# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

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| One Copy | $3 |
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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

Volume XXIX ..... No. 90


AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—ITALIAN OPERA—FAUST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FOOL'S REVENGE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LORLIE'S WEDDING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—LEAP YEAR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JERRY LEDREW—JAQUES STROP—IRISH TIDE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—TICKET OF LEAVE WOMAN—DOGS OF THE JUNGLE—MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—FOUR GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, ALBINOS, WHAT IS IT, &c., at all hours. AFRIBOLA, OR SPIRIT OF BEAUTY—AT 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—AFRICAN CAMILLE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—OLD GRANNY GRUMPY.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway.—GYMNASTIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.—STEREOSCOPTICON OR MIRROR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GHOST.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

**New York, Thursday, March 31, 1864.**

## THE SITUATION.

The growing popularity of General Grant with the soldiers of the Potomac Army is about the only news from that quarter. The Commander-in-Chief appears to be winning golden opinions for his modesty and unpretentious demeanor. It is related that he has pronounced one seat in a railroad car to be quite as much as he can fill, and therefore declines the use of special trains for his individual transportation. He gives seats in his cars to furloughed soldiers who are in a hurry to join their commands, and thus, we are told, takes their hearts by storm, &c.

The "copperheads" who made an attack in Charleston, Mo., have intrenched themselves at Gilmady's Mills, ten miles from the town. They are led by the Sheriff. A portion of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, comprising four hundred men, has gone out to assail them. Another part of the regiment remains at Mattoon, Ill., that place also being threatened by the insurgents. Charleston is garrisoned meantime by the Invalid corps. Peace evidently does not reign in Missouri.

The special order of General Rosecrans, from the Department of Missouri, suppressing the circulation of the New York *Metropolitan Record* in his military command, which we before referred to, is published in full in our columns to-day. The articles in the condemned paper are designated by General Rosecrans as "of an incendiary, disloyal and traitorous character." The General complains that, although it is called a Catholic newspaper, it has no "ecclesiastical sanction," and denounces its articles as "a libel on Catholics," with other very strong language. Therefore the Provost Marshal is ordered to seize the paper, and punish the venders thereof.

Numerous extracts from the rebel journals to the 25th inst. are given in our columns to-day. The movements of the rebel troops in Florida, under Gen. Finnegan, to repel the operations of the Union forces at Jacksonville, are referred to in the Richmond *Enquirer*. Gen. Pillow has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the Northern district of Alabama. Official information of the movements of the Union troops in North Carolina had been received in Richmond. The *Enquirer* calls upon the benevolent in the city of Richmond to interest themselves for families of soldiers and the poor people, and says that pressing necessity exists for immediate aid to prevent absolute suffering. The heaviest snow storm of the winter visited the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg on the 24th instant. The snow lay twelve inches deep, and the jingle of sleigh bells was heard—at the moderate rate of twenty dollars an hour—by those who choose to enjoy the delightful mode of locomotion furnished by a sleigh and two fast horses.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown on the 20th of March, reached Halifax yesterday on her voyage to Boston. Her news is three days later.

The American ship North Atlantic, bound to Boston, was destroyed by fire at Calcutta. She was partly loaded. The ship Gibraltar had sailed from England for New York with one thousand tons of coal, donated to the Sanitary Fair by Mr. George Elliot, of London.

Earl Russell claimed that the prosecution of the men who had enlisted on the United States steamer Kearsarge, at Cork, proved the vigilance of the English government in watching the proceedings of the federal agents in Ireland. He added that the statement of the commander of the Kearsarge relative to the affair was satisfactory. The House of Lords will give judgment in the Alexandra case soon after Easter.

The London *Post* and *Globe* regard the opening of the spring campaign in America as disastrous to the Union cause. The *Globe* says that the expeditions of Sherman and Kilpatrick show that the rebels are weaker than they were a year ago. The trial of the Pampero case will take place on the 5th of May.

The Mansfield-Mason case of alleged collusion with the Italians to take Napoleon's life was the subject of two animated party debates in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston assumed all the responsibility of Mr. Mansfield's position as a Cabinet Minister, believing him incapable of entering into such a plot. On a division on the question the government escaped defeat by a majority of ten, the result eliciting loud approbatory cheers.

Some of the London and Continental journals say that Denmark has accepted the proposition for a conference, on the basis of the negotiations of 1851-52, without an armistice. Duppel was vigorously bombarded by the Germans, but without effect. The Prussians had taken Oster, near West Duppel, with a loss of about one hundred men. The Danes made some vigorous sorties. Five Danish steamers engaged two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats off Rugen Island. The engagement was sharp and terminated in the withdrawal of the Prussian vessels. They were pursued by the Danes, but succeeded in reaching port. It is said that the Danish iron-clad Monitor Rolf-Krake was repulsed. She was defeated by the German batteries on the 17th of February, and has probably suffered again. A very interesting description of her performance and the injury she sustained is given in the HERALD to-day. Lord Palmerston "hoped" that Denmark would assent to the conference plan. The Danish batteries are armed with French rifled guns.

The Pope was seriously ill. Collisions between the French and Papal troops still continued in the streets of Rome.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm, with prices unchanged, on the 19th of March. Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed in London, on the 19th of March, at 91¼ a 91⅝ for money. After official hours the quotations were 91¼ a 92.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill making appropriations for the executive, legislative and judicial expenses of the government, was reported back by the Finance Committee. Resolutions of the Missouri Legislature, adverse to a tax on the growth of tobacco, or tobacco in the leaf, were referred to the Finance Committee. The House bill providing a Territorial government for Montana was called up, but no action was taken on it. Several unimportant matters being disposed of, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, made a speech in opposition to the joint resolution amending the constitution so as to prohibit slavery. After the conclusion of his remarks the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the claim of William Wheeler Hubbell, for compensation for the use of his patent thunderbolt shell and fuse, was referred to the Court of Claims for settlement. The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of using the railroad between Henderson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., as a military highway. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the National Bank act. Several amendments were agreed to and others were rejected, and, on motion of Mr. Stevens, the committee rose in order to give the Committee of Ways and Means time to consult and determine whether they wanted the bill to pass. The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, made a speech in favor of the bill providing for the reconstruction of the rebellious States. In the course of his remarks he said the proclamation of General Banks, as to politics in Louisiana, was an assumption of power and an outrage on civil liberty. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Ashley's speech the House adjourned.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday passed the bills rendering illegal bequests to charitable and religious institutions amounting to more than one-half the estate of the testator, and also declaring them invalid unless made six months before death; incorporating the Grand and Central Park Hotel companies, in this city; for the payment of the interest on the canal drafts, certificates, &c.; incorporating the National Savings Bank of this city, and a number of others of little importance. The General Appropriation bill came up for its third reading, but was recommitted, with instructions to the committee to insert a provision empowering the Comptroller to withhold, in certain contingencies, the appriation for the Blind Asylum in this city. In connection with this subject a resolution was introduced, but finally, after debate, laid on the table, requiring the Committee on Charitable Institutions to report forthwith on the charges of mismanagement in this institution. A long preamble and resolutions were adopted requesting of the national government the payment of the one hundred dollars bounty to recruits in the two years' regiments from this State who were honorably discharged before having served out the two full years.

The Assembly did a large amount of work. Besides other business transacted, no less than fifty-eight bills were read the third time, all but two of which were passed, and Senate amendments to seven bills previously passed were concurred in. Among the bills passed were those making an appropriation of one hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars for the improvement of the channel of the Hudson river, for the establishment of the New York city inebriate asylum, and for the erection and maintenance of docks in the Nineteenth ward of Brooklyn, all of which have also been passed in the Senate. Among the bills reported from committees was that increasing the salaries of the Metropolitan police, the items being the same as those given in the HERALD yesterday. The annual Supply bill was under consideration for some time; but no final disposition was made of it.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister from the Juarez government to the United States, was entertained at a magnificent dinner on Tuesday evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The affair was altogether private, but was nevertheless taken advantage of by the gentlemen present to give expression to the American feeling of sympathy towards the popular government of Mexico. Among those present were Senor Navarro, Mexican Consul; Senor Fuentes y Muniz, ex Mayor Opdyke, ex-Governor Hunt, Hon. George Bancroft, David Dudley Field, President King, of Columbia College, and Mr. Frederick DePeyster. Senor Romero, in response to his health, delivered an interesting address on the Mexican struggle, which was listened to with great pleasure.

Over twenty-six thousand tons of coal were sold at auction yesterday, at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in William street. The descriptions sold were steamboat lump, grate, egg, stove and chestnut, all of which showed a considerable advance over former prices.

Owing to the severe storm yesterday the submarine torpedo experiment was postponed until the first fair day. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

The meeting which was to have been held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 61 William street, to organize a committee to receive funds in aid of the suffering Union men of East Tennessee, was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. The meeting will be held this afternoon, at three o'clock.

The Citizens' Associations of the various wards of this city have appointed a committee to proceed to Albany to protest against the passage of the Tax bill now before the Legislature. According to the provisions of this bill, the estimated expenses of the city government this year will be fifteen millions of dollars—an increase of one per cent on last year's budget.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, delivered an address before the Lincoln Club at the Cooper Institute last evening. Although the weather was far from pleasant he had a good audience. We give a report elsewhere.

Judge George G. Barnard took occasion yesterday, in open court, to denounce the article in the *Evening Post* relative to the discharge of Cooke, the bounty broker, on a writ of habeas corpus, as false and malicious, and characterized the writer of the editorial as a man devoid of either principle or morality.

The argument on the motion for the delivery of the books of the *Evening Express*, before Judge Daly, was postponed yesterday until Friday, at the request of the counsel for Brooks Brothers, who intend putting in an affidavit to show that during trial of the cause the plaintiff has had one-sided reports of the case published for a certain consideration. The name of the newspaper did not transpire, but we suppose the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated to-morrow.

The Northrup trespass case was resumed in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, yesterday. The evidence elicited was principally as to the character of the plaintiff for truth and veracity. An interesting tilt occurred between the counsel during the examination, which called for the interference of the Court, and created much amusement.

The American Telegraph Company have opened an office at the St. James Hotel in this city.

The stock market was animated yesterday, and prices took a favorable turn for sellers. Gold was inactive. The opening price was 165; but after the announcement that the gold certificates had been set at 164, the premium went down to 63¾. Government securities remained firm, and there was a good demand.

The fall in gold, combined with the severe rain storm, interfered greatly with business operations yesterday; yet a fair aggregate trade was consummated. The steamer's news had little or no influence on the market in general. Cotton was steady. Petroleum was steady, with a moderate demand. The announcement of the arrival of the Africa, the decline in gold and the prevailing storm, disposed all parties on 'Change to hold off, and the volume of business was very much circumscribed. Flour and wheat were somewhat lower, with but little business. Corn and whiskey were without change. Pork closed firm. Lard was a trifle off. Freights were nearly neglected, and the slim attendance of merchants were disposed to talk about almost anything but business.

### The Treachery of Anti-Slavery Leaders on the Issue of Emancipation.

Every few days some new theory of emancipation is advanced by professed anti-slavery leaders, and with every new theory the more apparent becomes their intention of shirking the question altogether, or of so dragging it along as to make it furnish them with capital for agitation for many years to come. We have recently had several striking specimens of the treachery of these loud-voiced demagogues on the great question of the day.

In the Senate of the United States on the 28th instant, two prominent anti-slavery champions regaled the floor and the galleries with long harangues on the subject. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, who is conceded to be the Senatorial mouthpiece of the Executive, while favoring amendments to the constitution abolishing slavery past and present, and prohibiting it forever hereafter in the States and Territories, made the acknowledgment that "it was not necessary to free slaves to raise armies or to carry on the war;" that "the adoption of the joint resolution to amend the constitution by two-thirds of each branch of Congress and its ratification by the people will not of itself suppress the rebellion or restore peace to the country." Here is a clear declaration that the oft-repeated averments of the anti-slavery demagogues, by which such a widespread and enthusiastic feeling in support of the vigorous prosecution of the war was excited among the anti-slavery population in the North, were impostures, and that the emancipation of the slaves was not even a secondary consideration in prosecuting the war. Mr. Trumbull failed to sustain with any degree of force or argument the only proper mode—acknowledged as such by himself—of abolishing slavery; hesitated to denounce in proper terms the usurpations of the Executive and Congress in the matter of freeing slaves by wholesale, whether belonging to rebel or loyal masters, and, in short, as one of the great anti-slavery advocates of the West, failed utterly in carrying out the anti-slavery sentiments of his constituents. Then another roaring anti-slavery champion—one from New England (Senator Wilson)—made a tremendous forensic effort in favor of abolishing slavery, giving it all sorts of hard names, filling up his declamatory and inflammatory speech with high sounding expletives and "glittering generalities," but dodging the grand issue as completely as if the subject of abolishing slavery by constitutional amendment were unknown or impracticable. Why did not Senator Wilson take a high and consistent stand, and with firmness and dignity, and with his accustomed "eminent gravity," support Senator Sumner's plan of emancipation by legal amendments to the constitution? This would have appeared honest, or Mr. Wilson would have had the credit of assuming that virtue if he had it not politically, and would have satisfied his intensely abolition constituency that he was sincere in his oft proclaimed abhorrence of slavery and in his desire to see it abolished forever. Instead of this Wilson betrayed his anti-slavery supporters by failing to sustain a movement by which emancipation can only be feasibly and legally secured, thus making it appear that it is not the purpose of himself and other chronic abolition agitators to have the question settled at all until they have secured a further lease of political power and a further gripe upon public plunder.

Passing from the national we come to our own State Legislature; and we here witness, on the same day, another shirking of the great question—another betrayal of the anti-slavery sentiment among anti-slavery leaders. It will be remembered that some days ago Mr. Bryant, of this city, presented in the Assembly a resolution proposing a constitutional method of reaching emancipation. Mr. Bryant, not belonging to the regular abolition ring in the Legislature, could not be allowed to prosecute his purpose without interference from the especial nigger-worshippers; and on Monday last Mr. Speaker Alvord, leaving the chair, presented a resolution as a substitute for Mr. Bryant's, profusely puffing the unconstitutional proclamations of Lincoln, and slobbering over all his unlawful acts relative to emancipation. An examination of both propositions, and a perusal of the remarks of both gentlemen in regard to the merits of each resolution, will show that, while Mr. Bryant's proposition is high, statesmanlike, distinct and clearly constitutional, Mr. Alvord's substitute is a miserable subterfuge, the low dodge of a politician, and unworthy serious consideration. Mr. Alvord, as an anti-slavery advocate of the very black republican school, has proved treacherous to his anti-slavery constituents by proposing a ridiculous and impracticable mode of abolishing slavery, and this in opposition to a well defined and proper constitutional plan aiming at the same end. Mr. Alvord certainly cannot help knowing that, no matter what resolutions the New York Legislature may adopt endorsing Presidential proclamations or acts of Congress abolishing slavery, they can have no more effect outside the boundaries of New York than the vaporings of the most insignificant demagogue in its Assembly. There is only one way of reaching a favorable issue of the emancipation question, and that is the constitutional way. All State legislation on the subject of a different character will be pronounced by the Supreme Court inoperative and void. And Mr. Alvord cannot be ignorant of the fact that the more unconstitutional obstacles are thrown in the way the longer will emancipation be delayed, and the longer will the sincere anti-slavery sentiment of the North fail of being justly represented. To fail to respond in a practical way to the demands of their constituents the anti-slavery leaders in Congress and in our State Legislature prove treacherous to their old friends and recreant to the trust reposed in them. What will be the next dodge proposed by these political traitors to keep in check the great emancipation movement in the North?

THE SANITARY FAIRS—PATRIOTISM OF THE NORTH.—At the commencement of the rebellion the English and other European journals were constantly drawing comparisons between the feelings and motives that animated the two sections. In the South they contended that the population were moved by the most ardent patriotism, in the North by the most selfish and mercenary motives. Hence they predicted that, while the South would stand the test of any amount of suffering, the other would yield as soon as it became convinced of the magnitude of the task it had before it. What is the fact? While the courage of the South is fast dying out, that of the North is every day increasing. And as to patriotic impulse, what more glorious spectacle does history afford than that presented by the conduct of our people? While complying cheerfully with the heavy sacrifices which the government is daily calling upon them to make, the work of voluntary effort in aid of the cause is carried to a point of which there is no previous example. Let us take, for instance, the patriotic enterprises which under the title of fairs are furnishing the Sanitary Commission with the means of carrying on its benevolent labors in aid of our wounded soldiers. The fair at Cincinnati produced two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars; at Chicago, eighty thousand dollars; at Cleveland, sixty thousand dollars; at Buffalo, forty thousand dollars; at Boston, one hundred and forty thousand dollars; at Albany, thirty-two thousand dollars; at Brooklyn, close upon four hundred thousand dollars; and we are shortly to have the Great Mississippi Valley Fair and the New York Fair, which it is expected will alone realize one million dollars. The contributors to this large amount will number among them our merchants, our dry goods men, our shipbuilders, our mechanics, and our tradesmen of every kind. They deserve all the more credit for it, from the fact that the Fair will prove a serious interference with their business. A great many families will lay in at it a stock of goods sufficient to last them for the year. This is so much trade withdrawn from the regular channels, and so much less profit for our business men. And yet, notwithstanding the certainty that it will damage their own trade, they are contributing largely both money and goods. If this be not patriotism we know not what is. At all events, it will compare favorably with the conduct of the people of Richmond, against whose selfishness and lukewarmness the rebel government, through their organs, utter so many reproaches.

### The Danish War—The Decline of England.

It will be seen by the Africa's advices from Europe that the German Allies are progressing in their onslaught upon the Danes. The latter meet with occasional defeats; but they fight bravely against large odds. Now the Germans threaten to take possession of Copenhagen, and there dictate a peace, if they do not go further, and altogether wipe out their enemy. There was at one time a prospect that England would aid the Danes. The British Parliament was loud in its denunciations of the course pursued by the Germans. Lord Palmerston assured the country that England would not allow the dismemberment of Denmark. He went so far as to be facetious on the subject, and say that by the temporary occupation of Schleswig and Holstein the Germans meant they would keep those provinces for all time; but he made it be understood that such an intention was preposterous, and his official journals announced that a British fleet would at once sail for German waters.

Time has rolled on, and with it the Germans have rapidly taken possession of Schleswig, Holstein, Jutland, and now threaten to take the capital of Denmark. Still no fleet has sailed under the English flag to German seas, and not one English red-coat has gone to the assistance of the poor Danes, who were encouraged by the advice of England to make a bold defence. There seems now no chance for Denmark. The English journals advise her to accept the terms of Austria and Prussia, and congratulate the British government upon having escaped the entanglements of the Danish question, and thus avoided a war with united Germany. In all these articles the London papers harp upon the opportunity which Napoleon has now to seize upon the Rhenish provinces. They comment upon this fact evidently with the purpose of making it a bait to induce France to become prematurely engaged in the war. But Napoleon is too wise a man to be caught with such chaff. He sees that England, after all her braggadocio, is humbled to the dust by the attitude of Germany, and he will be the last to help her out of her shameful dilemma.

In the Polish question Russia struck the first blow at the influence of England. She defied her, and the latter was forced to submit to the humiliation, because she feared that France would abandon her in case she undertook a war with the Czar. She thought she would be sure of the support of France in this Danish imbroglio, because the interests of Napoleon were at stake; but here again she made a blunder. The Emperor of the French is a man who can bide his time. He knows that when he chooses he can obtain the Rhenish provinces, and now he keeps clear of the muddle, tells his marshals that this is no quarrel of theirs, and gazes complacently at England humiliated, browbeaten and obliged to submit. In the estimation of the world the glory and power of Great Britain have dwindled away, and she now takes her stand among the second rate Powers. She can rail and joke; but she dare not bite. All this she has been reduced to by fear of Napoleon; and he and France well know that at last Waterloo is bitterly avenged. For the future the Emperor will make use of England. For safety she will cling to his policy, and endeavor to fancy, while sharing his power, that she is still "Great Britain." The nations of Europe will not be deceived, however, and will no longer submit to her rule as of yore. The lion has grown old and feeble, and must now beware of the ass.

The results of the Danish war must as yet remain undecided. Until France acts in the matter it is impossible to tell what may occur. Napoleon can at any moment change the whole aspect of the question, and dictate what course the German Allies shall pursue. He holds the balance of power, and will doubtless come forward when it best suits his policy. Knowing this, we await with interest the development of the Danish question, which at the present time remains a matter of conjecture.

LAWLEY, THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.—It was recently stated that this person, who has made himself so notorious by his lying letters from the South, was to be seen constantly passing between London and Paris, engaged in the fresh efforts being made to induce Napoleon to recognize the rebel confederacy. This appeared to us doubtful, from the fact that no account had transpired of his running the blockade. The statement is, however, now confirmed by a paragraph in one of the Southern papers, which states that Lawley had safely crossed our lines to New York, and had sailed on the 27th of January, in the Scotia. This shows great laxity on the part of our authorities, both in Washington and here. There were grounds sufficient for the arrest and detention of this emissary if they had chosen to lay hands upon him.

### The Fremont Movement—A Great Scare at Washington—Queer Doings to Patch Up a Compromise.

The Fremont movement begins to look squally. There is a great commotion about it in the "happy family" at Washington, and a considerable scare in the White House. According to the *Tribune*, Fremont was expected to report to the President yesterday, in view of a consultation and a compromise. This tallies with our special advices received the day before, and published in yesterday's HERALD, touching the very curious and comprehensive plan of reconciliation projected by the head of the Blair family—the old man Blair, of Silver Springs.

As the faithful henchman of Old Hickory, this veteran Presidential manager made the hair and feathers fly, and, by the terrors of the guillotine and the knout, cleared the track to his master for a second term. Adopted next as the squire of Old Abe, this terrible man Blair, assisted by his two sons, chips of the old block—not very "rum 'uns to look at, but good 'uns to go"—Blair the major general, and Blair the Postmaster General—began some two years ago their favorite sport of whipping in and whipping out. But they have made a sorry muddle of it in Missouri, and in whipping out Fremon they have caught a Tartar. He is not to be trifled with. He was too much for old Benton, and has no fear of old Blair. What then? Rarey, the horse tamer, has taught the shrewd old man Blair another lesson. A wild colt that rebels against the lash may be so far subdued by gentle handling, soft words and fair promises as to consent to lie down and be strapped, so that he cannot move till he is unbuckled. This trick of Rarey is now the *role* of the old man Blair with Fremont.

The programme of conciliation agreed upon appears to be well adapted to embrace all the radical abolition elements that might otherwise fuse with the Fremont legion. Thus the radical friends of General Butler and the still intractable friends of Mr. Chase are to be appeased, as well as General Fremont himself and his political staff. The present Secretary of War, Stanton, as he has no friends, can now, it is believed by the old man Blair, be sacrificed, not only without danger, but advantageously to the Lincoln cause, inasmuch as Stanton's admiration of General Grant verges closely upon the Chevalier Forney's "new form of treason." Then, by putting Butler in Stanton's place, that branch of the business will be neatly done. But Greeley is growling; and when Greeley growls, as his unfortunate friend Seward discovered at Chicago, there is danger that he will bite right and left if not mollified by a marrow-bone. Blair, the Postmaster General, however, by the advice of the old man, is disposed to give up that snug berth to Greeley in exchange for a comfortable judgeship or foreign mission. This arrangement will secure Greeley and the *Tribune* to the administration ticket as long as he holds the Post Office. He may be dismissed, however, with impunity, after the November election.

Next, with regard to Fremont, old man Blair's plan is to "put him in some military hole," and to put his leading friends in other holes. This work has already been commenced, by the appointment of General Sigel, the German hero *par excellence*, to the command of the Mountain Department of Western Virginia, in which he actively served in 1862 under General Fremont. We should not be surprised if Fremont himself were to be sent to the "military hole" of Charleston. Having lived there for many years, he must know all about the approaches to the city by land or water, and all about the negroes in that quarter. General Gillmore, we dare say, would not object to an active campaign under General Grant; so there would be no difficulty in the exchange. Above all, in that "military hole" in front of Charleston, what with the rebels and what with the negroes, General Fremont would have his hands too full, and would be too far out of the way, to dabble in Presidential politics again to the end of the war.

This is a splendid programme. But can it be carried out? That is the next question. Assuming that it is a compromise, what then? How long will it last? Root and branch, it may be torn to pieces before the summer, or before the spring, is over. Some crowning victory or demoralizing disaster in the field may speedily bring about such political changes and combinations as will amount to a revolution. Thus, Butler may lose the War Office, Greeley the Post Office Department, Montgomery Blair his judgeship and foreign mission, Fremont his "military hole" at Charleston, and the old man Blair, and all the Blairs, with Old Abe, may be laid upon the same political shelf with Fillmore, poor Pierce and poor old Buchanan; for these are the days of sudden and remarkable political revolutions.

THE NEW YORK TRADE SALES—TRANSFORMATION OF OUR LITERATURE.—The city is now filled with booksellers and publishers from all parts of the country, who have assembled here to attend the annual trade sales of the New York Book Publishers' Association. There appears to be a good demand for books, and the catalogue is rather large. It is remarkable, in this connection, that the literature of the country is undergoing a complete transformation. The literature of a nation, like its civilization, is produced and influenced by great wars. The great wars of Europe, from the days of the Crusades down to the close of the Peninsular war, supplied Sir Walter Scott and other English writers with greater heroes than fiction could create. Our own War of Independence provided Cooper with abundant materials for writing those graphic novels that have earned for him so brilliant a reputation. The present war will, no doubt, change the literature of the world, and become the basis for the introduction of the war idea into all future novels. The rebellion has already supplied novelists with innumerable incidents, and before the close of the war there will be materials enough for the fiction of a century. Thus the centre of the world's literature will be changed from Europe to America. The trade sales already indicate this. There are one or two houses that confine their business exclusively to the publication of books on military art, improvements in guns and gunnery, treatises on new kinds of shot, shell and the other destructive agents of war; in fact, works treating of every branch of military science which the war is daily developing. Some of these works are got up in magnificent style. Congress is also aiding in the transformation of literature to which we have alluded, by causing the reports of our military and naval commanders to be published, with maps and diagrams to illustrate them. Thus the war is creating great changes in the whole state of the nation, and it follows naturally enough that its literature should partake of the transmutation.

### Business for Roebuck—Irish Lads and English Lasses.

England is likely to have a new sensation. It is about to witness a return to the times when every little free and easy throughout the country rang with the songs of promise, whose burden was, "Westward, ho!" songs of the land—

> Where a man is a man, if he's willing to toil,
> And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil.

—and when every social circle was charmed with the musical announcement made by boys and girls, men, maids and old women—

> To the pleasant Ohio
> My love and me will go;
> And we'll sit along the banks
> Of the pleasant Ohio.

According to the news in another column, an "agent from America" has made his appearance in the factory towns of England. This circumstance is likely to "fright the isle from its propriety" more dreadfully than Othello's "dreadful bell" did an isle of smaller dimensions and less stamina. What does an agent from America want in those happy factory towns of happy "Old England?" He wants girls! America is apparently a new Minotaur, and she requires that England shall furnish to her a tribute of buxom damsels. And a very singular part of the business is that this "agent from America," who goes to England and asks for girls to come to America, finds it very easy to get them. "Not less than two hundred blooming lasses," says the Oldham *Chronicle*, "left Newton and Failsworth on Monday, and a large concourse of friends and relatives were assembled on the roadside, watching the merry groups pass along to take their departure." Here is depravity! All the world knows that England is the best governed country on earth; that its people are the happiest people in existence, and that in its factory towns want and misery are unknown, &c., &c., &c.; and yet here are two hundred girls willing to leave such a country and come to "base, cowardly and cruel" America to work in factories; and they are not only willing to leave England for this, but they are deliberately declared to be "merry" on the day of their departure. Worse even than that, more wanted to come than the agent could accept. "Large numbers of applicants were refused." And thus is initiated a stampede of English women to the United States.

Mr. Roebuck made a speech in the English House of Commons the other day which was intended to be very severe against the United States, and was horribly snubbed for it by Lord Palmerston. Other secesh members of the House of Commons—who, though they stand in Parliament as the representatives of the English people, are really the representatives of the confederacy, in the pay of Davis—have made the same speech before. Roebuck and his secesh colleagues pretend to be alarmed at the presence in Ireland of what they call recruiting agents of the United States. Roebuck is compelled to admit that there is only a suspicion that the men who leave Ireland intend to enter our army, and that the whole matter upon which his speech was founded rested upon no better authority than the statement of the London *Times*; but he touches that lightly. Neither was it his cue to consider that the people of Ireland have been oppressed, beaten down and ground to bone dust under the heel of England, and that this has made them ready, man, woman and child, to seize the first golden opportunity to better their condition in another country. Our war, that has taken a million men from the pursuits of civil life, has made places and a demand for almost that many men; and, in obedience to the inevitable laws of supply and demand, men rush in from the overcrowded countries of Europe to fill these places. We all know very well that not a man of these emigrants can be put in our armies if it is not his choice to go in. We do not impress men here, as has always been done in England in cases of great necessity.

But it would not have answered the purpose of Roebuck to show all this. He wished to clamor against us in favor of the South, and did so. But what will he say now about these buxom lasses from Newton and Failsworth? Here is another case that evidently affects the position of England. These women, it is said, are for the American factories, and the men are said to be for American farms. May not both stories be false? Buxom damsels, from Belphœbe down to Vestvali, fight terribly when their blood is up. England has paid pensions to English women for their achievements in the ranks, and perhaps the United States would like to do the same. Or may not this be part of a deep scheme of the War Department to fill up our armies. Suppose they bring over fifty thousand English lasses, will not that absolutely insure an emigration of at least twenty thousand stout English lads in love? Are not lovers proverbially desperate, and will not the recruiting sergeant be handy to take advantage of any paroxysm of passion? This must be it, and Roebuck ought certainly to look after that "agent from America."

THE ANGLO-DANISH AND AMERICAN MONITORS.—The latest news from the seat of war in Europe shows that the Monitor Rolf Krake, built in England for the Danish navy, has been again repulsed. This news is later in reference to the performances of this vessel, which was so severely handled in the engagement by the Prussian batteries at Eckernforde on the 17th of February. It must be borne in mind that the guns operating upon the Anglo-Danish turreted vessel are inferior to those in this country, even such as are used by the rebels; and our Monitors are not able to withstand their concentrated and enduring fire for any length of time. Hence we look upon the failure of the Danish Monitor to furnish us some precedent as to the powers of endurance claimed for the English turreted vessels.

The Danish naval officers certainly would not have withdrawn their ship from action had they not been compelled to; and if the report of an officer on board, who has furnished some very interesting statements in relation to the action of shot upon her in her second engagement, can be relied on, she is far beneath the standard of an armored war vessel. Our miserable Monitors are bad enough; but as yet they have not reached such a low stage of vulnerability and unfitness for offensive and defensive purposes. The Monitor system has probably had its day, and but for the sole purpose of fighting ships in the quiet waters of harbors they are useless and comparatively harmless. Our operations at Fort McAllister and Fort Sumter have demonstrated beyond a doubt that a well armed and constructed earthwork can