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Keary on Wednesday evening last, we have advised from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 16th inst. The news is not of special importance. Commercial affairs continued depressed. The Legislature of California had been engaged in balloting for a United States Senator. They adjourned on the 16th to the 19th, and Mr. McDonnell's supporters were confident of electing him at the next meeting.

In the State Senate yesterday a number of bills were acted upon. Among those reported upon favorably was that passed by the Assembly some days since in reference to the Post Office site in this city. This bill, as amended and passed in the Assembly, gives the consent of the State to the purchase by the federal government of any site within the city that it may select. Several other bills having reference to this city were either ordered to a third reading or reported upon favorably to the committee, but nothing of very great importance received final action. In the Assembly the previous vote on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was reconsidered, and the bill passed. The amendment resolutions from the Senate in favor of providing for an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors were called up, and elicited a warm debate, but were finally non-concurred in. A number of resolutions were received in the Assembly relative to the proposed Broadway Railroad. The Committee on Cities and Villages had under consideration the city tax levy, but, without deciding on amendments, postponed it to Tuesday next. The bill in reference to the powers of the Aldermen in regard to contracts was made the special order in the House for next Monday afternoon.

The Canal Board at Albany on Thursday gave the forwarders and millers a hearing, and readjusted the tolls, as follows:—Flour, wheat, corn, &c., two and a half mills; barley, three mills, &c., &c. It is expected that this spring, for the first time, the full benefits of the enlargement will be realized. The entire length of the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals, as the work of preparing them for seven feet of water, by the opening of navigation, is going on vigorously.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from the Department at Washington to get the storeship Release ready for sea immediately. Accordingly yesterday provisions and stores of all descriptions were being put on board with all despatch, and her rigging was undergoing the necessary overhauling. It is not yet known who are to be her commander and officers. The same secrecy is observed in regard to her destination; but it is believed she is being sent to convey supplies to the Gulf Squadron.

We are again under many obligations to the kind and considerate purser of the steamship Matanzas, Mr. J. E. Huertas, who brought us Havana news, letters and papers of the latest date, as well as files of his own and other newspapers published in Matanzas. We beg Mr. Huertas to receive our thanks for these and numberless other kindnesses for which we are indebted to him.

The steamships Star of the West and Costacoalcoas, from New York, were seen on the 23d inst., within a day's sail of Indiana, Texas, for which port they were bound.

The coffee market continued firm yesterday, though somewhat less active. The sales embraced about 3,000 bales, closing on the basis of 12 1/2% for middling uplands, though some sales were reported at 12%. The four market was less active and buoyant, with sales were fair, but the prices for common and medium grades of Java and Western were easier. What was also less active, while prices for common qualities were rather lower. Cords were also heavy and easier, while a fair demand existed for both home use and for export. Cork was inactive at \$6 75 for moss and at \$12 50 a \$13 for plims—the latter figure for extra. Sugars were active and prices steady; the sales footed up about 3,224 hhds., at prices given in another column. Obed was steady, with limited sales. Freights were unchanged, while engagements were made to a fair extent.

The Great Revolutionary Crisis—What is the Duty of our Capitalists?

The moneyed men and capitalists of our large cities, hold the future destinies of the country in their hands. They represent the surplus wealth of the nation, and from them alone can be derived the means, so eagerly sought for by the governments at Washington and Montgomery, of plunging the two sections into a bloody civil war. If they do their duty; if they are fully alive to the fearfulness of the responsibility which rests upon them, they will not contribute a single farthing to forward the injurious and suicidal purposes cherished by both the secession and abolitionist administrations. Two Secretaries of the Treasury are in the market for loans Mr. Meminger requires fifteen millions of dollars—a third of which is to be paid immediately; while Mr. Chase demands seventeen millions, of which eight are to be bid for, on Tuesday next. They want the money, in order to assemble troops, provide munitions of war, concentrate naval strength, and develop, in hideous detail, the horrible programme that shall render reconciliation impossible, and secure the supremacy of their respective factions. If the capitalists of New York and New Orleans are faithless to the constituency of wealth and prosperity they represent, and grant the loans that have been asked for the last hopes of those who desire a reconstruction of the confederacy will be destroyed. They will have prepared the way for the expending of hundreds of millions more, which will be swallowed up in the same awful vortex. Universal bankruptcy, and a wanton, senseless national ruin will be the final result of their shortsighted calculations, and confidence and credit will be destroyed by the very hands that have been industriously engaged, for three-quarters of a century, in elevating the country to its recent pinnacle of greatness.

The British House of Commons is so constituted that it represents the interests of property in the United Kingdom. All moneyed interests are properly interpreted there, and no government can obtain supplies, until the object for which they are granted has been maturely considered, and until those who lend, have well weighed the propriety of the course resolved upon, by their responsible agents who borrow. Such is not the case in the United States of America. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by majorities, who frequently care little how the property of the country may be dissipated; nor is the Senate composed with any direct reference to economy in the administration of affairs. The capitalists of our large cities, are, however, a class apart, holding within their grasp the power which our national legislature cannot possess. They represent the aggregate accumulations of manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists and mechanics; they distribute the surplus wealth which flows from commerce and trade; and are the reservoirs to which governments and individuals have recourse, for objects of necessity or enterprise. They constitute much of the worth, intelligence, integrity, and patriotism of both the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. Their interest in the preservation of peace, is prodigious, and the people have a right to look to them to meet with dignity and firmness the emergency that has been created by the factious course of Northern and Southern demagogues. If the miseries of internecine strife

have been so far averted, it has not been owing to want of a vicious and depraved policy, on the part of the Lincoln administration and rulers in the Confederate States, but to the depleted treasuries at Washington and Montgomery. It is to be hoped that a flaming sword will not be put into their hands, by the one who will become its first victims, in case the demon of war is left loose upon the land.

The preservation of amity between the two sections; initiatory steps towards a recognition of Southern rights by the North; the abandonment of every show of hostile array against the seceding States; and a dismissal of the troops that have been concentrated in different localities, by both governments, are conditions, without which not a dollar ought to be advanced upon either of the two loans. What do we see now? Organs of the Washington administration boast that four hundred troops have, probably, by special order from the Secretary of War, been already thrown into Fort Pickens; General Beauregard is drawing troops together, with bloody designs, at Pensacola; President Jefferson Davis has made requisitions, on various States, for several thousands of men; General Houston has been authorized to concentrate an army in Texas, to "administer a useful lesson to the traitors;" our naval forces have been recalled from the Mediterranean, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico; and every symptom is exhibited of a perverse and dogged determination to precipitate collision, and overturn what remains of general prosperity. Will the moneyed men of the United States become the instruments of such diabolical schemes? Will they fire their own dwellings? Destroy with insane hands the magnificent social and political fabric, of which the corner stone was cemented in the blood of their forefathers?

The prospect before the nation, is dreary and cheerless in the extreme. The future never has been so dark, or the clouds that obscure the horizon so menacing. Corrupt leaders are straining every nerve to hurry the people of the United States into civil war, and great as the reaction has been against sectional treason, no time or opportunity has yet been afforded for an expression of the popular will. Four-fifths of the masses everywhere desire peace. They condemn the conduct of their rulers, and these latter are conjuring to their aid storm and tempest, without which every vestige of their power will soon be swept away. They can do nothing however without money, and it is imperative duty of our capitalists to see that they do not obtain it.

THE BARGAIN BETWEEN TAMMANY HALL AND THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.—The republican corruptionists at the State capital are once more at work, at the dirty business of concocting schemes to plunder this city, under pretext of amending its charter.

A commission has been appointed, half of whom are republicans, and the other half Tammany democrats. Many of the latter, are of the lowest stripe of Power Mug and Coal Hole corruptionists, and two of the former are said to be silent partners in the firm which has the Croton Aqueduct contract. No good can come from their deliberations, nor do they intend any. Their efforts will be directed to the consummation of the bargain, by which the Tammany clique bound themselves to give indirect support to the abolition ticket in November, provided the aid of the republicans was guaranteed to aid the Tammany ticket next fall. The slate made up by Tammany, contains the worst names that could have been selected. It is so bad that each individual upon it, is endeavoring to betray all of the rest, in order to secure his own position, which is endangered by the others. Not one candidate trusts the other, and the masses have faith in none of them. A split of some kind is probably inevitable, and the sooner the better; but, meanwhile, all are cordially united in sacrificing the interests of this city, in order to get as much plunder as possible into their own pockets. Our taxes are twelve millions of dollars, of which the greater proportion is to be divided among these republican and Tammany rogues.

ARISTOCRACY NORTH AND SOUTH.—The republican papers are continually representing the slaveowners of the South are all aristocrats, and comprise an odious oligarchy, while all the democracy of the country is to be found at the North.

If the possession of wealth constitutes an aristocracy in the owners thereof, we think that there is far more of it to be found in the Northern than in the Southern States. All the bankers and financiers, the rich merchants and shipowners, and more especially the mill owners and manufacturers, according to this rule, form a vastly more numerous body of aristocrats and oligarchs, and a more mischievous one, too, as far as the interests of the masses are concerned, than the Southern slaveholders. The truth is that there does exist a kind of pretensions aristocracy in the country, whose rank is based on wealth; but it is scattered all over the country, in every quarter, and is peculiar to no particular section. It comprises, for the most part, persons who have come into the possession of large fortunes, but who have very little intellect—whose breeches pockets vastly outweigh their brains—but all this will be equitably settled in about the third generation. It is absurd to locate this class at the South, while the fact is notorious that there is hardly a more potent oligarchy existing anywhere than in the manufacturing districts of New England—a body which controls almost the souls and destinies of the operatives as completely as the cotton lords of Manchester.

MORE DISSENT AND DIVISION AMONG THE OPERA MANAGERS.—We are to have week after week a flying visit from the associated Italian artists, who are about winding up their very successful season, and will sing here during Easter week, en route to the Quaker City.

For the coming season there are entirely new arrangements, which promise considerable entertainment to the public. Ulman, the little Napoleon of Irving place, has returned from Elba, and is anxious for his hundred days, or six nights—the difference is so slight as to be utterly immaterial. He expects to replenish his military chest from Wall street, and has joined hands with his old enemy, Max Maretzek, who is about to commence a campaign in Mexico. Ulman and Maretzek purpose to control operatic affairs in New York and Havana during the next season. Signor Garibaldi Muzio, however, objects to this monopoly, and will arrange for a season at the Winter Garden, on gazing Tambarik, the prince of tenors, and Adoril, the queen of lyric tragediennes. The war promises to be spirited.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.—ANNEXATION OF THE ISLAND BY SPAIN.—One of the first results of our intestine troubles is, as we anticipated a few weeks since, a movement on the part of Spain to take possession of St. Domingo.

She has been long intriguing to get the Dominicans to acknowledge her protectorate; but failing in that, she has been proceeding warily to accomplish her object by inducing a large Spanish emigration to the island. Matters being ripe, and opposition from the United States no longer to be apprehended, the Spanish flag was formally hoisted on the 16th inst. This bold step is to be supported by three Spanish war vessels, with a large body of troops, the departure of which from Havana is already announced. France is said to be a consenting party to this scheme, as also to other similar arrangements in regard to Hayti and Mexico. Thus, abroad as well as at home, we are realizing the humiliating fruits of the delusions which have borne a hypocritical and unscrupulous party into power. Soon there will not be a petty government in either hemisphere that will not decide and openly defy us.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—MISTAKEN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The last batch of diplomatic appointments sent to the Senate is very curious and suggestive.

The President and his advisers have carefully passed over all the prominent journalists heretofore, and have given important places to larger diarists like Carl Schurz, and Washington correspondents and personal who have no part whatever in the real profession of journalism. The design of the administration seems to be to secure the support of the New York press by providing for its subalterns, and several of those so rewarded are Swiss mercenaries in the service of the lobby. They use the honorable profession of journalism as a cloak for their nefarious practices.

The administration makes a great blunder in these appointments. During the last quarter of a century the New York press has mostly advanced in intelligence, in enterprise and in power. Now the press is king. The press makes and unmake parties. The press is the first estate in the realm, and from the leading metropolitan journals flow the ideas whereby the country is governed. A New York journalist of the first rank is quite as powerful as a Cabinet Minister. Just at this moment the combined New York press is more important than the executive branch of the government. The country is undergoing a revolution, peaceful as yet; but bloodshed is only prevented by the free discussion of the questions of the day through the newspapers of the day. In the South the people at large have no voice in the government, and in the North there is a vast majority against the government.

This majority can only be heard through the press. The republican party itself is divided upon sundry important questions, and the journals range themselves upon one side or the other, according to their interests or convictions. The time when a newspaper followed blindly in the path of party has, we are glad to say, gone by. And if Mr. Lincoln imagines that by throwing a bone here and there to a reporter he can secure immunity from newspaper criticism, he is very much mistaken. It is very evident that the fossils at Washington have not progressed an inch in twenty years. That is not the case with the press of New York. If the border States are kept in the Union, if a satisfactory settlement with the Gulf States shall be made, if peace, plenty and prosperity shall be restored to the country, the result will be due entirely to the efforts of the combined press of New York and the large cities North and South. Welding this power, and knowing its importance, it is likely that such men as Greeley, Bryant, Webb and Raymond will seek important offices? Not by any means. They have a right to expect that office will be tendered to them. If journalism is to be officially recognized, if the services of editors are to be appreciated in any way, the posts of honor should be offered to the commanding officers and the camp followers should be satisfied with the broken victuals from the kitchen. The President and his advisers, by pursuing an opposite course, will defeat the very object which they hope to gain. That is all.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT, ET CETERA.—We publish in another column a statement from Mr. Godard Bailey, late clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, whose connection with the abstracted Indian trust bonds is fresh in the public memory.

His statement is made in reply to that of ex-Secretary Floyd, which appeared in the Herald of the 9th inst., addressed to "the public," and its main purpose appears to be to show that the abstraction of the bonds from the safe in the Interior Department was undertaken with a view to shield Mr. Floyd from the consequences of his act in securing acceptances to Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. Mr. Bailey is indignant at the version which the ex-Secretary gives of that transaction, feeling that it reflects unjustly upon himself.

If all the members of Mr. Buchanan's beautiful Cabinet would only tell all they know of each other's doings—Holt, Thompson and Cobb, as well as Floyd—we would gladly afford them any amount of space necessary for its publication. It would be a charming story, and would probably not be excelled by the personal memoirs of the various gang-leaders at Sing Sing, if these accomplished exiles from society could be induced to become each his own historian. During Mr. Holt's administration Fowler was for six months or so perfecting a nice little piece of delinquency in the New York Post Office. Mr. Cobb, on his sudden retirement, left the treasury in a state of inextricable confusion, as Mr. Dix, his successor, made manifest. While Mr. Thompson was away down in North Carolina, looking after the secession business, the Indian Trust Fund bonds were stolen from the Interior Department, and in connection with this latter transaction Mr. Floyd and his acceptances turn up.

We repeat, that if the members of the late Cabinet feel disposed to tell all they know about each other during their four years' service—after the manner of Floyd and Bailey—we shall be delighted to open our columns to them.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Tribune has the impudence to assert that confidence in the present administration is growing strongly and rapidly, and that this is all that is required to bring out the unemployed capital, and so forth. It is true that without confidence in the government capital cannot

and will not move, but it would be very curious to find out upon what that confidence is based just now. We think that the assertion of our cotemporary may safely be put in the same category with that of Mr. Lincoln, when he declared that "nobody was hurt!"

THE CHEVALIER WERE A LITTLE TOO FAST.—Not having answered at once the polite request of our Wall street military cotemporary, to inform him what we would do at this crisis were we in the position of President Lincoln, it is assumed by our interrogator that we have no answer to make. In this conclusion he was mistaken. Our answer is before him, and we shall probably have his views upon it this morning. We think it will puzzle him to prove our peace propositions either insufficient or impracticable. We have great faith in them. We believe that if the Crittenden constitutional amendments were submitted to the several States by a two thirds vote of each house of Congress, under the auspices of our republican administration, those amendments would be carried in three-fourths of the States. And they could be brought speedily to the judgment of the people by a Congressional provision submitting them to a State Convention in each State, and naming an early day, and the same day in each State, for the election of the Convention.

We believe that in this way the border slave States would be secured to the Union, and that they would soon bring back the seceded States. Meantime, as a preliminary peace measure, this Morrill tariff should be repealed; and Congress should be called together as soon as the policy of fair play to all the States will allow, to do this work, and to try the compromise we have suggested. The Union cannot be restored by gunpowder; it cannot be restored by "masterly inactivity" on the part of the government at Washington. Something must be done in the way of a compromise to secure the border slave States or they will be gone. Old Abe's administration must act, or it will soon be compelled to give up one-half the loaf in order to save the other half. There lies the whole case in a nutshell.

AMERICAN YACHTING.—For a number of years there has not been experienced such a spirited feeling as has been manifested within the last month or two in regard to this delightful pastime. Usually the month of May is fully upon us before the yachtsmen begin to think of bringing their boats out of winter quarters. This season, however, the idea is already entertained by a number of gentlemen of availing themselves of the fresh breezes which prevail in early spring, and starting out on a sort of preliminary cruise. All, however, depends upon mild weather.

The esprit to which we allude is, in part, to be accounted for by the addition to the Club of several new boats—models of beauty and speed—which have excited the mingled curiosity and expectations of the entire yachting fraternity. It is also due to that feeling of emulation which has sprung up on the occasion of squadron cruises, and grown out of frequent visits to the United States of gentlemen connected with the English clubs.

Yachting, too, is becoming more fashionable than formerly, and those who have the means of enjoying the luxury of a trim craft, with its concomitant enjoyments, find in the sport a recreative and healthy compensation for their outlay which is afforded by no other pleasure that can be selected.

Much remains to be done, however, before the pastime can be brought to the high standard at which it is maintained in Great Britain. Superior as are our yachts in point of speed and beauty, they yet lack that durability which characterizes the British craft, and enables their owners to travel, if necessary, from one end of the world to the other, defying wind and waves. Their owners, too, are hearty, sturdy specimens of gentlemen, who handle their boats as well as their captains, and "rough it" in all weathers that may attend them on their voyages. In this country, on the contrary, there is less of science and more indulgence in the mere enjoyment of yachting. They seek rather the pleasure of a single day's sail in smooth water than the excitements of a month or two at sea.

We trust this defect may be cured. There is ample room and opportunity for improvement, and there is no reason why, with a fleet that is unrivalled in the world for its magnificent models, a stretch of seaboard with harbors unsurpassed, a temperate climate and moderate gales, American yachtsmen should not avail themselves of facilities to make themselves famous. Turn out, gentlemen; put on your coats of paint, polish your irons, store your lockers for a cruise, and give us an opportunity to chronicle your movements a month or two earlier than usual.

WANTED, AN OVERSEER FOR THIRTY-FOUR FARMS.—By reference to our advertising columns, and the notices, and under the caption of "Advertisement Extraordinary," our readers will find something that may be to the advantage of some of them. It is an advertisement for an overseer for thirty-four adjacent farms, who will take charge of their general management and superintendence, and will have under his control any number of deputies and farm laborers. The owner is liberal as to salary, paying as high as \$25,000 per annum, besides perquisites to numerous to mention. His name is "Uncle Sam," not unknown to fame; and though his money chest is emptied by robbers and swindlers, he has still valuable property left and good security for the payment of his debts, provided he can get the right kind of man to take hold of the business of government. As he says in his advertisement, all is chaos and anarchy, and instead of the old worn-in pantaloons who is now his manager, he wants a man of pluck and nerve, who has a backbone and stiff knees, and who will not take flight upon every little panic. The property is going to destruction; the situation is very valuable. Three qualities only are required to fill it successfully—honesty, wisdom and courage. It is a fine opportunity for an enterprising man of the right stamp, and a moment ought not to be lost in applying for this post of honor. Something must be done immediately. We have no government.

FORT SUMNER.—THE ADMINISTRATION CONVINCED AT LAST.—It seems that the special visit of Colonel Lamont to Fort Sumter has resulted in convincing Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet that Major Anderson is beyond the reach of reinforcements and supplies, and that the flag of the United States, and that, accordingly, he and his garrison, as soon as possible, must be taken care of. As they are getting somewhat short of provisions, there will probably be no further delay in this matter; and so we expect that if not before, our first news from Charleston after the Connecticut election, will be that the flag of the United States has been superadded on the walls of Fort Sumter by the flag of the Confederate States. And why not? Will any body be hurt by the exchange?

WEED AND WILKESON—WHO CHEATED THE OTHER?—An interesting controversy has been going on between Thurlow Weed and Samuel Wilkeson, late of the Albany Journal. Wilkeson charges that the Legislature was sold to the lobby, and, moreover, that Weed was chief manager, director and master of all lobby. This is equivalent to State's evidence for Wilkeson was the associate and accomplice of the great lobby king; hence his statements are entitled to some credit. Thurlow, however, replies, not rebutting the charge, but attempting to prove that Wilkeson cheated him in the matter of his interest in the Journal. Now the public do not care whether Weed cheated Wilkeson or Wilkeson cheated Weed, or whether they both cheated one another; but they would like to have the main question fairly answered by Mr. Weed, concerning the bargain and sale of the Legislature to the lobby. Weed knows all about it, and he can tell if he pleases. Let us have a plain answer.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, March 29—10 P. M. The Committee on Cities and Villages had under consideration the city tax levy, but before coming to any decision upon amount it was postponed until next Tuesday. They invited Comptroller Haas to appear before them.

The bill to take the confirmation of contracts from the Board of Aldermen was made the special order for next Monday afternoon by the same committee, when Daniel E. Schell and George F. Purser are to argue it before the committee. The delay which has taken place in the committee has been through the solicitation of parties who have heard.

The Gibbons case came up as a special order in the Assembly this evening. A letter was read from Mr. Callcott, junior counsel for Gibbons, stating that Mr. Sargent, the senior counsel, was sick and could not be present and asking that the question might be postponed until some day next week, a