NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIII.....No. 85

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SPOILED CHILD—DOG OF THE OLD STONE CROSS—STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—JOE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—CAMILLE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d street, corner of Eighth avenue.—TRAVIATA.

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

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—RIP VAN WINKLE, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, EOCENTRICITIES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "S."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &c. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—OTHELLO.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSEY—BURLESQUE OF THE WILD FAWN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 25, 1868.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill regulating the presentation of bills to the President and the return thereof was passed by a vote of twenty-nine to ten. At one o'clock, the High Court being again convened, Mr. Boutwell, on the part of the Managers, presented the replication to the answer of the President adopted by the House. The motion of counsel for a reasonable time to prepare their defence being under discussion, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved that an order be entered allowing ten days. The Senate retired to consider, and on returning an order was entered that the trial proceed with all despatch on Monday, the 30th inst. The court was then adjourned to that day, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned till this morning.

In the House Mr. Boutwell, for the Board of Managers, presented the replication to the answer of the President. A lengthy and lively debate ensued upon it between Messrs. Boutwell, Butler, Wood, Eldridge and others, and it was agreed to by 116 yeas to 36 nays. The House soon after departed for the Senate chamber and returned at half-past three. After receiving a report of the conference committee on the bill exempting certain manufactures from tax the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the construction of an iron tubular tunnel across the East river was reported adversely, the report being agreed to. The Crosstown Railroad bill, which was defeated on Monday, was passed by a vote of 19 to 6, under a reconsideration. Bills were also passed abolishing the Canal Contracting Board and amending the New York Mechanics' Lien law. A resolution was introduced giving the Finance Committee power to send for persons and papers to compel joint stock associations to make reports of their business. The Erie, Central, Harlem and Hudson Railroad companies are among those which have so far failed to answer. The Board of Wharves and Piers bill was called up for reconsideration, but was again referred back to the committee.

In the Assembly bills were passed amending the Registry law; appropriating $250,000 for the construction of three railroads—the Albany and Susquehanna, the Whitehall and Plattsburg and the Buffalo and Washington, and for the completion of the Wallabout improvement.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, March 24.

The cities of France are deeply agitated by the operations of the new army bill. Emeutes occurred at Bordeaux and Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and other towns were posted with seditious placards. It is urged in London to place England in immediate communication with India, China and Australia by submarine telegraph cables.

Consols 93 a 93⅛. Five-twenties 72⅞ in London and 75¼ a 75⅜ in Frankfort. Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 10⅝d. Breadstuffs advanced and firm. Provisions and produce without marked change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have special telegrams by the Gulf cable from Venezuela, Porto Rico, Jamaica and St. Thomas. In Venezuela the Executive is quarreling with Congress. The people are dissatisfied with the management of the government. The rebels were besieging Caracas. St. Thomas was healthier, and the cholera had disappeared.

The evidence of W. J. Edwards was heard in the Assembly committee at Albany yesterday in reference to the Drew-Vanderbilt railway controversy.

In the case of Josiah W. Brown against James M. Raymond, New York Tax Commissioner, the Court of Appeals to-day rendered a decision in favor of the appellant, and declaring the act under which the Tax Commissioners were appointed unconstitutional.

Further particulars of the wreck of the ship General Grant, from New Zealand for London, reveal a most romantic story of danger and privation. Twenty lives were lost and the survivors lived upon the Auckland Islands, a poverty stricken colony, for eighteen months. They made a fire with the only match they had and kept it burning all the time they were there. The brig Amherst rescued them on the 21st of November, 1867.

The argument in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's litigation, on the motions for the continuance of the injunction, for attachment against certain officers of the company for contempt of court, and for a receiver of the proceeds of the sale of the new issue of forty-nine thousand shares of stock, was concluded yesterday before Judge Cardozo at Superior Court, Chambers. Decision reserved.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings county yesterday the trial of Otto Schade for the murder of Henry Shear was continued. Judge Lott charged the jury, when the latter retired for deliberation. After a short absence they returned to court with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

John Galvin was arraigned before Judge Lott and his associates in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with the murder of John Mullen on the night of the 17th of November last, in a drunken row in Navy street. Physicians were examined in regard to the cause of Mullen's death. The prisoner's counsel contended that he did not die by violence, but by apoplexy, superinduced by too free indulgence in liquor. After the summing up of the case by District Attorney Morris the court adjourned until to-day.

The Sherry wine case was resumed yesterday, that being the twenty-first day during which it has occupied the attention of the United States District Court. It will probably be concluded to-day.

Yesterday Commissioner Betts committed John Sullivan to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of passing a counterfeit five dollar bill.

The North American steamship Company's popular sidewheel steamer Fulton, Captain Merry, will leave pier No. 29 North river at noon to-day (Wednesday), for California, via Panama Railroad, connecting at Panama with the new steamship Nevada.

The stock market, including government securities, was weak yesterday. Gold declined to 137⅞, but afterwards recovered to 138⅝.

"Halifax Law" for Mr. Johnson—The Radical Old Woman with Black Teeth.

When the Earl of Leicester, acting under his best judgment for the interest of England, accepted the title of Stadtholder of the Netherland provinces, then in chief part under military occupation by the Prince of Parma, his royal mistress, Elizabeth, being in one of her passionate and frenzied moods, took the matter in high dudgeon, driving from her presence with violent curses and stamping feet whomsoever attempted to justify her late favorite, "impeaching" him before the bar of her own imperious passions, refusing to hear any defence in his behalf, and winding up this phase of her passing insanity by sending orders not only for his removal as an "obstruction to her policy," but likewise for his public disgrace before the Grand Council of the United Provinces, over which he was then faithfully and, to the ruin of his own private fortunes, presiding as her viceroy. Thus punished for upholding the highest interests of his country by endeavoring to restore constitutional and civil law to the Netherland provinces, while rescuing them from the military bondage under which many of them were enslaved, and by which all of them were threatened, the Earl thus wrote to Sir Francis Walsingham:—"To me it seemeth I am given 'Halifax law' in this matter; being first condemned and hung out of hand, with a gracious order that inquiry into the facts of my alleged misdoing shall be made thereafter."

As it was with Leicester, falling under the rage and jealousy of an old woman whose darling he had once been—an old woman "with black teeth and a white bosom," for so at this period Queen Elizabeth comes down to us in history—even so is it now with President Johnson. He has fallen under the hatred and jealousy of that incarnate Old Woman, the radical majority in both houses of Congress, as whose darling representative of loyal devotion he stood prominent during the whole of the late rebellion. By endeavoring to rescue the ruined provinces of the South from military despotism, reconstructing them under the constitution and upholding the mild sway of civil law over the bayonets of an occupying army and the continuous plundering schemes of Congress, our modern Leicester would seem to have wholly forfeited the favor of that infuriated radical Old Woman who gathers under her Congressional petticoats such precious chickens as Butler, Bingham, Logan, Wilson, Thad Stevens and the balance of their impeaching associates. Curses are heaped upon all who attempt to take his part, explain his motives or vindicate his line of action. No defence will be heard in his case if the Old Woman shall have power either to close her own ears or to silence the tongues of his counsel. "Halifax law" will be meted out to President Johnson with a vengeance; he is to be condemned and politically executed without trial; nor is there any "gracious order" in his case that "inquiry into the facts of his alleged misdoing" shall be made even after he shall have ceased to hold official life.

It is between this mad and bad Old Woman of the radical party and the President of the United States that Chief Justice Chase has now to interpose the buckler of his grave authority, even as Lord Burghley, her oldest, wisest and most faithful counsellor, was finally compelled to interfere with acrimonious protest between the suicidal rage of Queen Elizabeth and the just rights of her whilom favorite, now hated all the more because he had once been so faithful, so useful and so beloved. In the Queen's case, however, fortunately for England, the insanity of anger was but transient, and her usually sound judgment soon clearing away the clouds, permitted her to see and appreciate the true interest of her country and the Netherland provinces in sustaining the Earl of Leicester's authority. Not so, however, with the black-toothed and black-hearted Old Woman of the radical party, whose grim talons are now twisted in the quivering vitals of our ten Southern provinces. This latter hag has no soul to remember past devotion, no tenderness to be touched by gratitude, no recollection of heroic service and gallantry in her days of bitterest need. Her eyes are bloodshot with anger and too inflamed by jealousy—the jealousy of power in any hands but her own—to perceive even the most obvious considerations of her own true interest. Debauched by the spoils of the "whiskey rings" and a dozen other plundering "rings" in the loyal States, and doubly debauched by the licensed robbery and brutal oppression of her black sway in the ten Southern provinces, this Old Woman with whom Chief Justice Chase has now to grapple presents about the most odious and at the same time one of the most tremendous aspects to be found in the whole historical panorama of political witchcraft and ghoulism. She will brook no rival near her throne of rule and robbery. Whatever she may deem an "obstruction" in her path must be crushed to powder and scattered in ashes. If the Supreme Court will not bend to her dictation it shall be broken; and the President having been true to his oath in despite of her maledictions, threats and final violence, she now demands his speedy condemnation and execution—"at railroad speed" says Bottled Butler—and under "Halifax law."

In all the charges made against the President there is but one of the slightest consequence—but one which could hold water for half a moment before any ordinary court or jury—the charge, to wit, of having removed Secretary Stanton without the consent of the Senate. And to what, when we examine it, does this charge amount? A charge boiled, broiled, roasted, fried, hashed and stewed, with Lorenzo Thomas and General Emory trimmings, in nearly a dozen different styles of "impeaching articles," but having under all forms of cookery only the substance of a single charge.

The Tenure of Civil Office act, for violating which by the removal of Secretary Stanton the President is now undergoing a solemn and costly farce of trial before a partisan jury of Senators, specifically provides that all members of the Cabinet shall hold their offices respectively "for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter," unless removed from such offices "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Now, Mr. Stanton has never been appointed "during the term of the President" under whom he so meanly and factiously insists upon retaining his position. He was reappointed Secretary of War by the late President in April, 1865; but certainly no sane man will contend that President Lincoln's "term of office" could continue after his "term of life." The constitution expressly regards death, insanity, or impeachment by the Senate as bringing a Presidential "term" to its end; and again, if Mr. Lincoln's "term of office"—four years from March 4, 1865—be not yet legally over, why is the Senate now sitting as a Court of Impeachment, with Chief Justice Chase for its highest expounder of law, in the matter of trying "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States," for high crimes and misdemeanors? The whole trial would be ridiculous were it not for the grave consequences with which it threatens the peace of the country, our financial credit at home and abroad, the stability of our institutions, and the dignity of the American people. Never before have we seen so complete and crushing a rejoinder to partisan charges as may be found in the President's answer to Butler, Stevens and company, published yesterday. The defence is perfect in its mere statement, without calling a single witness; and if Chief Justice Chase could rise to the full greatness of his duty he would at once put the black-toothed and black-hearted Old Woman of the radical party out of court, on the ground that her accusations, even if proved in their extreme extent, are too utterly trivial and too obviously malignant for the serious consideration of serious men in such serious times as we have now fallen upon.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions on the Irish Church.

On Monday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone introduced his resolutions on the Irish Church. We reproduce the resolutions as they appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday:—First, that in the opinion of this House the Irish Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, for personal interests and the rights of property; second, that no new personal rights should be created, and that the commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament upon the whole question; third, that a petition should be presented to the Queen praying that the Church patronage of Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament. The resolutions having been read Premier Disraeli stated that the government would be ready to consider them by the end of the present month.

What will Disraeli do? The resolutions as they stand are a positive gain to Ireland. No such victory has been won by the Catholics of Great Britain since the passing of the Catholic Emancipation act in 1829, certainly not since the Maynooth grant of 1845; and if Mr. Gladstone's resolutions become law his name will be associated with one of the grandest triumphs of religious liberty in modern times. What, we ask, will Mr. Disraeli do? Will he go as far as Mr. Gladstone wishes to drag him? We have little doubt that he is willing to go such a length himself. But will the tory gentry of the three kingdoms follow him? If they will not follow him will he fling himself on the democracy and outbid Mr. Gladstone? Disraeli is both skilful and brave. He has worked wonders with the tory party already. Like lambs they have followed him on the pathway of reform until they find themselves contemplating with indifference their open graves. Having felt themselves so comfortable in following him in the pathway of political reform, why should they hesitate to follow him in the pathway of ecclesiastical reform? Mr. Gladstone has hit the real Irish difficulty, has hit it firmly and with hearty good-will; and if Mr. Disraeli reveals the slightest disposition to play with the question the game is lost. Mr. Disraeli has tripped up Mr. Gladsone by outbidding him in one difficulty. It will be strange if Mr. Gladstone should so soon repeat the compliment by outbidding him in another. As matters stand we note progress. Ancient institutions, even where most revered, are crumbling away like the mouldering stones of some venerable ruin. The places which know them now will soon know them no more forever. The remains of the dead past will soon all have disappeared from view, and the gulf which separates the modern from the ancient world will be broad and deep. This changing state of things, visible everywhere all over Europe, is particularly noticeable at the present moment in Great Britain. In Gladstone and Disraeli the British people have two bold and skilful statesmen. It remains to be seen which is to be master of the situation, and into what new political and ecclesiastical grooves he will drive the empire.

The McCardle Case—The Supreme Court's Postponement.

It appears that the Supreme Court of the United States the other day, at an informal consultation, decided by a vote of four to two upon the postponement of the famous McCardle case, in view of a probable collision with Congress if they hurried the matter. In other words, the two houses some ten days ago passed a little bill very quietly and adroitly, which after its passage was discovered by the democrats to be a bill taking away the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in all such cases as this of McCardle, and evidently intended to head off, on this very case, an apprehended adverse decision of this court on the reconstruction laws of Congress. It seems, too, that the majority of the court agreed to the postponement, with the understanding that if this new bill of Congress should become a law before the declaration of the judgment of the court in the McCardle case, this case would be thrown out. Thus the bill in question, over the President's veto, or in default of any action on his part at the expiration of ten days, in becoming a law, heads off the Supreme Court on these reconstruction laws. After the removal of Andrew Johnson, the Jonah of the radical ship, who must be thrown overboard, we may look for a reconstruction of the Supreme Court itself, and for other reconstructive measures, which will probably wake up the people in season for a decisive rebuke in the great November election.

The Impeachment Trial.

The replication of the radical majority in the House of Representatives to the answers of Mr. Johnson is general in its character and, with but few alterations, the same as was telegraphed by our special correspondent at Washington. It briefly denies all of the averments in the answers and declares that the President is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged in the articles of impeachment. The replication was adopted by the House by a strict party vote, after a futile resistance by the democrats, one of whom (Mr. Eldridge) protested against its going before the world in the name "of all the people of the United States."

The action of the Senate upon Mr. Reverdy Johnson's motion to give the President ten days' time in which to prepare for trial was of interest. The court retired to consult on the motion and on an amendment of Mr. Sumner's to proceed forthwith with the trial, and after being absent for two hours returned and announced the decision to be that the trial shall commence on Monday next, thus giving Mr. Johnson but four days in which to make all necessary preparations. By this decision it will be seen that the Senate appears to be as anxious to rush matters through with indecent haste as the radical majority of the House themselves. What transpired during the consultation we publish in our report of the proceedings. It will be noticed that the vote by which the short space of time granted was arrived at was close, being twenty-eight yeas to twenty-four nays. Some thirteen republican Senators voted with their democratic colleagues against the motion, but whether their object in so doing was to prevent the President from having any time granted at all, is, of course, not known. Senator Wade was not present, and consequently did not vote. The decision of the Senate having been given there will be a pause in the proceedings, and for the remainder of this week the solemn farce which has been enacted at Washington for the past two days will be suspended, although on Monday next it will be restored to the boards for the edification of the public and the benefit and perpetuation of the power of the radical party.

he New York Post Office—Curious Proceedings in Congress.

We were to have had a new Post Office, and it was to be located on the southern end of the City Hall Park. The ground was purchased by the government for half a million dollars, and paid for, cash down. The plans of innumerable architects were received, carefully examined and paid for. But it appears that none of the plans were acceptable to the artistic mind of the committee, and a kind of patchwork made out of the whole was agreed upon. So far the new Post Office progressed, although the probability was that the new Court House would have grown green with age before the Post Office building was completed. Now it turns out that Congress has appointed a committee of three gentlemen to proceed to this city for the purpose of deciding whether we really require a new Post Office building at all. The capacity of this committee to settle this question may be judged from the fact that one of them is a member from Michigan, another from Pennsylvania and another from a country district in this State. How much they know about the necessities of New York city, or how much they will learn on that subject in the course of their investigations, can readily be imagined.

Absurd as this proceeding may seem, it has a meaning, and the public may well ask what the object of it is. It means this—that there is a million dollars or more to be expended on the Post Office building, and that if the work is proceeded with just now such patronage as may be disposed of in the employment of a thousand workmen or so, for instance, to say nothing of contracts, will be in the hands of the President and his friends; but if the work can be delayed until Mr. Johnson is got rid of the patronage will be enjoyed by the powers *ad interim*. Hence we opine this committee is appointed for the purpose of delaying the work, and not with a view to facilitate it. Some people may think that this is a small business; but after all it is entirely in keeping with the spirit and action of the ruling majority in Congress.

The Bay of Samana Project—Another Rumor.

The six hundred thousand dollars (in specie), United States money, which it was reported the other day had arrived at Havana in the steamer Morro Castle, was, as it appears, destined for St. Domingo. A despatch from that republic to Havana (on the 23d) says that the American steamer Palos had arrived in the bay of Samaná with Señor Pujol (Dominican agent to the United States) on board; that he was the recipient of a grand ovation; that he brought (from the government at Washington) six hundred thousand dollars on account of the lease of the bay of Samaná; that Señor Pujol will forthwith see General Baez, who is again at the head of the Dominican government, in order, with the hard cash, to bind the bargain. There may be some substantial foundation for this report, excepting the six hundred thousand dollars in specie—a sum of money which the Secretary of State would hardly advance towards the lease of said bay of Samaná, or any other bay, without some authority from Congress. The bay in question, however, is a very desirable piece of property for the United States, and it ought to be secured, especially as it seems to be understood that the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas will most probably fall through in the Senate. It may be, too, that Mr. Seward, who for some years past has had his eye upon this safe, deep and spacious haven of Samaná as the very place for a coaling station and harbor of refuge for our naval and commercial ships in the Gulf, is anxious to close the bargain before his retirement to the shades of Auburn. If so, we hope he may succeed in the enterprise, though we apprehend that it will be apt to go over, with the Alabama claims and the other unfinished business of the State Department, to his successor in office.

The Spring Season of Amusements.

To-night Pike's Opera House will reopen with the superb company whose season was so rudely broken in upon by Lotta's negro minstrelsy. The opening opera will be "La Traviata," with Mrs. Agatha States as the consumptive heroine. To-morrow night Bateman will introduce the ever popular Tostée in a classical dress at the French theatre, and explain in Offenbach's best style why Paris ran away with La Belle Hélène and the causes of the ten years' siege of Troy. These two interesting events may be considered as the opening of the spring season of amusements; and as the *modistes* throw open the treasures of their establishments and display the spring fashions about the same time, additional brilliancy will be communicated to the new season of opera. There is every prospect that the coming season at all the theatres will be a gratifying one to the managers and to the public. People are now so weary of the impeachment and Erie muddles, of the stagnation of business and the pranks of the weather that they will seek refuge in the paint, tinsel, ballet, music and red fire of the theatres and laugh away all care in listening to the extravagances of Offenbach. The ladies will have an additional motive now to patronize the opera and other places of amusement; for where can they find a better place to display their new spring toilets and criticise those of others? Again, we learn from our Paris correspondent that some of the American ladies there who have been the acknowledged belles of that gay capital during the winter contemplate an early return to their homes on this side of the Atlantic in order to try the power of their charms on the susceptible hearts of their countrymen and to compete for the prize of beauty, like the three goddesses on Mount Ida, with their fair sisters. As blustering Winter, after his late fit of unprovoked ill-humor, grumblingly retires before bright young Spring, the managers on all sides are preparing greater attractions for the coming season. But in all this bustle and excitement in the amusement world there is one immense concern that once claimed to be first in the metropolis and is now deserted. "The harp that once," &c., has gone to Pike's, and the one hundred and ninety-nine and a half stockholders of the Academy are weeping in vain and calling on their lost *impresario* to come back. What can be done, then, with this unhappy concern? As a circus it would be necessary to keep the horses constantly blanketed, and even the Cynocephalus might be afflicted with bronchitis or influenza were Mr. Lent to exhibit him there. It might be turned into a huge tenement house, the necessary changes being made; but then the tenants would be haunted by the ghosts of departed voices or managerial suicides. In all the other places of amusement, however, the prospects for the season are encouraging.

Before the season commences at Pike's a word of advice to the management may be of service. There is every reason to fear that the same narrow minded prejudice and monopoly which ruined Italian Opera on the east side of town will interfere with the prospects of this establishment. Madame Lumley, the splendid contralto who made such a triumphant *début* here some time since in the *rôle* of Azucena, is not engaged in the company, as her predecessor in the same *rôle* became so frightened at her success that she threatened to leave the troupe and go off to California with one of the *prime donne* if the accomplished sister of the London *impresario* should appear again at Pike's. We warn the leader of the orchestra who supports her demands to remember what a fate a similar course at the Academy entailed upon him. The public want good artists, and will not submit to the exclusion of any one to please the whim of another. This has been heretofore the principal obstacle in the way of the success of Italian Opera; and the managers at Pike's should see that it is removed in time.

The Abyssinian King Ready for Battle.

By special telegrams from Abyssinia, forwarded through England and the Atlantic cable, and our special written correspondence from the seat of war in Africa, received by mail, we have placed before both the American and British public evidence to sustain the assertion that in undertaking a war against King Theodorus, by direct expeditionary invasion, the English government entered on a very difficult, expensive and hazardous work. This position was first indicated by the publication, simultaneously in London and New York on the 5th of March, of our special telegram from Antalo, detailing the hardships endured by the Queen's army in its advance, and the statement is fully supported by the war report contained in another special telegram, dated at the same place on the 8th of March, which appeared in the HERALD yesterday morning.

We now learn that King Theodorus has intrenched the position around his palatial stronghold at Magdala; that the earthworks are defended by ten thousand native warriors; that he has cannon and plenty of provisions, and that he is ready to do battle with Major General Napier. Naturally brave and cautious, and, it may be, regulating his strategy by direction of European officers, the king may maintain himself in his works for a term very damaging to the name, fame, money chest, object and intent of the British military mission, which, although it will doubtless accomplish all that was intended—perhaps a great deal more—must be ready to suffer many hardships before its day of complete jubilation in Africa.

Mr. Holman's Resolution on the Payment of Government Bonds.

Some of the bondholders' organs are trying to make a great fuss over the vote of the House of Representatives on Mr. Holman's resolution last Monday to pay the bonds in lawful money. The House refused, in fact, to entertain the question at that time, and very properly, for it has no practical application now, and may never have. But there was no vote strictly on the merits of the proposition. If this were a practical question—if the five-twenty bonds were due and the holders could demand payment now, and the question were before Congress whether they should be paid in legal tenders or coin, there can be no doubt as to what the vote would be. It would be absurd to suppose the government would pay these bonds in coin at par when they are worth only seventy-three per cent in the market, and when there is no legal obligation on their face for such payment in coin. By the time payment can be demanded we may be on a specie basis. The question, then, as we have said, is not a practical one, and the House of Representatives, seeing this and having other and more important matters to attend to, wisely refused to take it up. That is all there is in the action of the House, and there is nothing for the bondholders or their organs to make a fuss about.

Very Interesting News from Paraguay.

Our latest information from the seat of war in South America, published in our issue of yesterday, contains the interesting statement that the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces was about to make another attempt to storm the Paraguayan stronghold of Humaitá. When we consider how frequent these assaults have been and how invariably the Brazilians and their allies have been repulsed the announcement, notwithstanding the flourish of trumpets with which it is made, does not indicate anything more than another severe struggle and probably another triumph for Paraguay. For about four years the war has been waged, and although the allies represent thirteen millions of people and the Paraguayans about one-tenth of that number, the contest is not yet closed, and the present indications are that when it does come to an end the heroic little republic of Paraguay will be the victor. Nor can we withhold our sympathy from her, for really the war is waged in the interest of the only monarchical government on this continent against the essential principles of democracy. The refusal of the allies to make peace through diplomatic negotiations, except upon the condition that President Lopez withdraws from the country, is an outrage upon the right of the people of Paraguay to choose their own rulers and a dictation which would scarcely be sufficiently punished by a final and overwhelming defeat to the arms and arrogance of their enemies.

While it seems doubtful that diplomacy will ever end this tiresome Paraguayan war, our correspondence from Buenos Ayres reports an opposition to the struggle that may at any day bring it to a sudden termination by the withdrawal of her allies from Brazil. It is true that the Brazilian government controls a powerful army and navy, but the desertion of the Argentine Confederation and of the Oriental republic would have a most disastrous effect upon both. The discontent in the Argentine Confederation particularly, we are told, is so great that "at the public meetings no one who expects to be heard will advocate the triple alliance for a moment." Should this spirit of disaffection continue to spread, as it evidently will, the end of the war against Paraguay can be readily foreseen. At any rate we cannot but wish her the complete triumph which the heroism, sufferings and unconquerable determination of her sons so well merit.

The Situation in Georgia.

There seems to be some want of concert of opinion among the conservatives in Georgia in regard to the propriety of running tickets for all the offices, national and State, at the next election. While some are in favor of nominating a full list of candidates, others propose to let the Congressional election go by default, arguing that if they should succeed in electing even a part of the delegation the radical majority in Congress would not allow them to take their seats. With this view it is proposed that the conservatives concentrate their full strength upon carrying the Governor, State Legislature and other local officers. On the whole we are inclined to think this the best policy. Successful in their choice of officers in the State government, the conservatives can so arrange their local legislation as to suit emergencies that may henceforth arise upon questions affecting purely local and, to themselves, most important interests. The natural instincts of self-preservation dictate the propriety of adopting this policy. By this means they may eventually secure two sound representatives in the United States Senate. No delegation the radicals in Georgia can possibly send to the House of Representatives at Washington will enhance the popularity of the radicals in the North and West; and if they can squeeze in a negro or two, so much the better. Give Congress rope enough and it will hang itself. Therefore let the conservatives of Georgia look to the securement of power in the State Legislature, and let the Congressional delegation take care of itself for the present.

Royalty in Australia.

We see by the Australian papers that the young Prince Alfred has not favorably affected the people of the antipodes with the idea of royalty. There are sad complaints about the conduct of himself and suite while in that country. What his precise offences were are not stated; but it is more than insinuated that in private as well as in public his conduct was not exactly suited to a scion of royalty, and that it has had a damaging effect upon the prospect, if any exists, of Australia accepting a branch of the reigning family as its resident ruler. Perhaps the air was too pure and exhilerating for the Prince, and set him all agog like the inhalation of laughing gas, which may account for his pranks whatever they were. The fact is that Australia has for a long time been nursing an idea of republican independence. It is far more likely to rid itself of its connection with the mother country than Canada. Indeed, we have heard before now of a South Australian republic.

The Prince of Wales did much better than his brother during his tour through this country, but he had good managers to take care of him, and that makes all the difference. He behaved himself so well in Canada that the people there took a very forward step towards a vicarious monarchy, with a royal viceroy at its head, by establishing a new dominion; but we are afraid that the late royal visit to Australia will have the effect of turning the thoughts of the population in the direction of a further separation from the Old Country.

AUSTRIA MARCHES ON.—In spite of the Concordat, in spite of the bishops and archbishops, in spite even of the Holy Father, Austria marches on in her new career. Bravely and like true men Austrian statesmen have ac-