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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

- ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY. Evening.
BETHANY MISSION.—Rev. J. V. OSTENHART. Afternoon.
BLANCHER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. L. A. ANDERSON and Rev. Dr. J. W. H. GARDNER. Morning and evening.
BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, Forty-second street.—Morning and evening.
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. H. GARDNER. Morning and evening.
CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. J. W. H. GARDNER. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Rev. CHARLES B. SMITH. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—Rev. AMOS HOWES. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Rev. Dr. FLANNERY. Morning and evening.
DR. CHEEVERS CHURCH, Union square.—Rev. CHARLES B. SMITH. Morning and evening.
DODWORTH HALL.—Spirits, Mrs. HENRY DODWORTH. Morning and evening.
DODWORTH STUDIO BUILDING.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHER. Morning and evening.
DIANE STREET M. E. SABATH SCHOOL.—Rev. DANIEL WISE. D. Morning and afternoon.
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. HARKER. Morning and evening.
FORTY SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Morning and evening.
MASONIC HALL.—Spirits, Hon. WARREN CHASE. Morning and evening.
NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—Rev. CHAS. G. GILES. Morning and evening.
ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—Morning, afternoon and evening.
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.—Morning and evening.
TRINITY CHAPEL.—Rev. Geo. F. STANTON. D. D. Morning.
UNIVERSITY, "THE CHILDREN TREMBLING FROM THE WORD." Afternoon.
UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Morning, afternoon and evening.
MIDTOWN CHURCH, Madison avenue.—"ORDINATION TO PASTORATE." Sunday services morning and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, February 23, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable, dated yesterday evening, February 22.
The debate on the French Press Law bill continued, government opposing the prominent liberal amendments with effect. Two "editors" Irish editors have been sentenced to prison. A man who was shot by a French captain died in York. General Dix gave a grand Washington birthday fête in Paris.
Consols at 93 1/4 in London; a decline. Five-twentieths 7 1/4 in London and 76 in Frankfurt. French renter firm.
Cotton declined, closing with middling uplands at 10 pence. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions advanced.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in executive session of the Senate on Friday were lengthy and the debate animated, occupying nearly six hours, although principally confined to the republican members, the removal of Mr. Stanton being the principal topic, involving debate on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill. At the close a resolution was adopted by a vote of twenty-eight to six, declaring that the President has no power under the constitution to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of the office ad interim. The Senate, after a very brief session, it being Washington's birthday, adjourned till Monday.
The galleries of the House were crowded yesterday. A resolution that the Clerk read Washington's Farewell Address led to debate and an appeal from the decision of the Speaker, and the yeas and nays being ordered it was rejected by a strict party vote, as was a resolution to adjourn in honor of Washington. Bills were passed to prevent and punish the unlawful use of public money by United States officers or other persons, and for the collection of persons making disclosures as parties or testifying as witnesses in English courts in suits for recovery of Confederate property. A resolution was introduced to impeach the President, debate on which occupied the afternoon and evening sessions, and was participated in by a large number of the members. With the understanding that debate shall continue on Monday and a vote be taken at five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the House took a recess until Monday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Much excitement exists in Washington over the Johnson-Stanton difficulty. Secretary Stanton refuses to surrender the War Office to the new appointee, Adjutant General Thomas. The latter was arrested by order of Chief Justice Carter, on Mr. Stanton's affidavit, but was subsequently released and called on the President.
The celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday seems to have been general, though unimportant. In this city a salute was fired at sunrise on the Battery, and there was the usual display of bunting. Public offices were closed and business was suspended generally. Religious services were held in some churches, balls, concerts, &c., were given, and the day closed with grand displays of fireworks in several of the most prominent localities. In Brooklyn and Williamsburgh the day was not so generally celebrated, and in Jersey City a salute and flag display also distinguished the day from others. In Augusta, Me., a large meeting was held, at which an oration was delivered and a poem read. The day was observed in Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston, Boston and other places.
The National Democratic Committee yesterday adjourned after deciding to hold the National Nominating Convention at New York on the 4th day of July next.
By special telegram over the Gulf cable we have news from Mexico to the 18th inst. The revolutions in Mexico and Yucatan were still in progress, and affairs were very complicated in the former, the rebel force being large and active. Reinforcements had been sent to General Corona. General Diaz was seriously wounded by the explosion of his coach. A fight is reported between republicans and imperialists at Huacana, in which twenty of the latter were killed.
The Canadian corps of Papal Zouaves, which arrived in this city on Thursday, left yesterday afternoon for Europe, after participating in religious services held in honor of their departure at St. Peter's church. Addresses were delivered by Archbishop McCloskey and Rev. Father Quinn, and mass was celebrated. The Zouaves participated in the various exercises.
The cases of Fisk and Finslow, being two of the six suits now pending in the Supreme Court against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, came before Judge Cardozo yesterday at Chambers on the three main motions, and the entire day, until five o'clock P. M., was occupied in reading the affidavits, &c., in the cases.
On the seventh page of this morning's Herald is given an accurate review of the shipping interest of the United States and of the commerce of this metropolis, as well as the extent and value of the principal trades, the number and nationality of the vessels employed, and the wages paid seamen.
The Mississippi Convention yesterday passed resolutions to appoint a committee to visit Washington, and calling for a loan of \$100,000 to defray its expenses.
The Republican State Convention of Missouri met yesterday at Jefferson City, Mo.
A collision occurred yesterday morning on the Erie Railway near Manhattan. Both engines were badly damaged and a brakeman injured.

Mr. Johnson and the Radicals—The Game for the Presidency.

Never was a party so bewildered as the radicals are, or more perplexed as to the means of escape from the false position in which they have been caught with such adroit audacity. They beat the air with a wild fury, they fume frantically, and in all their attempts to be terrible they mutter and mumble with imbecile persistency. Impeachment, impeachment, impeachment—as if that word, so fearful to themselves, must be equally fearful to all others. It is their one weapon, and they dare not use it. In fact, in face of the President's bold playing the republican leaders find themselves reduced to the necessity of considering what course they may choose with least harm to themselves, conscious that however they may determine, and whatever step they take, their acts must inevitably result in an advantage to him whom they would ruin. Generals with gallant armies are sometimes pushed into positions for whose difficulties even victory has no solution—positions in which the battle gained or the battle lost are alike in value; in which the fight is not the hopeful, glorious struggle to win, but only the depressing effort to escape. And it is in such a position that the radicals now stand, partly through their own blunders and partly through the bold and pushing political strategy of Mr. Johnson. His position has the advantage that however his moves turn out they secure something in his favor, and, whether winning or losing, in the popular sense, are sure to help his game; while the position of the radicals is such that they can neither stand still nor fight nor fly without doing for him all he could desire. If the Senate refuse the proposed honor to McClellan it is another blow against soldiers, not radicals; if they refuse that to Thomas they do a thousandfold worse in the same way; while if they confirm either the President's game will be the stronger, since he will have handsomely provided for an opposition favorite in McClellan, and in Thomas have honored and exalted the only man combining in his single person all the elements necessary for a candidate to divide the national voice with Grant. If Congress attempt to save Stanton without impeachment it can only do so by a revolutionary appeal to force, which must prove a terrible error. If it attempt impeachment, that fact will fall like another apple of discord and will lead to personal struggles in the party that will demoralize and destroy it. On either hand, therefore, its adherence to Stanton is ruinous; and it cannot abandon him, for that would be an admission fatal to all confidence in it. It cannot give Stanton up now. He is chained round the neck of his party, and they must go to the depths together.

Such is the actual position which has resulted from that strange piece of infatuation with the republican party—that most fruitful of radical blunders, the adoption of the case of Mr. Stanton and the attempt to hold him in office by force of a law that its very framers declare, with all possible emphasis, was never made for the purpose. Here is a man who ought to go out of the place he holds, as it is agreed on all hands and for all reasons. He is a constant offence to the dignity of the nation, and the people feel hourly degraded in the thought that the tone of high political life is down to the kicking out level. Because he keeps this point so unpleasantly conspicuous is the first great reason why Mr. Stanton should retire. Another is, that it is the intent of the constitution that the President should be the Executive, and of all laws in relation to departments that the President should choose their heads in so far as they are to be his advisers. He should retire, also, because as the President cannot be supposed to transact business through him an important department of the government is crippled on his account; for, although he cannot actually be Secretary of War to any practical purpose—though he barricade himself in the War Office and hold its archives till eternity—the President, acting over his head, is supreme for all disposition of the army; yet, as he interferes with the ordinary routine of duty in the department, he is a nuisance and an evil. It is for this reason that General Grant declares that "for the good of the service and of the country he ought to resign;" and for this reason, no doubt, General Sherman holds that if he will not resign "inferior measures" should be "contrived" to get rid of him. There is not a man in the United States Senate with a healthy brain who does not think that Mr. Stanton should go out of office, and the best republicans in the Senate have declared in no moderate terms that the Tenure of Office bill would never have become a law if it could have been imagined that a Cabinet officer would descend so low as to avail himself of it to hold his place against the will of the President. Well, then, the President is clearly right in the effort to rid the Cabinet of such a man. He is in agreement with the Senate, with General Grant, with General Sherman, and with the common sense of the whole country. And it is on such a point—a point in which the President has to sustain him all considerations of law, propriety, even good taste, and all opinions not fanatical—that the radicals chose to fight him; and for this fight they tortured to their purpose a statute never meant to cover it. How tremendously blundered is seen in the fact that they cannot win in this fight without pursuing a course certain to destroy them eventually. Nor can they admit their blunder and retire, for that would give the President an edict through which they could not live.

Since it is the Presidency that is at stake in this contest—since it is that glittering prize of all political manoeuvres that is to be lost or won—there is abundant motive for the issue to be fought out with spirit, and it is not strange that Mr. Johnson follows up his case with a clear sighted tenacity. He can do all that the occasion requires and come out with clean hands; he will even be held as delinquent if he does not do all that the occasion requires—delinquent before the law and before public sentiment. As it is the general will that Mr. Stanton should not be Secretary, the President acts, in sympathy with that will in removing him, and has the full constitutional power to do it; nor can it ever be advanced against him that he did it in defiance of any law, since he has the positive declaration made on the floor of the Senate that it was not intended by the framers of the Tenure of Office law to cover such a case. He has, therefore, freedom of action, with right on his side, and his adversaries have neither. Bound

hand and foot, in doubt at every step whether to turn to the right or left, the step, however taken, both involves them in violation of the law and damages them in public opinion. Indeed, it is the essence of this last coup that Mr. Johnson forces the country to see more clearly what radicalism has done. He shows what the acts of the radicals are by showing their logical consequence. In developing the position of the republican party he shows it to be such that men who have hitherto felt themselves in sympathy with that party find they can no longer adhere to it. He has caught the party in a false position, and as it is driven from point to point by his forcing it, finds that at every advance it loses by defection of the vast masses that will not see the interests of a political coterie or to save a mischievous and fanatical idea. In this fight he bids fair to waste the radicals away to an uncertain and insignificant faction, and thus destroy that compact majority that has ruled the country with such arrogance and tyranny. In this effort he will have the sympathy of the whole people.

Important News from Germany—The Rights of American Citizens Acknowledged by the Bund.

The long vexed and perplexing international question existing between the people of the United States and the Kings, Kaiser, Grand Dukes, Electors and other potentates of Germany on the subject of the citizen rights and home allegiance and duties entailed by birth on German emigrants adopted by naturalization under the American flag is at an end. By special telegram dated in Berlin yesterday, and forwarded through the Atlantic cable we have the very important intelligence that the North German Bund fully acknowledges the rights of Germans naturalized in the United States after a residence of five years in the territory of the republic, and that the German federal authorities will receive such persons in future in the same manner as they now receive native born Americans. The Hon. George Bancroft has been engaged for some time past—as already reported in the special written correspondence of the Herald from Berlin—in his capacity of United States Minister at the Prussian Court, in negotiating this interesting subject with King William and his ministers. Mr. Bancroft's efforts have been crowned with success, and on Saturday last he signed a treaty with the representative of the North German Confederation to the above effect.

By this act the advance of modern progress takes a most important stride. The musty theories and interlaced and entangling law points, precedents, ordinances and quirks with which jurists, royalists and red tape men have so long obscured and clouded the mind of the Old World on the subject of voluntary expatriation and its consequences, and under which they have sought to hold the poor man to some poverty-stricken soil, for the reason that he was born there in poverty and under a system of government the action of which hopelessly prevented his parents from growing rich, are swept away with one stroke of the pen of the American Minister. North Germany in her first moments of liberation and consolidation gracefully acknowledges that mind cannot be fettered, and that men will and must pursue happiness where and in what manner seems best to themselves. The Bund guarantees by solemn treaty that it will not seize and demand the hand of a soldier for service and war where he cannot give his heart, and acquiesces in the long contested point that after five years residence in the United States and the attainment of a legal American naturalization paper the born German becomes a free American, and will be respected and treated accordingly.

This treaty will produce very beneficial results—beneficial to Germany and useful to the United States. German emigration will, in the first place, flow on a more healthy basis to this country, while the communication by letter and personal presence between the exiles and the land of their birth will be much more unobscured, liberalizing and propagandist. The North German Bund obtains a release from the necessity of futile attempts to enforce local rules and laws easy of assertion but extremely difficult in execution, and by receiving the returned German-American citizen as an enfranchised denizen of the world—not tied down to any particular State or principality of fatherland—the federation gains much by the obliteration of little marginal landmarks which remain merely as so many blotches on the face of her new map of a homogeneous, united country and which it will be impossible for the South German government to retain.

Commerce between Germany and the United States will be vastly increased by the more free intercommunication of the countries, and when the wants and wishes of the two peoples can be more readily made known and easily carried into effect. The social fabric will also feel the influence of the new treaty, the United States receiving still more German emigrants in what may be called the homespun, while Germany will be visited every season by thousands—for each one heretofore of our adopted citizens—who will be glad to return for a few weeks to the scenes of their youth, to spend a portion of their manfully acquired gains in genuine enjoyment, in the promotion of industry and the diffusion of useful ideas, in the teaching of a correct knowledge of our institutions and the acting down to a glass of native lager on the banks of the Rhine; a freeman, unimpeded by frown of Kaiser and never once thinking of the "general orders" of Superintendent Kennedy.

It now only remains for England to adopt the precedent of the German Bund. Let Lord Derby resolve not to read another letter of "Historians" in the London Times, but at once set himself to prepare a bill, to be submitted to the present Parliament, setting out with a short preamble of thanks to the United States for all we have done and are doing for the millions of Irishmen whom England could not employ or feed, and for the millions of pounds sterling which they have forwarded to that poverty-stricken land. Let it be declared that every Irishman, Englishman and Scotchman new on the "old sod" can go off when and where he pleases, that every Irishman may vote as often as he wishes at every election that takes place in New York, and fight in any regiment or wherever he can see a skull, and return and drink whiskey in Dublin, Cork or Belfast when it suits his convenience, provided he has a "return ticket" for America by the same steamer struck in his hand, and promises not to sing the "Wearing of the Green," and

the Premier may take our assurance he will then have no Irishmen at home—when there is no English law to fight against—got rid of Fenianism at once, and leave scarcely an account due to us by Great Britain except the Alabama claims bill.

Tyng-a-Ling-Ling—The Second Trial of Mr. Pickwick.

The summing up in the case of Bardell against Pickwick, otherwise Boggs and Stubbs against Tyng, has taken place, and the judges have retired with pockets well stuffed with canons and precedents to deliberate upon the terms of their decision. St. Stephen's was crammed on the august occasion with the exceedingly whipped cream of fashion and the exceedingly whipped buttermilk of grave judges, graver president and counsel, all sleek with gravity and a full diet. The great Tyng was there, and, anon, he shook his shaggy ecclesiastical mane and uttered his clerical roar; the little Tyng was there, meek and mild-mannered as a lamb about to be led to the slaughter. The array was a valiant one. On the one hand sat the noble seignors, Drs. Boggs and Stubbs, frowning haughtily and with lowering eyebrows, as Jove sometimes gloared on the lying Juno; on the other was the martial array of the firm of Tyng and Son, defeated yet triumphant. Little Tyng had spoken without the especial permission of Boggs and Stubbs, keepers of the canons—had spoken in New Jersey, where an opportunity is never left slip to hang, and within the jurisdiction of Boggs and Stubbs. Now, Boggs and Stubbs have a monopoly of the Gospel in New Brunswick—whom they will they elect unto salvation, and whom they will they elect unto something else less pleasant—in short, whom they will they elect, and elect him just as suits the whim of Boggs and Stubbs, or, more particularly, according to the amount of his subscription. New Brunswick got on swimmingly under the administration of Boggs and Stubbs, or Stubbs and Boggs—for who was senior partner has never been satisfactorily settled—at least so declared under oath both partners of the illustrious firm. True, the Jersey-men sometimes found fault that they did not get sufficient Gospel for their money; and it was once or twice whispered that Boggs and Stubbs were evangelical in small doses; though both Mr. Stubbs, D. D., and Mr. Boggs, D. D., declare that if any fault was found, it was found without reason, and it has been satisfactorily proved on trial that the Jersey-men would not even hear the gospel of Boggs and Stubbs when they could, and were exceedingly unremunerative when they did hear it. They were always a stiff-necked race, those New Brunswickers, and have been known to take a great deal more delight in playing deputy sheriff at an execution than in listening to either Dr. Boggs or Dr. Stubbs.

The Rev. S. H. Tyng, junior of the illustrious Tyng senior, surmamed the Thunderer, had heard of this distaste of the Jersey-men for the monopoly of Boggs and Stubbs; and the Rev. S. H. Tyng, junior of the senior, had a sort of fancy for playing the apostle, and tramping from city unto city, making himself a martyr that he might save some souls among the Jersey-men at New Brunswick, which souls it was the especial business of the firm of Boggs and Stubbs to save, if they were to be saved at all, which was not, in the majority of cases, expected. Tyng, therefore, with an especial view to martyrdom—for some people like martyrdom, though it is vastly uncomfortable—went thither unto Jersey and spake unto the people in a new tongue, not well understood by either Boggs or Stubbs. He was placarded and paragoned in the county paper—so deposes the firm—as a Fifth avenue clergyman, though it is not proved that he proposed any easier method of getting saved than that which had been adopted by the illustrious clerical firm in question, viz, to hear the Gospel and pay liberally for hearing—the latter being a means of grace especially in vogue on Fifth avenue, whence emanated the junior Tyng. Drs. Boggs and Stubbs were offended—not that they particularly objected to the young apostle saving a soul if he could, but that they objected to his being paragoned as a Fifth avenue clergyman. Both Boggs and Stubbs were older men, and neither Boggs nor Stubbs had ever been so paragoned. Besides, Mr. Tyng had broken the canons—first, in assuming to ape the apostle at all, and, secondly, in assuming to ape the apostle within their jurisdiction or cure.

This was the case as laid before the august court by Boggs and Stubbs, the accusers. The counsel for the young man demurred—not on the ground that his client was an apostle and the son of an apostle, as he should have done and settled the matter—for it has been proved that latter-day apostles are not altogether responsible beings—but on the ground that everybody was in the habit of breaking the canons, and therefore the canons were obsolete—mere dead lions, which had no earthly business to wake up and roar at an apostle, however they might be pricked and goaded by Boggs and Stubbs. If the younger Tyng had violated the canons so had the elder—here the elder Tyng bawled—so had Dr. Muhlenberg, so had Dr. Canfield, so had Dr. Smith, so had a whole host of double D.'s, whose names, to enumerate would be as long as Homer's catalogue of ships. It was admitted, so went on the wigged counsel, that Mr. Tyng had not the permission of either Boggs or Stubbs or of the firm jointly considered. Now it was necessary to have the permission of a majority of the firm, according to canon; but in a firm of two there could be no majority. Boggs did not constitute a majority of the firm of Boggs and Stubbs; neither did Stubbs constitute a majority; neither did both; for if Boggs and Stubbs constituted a majority of themselves, where in the world should anybody look for the minority? There could be no majority in the case, therefore, and Mr. Tyng was without justification in breaking the canons, since, under the circumstances, the canons could not be easily kept.

Thus concluded the counsel, and, wiping his forehead very carefully—for the great mental effort had caused great beads of perspiration to break out thereupon, quite contrary to the canons of gentility—looked about him consciously, and sat down with the air of a man who has done his duty. The reverend president, on the other hand, looked puzzled and winked several times, as if he would say, "I have caught an idea;" and as Boggs and Stubbs, they were simply astounded. They opened their eyes; they rolled them over in their heads; they yawned as if they expected

somebody to step inside; in short, they were in the predicament of Poe's man, who was used up. Then the president, and Boggs and Stubbs, and Nash, their counsel, opened their mouths simultaneously, and gave utterance to an oracular "Ahem." The profundity of the gentleman who had gone before had dumbfounded them with a new theory of majorities, and there was silence of all the court, during which ladies hissed and giggled as best suited them. There seemed to be no doubt that the young apostle must be triumphantly acquitted. As between Boggs and Stubbs it was obvious that there could be no majority with either or both of them. Out of two a majority was a logical impossibility.

Thus seemed matters until Mr. Nash rose from his seat with great dignity. Mr. Nash first read the canons, then Mr. Nash proved that if no majority of Boggs and Stubbs was attainable, then it was quite impossible that Mr. Tyng should have spoken at all, with the permission of both of them, without breaking the canons. And thus was logic demolished—the logic of the defence.

The president brightened and a grave smile flickered over his venerable face; Boggs and Stubbs smirked; Tyng, senior, looked blank and mentioned that he should argue the matter from his own pulpit, and, with an audible titter, the ladies made their way out of court. The affair was adjourned, but Tyng, the younger, not yet acquitted, walks the lamb in the midst of lions, himself the lion of the ladies.

The Tenure of Office Law and Mr. Johnson—The Impeachment Remedy—Significant Proceedings.

The arrest and holding subject to bail of General Lorenzo Thomas, appointed by the President to fill the office of Secretary of War, in the place of Stanton, removed, is explained by the fifth section of the Tenure of Office law, which is as follows:—

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise or attempt to hold or exercise any such office or employment, he shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

This carries the case of General Thomas into the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, we suppose; but when the trial will come off and be brought to a judgment it is difficult to conjecture.

In the next place, it appears that the Reconstruction Committee have resolved by a strict party division—seven to two—to recommend to the House the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and their case, doubtless, rests upon the sixth section of the Tenure of Office law, which is as follows:—

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That every removal, appointment or employment made, had or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof every person guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court. Provided that the President shall have power to pardon and remit after the adjournment of the Senate commissions for all officers whose appointments shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

Now, when in the first section of this act it is declared substantially that the members of the Cabinet shall hold their offices respectively during the President's term of office and one month thereafter, unless removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, it will be perceived, with the recorded refusal of the Senate to consent to this removal of Stanton, that here is a case which may enable the impeachment committee to carry their scheme through the House. The Reconstruction Committee is composed of Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania (chairman); Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Ohio; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hulburd, of New York; Bannan, of Michigan; Paine, of Wisconsin, republicans; and Brooks, of New York, and Beck, of Kentucky, democrats—seven to two.

The Preaching Expeditions of Brigham Young.

The Mormons of Utah have in Brigham Young a wonderfully sagacious and industrious leader and ruler, temporal and spiritual. He superintends their politics, their business and social and family affairs, their religious obligations and observances, their charitable enterprises, their amusements, and nothing escapes him. Under his remarkably efficient management every available valley, every little oasis in the deserts of Utah has its prosperous settlement of thrifty Mormons, and they have literally in these settlements among the plains and mountain valleys made "the desert blossom like the rose." It is his practice, among other things, to make frequent excursions or preaching expeditions among these settlements from two days' to six or eight weeks' duration, and always to the advantage of the settlements visited, and especially conducive to their material prosperity, in telling his people what to do and how to do it, from the excavation of an irrigating canal to the enclosing of corn or cotton fields, or the opening of a mine, or the building of a factory.

His latest reported preaching visit was to a two days' religious festival of the Saints at the town of Provo. He generally goes in state, accompanied by a large body of elders, apostles, &c., and at most of his church meetings on such occasions there are several speakers who prepare the way for the great event of the reunion—a familiar talk from President Young, as they affectionately call him. In this manner, with a round of discourses two or three times a day, this two days' meeting at Provo (Saturday and Sunday) was conducted, and on Monday morning the municipal election came off, when, there being but one ticket in the field, it was unanimously elected. The religious exercises of Saturday were diversified in the evening by the attendance of the President and party at the theatre. The programme was "Aurora Floyd," with "Jemima" as the afterpiece. The reporter of the Salt Lake Evening News says "the theatre is very convenient, the scenery very tasteful, and the want of skill in the playing was made up in the universal good humor of the people." Where they have no theatre for these grand occasions they have their amusements, to the men of Mormonism, at least, President Young knows how to make his religion attractive. Is it any wonder that this man is regarded by his followers as the anointed prophet of the Lord, their sovereign ruler, guide and friend? And in this single fact is not the way already pointed out, and the only way—by which we believe

Young—for a peaceable abolition of Mormon polygamy in the United States in the peaceable removal of the Mormons?

The Fashions.

It is only now that the startling features of the winter fashions in Europe are becoming fully developed in this city. We have laughed over the caricatures of the prevailing fashions of Europe in Punch and Charivari as something that was invented only for the burlesque stage; but these caricatures have met us on Broadway for the last few days. The cactus and other thorny kinds of dress, the ornithological, entomological and conchological styles of toilets are offensively conspicuous on our great thoroughfare latterly, and some of our most beautiful pedestrianes are clad in raiment that would astonish their grandmothers and other respected progenitors. Yet there is a pleasing exception to the rule of absurdity and ill taste. Many of the recognized leaders of fashion on Manhattan Island have ventured to wear in public toilets that exactly corresponded with their particular style of beauty in form, height, complexion and manner. Next month the great opening day of the year will take place, and our metropolitan modistes are closeted at present, studying over the latest phases of fashion and devising startling novelties for their customers.

Our sparkling correspondence from Paris this week informs us of many interesting facts. First, the modern Viking, Farragut, gave a grand ball on his flagship at Nice, which was garnered with rich toilets and pretty women. Then the third official ball at the Tuilleries brought forward in the most resplendent manner several American ladies, whose toilets and beauty were the theme of all the fashionable wisacrons on the other side. The Princess Metternich presided over a German ball at the Grand Hotel, which was characterized by a superabundance of dreamy eyes, fair chignons, interminable waiting and Teutonic bodices. A clergyman's wife in London wants all servant girls to wear uniforms; but the obstinate "help" refuse to agree with her suggestions. The décolletées of Paris are fast approaching Eve-like simplicity. If their style of dressing be adopted there will be little of the bodice of a dress left for us to speak about at the opening day in March. We agree with our correspondent in saying that there is no use in preaching to servant girls as long as their mistresses indulge in every kind of toilet extravagance.

Music Publishers and American Composers.

It is a very singular feature in the music trade that the parties engaged in it adopt an entirely different system from those of other branches of business. The difference consists in the transactions which take place between the proprietor of a music publishing house and the persons who supply him with the materials to carry on his business. In other branches of business the merchant cannot procure a stock of goods for his establishment without giving a sufficient guarantee that he will pay the full amount agreed upon between him and the person from whom he buys his goods. In the music publishing trade, however, the case is different. A composer brings a work to the publisher, and as he never can obtain anything like the prospective value for it in ready cash on the spot, he agrees to receive only a certain percentage on the sale of his composition. The only guarantee he has for knowing the number of copies sold, and consequently the percentage he should receive, is the word of the publisher. The composer calls in a few months to ascertain what success has attended his work. He may hear on all sides that it has become popular and a household word, that every person sings or plays it and that it has reached every part of the country. On applying to the publisher, however, for his share in the proceeds, the unfortunate composer is coolly informed that the work is unsalable and that the house experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of a few copies. The composer has no redress. He cannot accuse the publisher of falsehood, although he may be sure that he is being shamelessly cheated; for there are no means of ascertaining the truth of the case. The consequence is that songs and piano pieces which netted thousands of dollars to the publisher have hardly brought a dollar to the composer. This is a singular mode of transacting business. The only parallel we can find for it is the system on which the poor seamstresses of this city are paid for their work, lives, health and happiness. No wholesale merchant would dream of supplying his retail customers with the materials for carrying on their business without receiving some other guarantee for payment besides their word of honor. Yet such is the case with music publishers and composers. The only equitable system is the London one, in which every copy of a work is stamped with the composer's own seal. It is very easy then to ascertain the exact number of copies sold without any reference whatever to the "word of honor" business. We have repeatedly characterized as trash certain compositions which the publishers on deavored to foist upon the public in a most elegant dress as far as the engraving and illustration went. The term may be a harsh one, but there is no other which can suitably and justly express the merits of the compositions after which it is placed. It is often the case that this trash is concocted by some relative or wealthy friend of the publisher, or some person who brings some strong influence beside that of merit to bear on the case. Otherwise, why should real gems of melody and harmony be set in a wretched frame and this trash got up in superb style? The entire system of music publishing must be changed in this city, or it may happen that an association will be started like the Musical Bonquet Association, in London, to break down a monopoly that robs composers, discourages native talent and charges exorbitant rates for music. It often happens that a piece of music which costs the publisher only ten cents is sold by him for a dollar. Here is profit with a vengeance. And yet the poor composer is refused his scanty pittance.

THE TROUBLE IN WASHINGTON—WHERE LIES THE RESPONSIBILITY?—The conflict between the Executive and Congress has become very exciting. Under that our republican institutions and the government are undergoing a strain such as they have never been subjected to before. We are in a condition when a spark might create a conflagration throughout the whole country. There is the most bitter and acrimonious war between the Executive and