

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

Volume XXXII.—No. 165

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
WORLD'S SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—FANNY, OR THE DRAGON, THE DOCTOR AND THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.—HIS LAST LEISURE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, and Sixth avenue.—LE FILLE DE LAVAR.—ENGLISH SPOKES HERE.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THEATRE TROPE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ESTACHE.—COUSIN SHERIDAN.—VETERAN OF MINUTE.
IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL OPERA.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite No. Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR SINGING, DANCING AND THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MELLY & LYONS'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SINGING, DANCING AND THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—JACQUES & CHRISTINE'S MINSTRELS.—THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMING TONIGHT.—NORVA.—THE WHITE CROOK.
BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—COMIC AND VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE GARDEN, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THEATRE GARDEN.
HOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Third Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—THE BUNYAN TABLEAU.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 614 Broadway.—HEAD AND SHOULDERS.—THE WASHINGTON TWINS.—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART. LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 14, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 13.
Lord Monck, Viceroy of Canada, has sailed for Quebec.
The Sultan of Turkey will leave Constantinople for Paris next Tuesday, and the King of Egypt is expected in the French capital daily.
The Irish insurrection has been almost entirely suppressed by the Fenians in Waterford.
Consols closed at 94 1/2 for money in London. Five-twentieths were at 73 in London, and 77 1/2 in Frankfurt.
The Liverpool cotton market closed firmer, with middling uplands at 11 3/4. Breadstuffs unaltered. Provisions were without material change.
By the steamships Ombrina and Perla at this port yesterday we received our European files dated to the 1st of June. The papers contain interesting details of our cable despatches to that day.

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, but there being no quorum present when the roll was called the Board was declared adjourned.
The Board of Health was in session yesterday and the weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent relative to leucanthemous disease was read. The Board of Excise was also in session, but no business of importance was transacted.
The regular monthly meeting of the United League Club was held last night at the rooms, corner Nineteenth street and Broadway. The business transacted was of a private character.
The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday. The day was very unfavorable to yachting, there being scarcely any wind, and the large yachts suffered severely at one time in consequence of the calm. The winning vessels were the schooner Phantom and sloop Eclair.
The time of the leading yachts remaining in the harbor was as follows: Phantom, 5 h. 11 min.; Palmer, 5 h. 22 min. 30 sec.; Magic, 5 h. 25 min. 5 sec.; Dauntless, 5 h. 29 min. 10 sec.; Evelyn, 5 h. 43 min.
A fine of \$25 each was imposed upon about fifty absent jurors yesterday in Part 2 of the Superior Court. The list includes the names of a number of prominent men, merchants, &c., and among others that of Cyrus W. Field. There are more fines imposed during the year upon delinquent jurors in this branch of this court than in all the other courts together.
A case is now on trial in the Superior Court in which the plaintiff, William Elmer, sues for the recovery of \$49,000, a balance claimed to be due on the sale to one R. W. Millbank of three-eighths of four letters patent for the manufacture of various kinds of illuminating gas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business was moderate yesterday in almost all departments of trade. Domestic produce was generally lower, while merchandise was firm at previous rates. Coffee was more active and steady in value. Cotton was a shade firmer. On 'Change flour was moderately active and 10c to 20c lower. Wheat was dull and nominal. Corn opened lower, but closed firmer. Oats declined 1c. Pork was quiet and a shade easier, while beef remained firm. Lard was in fair demand and a shade firmer. Freight was higher. Naval stores ruled dull and generally heavy, while petroleum was almost neglected and decidedly lower.
Our special telegram from San Luis Potosi is dated May 25. The court martial of Maximilian is in secret session. He had entered a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court and claiming that only a congress of nations could try him. This unexpected point had caused a cessation in the proceedings until the law on the subject could be discussed by the Juarez Ministry. It will be seen that our correspondent, who has been all the time with the ex-Emperor, makes no mention of the bogus proclamation recently reported as coming from the captive prince. Our letters from the city of Mexico are of various date, the latest being May 23. A letter from Maximilian denouncing the course of Marquez at Mexico City has been intercepted and published. He charges him with falling to come with his troops to the relief of Queretaro as he was ordered to do, and declines any share in the responsibility attending his violence and robbery at the capital. The siege was slowly progressing. A portion of Diaz's command at Puebla had been defeated, and pronounced in favor of the empire. Eighty-seven of them were captured, and by order of Diaz were immediately shot. Marquez is reported to have become desperate and married his mistress. Ten thousand troops from Queretaro arrived on the 24th to reinforce Diaz.
Our Rio Janeiro correspondence is dated May 7. The cholera was raging in the Brazilian camp on the river Plateau. It had taken of nearly seven hundred men in four days. Two thousand troops had been despatched to Corrientes to restrain the populace from destroying the hospitals. General Urquiza had ten thousand men near Corrientes, and it was rumored that he had declared against the alliance. Marquez Casitas would probably give battle to the Paraguayans against his own judgment, being urged to it by outside influences. The Imperial government had politely declined the proffered mediation of the United States in the war with Paraguay. Our Buenos Ayres correspondence gives dolorful accounts of the cholera in that State. The streets of the city were filled with funerals and people were dying on the piers, in the bridges, about the doorsteps and everywhere. Crowds were rushing away from the infected and woe-begotten hamlet in the interior was crowded with wretched refugees.
Our Havana correspondent, writing under date of June

1867, says the yellow fever was increasing rapidly. Mr. Hoffman, the Juarez Consul, had sailed for the United States.
The business of the Constitutional Convention yesterday was entirely confined to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Sixteen on the best practical mode of proceeding to revise and amend the constitution.
The case of John H. Surratt was resumed yesterday. Twenty-five talismen were summoned and appeared in court, when counsel for the prisoner filed their challenge to the new array. Twelve of the talismen selected by the defence and prosecution were then sworn, only three of them being retained as jurors. The Marshal was ordered to summon one hundred talismen, and the court adjourned.
William R. Stewart has been appointed by the Government of the Board of Audit of claims against the city of New York and Judge Woodruff, resigned.
The Congressional excursionists, who have just returned from a trip over the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad, travelled from Philadelphia to the centre of the continent, over three thousand miles, without change of cars.
Two negroes were hung by a mob in Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday, on suspicion of having murdered a farmer named McMann a few days ago. The rope broke while they were hanging, and they were shot to pieces by the ringleaders. Senator Wade and his excursion party passed through the town in the evening, and Wade being called upon for a speech refused to comply, asserting that he would not speak in a town where mob law reigned. The negroes, it is since ascertained, were innocent.
The Mexican News.
Our special despatches from Mexico, dated San Luis, May 28, contain news of the gravest importance. On Tuesday, the 21st ult., Maximilian, in conference with Escobedo, made certain propositions for the lives of himself and some of his generals. These propositions embraced an abdication in favor of Juarez and the surrender of Mexico city and Vera Cruz. They were unqualifiedly rejected by Juarez, the distinguished captives reimprisoned with doubled guards, and a trial by court martial ordered.
The sessions of the court are held in secret, its place of sitting and the witnesses examined being unknown to the public. The entire proceedings are compressed into admissions of the prisoners. The decision in Maximilian's case will doubtless rule in all the others, whether for life or death.
As a last faint hope the ex-Emperor has denied the jurisdiction of the Court. He claims with dignity that "he is a government recognized by all the civilized nations of the globe except the United States, and liable to be tried only by a congress of nations." Strange to say, this plea has stopped for a time the proceedings of the Court, and books on international law are being patiently scanned by the Juarez Ministry, with the hope of throwing some light on this perplexing point. And thus the matter rests.
Our dates from the capital are to the 25th of May. Everything was in the most horrible condition—forced loans, gambling, the starvation of every class of the population, and the sufferings of every class of the population, are depicted in a tone that indicates that the conduct of the commander of the besieged imperialists is more fearful than anything we have had to record in the history of that unfortunate country. The "tiger" Marquez, knowing that if he falls into liberal hands his life will pay for his innumerable misdeeds, is making every effort of desperation to hold out to the last. His forced subscriptions are perfect outrages upon the inhabitants, and, in many cases, they partake in their nature of downright robbery. An intercepted letter from Maximilian to Marquez shows how little dependence the Archduke has been able to place upon his generals, and how they have betrayed his confidence. In fact, from all sources it appears that Maximilian has had around him the most desperate and unprincipled men of Mexico. The surrender of the strongest fort in Queretaro for a paltry sum of money is but another proof of it. Yet these men were the first among the party which the intervention proclaimed were the respectable classes of the country and the educated gentlemen of the land. Such men as Marquez are now giving their bitter proof of their theory, and they have made Maximilian drink of imperial dregs until throne and honor have disappeared. The letter of Maximilian is peculiarly pathetic, and shows in every line the betrayed man. It is evident that he counted very much upon the return of Marquez to Queretaro with reinforcements and supplies sufficient to overthrow the poorly managed army of Escobedo. Had his orders been obeyed the empire might have lived a few months longer. Its fate, however, was sealed when the French deserted the party whose cause they espoused.
President Juarez, it appears, expects that Diaz will soon take Mexico, and then will commence the progress of Mexican reconstruction. It would be amusing and instructive to our people if, after all this Mexican turmoil, they succeeded in first restoring their country to a peaceable condition.
The Fess About Jeff Davis.
The politicians have been doing their best to make a fuss over Jeff Davis and keep up his notoriety before the country. For all this Congress, the Executive and the judiciary are alone to blame. They should have tried Jeff Davis for treason just as soon as possible after his capture; and as treason is defined in the constitution to mean "levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," there could be no doubt of his conviction, and he should have been punished by banishment forever from the country he sought to destroy. This would have satisfied the loyal people, have vindicated the war for the preservation of the Union, and have rendered treason odious in the future. But instead of this, Congress, the Executive and the judiciary have all alike displayed a narrow, selfish, time-serving policy, and have shown themselves utterly unfit to grasp great public questions as statesmen and patriots. In playing their paltry little game of politics against each other they suffered Davis to remain for two years imprisoned without a trial, and then turned him loose on straw bail, to the stultification of the government and the utter disgust of the people. And now crazy agitators, cunning copperheads and ranting radicals, are availing themselves of the imbecility of our rulers to sustain their own peculiar views in relation to the war and its consequences, and to keep up the fuss over Jeff Davis.
The truth is, history alone can properly fix the merits and responsibilities of all parties in the late rebellion. The time will come—and we are now rapidly approaching it—when the odium of a wicked war which has cost the nation so many valuable lives and such a vast amount of treasure will be laid at the right doors, and when the violent and vindictive abolitionists of the North, and the violent and

vindictive pro-slavery agitators and secessionists of the South will be held up to general execration as the originators of all the nation's troubles. The people are beginning to understand this well; and if Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Ben Wade, Wendell Phillips, and men of that stamp in the North, with Davis, Mason, Silldell, and their fellows in the South, could be tried for treason and sent out of the country, it would only be what they deserve, and would be entirely satisfactory to the people. The folly, partisanship, recklessness and violence of these extremists on both sides brought on the war, and it would have been a good thing for the nation if they had all been caught in an early stage of the rebellion and strung up in rows upon the same sour apple tree.
The National Bank System a National Fraud.
The national banks are a gross fraud upon the public in two ways—a double fraud: first upon the people individually, who are induced to believe they are all safe because they are called national and have a sort of connection with the government; and next upon the people generally, because they hold privileges and appropriate a large amount annually that belong to the people and the government. Let us explain: First, with regard to individuals doing business or depositing with the national banks. The mass of the people are not aware that these banks are no safer and afford no more security for deposits or business transactions than any other banks or commercial and business establishments. They suppose that these associations, being invested with a national character and name, and the government undertaking to redeem their circulating notes, must, therefore, be safe. But individual depositors, or individuals doing business with them in any way, are just as liable to be cheated as they would be by the firm of Smith, Brown & Jones. The government is not responsible, and cannot afford relief to the victims. They are not so safe, in fact, as the old well known banking houses were, for the reason that these had a long established credit and carefully guarded their reputation, whereas the national banking associations are newly created, and many of them are composed of or governed by mere speculators. This has been seen by the failure of the national banks at Washington, New Orleans and other places. There the people have realized the rottenness and insecurity of these institutions; but elsewhere they have yet to learn, we fear, from bitter experience. In plain words, the whole system is a fraud. The government, by giving the banks a national name and character, and by fostering them, is really playing a confidence game and cheating the public. Even their circulation could not be redeemed by the government in a great crisis or general smash-up, notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Comptroller Spinner or Mr. Secretary McCulloch to the contrary.
But the national bank system is a fraud upon the people generally—upon the country, because it takes over twenty millions a year in profits on a circulation which private companies ought not to have. The currency is the money of the country, and should not be issued by the government for the benefit of private corporations. The profits of this circulation belong to the people and the government; yet they are given away to the individual stockholders and managers of the national banks. Such a boon is not conceded even to the Bank of England, notwithstanding all its valuable services to the State. The British government takes two-thirds of the profits of its circulation not represented by specie in its vaults. In no other country has the government recklessly given away such a vast privilege without any consideration. Nowhere has the mass of the people been so defrauded for the benefit of a favored few. It is the greatest anomaly in a republican country. We are surprised that such an act as that creating the national banking associations ever passed or is permitted to remain in force. There is no parallel to such stupidity and extravagance on the part of a government. The people are bowed down with the weight of debt and taxation, both federal and State, and the revenue of the general government is declining to such a degree that we are threatened with an increase of debt; yet we throw away over twenty millions a year. Such stupidity and recklessness would be hardly credible if we did not see it. And how simple the remedy! Just withdraw the national bank currency, issue legal tenders in its place, and with these buy up and cancel three hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds. Thus we should have a better, safer and sounder currency, without increasing the volume of it—a truly national currency—and should save twenty millions a year by the operation. Are we not right, then, in saying that the national bank system is a fraud upon the country?
Still, these are not the only evils, great as they are, connected with the system. The facilities for cheating the public are such that we may expect a general collapse before long, and universal bankruptcy and ruin as the consequence. The failures we have referred to and noticed from time to time, as well as the condition of the banks generally, indicate what is coming. They are, too, the great maelstrom which draws in and absorbs the profits of industry. Their dividends and surpluses are hardly less than a hundred millions a year. The dividends of some of them run up to from twenty-five to sixty per cent. This, however, does not strengthen or make them more secure generally, because they run into speculation, and must, in the end, exhaust the means of the people. The system is a great bubble, like the grand South Sea scheme of Law in the last century, which, in time, must burst, bringing ruin and bankruptcy in its train. But in addition to the evils of this monstrous monopoly to which we have adverted, it is a gigantic political machine, threatening the institutions of the country and liberties of the people. Broad and comprehensive as our republican system is, resting upon the whole people, we are aware of the danger that lies in the combined power of such an enormous capital. There is no doubt that the founder of the national banks, Chief Justice Chase, deliberately calculated the influence of these banks, and expected to be carried by it to the Presidency. Indeed, such a power could in ordinary times make or unmake a President. We had some experience of a vast and dangerous moneyed power in the old United States Bank; but that was insignificant compared to the power of the national banks. In every point of view, therefore, commercially, financially and politically, to save the country from bankruptcy, the government from embarrassment, the people from oppression by a

gigantic monopoly, and our institutions from danger, Congress should, without delay, repeal the National Bank act.
The Conflict of Civil and Military Authority.
As the indications come from all points of the political compass we perceive no preparations for new strife between the various factions. The party journals seem disposed to involve the country in another quarrel. They are evidently eager for a fight upon some issue, and they do not seem to be particular as to what it is. The removal of General Sheridan from his command in Louisiana and Texas, where he has apparently used his authority under the law of Congress with firmness allied to discretion, and we believe enjoys the full approbation of General Grant in the performance of his duties, forms a portion of the policy of one branch of the party press, and is just as earnestly resisted by the other. The decision of the Cabinet council restricting the functions of the military commanders of the Southern districts, as reported in our columns to-day, would seem to leave General Sheridan and the other four commanders shorn of their powers. It is clear that military and civil authority cannot be co-existent. They cannot exercise co-ordinate jurisdiction. Either the military authority must have free scope to employ its functions as a police—which we regard it as now constituted in the South—and remove all obstructions to the proper enactments of the law, whether these obstructions appear in the shape of civil office holders or private individuals, or it must be abandoned altogether. Any attempt to harmonize the two systems must prove a failure. Hence the denial of the right of military commanders to remove civil officers brings the two authorities at once into conflict, and places the elements of the federal and the State governments in hostility.
We are not assured that the President has accepted the advice of his Cabinet on this question of the conflict between military and civil power. We can see through the clouds and storms that darken the horizon a pretty clear pathway. Let the programme set down in the laws of Congress tending to reconstruction be carried out according to the President's interpretation of them in his messages, and there will be little difficulty. But how far are we from such a result? It is evident that the different political factions are opening up questions of the most radical and revolutionary character. Such agitators as Wendell Phillips are preaching confiscation of Southern property and a code of persecution. Senator Wade advocates in his feeble way the principles of Proudhon, that property is robbery, and so it is with all the factionists who are contributing their little efforts to drive the country to destruction.
In so far as the adage is universally true, that history repeats itself, we are not at a loss for a parallel for our present political condition. The war of factions, which may be set down as an inherent evil in all great nations, has produced like results everywhere; nor can we, with all our boasted civilization, "modern improvements," intelligence and experience, learned from history, claim an exemption from the general law. From the turbulent days of ancient Rome, when Lucius Cornelius Sulla, the iconoclast of Athenian art, and the master mind of conscription and confiscation in his own country, led the aristocratic faction and ground plebeianism into the dust, until the time of the second Caesar Augustus, factionism ruled the destinies of Rome. In the person of Augustus the "one man power" was asserted; his hand was placed firmly on the helm, and the factions which consumed their agitation in the homicide of the first Caesar were brought under control. From that time faction lost its sting. Augustus was master of the situation. Although renowned as the patron of art and poetry, he was none the less observant of political events, nor less active to control them.
We may find another evidence of the mischief of faction as developed by the English revolution of King Charles' time. From the first evidence of popular discontent with the administration of the government the country was divided into factions, and the Parliament was the nursery of all the factious feeling that pervaded the public mind; but Cromwell suppressed them all when he grappled with the Parliament, and on his individual responsibility, with the army at his back, wiped them out of existence and took the authority into his own hands.
In the French revolution of 1789 factionism ruled the hour. It prevailed in the Convention; it governed the national policy, so far as there was any policy then existing; it organized proscription; it inaugurated confiscation, and it sanctified the guillotine. It was the interposition of military power by Napoleon which alone saved France from the anarchy and bloody horrors that faction had impressed upon it. As with Rome, with England and with France, we cannot escape the inevitable event which follows a revolution; but we reach the end in a far different way. While other nations had to rely upon military dictators and the appliance of arms for their reconstruction, we propose to send our military chieftain into power as President of the republic by the voice of the people, expressed through the ballot box, in accordance with the law and the constitution, and we expect, furthermore, that after the election of Grant we shall enjoy a government as secure as that which Washington left us after the revolution. All the hostile and disturbing elements will be subdued. In the North and the South his elevation to the Presidency will be equally welcomed, and we shall probably find our Caesar, our Cromwell and our Napoleon embraced in the one name—Grant—the choice of the people, who will quietly put all the factions out of sight and set the country on its feet. When this comes about we shall have no further trouble about the conflict of military and civil authority in any portion of the United States.
The Japanese and the Ham Stone-wall.
We notice by our Washington despatches, published in another part of the paper, that the government made a present of the ram Stone-wall, though nominally selling it, to the Japanese commissioners. This was done, it appears, to save the character and credit of the country from the disgrace which certain prominent politicians were bringing upon the American name and government by plundering the Japanese in the matter of contracts for vessels of war. Though the names of the parties in this nefarious transaction are withheld for the present, there can be no doubt as to who they are. The despatch speaks for itself. We ex-

pect Congress will probe this matter thoroughly, and then we shall see how official influence has been used to aid these plunderers in this disgraceful business. The State Department, for reasons best known to itself, may try to hush up the matter, but the truth must come out.
Columbia, Panama and Peru.
The troubles in the northwestern republics of South America appear to increase rapidly. Panama, it appears, has finally determined to strike for her independence, as she should do, and cut loose at once from the turmoil of the country by which she appears to be cursed. The attempt to capture the steamer Bolivia was, however, so foolish in its planning that we can but feel a contempt for such a miserable failure and the brains that planned it. Moreover, the forced loans which have called out a protest from the consuls appear to be another act of the same head. We may expect to see hot work on the Isthmus ere long, as the result of all the curious troubles to which the Panama Railway has given rise. The result will doubtless be the independence of the Isthmus and a final protectorate over it by the United States. Mosquera, who so long held up the ultra liberal party of Colombia, although now heading a revolution in favor of English and French interests for the Panama road, can do nothing. He has raised up against him not only the Church faction, which has always been his bold opposer, but also the liberal party of the country. We predict for him but a short lease of power.
Peru gives us no hope of a peaceful settlement of her difficulties. Old Castillo has landed on her southern border with a small military force, seized fifty cases of rifles on board the English mail steamer, and threatens to settle the trouble between Prado and his Congress in a summary way. So the South American war constantly reaches our ears, and the time threatens to be continued with slight variations for some years to come.
The New Post Office Plans.
Blunder number two has at length been committed in behalf of the new Post Office, and the plans of this second blunder are on exhibition in Broadway. The plan of blunder number one is the valueless deed of a piece of property which the city had no right to sell, but finally disposed of at a song. But the architectural plans are now before the public, and the happy method of numbering them has been hit upon instead of writing the architect's name. This, it is supposed, will cause an impartial judgment; but we fancy it will preserve rather the reputation of many of the architects, who, had their names been attached to their designs, would have to close their offices. The greater part of the plans appear to have been designed for any locality rather than the City Hall Park. China, Constantinople or Northern Africa are better suited to them. In the first instance the artists, with one or two exceptions, appear to have given no attention to the surroundings of the Park or the architecture of the buildings in its vicinity, as did the architect who designed the Herald building. The first thing for an artist to study is the demand of the locality, and the neglect of this has caused the failure which is so evident in the plans already presented. Many of the designs, too, look cramped, lack boldness and grace of construction. So clear is this that the committee will have their brains but little troubled to make the best selection, provided the job is to be forced upon the public and an immense sum drained from an already overburdened people. Among the plans which have approached the demands of the locality are thirty-one and thirty-one and a half; but still there is much lacking about them. Twenty-nine, twenty-five and sixteen all possess considerable merit. Number thirty-nine has much architectural beauty of proportions, and the artist appears to have outdone the others in studying the requirements of the ground; but all of them require enormous outlays, and we are too well educated in expenditures for public works to suppose that the first estimate will suit those who manage the job and know that the public purse can be bled for double the amount.
The proper location for a Post Office is where it can be of the greatest public advantage and where it is the most central. At the Five Points a whole square might be purchased for the amount that has already been foolishly wasted on this job. The Five Points would give advantages to the public that no other location could, and it would, moreover, demand less money, by millions of dollars, to suit a building to it than to any other in the city. Better at once throw aside all these fancy Post Office plans, buy a proper estate on the Five Points and set the artists at work on a job that will build up, not destroy, the beauty of the city.
Punch and Judy.
The Tribune and Times serve merely as substitutes for Punch and Judy. This is particularly shown in the manner in which they treat the Albany murder. Punch goes in one direction and Judy in the other. The one says that Cole should be hanged, and the other says that he should not. The arguments which they urge in support of their views are just what are to be expected as coming from the show box. These and other indications of the peculiar moral condition of our community compel us to say that the best thing Punch and Judy can do will be to advocate the throwing open the doors of the State Penitentiaries and letting all its inmates out. It would be consonant with the spirit of the age as pictured by Ger. It Smith and company, and would furnish us with a choice selection of candidates for Congress, the Legislature and the Common Council. The members thus elected would be worthy of their places and their places would be worthy of them.
Barnum on His Legs Again.
We see that Barnum has sold out his place in Connecticut and is about to purchase another on Fifth avenue. We suppose that he comes to reside in this city with a view to running as candidate for one of our Congressional districts. We think that he has a fair chance of being elected by any of our metropolitan constituencies, but particularly by the one that elected Morrissey. If he can only persuade John to retire we have no doubt that he could get elected by it, if he could only bring himself to be so generous and open handed as Morrissey was.
THE COLLECTOR OF MOBILE CHARGED WITH MALFEASANCE.
Mobile, June 13, 1867.
Colonel J. P. Foster, Collector of Customs, was arrested before the United States Commissioner to-day charged with malfeasance in office. The defendant was bailed in \$5,000, and the case will be continued till the 27th inst.

tion and stealing. It must not become the President's protector by diverting the national gaze to such infinitely little matters. It must go straight to the mark—boldly, fairly, openly, in the eyes of the nation and the world—and impeach him for the high crime and misdemeanor of a usurpation of power, of the exercise of authority against the law, of conspiring with his Cabinet to render null and inoperative laws the energetic and honest enforcement of which was vitally necessary to the prosperity of the people and the peace and welfare of the country. On these broad issues he must be impeached and removed, and it must be done this summer, or it will be too late; for the President now has the whole game in his hands, and needs only time. He can appoint to civil office in the South or have appointed whom he pleases. His creatures can do what they will. There is no military control. Commanders cannot remove State officers, and the next thing we shall hear will be that the State officers are debating their power to remove the commanders. Conflict is inevitable, and Congress must meet to determine by its action which side shall prevail.
The Mexican News.
Our special despatches from Mexico, dated San Luis, May 28, contain news of the gravest importance. On Tuesday, the 21st ult., Maximilian, in conference with Escobedo, made certain propositions for the lives of himself and some of his generals. These propositions embraced an abdication in favor of Juarez and the surrender of Mexico city and Vera Cruz. They were unqualifiedly rejected by Juarez, the distinguished captives reimprisoned with doubled guards, and a trial by court martial ordered.
The sessions of the court are held in secret, its place of sitting and the witnesses examined being unknown to the public. The entire proceedings are compressed into admissions of the prisoners. The decision in Maximilian's case will doubtless rule in all the others, whether for life or death.
As a last faint hope the ex-Emperor has denied the jurisdiction of the Court. He claims with dignity that "he is a government recognized by all the civilized nations of the globe except the United States, and liable to be tried only by a congress of nations." Strange to say, this plea has stopped for a time the proceedings of the Court, and books on international law are being patiently scanned by the Juarez Ministry, with the hope of throwing some light on this perplexing point. And thus the matter rests.
Our dates from the capital are to the 25th of May. Everything was in the most horrible condition—forced loans, gambling, the starvation of every class of the population, and the sufferings of every class of the population, are depicted in a tone that indicates that the conduct of the commander of the besieged imperialists is more fearful than anything we have had to record in the history of that unfortunate country. The "tiger" Marquez, knowing that if he falls into liberal hands his life will pay for his innumerable misdeeds, is making every effort of desperation to hold out to the last. His forced subscriptions are perfect outrages upon the inhabitants, and, in many cases, they partake in their nature of downright robbery. An intercepted letter from Maximilian to Marquez shows how little dependence the Archduke has been able to place upon his generals, and how they have betrayed his confidence. In fact, from all sources it appears that Maximilian has had around him the most desperate and unprincipled men of Mexico. The surrender of the strongest fort in Queretaro for a paltry sum of money is but another proof of it. Yet these men were the first among the party which the intervention proclaimed were the respectable classes of the country and the educated gentlemen of the land. Such men as Marquez are now giving their bitter proof of their theory, and they have made Maximilian drink of imperial dregs until throne and honor have disappeared. The letter of Maximilian is peculiarly pathetic, and shows in every line the betrayed man. It is evident that he counted very much upon the return of Marquez to Queretaro with reinforcements and supplies sufficient to overthrow the poorly managed army of Escobedo. Had his orders been obeyed the empire might have lived a few months longer. Its fate, however, was sealed when the French deserted the party whose cause they espoused.
President Juarez, it appears, expects that Diaz will soon take Mexico, and then will commence the progress of Mexican reconstruction. It would be amusing and instructive to our people if, after all this Mexican turmoil, they succeeded in first restoring their country to a peaceable condition.
The Fess About Jeff Davis.
The politicians have been doing their best to make a fuss over Jeff Davis and keep up his notoriety before the country. For all this Congress, the Executive and the judiciary are alone to blame. They should have tried Jeff Davis for treason just as soon as possible after his capture; and as treason is defined in the constitution to mean "levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," there could be no doubt of his conviction, and he should have been punished by banishment forever from the country he sought to destroy. This would have satisfied the loyal people, have vindicated the war for the preservation of the Union, and have rendered treason odious in the future. But instead of this, Congress, the Executive and the judiciary have all alike displayed a narrow, selfish, time-serving policy, and have shown themselves utterly unfit to grasp great public questions as statesmen and patriots. In playing their paltry little game of politics against each other they suffered Davis to remain for two years imprisoned without a trial, and then turned him loose on straw bail, to the stultification of the government and the utter disgust of the people. And now crazy agitators, cunning copperheads and ranting radicals, are availing themselves of the imbecility of our rulers to sustain their own peculiar views in relation to the war and its consequences, and to keep up the fuss over Jeff Davis.
The truth is, history alone can properly fix the merits and responsibilities of all parties in the late rebellion. The time will come—and we are now rapidly approaching it—when the odium of a wicked war which has cost the nation so many valuable lives and such a vast amount of treasure will be laid at the right doors, and when the violent and vindictive abolitionists of the North, and the violent and