

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIII..... No. 41

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Opera.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Little Nell and Mrs. Macintosh.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Artisan of Lyons—Double Dutch Room.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—Sterns of New York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—Fanchon, the Cook.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—The White Pawn.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Gymnastics, Equestrianism, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Marta.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway—Hanson's Comedienne Troupe.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 75 Broadway.—Songs, Danes, Eccelestics, &c.—Grand Dutch.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—Grand Piano Accompaniment, Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—Comic Vocalists, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 67 Broadway.—Ballet, Paque, Fantasia, &c.

STERNWAY HALL.—Mr. James E. Murdoch's Readings.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—The Pilgrim, Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—Mary Stuart—Rehearsal.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Etrian Plan Minstrelsy, Ballets and Burlesque.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Monday, February 10, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reports by the Atlantic cable dated yesterday evening, February 9. Ex-Minister Adams will, it is said, leave England in April. France consents to expel the Hanoverian political refugees from her soil. The debate on the French press law bill continues, government refusing an amendment to accord trial by jury to persons charged with offences against its provisions. Count Disraeli repeats, we are told, his assurance of the most friendly feeling of the King of Prussia towards the people of the United States. It is intimated that the King of Prussia would act as umpire between the United States and England in any matter of pending difficulty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Panama correspondence is dated February 1. Late dates from Guatemala contain an official denial on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of reports that a war was imminent between that country and Mexico. Our Lima, Peru, correspondence is dated January 22. Affairs were tranquil. Casco was on his way to the capital with the victorious army of Arequipa. Balta had already arrived and announced his determination to support General Casco as the legal ruler. One hundred of Prado's men had been killed by the explosion of Prado's powder magazine. The United States steamer Nyack, with General Prado on board, bound for Valparaiso, had not been heard from, as she did not touch at any Peruvian port. The Waterloo was at Lima. Our Valparaiso, Chile, correspondence is dated January 19. The Dakota and Powhatan were in port. The Japanese mail Steamer arrived on the 6th ult.

Our Havana special telegrams state that the powder supposed to be intended for Mexico had been stopped by the authorities. Imports at Havana are now made liable to duty in advance, and the custom of requiring security therefor has been abolished. Our special telegrams contain intelligence from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 23d ult. The revolution was rapidly falling before the national forces. A new Ministry had been appointed. We have mail advices from Hayti to the 16th instant. The news has been very generally anticipated by our special despatches. Salnave was in the field against the Cacos, and was believed to have met some reverses. Felton Faubert, who is a candidate for the Presidency, had fortified himself in his house to resist the officers of the government who were sent to arrest him. Some alarm existed at the prospect of a return of General Salnave, who presented to the Presidency on account of his political infidelity to destroy all the colored people on his reinstatement to power. Salnave had refused to permit any more French clerics to enter the island.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, yesterday, to a large congregation, despite the inclemency of the weather, on the subject of "Have the Filling of the Law." Archbishop McTearney returned at St. Mary's church, Jersey City, for the benefit of the poor of that city. "The Praying Band of New York," an association composed of prominent merchants and business men, conducted the services at the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal church yesterday. The services were impromptu, the devotions consisting of alternate singing, prayers and exhortation, the object of the association being to encourage simple forms of prayer and praise in church services. Dr. Adams lectured at his church on Madison square to physicians and medical students. Captain Baldwin, of the brig James Crosby, which arrived at this port yesterday from Santa Martha December 12 and Cartagena January 6 reports that while she was lying at Cavallita General Mosquera was taken on board of the British steamer Caribbean, under guard of one hundred Colombian soldiers. He was to be taken to Aspinwall, thence to Calao. The Colombian war steamer Bayo was at Cartagena, watched by two Spanish men-of-war, who supposed her to be bound to Cuba. The crew of the Bayo had all deserted, except a few marines.

The pocket ship Columbus and Neptune arrived at this port on Saturday from Liverpool. The Columbus sailed from that port on the 20th of November and the Neptune on the 28th of December, and both experienced the utmost terrors of a long and stormy passage. In addition to the other perils, not extraordinary in a sea-going experience, the Columbus during a thunder storm was struck by a ball of fire from the heavens on Christmas Day and lost a scaman overboard, subsequently four persons died or were killed. On board the Neptune two persons were almost as great and one man died from perils a blood vessel.

An interesting article will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning on our National Currency and its Controversies. The number of counterfeit legal tender notes, contrary to the fears of anti-frauders of the country when greenbacks were first introduced, has been extensively imitated. Two serious objections have been completely surmounted by the counterfeiter, the difficulty of imitating the green ink tint and the intricate and minute curves traced by the geometrical false work of the National Bank Note Company.

Our Alaska correspondence is dated at Sitka, December 21. The news has been generally anticipated by our telegrams. The weather was pleasant for that latitude, being only sixteen degrees above zero. The days were very short, the sun rising about ten o'clock and setting at four. The statement of Sergeant-sterns Orday, of money disbursed for committees of the House, exhibits some striking expenditures: six thousand dollars were paid to cooks, four thousand to special messengers, and Orday himself received \$12,000 for superintending witnesses and for other transactions.

The 13th (1868) General Congress was at General Grant's reception on Wednesday. General Grant, it is reported, looks haggard and unhappy on account of his broken heart. The election in Arkansas was concluded yesterday. It was the vote was 90 whites to 4,010 blacks.

The Crisis at Washington—Revival of the Impeachment Scheme.

The bitter feud between President and Congress has at length reached a crisis which must be fatal to one or the other of the belligerents, if not to both. The Grant-Johnson imbroglio, it appears, is but the development of a deeply laid scheme to reach the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. It is represented as a cunningly devised trap, that the sly fox of the White House has unwittingly put his foot in it, and that consequently his skin will go to the furrier. According to our Washington advices the initiation of the Grant-Johnson correspondence was arranged by the radical sappers and miners for a twofold purpose: first, to give the opportunity to General Grant as a radical to define his position, the time having come; and, secondly, to beguile the President into committing himself in black and white to something which would serve as a sufficient pretext upon which to make a plausible case of impeachment. The endorsement of the President on the back of General Grant's letter, requesting written orders not to obey Stanton as Secretary of War, is regarded by Old Thad Stevens, they say, with supreme satisfaction, as a "high crime" or "misdemeanor," an overt act of official infidelity, a clear case which will serve the purpose of bringing the offender to the bowstring.

In the suspicion which we expressed with the promulgation of this Grant-Johnson correspondence, that it covered the design of impeachment, it seems we hit the true solution of this otherwise inexplicable mystery. There is a chain of connecting facts and circumstances which, if we follow, will carry us directly from the "Headquarters of the Army" near the White House to the headquarters of the impeachment committee in the Capitol. This is the radical case. The constitution, among the duties it enjoins upon the President, says, "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Tenure of Office law provided that if the reasons given by the President for his suspension of a subordinate civil officer are decided by the Senate as insufficient the suspended officer shall be reinstated in his office. Instead, however, of taking care to have this law "faithfully executed" in the case of Stanton, this Grant-Johnson correspondence, it is charged, shows that the President tried to get and thought he had secured an understanding with General Grant, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, that he would resist the execution of said law in refusing, when called upon in pursuance of the judgment of the Senate, to give back the office to the suspended Stanton, and had next disregarded the law in instructing General Grant to ignore said Stanton after his reinstatement as Secretary of War.

Now, however flagrantly in violation of the constitution this Tenure of Office law may invade the domains of the Executive department, the law, as General Grant says, is the law till declared invalid by the Judicial department. In his conversations with and instructions to General Grant the President designed, we will say, to bring this law before the court for a final decision; but the process may be held as resistance to the law, and upon this process in black and white the radicals, it is understood, intend to try again the test of impeachment. They are already at it, hammer and tongs. On Saturday morning last the Reconstruction Committee had an extraordinary session, in which Messrs. Stevens and Boutwell spoke earnestly in favor of immediate action. The sub-committee meantime were and are actively engaged in collecting testimony. The feeling is very strong in the republican camp in favor of impeachment, and in having General Grant fully committed to their cause the hitherto doubting radicals no longer doubt the feasibility, expediency and perfect safety of impeachment. The case was different and involved in a great cloud of dangers while Grant, the active head of the army, was suspected to be with the administration.

That there was in advance a plot to involve Mr. Johnson fatally in this correspondence with Grant we think is evident from the recent introduction in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, of a bill to provide for the suspension of any civil officer from the functions of his office on being arraigned before the Senate on articles of impeachment. This shot was unquestionably aimed at President Johnson; and as impeachment had failed on all the old charges against him, Mr. Edmunds doubtless anticipated some new charge, and here it is. We may infer, too, from this bill that the design is to make it a law, and then, on an impeachment indictment from the House, to send up President Wade, of the Senate, at once to take the place of Andrew Johnson. Under this programme they think the reconstruction of the South and of the Supreme Court will become simple and easy, as Grant no longer stands a lion in the way, but a lion, if needed, to open the way.

Mr. Johnson is evidently aware that Grant has entangled him as in a spider's web; for we are told that the revival of the impeachment scheme has induced the President to refrain for the time being from sending his final reply to General Grant. Couched in strong if not bitter terms, it is said to be a clincher; but as the question of veracity involved is a trifling matter compared with the palpable design of impeachment, Mr. Johnson is wise, perhaps, in reserving his fire. He would have been wiser had he declined to be drawn into this ticklish correspondence. "Ah! me," says Hudibras—

Al! me, what perils do environ The man that meddles with old iron.

But greater, in many conditions of things, are the perils of pen, ink and paper. To Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, General Scott and a host of others, as illustrations of this fixed fact, we may now add Andrew Johnson and General Grant, for Grant has likewise made a great mistake in this unfortunate correspondence. It gives occasion to his enemies, right or wrong, to charge against him that in the confidential position of Cabinet Minister he has stooped to the ignoble office of a double-dealing confederate in a plot to entrap his superior officer.

We care nothing for the individual grievances in this matter. They are mere bagatelles. The main design involved in Andrew Johnson's impeachment, however, and the radical programme lying behind it, embracing Southern reconstruction, a reconstruction of the Supreme Court and the game for the succession, will probably make this Grant-Johnson correspondence the beginning of one of the most important, momentous and revolutionary epochs in American history.

Insti-Salnave-African Fetishism.

We have published from time to time, on good authority, accounts of the negroes in Hayti returning to the fetish worship of their barbarian ancestors and kindred in Africa. The negrophobists and negro worshippers of this country have pretended to doubt these statements, because they conflicted with the theory of the political and social equality of the negro race with the white race and of the negro's capacity for a high state of civilization. There is no doubt, however, as to the facts of those Africans relapsing into barbarism, both in Hayti and elsewhere, whenever they are emancipated from the restraints and guidance of white people. We see now that President Salnave, of Hayti, who it must be presumed is one of the most intellectual and civilized men of his race, has been excommunicated by the Christian Church for fetishism. When a ruler or chief of a people like Salnave abandons a religion or adopts a superstition we may be sure that the mass of the people have gone or are tending the same way; and this relapse of Salnave to African fetishism is confirmatory of what we have heard frequently about the negroes in Hayti returning to their normal state of barbarism.

The negroes in the United States, taking them in mass, have attained a degree of civilization which the race never reached before or elsewhere. Of course we mean the mass of that people, and do not consider such rare individual exceptions as those of Toussaint l'Ouverture and other negroes of superior ability as controverting the general fact. These cases are entirely exceptional and are very rare. The negroes here made this progress toward civilization because they were in immediate contact with and under the guidance and control of the highest race of manhood, the Caucasian. Perhaps we might say, also, because they were under the highest type of the Caucasian race, the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-American; for it is known that the negroes under the Spaniards and other European nations have not made such advances toward civilization. But even here, where large bodies of them live chiefly among themselves and are isolated in a great degree from the white people, they begin to relapse into barbarism. This fact has been known to many Southerners and to those who have travelled and studied the subject in the South for a long time. But lately it has come to our knowledge through the most reliable authority that in certain parts of North Carolina, of Louisiana and of other Southern States, the negroes are going back to a sort of fetish worship. Even there, where they have been taught Christianity from childhood and see its worship and influences all around them, they are tending to idol worship and to the grossest superstition and practices regarding witchcraft. There are cases where unfortunate negroes have been nearly beaten to death by their fellows for the purpose of summing the witches or evil spirits out of them, just as the barbarous tribes of Africa do, as described by M. Du Chaillu. This universal tendency of the negroes everywhere to fetishism—a sort of undefined mixture of witchcraft and idol worship—is remarkable, and is a subject for the study of philosophers.

Speaking of the capacity of the negro for civilization and of his tendency to relapse into barbarism, that indefatigable traveller, Du Chaillu, says in his "Journey to Ashango Land," "I believe that the negro may become a more useful member of mankind than he is at present; that he may be raised to a higher standard; but that if left to himself he will soon fall back into barbarism, for we have no example to the contrary. In his own country the efforts of the missionaries for hundreds of years have had no effect; the missionary goes away and the people relapse into barbarism. Though a people may be taught the arts and sciences known by more gifted nations, unless they have the power of progression in themselves they must inevitably relapse in the course of time into their former state." This agrees with what is taking place in Hayti, with what we see in this country to a limited extent, with all experience, and with what we shall probably see generally in the Southern States unless the government takes the place of the old masters of the negroes in providing for and controlling them. We do not say that negro slavery was best for either of the races or that we should return to it. It is abolished and should never be revived. But unless there be some sort of guardianship or control over this inferior race by the superior it will inevitably fall back to barbarism and die out.

In face of these facts, demonstrated by history, experience and ethnology, what a monstrous policy is that of our radical Congress in placing the political power of the South in the hands of such barbarians! What an atrocious attempt to subvert the laws of God and nature! What a crime against society, decency, order and good government to put our own highly civilized race—the people of our own flesh and blood—under the heel of savages! How infamous to create a negro barbarian balance of power to control the destinies of this mighty republic! Yet that is what our inhuman radical Congress is doing—that is what it is determined to do—unless the people of the North rise in their might and defeat its atrocious purpose. Radical reconstruction means negro supremacy in the South and a negro balance of power in the republic; and if that be carried out we may expect to have Salnaves in Congress and perhaps in the White House. Are we coming to that, or shall we preserve the good old government which has made us a mighty nation? We await the verdict of the people in the approaching elections.

"Crownor's" Quest Law.

Ever since the days of the immortal Dogberry "crownor's" quest law" has been invested with more or less of the ridiculous. Communities, as a general rule, pay little attention to what a coroner's jury, hastily got together and not always composed of intelligent elements, may "find"; but there are occasionally instances of good resulting from coroner's investigations. However, the late inquest on the young man itache, the "love suicide" of Brooklyn, is certainly not one of these instances. It was sworn by reliable witnesses, the fiancée of the victim and her mother, that the young man had repeatedly informed them of his intention to shoot himself with a certain weapon and on a certain designated spot—namely, the lady's doorstep. Well, he is shot with this very pistol by his own hand on the very ground which he had appointed for the commission of the deed, after

asking his betrothed to blow his brains out, and, of course, being peremptorily refused that favor. With these facts in evidence, the threats of committing self-destruction in this deliberate way proven, "crownor's" quest law" finds that the young man died by his own "accidental" discharge of a pistol in his own hands, and the Coroner accepted the verdict. All the Dogberrys are not dead yet.

The Italian Complications—The Difficulty and Danger of Napoleon.

The information which the cable brought yesterday concerning the sudden change of feeling which Napoleon has experienced towards the Pope would indicate a growing complication in Italian affairs that may perplex the Emperor considerably. He cannot carry water on both shoulders and preserve an equal *entente* with Rome and Italy. He cannot serve both Pius the Ninth and Victor Emmanuel, for their interests are too strongly antagonistic. It is quite probable that the agents of the legitimist party are busy enough hatching plots against the Napoleon dynasty in Rome as well as in other places throughout Europe, and no doubt they are active everywhere, in view of a possible restoration of the Bourbon family upon the demise of the Emperor; and this might be good reason for the coldness towards the Holy Father and the sudden cordiality to the King of Italy. The objection said to be expressed to Spain, at the same juncture, to sending the Spanish contingent to Rome, looks like a determined design to change his policy with regard to the Pope. The policies of all Europe just now are like shifting sands, and one hardly knows where they may settle down. The story of Bourbon intrigues, after all, may have less to do with Napoleon's unfriendliness towards the Pope than a conviction that a change in plans with regard to Italy has become necessary.

The Telegraph and the Press—Impediment of Monopoly.

The attempt of a single company to buy up all the telegraph-lines in the country, and by this means to create a monopoly in the business of telegraphing all over the United States, would probably never have been made but for the erroneous supposition that the newspaper press is wholly dependent upon its telegraphic news for its success, and as a consequence could be influenced, if not entirely controlled, by any association that might succeed in getting this means of communication into its own hands. A more fallacious idea never misled men of ordinary business intelligence. The telegraphic news published in the columns of the daily journals is simply one, and by no means the greatest, of the many features that go to make up the interest and importance of a newspaper. Money articles, stock quotations, local news, the intelligent discussion of the political issues of the day, court proceedings and many other topics, combine to make the daily press a necessity to the community. Above all, a widely circulated journal is most valuable as an advertising medium. It brings buyers and sellers of all descriptions of property into direct communication, without the intervention of agents or third parties; it enables thousands of persons to obtain employment without the slow process of seeking it through personal application; and it affords everybody who is in want of help, of houses, of goods or property of any kind, to procure just what he requires without difficulty or delay. A paper with large advertising patronage and extensive circulation is the greatest conceivable boon to a business community, and would be of priceless value even though no single item of telegraphic news should ever appear in its columns.

It is true the telegraph is valuable when the enterprise and capital of journalism employ it as a means of laying the latest and most important intelligence before its readers; but there is no more reason on this account for supposing that the telegraph possesses the ability to control and coerce the press than there is for imagining that the Stock Exchange, from which quotations are obtained, or the courts, from which law news emanates, possess a similar power. A telegraphic monopoly may impose upon the newspapers as well as upon the general public by adopting an exorbitant tariff; but the press could readily remedy this evil, should it grow to an unbearable magnitude, by investing a portion of its vast capital in constructing lines of its own from one end of the Union to the other.

Thus, the Western Union Telegraph Company, in supposing that it was the master of the press, has shut its eyes and run its stupid head against a stone wall. It imagined that because it had secured a monopoly of the telegraphic business over a great portion of the country it could, therefore, control all the newspapers of the United States and impose upon the public without fear of exposure or rebuke. But it now begins to discover its error and to find that the press is independent of its influence. The enormous amount of capital represented by the company, in consequence of its purchase of all manner of worthless lines and broken down speculations, has necessitated a tariff exorbitantly high; and this has so restricted the business of telegraphing that, even at its extravagant charges, the line has not been made to pay. Hence the attempt on the part of the "outs" among the stockholders to sell the company to the government of the United States, turn arid the present management and put a nice "plum" into their own pockets. But this is not all. The press has very properly exposed from time to time the impositions of the Western Union monopoly, and this has had the effect to strengthen and extend the opposition lines until they now reach the most important points throughout the United States. The benefit which the public have derived already from the establishment of these independent lines may be gathered from a comparison of the tariff to a few leading places under the monopoly of the Western Union and at the present moment. To Boston the monopoly rate from New York was sixty cents, while the present rate is thirty cents. The opposition has reduced the tariff from this city to Bangor, Maine, from \$1 20 to sixty-five cents; to Portland, from ninety cents to fifty cents; to Philadelphia, from forty cents to twenty-five cents; to Baltimore, from seventy cents to thirty-five cents; to Washington, from seventy-five cents to forty cents; to Augusta, from \$1 20 to sixty cents; to Cincinnati, from \$1 90 to \$1; to Albany, from fifty-five cents to forty cents; to Syracuse, from seventy-five cents to fifty cents; to Buffalo, from seventy-five cents to

fifty cents; to Cleveland, from \$1 95 to \$1; to Pittsburgh, from \$1 15 to forty-five cents; to Louisville, from \$1 95 to \$1, and so on in proportion to every point reached by the independent lines.

These facts show the public benefit of opposition and the evils of monopoly, and prove satisfactorily that telegraph lines, economically built and properly managed, can be made to pay at a tariff fifty or a sixty per cent lower than has been charged by the Western Union Company.

The Proposed Naval Board of Survey.

Our navy, it is universally conceded, must be the right arm of the republic in case of a war with any foreign Power. In the last contest with Great Britain, and indeed during our Revolutionary struggle, our little navy performed its share of the best work most creditably and efficiently. During the rebellion, where for the first time it was called upon to act since the adoption of steam as a motive power, its services were of incalculable benefit to the country, although its duties were principally confined to blockading service. With the exception of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight there was not an open sea combat that we can recall in which the best qualities of a man-of-war were called out. But in a struggle with a great maritime Power we should set to the contest on the ocean, and for that event we should possess an efficient, serviceable and powerful navy. Many innocent people who read over the imposing list of war vessels that figures so grandly in the annual Naval Register may believe that we really have a perfect bulwark of defence and a powerful engine of offence in our extensive navy; but they are sadly mistaken. It is a humiliating and painful truth that it is not at all what it purports to be. We have lavished immense sums of money in building a new fleet, and the result is our yards are filled with enormous hulks, crowded with massive machinery, which are neither valuable as men-of-war nor serviceable in any way which the most ingenious admirer of the builders could suggest. The cruisers of the Wampanoag class are wretched failures. They are neither fast, seaworthy nor efficient. They cannot carry coal, ammunition or supplies for a sixty days' cruise. Their batteries are weak and their fighting qualities bad. It is even doubtful whether they could run away if caught out of sight of land. In short, they are everything but what we have a right to expect from the immense sums of money they have cost us.

The costly and stupid policy which has caused this humiliating result is still adhered to by the naval administrations, and unless changed is sure to produce failures in the future, as it has in the past. The cause of all this is the want of harmony in the administration of naval affairs. There are too many heads designing our ships and engines and no one controlling influence to bring about harmony in the plans. Old established principles are ignored, and the wild vagaries of theorists are adopted, at the people's expense, in constructing our navy, until we now own the most costly, extraordinary and worthless lot of non-descripts that ever nation was cursed with. We must change all this or we shall be some day or other caught in the most disastrous plight when it is too late to rectify the errors of the past. The proposed naval board of survey now before Congress is a grand step in the right direction. There are many arguments in its favor. First, it will fix and determine the responsibility for all acts of naval administration, and will place all the bureaus and departments of the service under one board of intelligent and professional control. Thus it will save us in the future from such a class of vessels as have recently been added to the navy; for no intelligent or experienced board of officers would dream of approving plans of such worthless ships as now encumber our yards. A wise control of expenditures would effect a needed economy in naval administration. The bureau system as now constituted, which has proved so inadequate to the requirements of the service, and so expensive to the nation, would act under the control of a competent and professional head, which could direct their energies to one point—the efficiency of the service, not to the exploitation of private schemes and the gratification of personal ambition. The country, not the heads of bureaus, would then reap the fruits of whatever of good that might come out of these departments. It would work a marvellous change if the board could give us one good system, where each bureau, especially that of steam, feels compelled to give us a dozen bad ones. The working of the board of survey would be of benefit in other ways. It could aid the Secretary of the Navy in his decisions, for it would embody the best experience and professional ability in our service. It would be free from bureau influence, and could give its advice impassionately and unbiased, with a single eye to the public welfare. Being constituted of admirals who have reached the highest rank they could attain, and who enjoy a breadth of view and a knowledge of the wants of the service only obtained by experience, it would be unswayed by the petty prejudices, jealousies and affections of young aspirants, and would have no interest to serve save that of the country. So there would be no danger of its lending its aid to one bureau in its efforts to overtop another. Each bureau would have its just position and weight, and the harmonious efforts of all would be combined to work out the best results. Altogether, the plan of the board is a good one. It will be supported by a vast majority of the officers of the navy, and by the people, when its object is fully known. Of course there will be a great outcry on the part of contractors and seamy engineers, but as they have had their day they must submit to manifest destiny.

With threatening clouds rising in the European horizon, with Alabama claims unsettled and naturalization laws in angry dispute, we need to look well to our navy. As it is now constituted we are in no condition to meet a naval Power on the ocean, and if we wish to make our position good let us have an able, energetic board of survey to put our navy in efficient fighting condition.

A Tempest in the Canadian Teapot.

We learn from Montreal that an important crisis in the Cabinet is imminent. The Premier, Macdonald, it is whispered, is going to be put out and Mr. Cartier put in, because the former stands in the way of a class of legislation which will render confederation unpalatable. It will be a matter of little importance to the world should this tempest rage

late the Canadian teapot ever so violently; for the confederation of the provinces is not complete, despite the Union act, and is much more likely to culminate in annexation to the United States than in the perpetuity of the new Dominion. No cabinet crisis can save off that result very long. Nova Scotia is already in revolt, and has gone to England to protest against the union. The other provinces are in a ferment of conflicting interests that keep the teapot boiling.

The Chinese Rebellion—Wroteals Singshter.

According to our latest advices from China (Hong Kong, December 10) the war in the north between the imperial and rebel forces is being vigorously waged. To show how vigorously we are told that a great battle at Shantung promontory resulted in the defeat of the rebel army, which lost eighty thousand men. But subsequently the imperialists were defeated in their turn "in several severe engagements, with heavy loss." A loss that may be described as "heavy" in comparison to that of eighty thousand men, which seems not to amount to much in China, must have been heavy indeed. Perhaps it is safe to put it at five times eighty thousand, more or less, or four hundred thousand. This Chinese rebellion has been going on for somewhat more than eighteen years, during which it has been estimated that from thirty to forty million lives have been sacrificed. If it continues for twenty years longer—and there seems to be no special reason why it should not, unless foreign intervention puts a stop to it—even the five hundred millions of China's population will begin to be perceptibly "thinned out." Should the Chinese persist in destroying each other on such a scale of wholesale slaughter as in the recent battle at Shantung promontory, the Russian Czar may be constrained, if only by motives of humanity, to step over the "Great Wall" erected as a protection against Tartar incursions, to overrun the empire and sack Peking, like Genghis Khan in 1215.

Our City Democracy on the Presidential Issues.

We published yesterday a graphic picture of the "confusion worse confounded" into which the Tammany red men, the Mozarters and all our city democracy have been thrown in view of the approaching Presidential contest. This chaotic state of things is aggravated by the fact that the Mozarters persist in regarding the quarrel between themselves and the big chiefs of Tammany as not having been settled by the last December elections. The old fight may be renewed at any moment. Meanwhile, the democratic leaders generally seem to be all at sea, drifting they know not whither. Constrained, however, to look upon Seymour, Pendleton, Vallandigham and others of that ilk as well nigh "played out," they begin to manifest a kindly leaning towards Andrew Johnson. Doubtless they would rally round him at once were it not for the dishonouring reflection that a radical Congress had shown him the strength of Presidential patronage so completely as to deprive them of the substantial aid which may usually be relied upon in similar circumstances. They cannot count upon such a convenient distribution of "the spoils" as might immediately supply sinews of war for the Presidential campaign. They have no party machinery wherewith to oil the wheels of party patronage, and they fear that this lack of party patronage and the persevering opposition of Congress may prove fatal to the prospects of the "man of their choice," unless the great mass of the people should resolve to elect Johnson and fully endorse his resistance to the despotic tendencies of the radical faction.

Now that General Grant has fallen into the hands of the Philistines, the dry goods party who had made him their favorite candidate are, it is said, turning towards Commodore Vanderbilt as their second choice. Should the Commodore consent to become the dry goods candidate as well as a steamboat and railroad candidate for the next Presidency, he would have a fine chance to come down the dust handomely and help his brother millionaires to pay the piper. But should he trust too implicitly to the promises of politicians, it is not unlikely that he may be treated by his friends pretty much as "Live Oak George" was by his when it came to a pinch.

BOOK NOTICES.

MARIE'S PROGRESS. A Novel. By the Author of "Aunt Margaret's Troubles." Mr. Dickens has positively contradicted the reports that his daughter is the author of either "Aunt Margaret's Troubles" or "Marie's Progress." But, although the latter is far superior to the former, Miss Dickens might not have been ashamed of the reputed authorship of either. The last work, particularly, settles its authors, whoever they may be, to an honorable place in the front rank of living British novelists. A novel of English life, it faithfully presents types of character which can be found nowhere else in the world any apt in the "British Isles." Lady Popham, indeed, has been more or less "discredited" by long residence on the Continent. But the *Charivari*, as well as Alfred Prescott and his sister, Corda, who is in some respects a counterpart of Dickens' Little Nell, and the "Fragrant" Fikes (caricatured as the Fikes may be) are all thoroughly English. Marie, in opposition to the wishes of her family, has become an actress, and is on the point of achieving success beyond her most sanguine hopes, when Clement *Charivari*, a *vaudeville* artist of Mr. Alaire Allen, the manager, induces her to leave the stage and become his wife. Pentstope *Charivari* was Marie's McCulloch, "a thoroughly good fellow," as Pentstope describes him; the reproachable Walter *Charivari* was for Rio Janeiro, with many solemn professions of amendment; good old Jerry Shaw, the scolding player, was out to be Gerald O'Shaughnessy, the hero of the *Ter*, Malachi Dawson. Miss Fikes remains Miss Fikes still, and Alfred Prescott becomes a wretched gambler at a German watering place. The confidential and almost autobiographical character of this *living* has been censured by some of the London critics, who are stupid enough not to see that this very *living* constitutes its principal charm.

EDUCATIONAL AN ESSAY, showing the essential identity of the Church in all ages. New York: Blacklock & Co. Here is another of the numerous religious tracts against which we have been constrained to bring the charge of anonymousness as *prima facie* evidence. "Euseb Home," "Euseb Dean," "Euseb Deu-Homo," and we cannot recall how many more, are open to the same objection. If the authors of these and similar works are sincere, as we doubt they are in their convictions, why should they hesitate to sign the expression of these convictions with their own names? Perhaps, however, they wish the world to judge their opinions independently of any prestige or prejudice which their names might have or provoke. The anonymous author of this volume aims to correct what he deems the popular error that there is a difference even an antagonism, between the Judaism of the Old Testament and the Christianity of the New as separate systems of religion. He hopes to show the proper, natural identity of Judaism and Christianity, and also that the Jews, upon whom, as a race, it has become fashionable to bestow so much contempt, are perhaps a full half of them, the most noble, pious and magnanimous Christians that ever lived. That were the great founders and propagators of Christianity. And it must be admitted that, even as his views may appear, it sustains them by logical arguments of no inconsiderable weight and force.