

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 71

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE OPERA HOUSE, 24th street, corner of Eighth Avenue.—TODAY.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAY.
ROVERLY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZZEPA—MY FOLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.
NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—ROBERT'S DAUGHTER.
FRENCH THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESSE.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—BOONKALE.
SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—PALE JANET, &c.
STEWART HALL.—READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—MORNING.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINCHESTER.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTIC, EQUESTRIANISM, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway.—BORTON COMIQUE.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, ECSTASIES, &c.—GRAND DEBUT "23."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 553 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VOYAGES, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 43 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIE, PANTOMIME, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifth street.—THE FIDELIO. Matinee at 2.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—GAYTY.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE OF THE WILD FAWN.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, March 10. The Nicolai Eschschol, Russia, is to be sold to a Russian company, existing American interests in the line being protected. The German Zollverein has concluded a commercial treaty with Austria. Prince Napoleon is to visit Vienna from Germany. The Emperor Napoleon will, it is said, soon visit the Czar of Russia. The report of Mr. Lefevre's speech in the English House of Commons on the Alabama is continued.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday considerable discussion was had as to regulations for the admission of the public. A resolution limiting the issue of tickets to one thousand was amended to reserve the seats of Senators for their own use, and provide seats in other portions of the chamber for members of the House, and after debate passed. A joint resolution for a Post Office, Sub-Treasury and United States public office building at Boston, and appropriating \$500,000 for such purpose, was passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after the doors were opened and consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill resumed. The objection to Ecuador was stricken out, and the bill passed. The bill to facilitate payments of bounties to soldiers was passed. The bill for the removal of the Navajo Indians was called up, and the Senate, without further action, adjourned.

In the House the bill for the admission of Alabama was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-day. Resolutions were passed in relation to transfers of real estate to army officers and to replace soldiers' clothing destroyed to prevent contagion. A substitute for a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal road between New York and Washington was recommended after debate. A bill for the sale of lands and lots on the Sea Islands of South Carolina was explained and passed. A substitute for a bill looking to the continuation of the Freedmen's Bureau for another year, the morning hour expiring, went over till to-day. The bill to abolish the tax on manufactures was then taken up, the second section being modified so as not to repeal or interfere with any law for the assessment or collection of any tax which may accrue before April 1, 1868. The third section is stricken out. It was explained that the receipts from the five per cent tax on manufactures in 1867 amounted to \$146,225,676, but the collection machinery being so expensive it had been thought better to abolish the tax on all manufactures except oils distilled from coals, fermented liquors, distilled spirits of all kinds, tobacco, snuff and cigars, and illuminating gas. The aggregate tax collected from these articles in 1867 was \$61,429,919. After discussion as to the reduction and retention of the whiskey tax the bill was passed—yeas 122, nays 2. The bill in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad was discussed, but postponed till the morning hour of to-day.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were reported for preservation of order in public meetings and for relief against illegal taxation in Rochester and Monroe county. Bills incorporating the West Side and the Whitehall Savings Banks of New York were noticed. Bills were introduced for an elevated and congested railroad and for the transportation of passengers underground in New York, and for the extension of railroad tracks from Atlantic avenue to Prospect Park, in Brooklyn. Bills extending the time for organizing and to increase the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gaslight Company, amending the charter of the New York and Bay Side Ferry Company, and for other purposes, were passed.

In the Assembly the first business transacted was the presentation of the report of the committee on the Baber-Worth contested election case from the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. Baber is declared elected by ninety-six majority. The report was made the special order for Friday morning. In the evening session bills were introduced to incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank and the Manhattan Underground Railroad Company of New York; to improve and extend Fourth street, Brooklyn, and to amend the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn. Bills to incorporate the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New York, and to protect consumers of coal in New York and Brooklyn, were advanced to a third reading; and the Assembly adjourned to Thursday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Hampshire election took place yesterday and resulted in the State again casting her vote in favor of the republicans. Returns have been received from one hundred and seventy-five towns, showing a majority for Harriman of 2,882. It is estimated that the entire vote of the State aggregates 72,000—an increase of nearly 5,000 over that of last year.
Advices from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to the 7th last, state that great excitement prevailed among the officials of that place, caused by apprehensions of a Fenian raid. A gunboat had been stationed in the harbor and a large body of troops placed on board, and the powder magazine opposite the city strongly guarded.
A despatch received in New Orleans March 5 from Jefferson, Texas, states that three-fourths of that place had been burned.
In the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention it was reported by the committee appointed to wait on General Hancock that he would, if favorably advised from Washington, order an election for the ratification of the new constitution.

The Political and Financial Deadlock in Congress.

No lost traveller in the deep snows of the Alps or the Sierra Nevada was ever more bewildered than Congress is, both with regard to political affairs and the national finances. As to the former, the radical majority know not which way to turn. They have devoted the time which should have been spent in legislating for the welfare of the country to measures for perpetuating their party power. The whole scope of their legislation, in the Reconstruction acts, in imposing disabilities on the white people of the South, in elevating the semi-barbarous negroes to political supremacy, in stripping the Executive of all power, in establishing a military despotism over the Southern States, in the impeachment of the President, and in all their other acts, there has been but one object, and that is, to seize and hold all the powers and spoils of government—to perpetuate the rule of a radical faction in spite of the will of the people. But they see by the elections that have been taking place in every section of the country for some time past that public sentiment is against them, and they are greatly perplexed. They cannot recede, for they have gone too far, and, though afraid of the consequences of proceeding farther in their revolutionary course, they plunge into the most desperate measures as the last and only hope of saving themselves. To stop will be ruin and to go on will be ruin. The conservative portion of the dominant party is disposed to go no farther, and would rather retrace its steps; the ultra radicals are determined and desperate, and are making every effort to drive their timid colleagues to extremes; while the democratic members are powerless. Such is the deadlock in political matters at which Congress has arrived.
The situation with regard to financial questions is much the same, only they have no party character; parties have not taken ground upon them. Indeed, Congress and the parties in Congress are all at sea about the finances, currency, banks and debt. Hardly a day passes that some proposition is not made in the Senate or House of Representatives to doctor the finances, but the greater part of them are but quack prescriptions. Almost every member deems it necessary to offer his nostrums, yet scarcely one knows anything about either the disease or the nature of the remedy proposed. Never before was the legislative body of a great nation so divided and bewildered on such questions. Up to the present time these questions have assumed more of a sectional than a party character, and yet not altogether sectional; for we see such great leaders of the dominant party as Thad Stevens and Ben Butler from the Atlantic States taking as broad ground on the currency question and the payment of the debt in greenbacks as the Western members of both parties. Still, in a general way, both the democrats and republicans of the Eastern and Central States, where capital is mostly concentrated, are in favor of a contraction of the currency, of forcing specie payments, of paying the five-twenty in gold, and of the bondholding and national bank interests, while generally both parties in the West are for an expanded currency and payment of the debt in legal tender. There is, in fact, a perfect deadlock among the representatives in Congress on all the questions pertaining to the national finances. There are no leading minds, no statesmen of comprehensive financial views to propose such measures as any party can rally on or upon which the majority could agree.
The tendency is, however, to the broadest and most liberal measures, so far as the interests of the taxpaying masses are concerned. The premature and Shylock demand of the bondholders to be paid the full face of their bonds in gold, whether so expressed or not, has aroused widespread opposition. The efforts of these bondholders to contract the currency and force specie payments, in order to increase their own wealth thirty to forty per cent and to keep up for all time to come the burden of an enormous debt on the productive industry of the working classes, have alarmed the people. They naturally look to the amount given for these bonds, not on the whole more than fifty to sixty per cent in gold, perhaps, and ask why they should be called to pay a hundred. They want to know why there should be one rule of payment for the bondholders and another for all the rest of the community. Let these bondholding Shylocks demand their pound of flesh, let them demand the full face of their bonds, no matter how their victims bleed; but let them beware of the fate of Shylock, who lost all his money. The significant vote in the House of Representatives on Monday on Mr. Barr's resolution declaring "that sound financial policy requires the gradual withdrawal of the interest-bearing bonds and the substitution thereof of greenbacks" ought to be a warning to the exacting bondholders. When Mr. Spalding voted to lay this resolution on the table the vote stood sixty-five to fifty-five against tabling it; that is, there was a majority of ten against the bondholders' attempt to smother the resolution. But this is only one of many incidents in Congress, significant as it is, showing the growing tendency to repudiate the greedy claims of the bondholders. Let them beware how they get left a more sweeping repudiation should follow. The heavily burdened taxpayers will not be trifled with or bend to unreasonable exactions. The bondholders must help as well as others to relieve the country of the weight of our stupendous debt, or they may meet the fate of Shylock.
Mr. McCulloch has been the most active agent in the bondholding interest, but we rather think, looking at the current of public sentiment, that he has been its worst enemy. From the statement of the public debt just published it appears that he has increased the coin bearing debt in the course of one year over four hundred and sixty millions, and has reduced the debt bearing currency interest in a corresponding proportion; while, as we all know, he stupidly made the greatest efforts in reducing the legal tender debt, which bears no interest and is no burden at all. How many millions he has paid to Jay Cooke or others for making these changes, which only increase the weight of the debt, we do not know. His absurd and disastrous manipulation of the debt has cost the country an enormous amount and is fast leading us to a repudiation or some other terrible financial catastrophe. Whichever way we look, whether to Congress and

the administration of the Treasury Department or to the demands of the bondholding capitalists, we see nothing but incapacity and ruinous exactions upon the industry of the country.

The Impeachment—Mr. Johnson's Course of Action.

It seems to be the universal opinion at Washington that the impeachment trial of President Johnson will end in his condemnation and removal. This result is believed to be certain, not upon the weight of the charges against the accused, but simply because the acquittal of Andrew Johnson will be the condemnation of the republican party out of its own mouth. He must be sacrificed to save the party from immediate demoralization and dissolution.
What, then, is the course which he should pursue in regard to this trial? It is given out that through his counsel he will first declare his readiness to go on at once with the trial; secondly, that he will object to every Senator as a juror who has pronounced a judgment already upon his case; thirdly, that he will object to being tried before a Senate in which ten States have no representation; and that, lastly, in being overruled on these points, as he will be, Mr. Johnson will "firmly refuse to proceed with his trial, asserting that in such a court justice cannot be done him, and will then hand in his resignation and appeal directly to the people to sustain him against the radical House by which he has been impeached, the radical Senate before which he has been called to answer as a prisoner at the bar, and against the republican party at large and its revolutionary measures and schemes."
Such, it is reported, is the course which Mr. Johnson has concluded to pursue. It will give him the opportunity to place upon the record of the court his justification of the acts for which he stands indicted, his objections to his judges and jury, and his opinion of the incompleteness of the tribunal in which ten States have no voice. It strikes us, however, that all this can be done in a resignation of his office at once, embracing the reasons for the step. The resignation would doubtless be at once accepted and the indictment quashed. This proceeding, perhaps, would involve an important gain of valuable time to the radicals; but in this view the margin of time gained would be of greater importance to Mr. Johnson. As regards the Presidential contest, the republican candidate is already as good as nominated, and Grant is the man. The democrats are all adrift; but they are busy in the work of comparing notes between this man, that man and the other. This is the time, therefore, for a movement on the part of Mr. Johnson which will cause the democratic managers to consider his claims; and in giving up his office and appealing from the Senate to the people he would compel the democratic managers to make his vindication, his policy and his cause in the Presidential fight; their cause against this radical Congress and the party of which it is the embodiment. In this view time is everything to Mr. Johnson; for he may lose his last chance by delay.

Curious Evidence About Cleaning the Streets.

While we do not think that the investigation of the Senatorial Committee upon the condition of the streets will exercise many beneficial effects, it has certainly elucidated some curious evidence that may account for the unsatisfactory manner in which one important branch of our sanitary affairs is attended to. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, for instance, ex-President of the Board of Health, stated that in his opinion no contract could be drawn up by which the streets of New York could be kept clean under all circumstances; that no use of words could bind the contractor to any bargain which might not be violated under various conditions of weather, sickness, epidemics, and so forth. It is not the first time that similar views have been expressed, nor are we without examples that the contract system has failed to give us clean streets. But why should it be so? Why should this city be in a worse plight than any other, with all its facilities for being clean and the liberal outlay which the people do not grumble to make? It must be because corruption so thoroughly pervades all public departments that no confidence can be reposed in any quarter. Mr. Whiting is anxious to give up his contract because it does not pay him and because his family are annoyed. Very good reasons. It certainly does not pay the city to make what appeared to be a liberal contract and yet have impassable streets.
The remedy which Mr. Schultz proposes is that the Commissioners of Police should be empowered to keep the streets clean through the large force of policemen at their command, who could act as inspectors, and being always on the spot would be in a position to exercise a constant supervision over the sub-contractors, workmen, carts, horses, dirty streets and all. Perhaps they could; but have not the police enough to do already? It is their duty, we believe, to see that the city ordinances against placing obstructions on the sidewalks are observed and to enter complaints against those who violate them; yet the sidewalks are constantly blocked up with poles, barrels, rubbish, and often more offensive material, for days together, and nobody seems to take the trouble to remove them. Though the police may have the best opportunities to observe the filthy condition of the streets, it does not follow that they would desire to improve it by any active exertions on their part. Many other suggestions were made also about the use of Croton water, and so forth; but we do not see any reason to hope for better things from the labors of the Senatorial Committee. Our streets have been taking care of themselves for a long time, with the occasional assistance of a shower of rain. Now, we presume, they must depend for improvement upon a good thaw and a kind Providence.

TENNESSEE—RUM AND RADICALISM.

There is a whiskey rebellion in East Tennessee. So strong and determined is the resistance to the revenue authorities that the collector has to call upon the military, and the tax can only be gathered with the assistance of cavalry. At the same time the elections in the county in which this whiskey strife rages show the only strong radical majorities that have been heard of for a year or so. Republican majorities and resistance to law are thus seen to go together, and despite the canting notion that that party has all the morality there is seen to be an unequivocal relationship between free rum and roaring radicalism.

Disraeli's Difficulties and Opportunities—Scottish and Irish Questions in the House of Commons.

The Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, in attaining the object of his ambition, the Premiership of England, has not found his new position, proud and enviable as it is, altogether a bed of roses. It would have been strange, indeed, if he had. Disraeli, we may rest assured, is neither disappointed nor made unhappy by the furious storm that rages around him. His is the coolest and most indifferent, as well as the most daring and ambitious brain in either house of the English Parliament at the present moment.

It is not the less to be denied, however, that Lord Derby has left to his successor in office a sufficiently Herculean task. There are Scotch reform bills and Irish reform bills, bribery bills, Church rate bills, education bills, public school bills, with all their accompanying difficulties. Reform is the watchword of the hour, and it remains to be seen whether Disraeli can prove himself equal to the situation or whether it will be necessary for him to yield up his place to some more fortunate rival.
The Scotch reform bill has been introduced. Its provisions are substantially the same with that which has been passed for England. In boroughs every household rated and paying rates is to have a vote. The lodger franchise is omitted because, in the opinion of the government, the system of registration in Scotland renders it unnecessary; but if the Scotch members think differently a lodger clause will be introduced. In counties there will be an ownership franchise of five pounds clear yearly value and an occupation franchise of twelve pounds rating. It is proposed to give to Scotland seven additional members, the number of members in the House of Commons being to that extent increased. Of these seven members two are to be allotted to the Scotch Universities, three to the counties of Ayr, Aberdeen and Lanark, one to the city of Glasgow and the seventh to a new group of boroughs. To the bill as it stands the Scotch members have two very serious objections. The first is that the new grouping of boroughs is a practical gutting of the counties—a robbing of them of what liberal elements they have and leaving them entirely in the hands of the Tory landlords. In this they discover a Disraeli trick—a liberal concession in the interest of the Tories. The second is, that in place of receiving seven additional members Scotland ought to receive twenty-five. In addition to these local objections to the bill there is a general objection that the membership of the House of Commons is already greatly too large, that it ought to be diminished rather than increased and that to increase it would establish a dangerous precedent. The House of Commons is already the largest legislative body in the world, numbering as it does six hundred and fifty-eight members. When it is remembered that in the United States Congress there are only two hundred and sixty-one members in the lower French Chamber three hundred and seventy-six and in the Parliament of the North German Confederation two hundred and eighty, it is not much to be wondered at that it should be urged that the balance of expediency is rather in favor of reduction than of increase. Such is the portion of work which Scotland gives to the new Premier.

Not to speak of the various English questions which loudly demand solution, what shall we say of Ireland, with its unassurped Fenianism, with its suspension of the Habeas Corpus law, with its prospective reform bill, with its Church and land tenure difficulties, with its numerous and contradictory remedies, from that of Earl Russell down to that of John Stuart Mill, and with its other thousand and one questions, all of which must in some form be settled before the inhabitants of the Green Isle can be expected to settle down into a condition that shall promise lasting peace and prosperity? We have already had by telegram outlines of reform which Mr. Disraeli is disposed to grant to Ireland. Whether his means of cure shall be acceptable we must wait to see. Meanwhile, it is well to remember that so far as Disraeli is himself concerned he is the last man likely to fall through want of knowledge of the actual requirements of Ireland. So far back as 1844, as Earl Russell in his recent letter reminds him, he uttered the following remarkable sentences—"That dense population (the Irish), in extreme distress, inhabited an island where there was an established Church which was not their Church, and a territorial aristocracy the richest of whom lived in distant capitals. Thus they had a starving population, an absentee aristocracy and an alien Church, and, in addition, the weakest Executive in the world. That was the Irish question. Well, then, what would honorable gentlemen say if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once the remedy is revolution; and why? Because Ireland was connected with another and more powerful country. Then what was the consequence? The connection with England thus became the cause of the present state of Ireland. If the connection with England prevented a revolution, and a revolution were the only remedy, England logically was in the odious position of being the cause of all the misery in Ireland. What, then, was the duty of an English Minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force. That was the Irish question in its integrity. . . . The moment they had a strong Executive, a just administration and ecclesiastical equality they would have order in Ireland, and the improvement of the physical condition of the people would follow." If Mr. Disraeli will follow out this policy—and the present is a favorable opportunity for doing it—Ireland may be saved to the British Crown. If he will not do so, or if he falls in the attempt for the want of sufficient support, no other proving equal to the task, the best thing the Irish can do is to emigrate en masse to the United States. Here there is room for them all.

Looking, however, at all the facts of the case, taking into consideration the troubled condition of the three kingdoms, with a due regard to their external difficulties, and not forgetting Disraeli's antecedents, we are by no means without faith that he will prove equal to the occasion and that he will leave an impression on the British constitution more visible, deeper and more enduring than that made by any statesman since 1688.

Italian Opera in New York.

The season at Pike's so far has been very successful, taking into account the horrible state of the weather since the opening night. There is one significant feature about the opera house on the west side of town. Since its opening there has not been a single instance of an artist suffering from indisposition by singing in the Opera House—a remarkable contrast to its rival in Irving place, where hundreds of voices are entombed forever. A promising debut will take place at Pike's to-night. Madame Eliza Lumley, sister of the well known London *impresario*, will appear in "Il Trovatore," as Azucena, for the first time in opera in America. She comes with many flattering endorsements of her abilities by the European public and press, and in Italy and London her success was of a character which must at least excite attention and interest in her American debut to-night. The part of the gypsy in the "Trovatore" is one well calculated to display the singing and acting abilities of a contralto; and as the management has already surprised and gratified us with such an artist as Madame States there is every reason to hope for a similar surprise in the contralto line. If Messrs. Pike & Harrison carry out to the fullest extent their arrangements for the production of "Lurline," Wallace's magnificent work, they will create the greatest sensation that has ever taken place in the annals of opera in New York. They purpose bringing out the opera in Italian, English and German successively, and having the chorus, orchestra and *mise en scene* of unexceptionable power and effect. If they do so there is not the slightest doubt of the success of the opera; but if such a work is brought out in a parsimonious and ineffective manner there cannot be any doubt of its failure. The well known enterprise and business talent of the management are, however, a hopeful guarantee of its success. On Monday next La Grange, Brignoll and Orlandini return to the Academy, and such a trio of artists may justly receive a warm welcome back to the metropolis. The spring may exercise a beneficial influence on the financial prospects of Italian opera in the metropolis for the balance of the season.

Effervescence in Mexico.

"The rival claimants were about to settle their dispute by battle." Such is the latest news from Mexico. This has been the latest news from Mexico for about thirty years. It seems to describe the operation of a peculiar institution. Men change, but the habit remains. No matter what the dispute is about, no matter who disputes, there is only one plan of settlement, and that is "by battle." As Mexico is seldom without disputing politicians, disputing governors, disputing generals, and as all these have the national inclination to settle their differences in the same old way, the country never sees a day that it is not menaced with war or has not a war in progress. And these effervescent "wars" are the only signs of vitality the nation gives. Banditti wars are the phase of national life that goes last before absolute failure. Law can protect no one; there is no strong hand of power to give security to property or protection to peaceful industry, and society stands still in regard to peaceful development, men only banding together for mutual protection, and eventually for mutual robbery. Such is the condition of Mexico, and the American people exerted their moral influence, not in favor of freedom, but only against order, when the empire was driven out.

An Important Bill.

The House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, has passed a bill exempting some thousands of home manufactures from the internal revenue tax, the only articles not relieved being manufactures of tobacco, alcoholic spirits, wines and beer, distillations from petroleum, coal, &c., crude petroleum and gas. The effect of this bill will be to give a new impulse to home manufactures of all descriptions, and thereby, no doubt, a considerable lift to the republican party in all the manufacturing districts of the country. The bill will doubtless become a law, and is intended to go directly into operation, the 1st of April being named as the day. Mr. Van Wyck proposes another bill, reducing the tax on whiskey from two dollars to fifty cents a gallon, as a revenue and temperance reform measure, and from the facts which he discloses on the subject we are inclined to think that the reduction proposed would be a good thing, in reducing the temptations to those frauds which have made this whiskey business a repulsive stench in the nostrils of all honest men.

The Claims of the Alabama.

It is perhaps fortunate for Congress that there are two issues of importance before them bearing upon the name "Alabama." One is the question of the "Alabama" claims against England, and the other the question of Alabama's claims for complete restoration to the Union. The former has absorbed a large portion of the attention of the State Department, thereby relieving, in some measure, the anxiety of Congressmen on that point; while the latter has been exclusively confined to Congress, thus correspondingly relieving the anxiety of the Secretary of State. In the meantime the people are kept upon the tiptoe of expectation regarding final results. Shall the claims against England for the depredations of the rebel cruiser Alabama be enforced? Shall the claims of the State of Alabama for rehabilitation in the Union be acknowledged? These are the questions. It is somewhat singular that while a liberal spirit is manifested in the British Parliament concerning the former, an illiberal spirit should be exhibited in Congress against the latter. A fair solution of both questions would be for the British government to admit the claims of the sufferers by the ravages of the rebel cruiser on the seas, and for the radicals in Congress to admit the claims of the State of Alabama to full affiliation within the bonds of the Union.

Mr. Sumner's Latest Folly.

Mr. Sumner announced to the United States Senate on Monday that he had "accomplished his purpose." His purpose was apparently to show the Senate how little common sense much study had left in him; at least we must assume that to have been his purpose, as he "accomplished" nothing else. This legislator had the insane impudence to object to the admission of