he would not be trammelled or retarded by those who, from the nature of things, could not be constantly with him or so familiarly conversant as he with the matter in hand.

Mr. Samuel Dixon replied that if Mr. Lewis were absented as asked and supported by a committee of creditors, they would feel no less hesitation in accepting the measures which his own judgment promulgated.

The Judge said that under the English system, which is similar to our own, they had no assignee or trustee who was not a mere servant of the committee of creditors.

After obtaining the consent of some individual creditors Judge Cadwalader held the matter under advisement.

### Message of the Governor of Utah.

The message of Gov. WOODS to the Utah Legislature shows a lamentable condition of things in that Territory. Most of the laws under which justice is dispensed are utterly void, having originally been "ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret," a Mormon organization not authorized by the organic law of the Territory, and afterward adopted as a whole by a joint resolution of the Territorial Legislature, which, however, never received the signature of the Governor of Utah. These so-called laws are enforced by an equally illegal Territorial Marshal and Probate Courts without equity or criminal jurisdiction. Grand juries have not been empaneled, and no legal jury can be impanelled, and Utah is the paradise of villains and swindlers. The Governor recommends that all worthy laws of the "State of Deseret" be separately enacted by the Legislature in the two Houses, and that all the other laws of the "State of Deseret" be declared null and void. Utah has no valid criminal practice act, and crime is consequently rampant. The Nauvoo Legion, the only annoyance organization in the Territory, is without the authority of law, and is used only as a scarecrow to keep the Gentiles in subjection.

The Utah Election law needs revision, as now the votes are canvassed at their own convenience by the Probate Judge, County Clerk, and Selectmen, who are generally all Mormons, and sure to count the votes according to Brigham. But the great evil of all evils is that there is now no one in Utah authorized to unite a person in wedlock, though it is a very much married community. The Governor thinks that matrimony should only be consummated upon the licence principle, and is in favor of the establishment of the "Court of Common Pleas." Though poor in laws Utah is rich in cash, having no debt and having gotten on rapid. The Governor closes with the recommendation that she be represented in the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia.

### A Letter from Gov. McEnery.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1874.

*H. A. Cassey, President Independent General Committee, Chicago.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of Jan. 8, addressed to Gen. Longstreet, Author of this State, has been duly received. In answer I beg to state:

That it is not the fact that in 1872 I was regularly and legally elected Governor of this State by a majority of the votes cast at the election, as shown by the abstract of the returns of the Board of State Canvassers, composed of the Republicans Hawkins, ex-Sec. William P. Kellogg, my competitor, was fraudulently declared, by the decision of a portion of the members of the Board, to be one of which I was legally elected. Our case is now pending before Congress, and we have strong hopes of relief from the outrage which was perpetrated on us.

We feel no less sure of our title to which the people of this State decreed me, I should unhesitatingly lend political aid and individual influence to the second election of Gen. Grant, not for political reasons, but because of men as intimated in your letter. We want active and energetic immigrants to aid us in rebuilding the broad fields of our country.

I have always relied upon Grant to Gen. G. T. Beauregard, President of an immigration association in this State, organized under national and private auspices, and I am sure he will give it prompt and full attention. I am just in the process of completely getting ready to start for Washington city in the interest of the people of this State, and I will write you more at length upon the interesting subject of your letter.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCENERY.

## SOME NEW BOOKS.

### A Theological Libretto in Verse.

Roberts Brothers have just published a little volume, entitled *Satan: a Libretto*, by CHRISTOPHER PEARSE CRANCH. Of this work the author says: "I call this poem a Libretto, because, as in a cantata, opera, or oratorio, the verses may suggest or accompany a music they only in part embody." The poem is in dramatic form. Its *dramatis personæ* are: Chorus of World-Spirits; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Spirits; the Angel Raphael; Distant Voices; Satan; Chorus of Angels in the Darkness; A Voice behind the Darkness; Choir of Angels in the Distance; Chorus of Hopeful Spirits; A Wise Spirit; A Devout Spirit; and The Spirit of a Poet.

These are not personages marked with individual traits, not characters represented, but voices heard from a mist. Satan alone has something like a shape, at least an appearance. Nothing is dramatic about the work except its form; no action of any kind, no fable, no intrigue, no passions, no emotions, save some fear, some hope, some spiritual joy. Its comprehension demands little effort of imagination, but great attention, perception, and understanding; for it is chiefly and in substance, a theological disquisition in verse.

The verse is correct, scholarly, and sufficiently varied for the author's purpose, that is, to render it suitable for union with music. But the poem wants the soul necessary to make such union perfect. It is thin, cold, metaphysical, lacks body, color, blood, and warmth, and that degree and tone of humanity requisite to cause human hearts to thrill responsively. The voices, which present the theological discussion, are, in the main, monotonous. Behind them is space, through which they are rarified and dispersed. No heart holds them condensed, intensified, mastered, and, when the fullness of time has come, projects them glowing and warm with life into the world of feeling, grand and beautiful in their immortality.

Music is the poetry of feeling, of the soul, comparatively unmixed with intellectual abstractions. If, as a great writer has said, "to genius the first requisite is heart; it is no requisite at all to talent," there is a greater proportion of heart and less of head in musical than in any other genius. Music can hardly express a metaphysical discussion or a theological dispute. It might, indeed, indicate the anger into which the disputants are likely to fall, because anger is a passion, and passion springs from the heart. But this passion is no part of the metaphysics or of the theology. Now, the personages or voices in "Satan" do not get angry, are not very joyful, but express mildly some fear and some hope. Hence the music fitted to this "Libretto" must be cold and colorless. The musician might, indeed, entertain, as perhaps the poet intended that he should, to clothe the skeleton here presented with rounded flesh and beautiful lines, glowing color, and warm blood, impelled by a genuine heart. Such a work might be possible, but it would be little less difficult than that accomplished by the winds in the valley of dry bones; and when finished the parts would have no sameness of character; they would be, as it were, in contact, not in union; would resemble journey work, not that of nature.

The work has, however, certain kinds of merit in a high degree; the merit of thought on a subject which should be generally interesting, but which, in fact, is not, and the merit of expressing the results of such thought in a scholarly style, though not in the best form and manner, which would be that of the prose essay. In its present form there is too much condensation. The work requires on the part of the reader too much attention and study in order to discover the author's meaning. This meaning is to the effect that the devil is, of himself, neither bad nor good. He is made to say:

> I am not what I seem to fallen minds;
> I fall as much for them as they for me.
> They make me what they call me, a fiend of hell and doomed;
> but ever was and never can be, evil.
> No worse or better than the Eternal planned,
> am just the instrument, not the agent;
> I am the shadow and reverse of light,
> The type of naked and uninterrupted moods;
> I, cloaked in robes, without whose convert have
> Your good It was can never exist, and Second unknown,
> I, in this scene necessary of fate,
> Creation's other element, the shade and mould
> Of all forms; I, the negative of reality
> Where, in its own illusion, lies its life.

Raphael is made to speak of the more generally accepted systems as "dead theology," and Satan declares that

> Nations have planned God as the devil as they planned
> Their gods, and Christ, and Second unknown,
> A legend of outdated theology.

Yet the author causes the Chorus of Angels in the Darkness to exclaim:

> O save us by the blood of Him who died
> For us! Let it be right not to invite
> Our guilty souls from heaven, and Christ, and Thee,

which seems to indicate some degree of confusion and inconsistency in the writer's notions.

As a whole this little book is a kind of protest for science against the stricter doctrines of what is sometimes called the old theology. Love and praise to the Deity are to be considered duties, not because of His mercy and benevolence, but because "in Him we live and move and have our being;" He will take care of and preserve His creatures, not though the action of divine benignity, but from the very necessities of His nature—which is a notion not very far removed from that of fatalism.

> For God must love, though men should hate
> The vine whose mellow blights its grape;
> And He shall give a fairer clime
> Where sorbent is by earthly fate.

In addition to the qualities mentioned, some portions of the work, separately considered, have much merit, and the one passage which we shall quote below very great excellence as a poetical description of a thing grandly conceived. Were the work as a whole equal to this one part it would hold no common rank as a poem. The passage to which we refer is Raphael's description of Satan as he comes upon the scene in the regions of space:

> Behold, the shadow spreads and towers apace,
> Like a dense cloud that rolls along the sea
> Lightward, then shrouds the shining moon, the fields,
> And the sleeping cottage roofs of upland farms.
> What seemed a wave with a ragged fringe
> Creeps up, and what seemed cloud creeps to south,
> And, round about the mass whose coming doom
> Shadows a head, I see the lambent flame
> Of quivering lightnings play. And now a zone
> Of pitchy darkness, belting the horizon,
> Comes edging, ring on ring, the lightning flames,
> Approaches. The air grows strangely cold
> And noiseless. Daylight hath backward stepped,
> And blotted with a taper the morning star.

## THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

### The Effect of its Abolition on the Postal Service—Postmaster-General Creswell Opposed to its Restoration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Postmaster-General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate with regard to the franking privilege, &c., says that had not the transmission of Congressional publications been discontinued, the rates of award in the readjustment now being made with the railroad companies would be higher in exact proportion to the increase in the weight of the mails which the transmission of this heavy matter would have caused, whatever that increase might be. The general interests of the postal service, however, are promoted by relieving the great mail lines of the pressure caused by the carriage of the immense amount of mail matter formerly sent over them.

The net sales of official stamps for the next fiscal year, to cover the transmission of matter formerly sent through the mails under the frankes of the heads of departments, are estimated at $[illegible],000.

A comparison of the receipts on four items during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1873, with those on the same items for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, shows an aggregate increase of $1,663,415, and an increase exclusive of official stamps of $411,972.

These figures, which do not include postage on Congressional matter, confirm the Postmaster-General in the opinion heretofore expressed in a special report to Congress, under date of Jan. 12, 1871, that the cost of all free matter, if charged with the regular rates of postage, would amount to $2,500,000 annually. The law repealing the franking privilege, however, did not go into effect until the 1st of July last, and the department it has had the advantage of that repeal for six months only. To arrive at anything like fair conclusions on the subject, a trial of at least a year should be made, and time should be given for gathering accurate results from the entire country. Thoroughly impressed as he is with the belief that the repeal of the franking privilege was a wise measure, and will be productive of the best results in the postal service, he earnestly recommends that it be not restored until at least a fair trial can be made.

In his last report he recommended a reduction of postage on books to one cent for two ounces, which is the lowest rate now allowed by law for any kind of matter. If this suggestion could be adopted there would be no loss, should not be paid upon Congressional documents as well as upon departmental matter by an appropriation from the Treasury. Such action would amply provide for the transmission by mail of all useful documents to the people and make the department the medium of the degree of accuracy in its administration which is essential to its complete success. In the event, however, of returning to a general distribution to the people of improved field and garden seeds and bulbs and documents, he trusts he may be permitted to suggest, in view of all the facts, that the department should be empowered to arrange for their transportation as freight, in other conveyances than mail cars, so as not to embarrass the legitimate postal service of the country. He is firmly convinced that the practice in this respect which prevailed before the abolition of the franking privilege cannot be revived except at the expense of the important commercial and social interests and wants which the maintenance of the postal system of the country is chiefly intended to subserve.

There is one restriction, however, which he never advised, and which, in his opinion, might be safely removed, and that is, the provision which forbids the free transportation of weekly newspapers within the counties of their publication, as heretofore authorized by law. The grounds upon which this recommendation is made are: First, that such papers are so evenly distributed over the entire extent of the country, and confined to lines of transit so short that they have never been known to impede the distribution and transportation of the mails; and, secondly, that the amount of postage levied upon them at present collected, while affording but a trifling revenue to the department, is yet heavy enough to be severely felt by their proprietors and patrons, and to obstruct the dissemination of local intelligence, for which reasons they may be given in favor of a free exchange between newspapers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Olympic Theatre.

Monday evening a variety bill was presented to a delighted audience which completely filled the Olympic Theatre. Farce, character sketches, minstrelsy, operettas, dancing, gymnastic feats literally of a high class, Dutch songs and dances, Punch and Judy shows, banjo melodies, trained dogs, comic singing, wrestling, and "dramatic pictures" made up a rapidly moving exhibition which resembled a play as a succession in dissolving views resembles a group of statuary. The most interesting part of the entertainment was that done by the educated dogs, very surprising feats, the best acted "Justices on the Levee," excellently done by J. W. McAndrews; the most terrific, that done by the gymnasts and the Japanese who balances himself and slides on a tightrope. The indications were that the new plan for amusements at this house will be very successful pecuniarily.

### Germania Theatre.

Among the nearly competing attractions of our city stage, the Germania Theatre in Four-teenth street (Germania Hall) deserves kindly notice from the friends of good acting in general, and of German literature and the German stage in particular. Alternating with some less laudable matter in the way of Offenbach burlesque, the programme at this cheery little theatre presents a very attractive selection of good standard pieces by the best German authors—Moser, Freitag, Mosenthal, Gutzkow, and others well known to students of modern literature. The company play always with spirit, and in many cases with marked talent and discretion. Frau Hein, Fraulein Schneider, Herr Schwenberg, and others are able and conscientious artists, and in such pieces as the "Elephant" of Moser, the "Weib des Claudius," translated from Dumas, and the "Journalisten" of Freitag offer an entertainment always interesting and often highly satisfactory. Good plays and good acting. The little theatre is a capital place for students of German who wish to develop their powers of ear and understanding, as well as for those whose more advanced studies render a representation in a foreign tongue an easy and unalloyed enjoyment.

### Robert Bonner's New York Ledger.

The *New York Times* of yesterday contains the following just and appreciative editorial notice:

The *New York Ledger* recently entered upon a new volume, and the proprietor, Mr. Robert Bonner, took occasion to say a few words to his hundreds of thousands of readers. He tells them that the liberality of his has been shown in the last in the management of the paper will be continued throughout the new year; that all the old favorite writers will continue to contribute to its pages; that he will be constantly on the watch for "any new developments of real rising genius;" and that he is determined to "make the *Ledger* as 'the best family paper in the world.'"

That these pledges will be kept, Mr. Bonner's well-known enterprise and high character afford a sufficient guarantee. He may fairly claim the credit of having established a popular journal which is amongst the most honest and moral periodicals. In too many of the popular journals which have been set up in the vain hope of competing with the *Ledger* the lessons taught to the young are of the most injurious character. Parents are denied an educational tyrannis from which it is a duty and a virtue to revolt. A young man who begins his career as a ranger of boundless wealth and hospitality, is instantly adopted as a son and heir, and achieves exploits which rival all the feats of all the heroes known to history. Many a boy has found out to his cost how little those who aid and abet such outrageous stories regard the actual consequences of the ballad life. Too often the learning is even more pernicious; cynicism and profligacy are openly inculcated. Mr. Bonner's *Ledger* has always been free from this much more poisonous element. Hence it has been, and is, freely admitted into thousands of families where it is constantly looked for as a companion and a friend. No profane or improper stories are ever allowed to appear in its columns. Among its contributions are some of the most high-toned and meritorious of the day and many of the best writers in general literature. It has for its contributors every week of papers by correspondents, which have for their object good sense and sound advice. In the number before us upwards of a great variety of subjects are asked, from kindly low points to delicate subjects connected with engagement and marriage, and all once upon them are answered carefully and with a kind regard for home and worldly happiness. In the single number of the *Ledger* are established stories, entire continuations or complete in themselves, articles by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Holland, many shorter contributions on topics of the day, and a great variety of miscellaneous miscellaneous reading. A better paper can not be wished for by any one, and while we congratulate our readers on the fact that it well deserves the wonderful success it has achieved in the past, may we add our wishes for the continuance of success in the future.

### Going to Europe Afterward.

*To the Sunday Press.*

Gen. Grant stated to a friend yesterday that when he retires from the Presidential chair he proposes taking his family to Europe, where they will remain for one year, and after this time is ready for travel at home. It is also inferred that work on the Grant mansion is not to be commenced until the result of the next Presidential campaign is known. The ground on which the residence is to be erected was purchased by Grant a short time ago, and adjoins that on which Mr. Jerome Williams is putting up a large residence.

### The New Senator from Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—William Pinckney Whyte, Esq., Governor of this State, received a majority of votes in both houses of the Legislature for United States Senator to-day, in place of W. T. Hamilton, Esq., whose term expires March 4, 1875. The Legislature in Joint Convention to-morrow will compare their votes and ratify the vote of to-day.

### The Union Pacific Asking for Another Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. H. H. Day of New York was before the House Committee on Judiciary this morning advocating a subsidy of bonds and lands for the extension of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad company. The company is seeking to extend it from the present western terminus to the Union Pacific, a distance of 200 miles, and to receive a land and bond subsidy. They claim the right under existing laws. The amount involved is between six and eight millions of dollars, and the matter has been brought up by a bill introduced by Mr. Wilson of Indiana, declaring that the company have no such right as it claims. No decision was reached.

## SUNBEAMS.

—New Jersey paid about $50,000 last year for legislative printing.

—Reduction of official salaries is the demand of Western Grangers.

—Dr. Warren B. Curtis has been acquitted at Wayne, Mich., of body-snatching for the Ann Arbor University.

—English agricultural laborers are afraid of being frozen to death in Canada. Where is Jay Cooke's isothermal line?

—Mr. Aston, of the U. S. Navy in the South Pacific, says that the Indians of Zion, in Peru, speak a language understood by Chinese coolies.

—The Boston *Transcript* says: "Each picture in the Rogue's Gallery is framed in an ugly frame of mind." Gilt would be more appropriate.

—Go where you will the disciples of Whitefield and Wesley are before you. The last Methodist Church we hear from is in the city of Mexico.

—The new Minnesota Legislature has cut down the cost of stationery from $4,000 to $900, and refused to appropriate any money for postage stamps.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the law which required a man found guilty of drunkenness to tell where he got his liquor is unconstitutional.

—Yussup Khan, a Persian stat