

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 133

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, -HUMPHREY DUNPHY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel, -FARLAND HELEN.

FRENCH THEATRE, -English Opera, -MARIANA.

WILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -The White Swan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th Street, -TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -PAYABLE ON DEMAND, -BAG FLOCKS OF PARIS, -DIK THE NOBLY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -CONNOR SPOONER.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, -MARTHA.

IRVING HALL, -BLIND TOM'S CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, -BALLET, FAVOR, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway, -SONGS, -ROBERTSON'S, &c. -GRAND DEUTCH "8."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 84 Broadway, -ETRIPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery, -COMIC VODVILLE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av. -EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place, -WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

MRS. V. N. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, -UNDER THE GALILEE.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -ETRIPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, -BLAGA COLOD.

MARILL, 261 and 262 Broadway, -PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 513 Broadway, -HOLLING AND AXE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 12, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

The High Court met in open session at ten o'clock yesterday, when it was resolved that to-day, being probably an occasion of much excitement, the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to arrest any one making a disturbance in the galleries. The doors were then closed.

In secret session, the Chief Justice read the form of question which he adopts in demanding the verdict. He will direct the secretary to read the several articles successively, and will put the question to each Senator on each article, the Senator rising in his place at the call of his name. He directed the secretary to read the first article to divide the eleventh article into clauses. A motion that the questions be put as proposed by the Chief Justice was agreed to. The order of Mr. Sumner that the presiding officer shall pronounce the removal of the convicted person immediately on conviction, any further judgment to be on the order of the Senate, was considered, but pending discussion upon it, the hour for discussing the several articles arrived. Mr. Conness proposed a recess of twenty minutes, at the expiration of which time another recess until half-past seven P. M. was taken.

In the evening session Mr. Edmunds submitted a proposition that the order for the voting to-day be rescinded, which was not considered. Mr. Williams proposed that the eleventh article be read first in the proceedings to-day. This proposition went over, and a motion that the Senate meet at half-past eleven o'clock this morning to sit with open doors was agreed to, and at eleven o'clock last night the Senate adjourned.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, in the discussion during the day spoke in favor of acquittal, and his speech will be found elsewhere in our report of the impeachment proceedings. Senator Buckalew spoke on the same side, and Senators Conness, Harlan, Wilson and Morton spoke in favor of conviction.

CONGRESS.

Nothing outside of the impeachment business was done in the Senate.

In the House several unimportant bills were introduced and referred under the Monday call of States. A resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee, in preparing their bill relative to imports to have regard to an equalization of the imports and exports as far as seems judicious, was adopted. A concurrent resolution that the eleventh article be read first in the proceedings to-day, was passed. A motion to adjourn was made, when the Speaker announced that no notification had yet been received from the Senate as to when the presence of the House would be required and probably business would be transacted to-day. Mr. Stevens, as if indicating contempt at the impeachment proceedings, moved to adjourn until Wednesday, but withdrew the motion at the suggestion of members and the House adjourned until to-day.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, May 11.

The town of Ashton-under-Lyne, England, was agitated by an anti-Popery riot, which had a fatal termination. Napoleon delivered a peace speech in the city of Orleans. North Germany is advancing to complete reunion with Austria. A motion to adjourn was made, when the Speaker announced that no notification had yet been received from the Senate as to when the presence of the House would be required and probably business would be transacted to-day. Mr. Stevens, as if indicating contempt at the impeachment proceedings, moved to adjourn until Wednesday, but withdrew the motion at the suggestion of members and the House adjourned until to-day.

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length, the lecturer maintaining that his opposition to peaceable secession was grounded upon a dread of Samuel H. Roberts, the Postmaster of Brooklyn, was suspended from office yesterday for an alleged failure to make up the full amount of his last quarterly account.

The Brooklyn whiskey fraud case was resumed before Judge Benedict yesterday. Several witnesses for the prosecution gave in their testimony, and the court adjourned until this morning. The District Attorney announcing that he hoped to conclude to-day.

The fine steamship Colorado, Captain Outing, of the Liverpool and Great Western line, sails from pier 46 North river at twelve o'clock precisely to-morrow, Wednesday, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 139 1/2. The number of beef cattle on sale at the 100th street yards yesterday was 1,225 head. The demand was more than usually active and all the offerings were disposed of at an early hour at higher prices.

Fair to prime steers sold at 17c, 18 1/2c, and inferior at ordinary 15 1/2c. A 10c. Milch cows were moderately active and steady at \$45 to \$110 for inferior to extra. (Veal calves were in moderate demand at 11c. a 11 1/2c. for prime and extra and 7c. to 10c. for inferior to good. Sheep and lambs, under a light supply and a fair demand, were decidedly higher, extra sheared selling at 10c. a 10 1/2c.; prime 9c. a 9 1/2c. and inferior to good, 8 1/2c. a 9c. Lambs \$7 50 a \$10 each. Swine were quiet, depressed and lower. We quote heavy prime, 10c. a 10 1/2c.; fair to good 9 1/2c. a 10c. and common, 9c. a 9 1/2c. The total receipts for the week were 5,161 hogs, 92 mch cows, 2,564 veal calves, 10,746 sheep and lambs and 21,955 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our telegraphic despatches from Mexico are to the 6th Inst. at Vera Cruz. Immediat elections had been ordered in Yucatan. The discontent in Jalisco was assuming alarming proportions, and more troops had been sent there.

We have later information by the Gulf cable from Cuba, St. Domingo, Hayti and others of the West India Islands. The United States government, it was announced in Havana, had come to a decision relative to the vessels seized by the Spanish government. The steamer Eagle had received instructions to resist paying the fines. The American bark Seima had been fined \$500 at Matanzas. The iron-clad Tetuan had sailed for New York. Two States have been formed in St. Domingo. The Ocos continued successful in Hayti. The American Minister is accused of having got up the rebellion, and the Ocos are said to be under the lead of American officers.

Letters from the United States Consul at Port Louis Mauritius state that the epidemic fever has increased very rapidly. Eighteen hundred deaths occurred during the month of January, the mortality being principally among the higher classes. All the vessels in the harbor have the disease among their crews, several American vessels being among the number.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the bill abolishing the State Constabulary, which, among other things, gives him control of the municipal police forces throughout the State. In his veto the Governor deems it an unprecedented idea to propose to a Governor of the Commonwealth to assume the functions of a chief of police.

The schooner Watson reached Savannah, Ga. yesterday in charge of the epidemic fever and the cook, who reports that the captain and two seamen were lost overboard off Hatteras on the 1st of May. General Meade has officially declared the Georgia constitution to be ratified. It is still doubtful whether the Legislature is republican or democratic.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now open to Fort Saunders, 500 miles west of Omaha. Ten thousand men are at work, and it is expected that not less than 300 miles of track will be laid this year.

Dull business among the shipping on Lake Erie is reported. Eighteen vessels have laid up at Buffalo on account of the low rates paid for tonnage.

Martin and Felton, the alleged bank defrauders at Boston, have been committed to await trial, the former being held in \$50,000 and the latter \$200,000 bail. It was shown in the testimony that the amount taken is between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

In the districts of Louisiana which were overthrown last year the collection of State taxes has been suspended by order of General Buchanan.

Thomas Fitzgerald, who murdered a girl named Ellen Hicks, in Westchester, on the 2d of August, 1866, was sentenced yesterday at Poughkeepsie to be hung at White Plains on the 26th of June.

charent and the Democrats.

is scarcely room to doubt that the President will be pronounced guilty by the vote to be taken in the Senate to-day. Nothing can stop the extreme radicals—not even the fear of faring worse with Wade than with Johnson; and thus, determined to go on at every hazard, it is quite within their power to secure the necessary number of votes. If so many republicans should be honest or scrupulous as to make conviction impossible as a mere party measure, there are the democrats! Doubtless there are certain republicans whom the shallow and fanatical radicals cannot manage—men who care more for their oaths as Senators than for the rapid fury of party threats—men who would rather preserve the respect of the country than secure all the possible plunder of office. Living on a higher level than the creatures who have made impeachment, and who are making the clamor of terrorism that is expected to drive Senators into the common purpose, these men have looked down with scorn on the whole game, and heard with contempt the vile utterances against themselves. Such men act from pure motives and from convictions that must be honestly their own, and therefore they cannot act on this impeachment verdict with the party that pretends a claim to their fealty. Surely no man with a brain capable of comprehending the significance of the word honesty and with the courage to act on the conception, no man who strives to make honesty and justice ruling powers in his life, can pretend that the prosecution has proved the President guilty of the charges made, or even listen to such a pretence with patience. Therefore the honest men of the republican party, of whom there are several in the Senate, will be against conviction; and there may be enough of these to render it impossible to get a two-third vote of republicans.

But, as we said, there are the democrats. There has never yet been a time when the most desperate faction in the radical party was in a tight place but the democrats have helped it out. Never yet have the men who rule in Washington to-day been in urgent need of a few votes to force upon the country in shape of law some choice piece of malignity but the democrats have supplied those votes. Always ready, always pandering sympathetically to the worst possible purpose, the democrats have finally been the means in every case of giving effect to the will of the extremists and of fastening upon the nation the laws and the policy they denounce. So it was in the first instance in which the anarchists brought out their great lobby of negro suffrage. On that first bill for nigger suffrage in the District of Columbia began a memorable struggle. Over the whole country the sense of the people was against the faction, as the vote on suffrage since in several States has shown. Republicans in Congress were in sympathy with the state of feeling through the country and voted against the measure. Conservative votes in the republican party would fairly have beaten the

madmen then; but the democrats came to the rescue. Led by such men as James Brooks they played into the hands of Thad Stevens. By their assistance the bill went through, and that victory gave the faction the start—the impulse that has carried it to its present height. So the democrats since have been quite as useful to the radicals in carrying measures that the decent men in the republican party revolted at, and the South may thank these false friends for every point of peculiar enormity in the laws for the establishment of military rule in the unrepresented States. It would, therefore, be quite in character for the democrats to come to the assistance of the radicals once more in this desperate case of impeachment, and we expect to see them do it.

We understand very well the theory of parliamentary tactics on which the democrats claim to act in all this. It is a thing in legislation equivalent to the *reductio ad absurdum*—the pushing a bad principle to its extreme development, so that it may be more palpably odious and may the sooner alarm and arouse the people. John Randolph, in moving an amendment to an act to which he was even more opposed to his amendment, and that it was at wide variance with his own views, but explained that his wish was to make the law as bad as possible and fight it in that worst shape. This was right, and in accordance with acknowledged parliamentary practice; but acute men know how to avail themselves of such points, and know what their limit is, and such men may be trusted with such tools. It is quite a different thing when men make bad laws worse, knowing that they may destroy the country before they can react on the party that the country will blame. If a man in Congress permits his antipathy to a party to so blind him to his position, his duties, his obligation that he does not see that every blow he strikes at that party is equally a blow at the welfare of the nation, the country is surely none the better for his efforts. He may destroy the country's enemy some day, but the country then will be in no condition to rejoice at his success. It is just this way with the democrats who are ready to help out all the outrageous purposes of the radicals. It will disgust the people with the republicans, and so give the democracy a new hope for the future. They care nothing for the price their vote may cost the country. So it is in the votes they gave to radical schemes before. So it will be now; and whether these men act from corrupt motives or from stupidly matters little, the result is the same. They fancy they are helping radicalism to its ruin. But the Devil is helping all the parties in the same way, and he, like the democrats, takes care to time his interference so well that reaction never comes to prevent the hellward rush.

Triumph of American Journalism—The Herald's Telegrams from Abyssinia.

By special correspondence and a mail report dated in London on the 29th of April—one day later—we have a reflex of the first effects produced in England by the American journalistic triumph obtained through the enterprise and liberality of the HERALD in furnishing to the British press and people, by special telegrams, dated on the Babelo river and at Magdala, Abyssinia, the first intelligence of the capture of Theodor's stronghold, of the death of the King and the termination of the war. This important news was received by our agent in London on Sunday, the 26th of April, in advance of the War Office and India House despatches. It was supplied by him gratuitously to the London Times, and promptly used by the managers of that newspaper and its contemporaries, our courtesy being duly acknowledged. But this is not all. Copies of the HERALD's telegraph war letters were circulated "all over the country," and when the City of Antwerp left Cork, on the 30th ultimo, they still contained the "earliest and fullest accounts" and the "only details" of the victory had in the provinces and rural districts of Great Britain.

We regard this most complete success of our foresight, spirit and outlay in reporting Napier's campaign in Africa with very great pleasure—not a pleasure conducing in any way to professional exaltation, but a feeling induced by the knowledge of the attainment of a great American victory in the work of international enlightenment. The batch of acknowledgments made to us by the English press on the 27th of April, which we print to-day, is reproduced to the American public for the purpose of affording gratification to our own contemporaries here in New York. They will be glad by reading some of the first proofs of the latest American victory obtained by the HERALD over the English press on its "own ground." They are all interested in the "opening up" of Abyssinia to Christian influence and commerce, and will consequently rejoice at our full report of the progress of the grand movement just made by the British in that direction. The other New York journals are also on the path of the progress—although it is only on its tail end—and have ideas of civilization; even although they convey their views at present with such extraordinary epithets as "fiar," "vagabond," "drunkard," "thief" and the like.

The Presidential Succession—Troubles for the Politicians.

Whatever may be the issue of the impeachment to-day, whether the verdict is "guilty" or "not guilty," the removal or acquittal of Andrew Johnson, one inevitable result will be a great commotion among the politicians. The Presidential succession, one way or the other, will be shaped to a great extent by the issue of this impeachment. General Grant, as the republican candidate, is generally considered a foregone conclusion, a sure thing, a fixed fact, in any event; but there may be developed such party and personal complications at Chicago, resulting from the impeachment, as will cause even General Grant to be set aside and some new man to be taken up. Among the democracy, from present appearances, the chances of the Presidential nomination lie between Pendleton, Seymour and Hancock; but, as in 1844 and 1852, the whole string of outstanding democratic candidates, by the pressure of a combination of cliques and circumstances, may be ruled out, and some new man may be brought into the foreground and carry off the prize, as in the cases of Polk and Pierce. On both sides the ticket for the Presidential succession is in doubt, and the result of the election itself may, after all, be as astounding

as the result in 1852, when poor Pierce, against the greatest general of that day, swept the whole North, excepting Vermont and Massachusetts, and the whole South, excepting Kentucky and Tennessee.

Management and Mismanagement of Italian Opera.

We have had a singular experience of Italian opera in New York for some years past. As a general rule opera management might be translated to read opera mismanagement; for most abominably mismanaged it has been in all possible kinds of ways. At the huge catombs on Fourteenth street Maretzek got it so mixed up that it fell through most hopelessly. With a theatre which is a house of doom to every acceptable voice, and a succession of mediocre artists thrust before a discriminating public, what else but failure could be expected there? If it had not failed it would have been indeed a miracle. However, Italian opera at the Academy having ceased—in having died of repeated and agonizing spasms, in which voices of artists, pursued of *impresarios*, aspirations of stockholders, suffered horribly—it was transported to the apparently healthy institution of Mr. Pike, a very respectable gentleman, prosperous in worldly goods, and, moreover, an excellent judge of whiskey. Here the misfortunes of Maretzek followed like a shadow the fortunes of Italian opera, and it completely broke down after an ephemeral existence, in spite of the favorable auspices with which a wealthy proprietor like Mr. Pike and an experienced manager like Mr. Harrison ushered it into life. At one time we had a good opinion of Maretzek. We thought he could manufacture a successful opera, as Maximilian was expected to manufacture a Mexican empire, and we actually compared one Max to the other Max; but they have both gone in the same way. The Mexican leader was shot, and the New York leader was snuffed out.

We observe that Italian opera in London was for a long time subjected to a fate similar to that which befell it in New York. Failure followed failure for a number of years, but now there are two rival managers in the field and opera is fairly started again, and appears to blossom like the rose. Gye, of ancient managerial fame, in one theatre, and Mapleson in another, are making Italian opera eclipse all other amusements in London. But, curious enough, Italian opera there is not sung by Italians, but by Americans. The *prima donna* in each rival house is a flower of New York growth. Van Zandt and Kellogg, who are making fortunes for the London managers, have been cultured and petted and nourished here. This fact is not less significant than that the English newspapers should rely upon American enterprise for their earliest news from the English army in Abyssinia. If John Bull does not look sharp he will be turned inside out by his former colony; for we are rapidly outstripping him in diplomacy as well as in art. We are getting a solid foothold in Japan and China, where he is only standing upon a quiksand. Our Mr. Burlingame is going to put a diplomatic girde round about the earth, and we may be sure that American interests will be reverently and lovingly embraced within its limits. From opera to empire the Yankees appear to rule the times and govern the future. In regard to opera in New York, there is a fine opportunity now for two companies like those in London. We have two houses vacant. There are plenty of singers and unknown numbers of fiddlers idle, eager and hungry for employment. But we want good managers, some fresh, disciplined *impresarios* who can keep artists, stockholders and fiddlers in control. As to the managers who have lately attempted to run Italian opera, they must follow in the downward track of Maretzek and Barnum.

Mr. Donnelly's Letter.

We have received from Mr. Donnelly the following letter, headed with a neat out of the national Capitol:—

FORNIEU CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1868. MY DEAR SIR—My attention has been called to a very fair presentation of the affair between Washburne and myself in your paper. I beg leave to thank you and to enclose you a pamphlet copy of my remarks. With great respect, very truly yours, J. DONNELLY.

JAN. GORDON BENNETT, Esq. We should be glad to reciprocate the complimentary subscription of Mr. Donnelly, but we regret that his share in the recent Washburne-Donnelly "affair," the disgrace of which, as he intimates, we have "fairly" divided between him and the other party involved in it, precludes us at present from addressing him "with great respect." However, without attempting to excuse Mr. Donnelly for the atrocious vulgarity of his attack upon Mr. Washburne, we must acknowledge that beneath it all we discovered a vein of genius. There were thunderbolts of powerful invective and flashes of genuine wit amidst his storm and dirty flood of Billingsgate.

We have felt in duty bound to censure severely both Donnelly and Washburne for the indecent exposures of which they were guilty before Congress, the country and the world. On this, as on several previous similarly deplored occasions, we have also severely censured Mr. Speaker Colfax for failing to prevent so shameful a scene. The proper time, however, for Mr. Colfax to have checked the evil of which we complain was when Old Thad Stevens first set the example of violating all rules of parliamentary propriety by the insulting epithets which he flung at "the man at the other end of the avenue" and at every other opponent of his own radical schemes. Until Mr. Colfax began to wink at, if not encourage, such outrageous violations of parliamentary rules we used to think quite well of him. And perhaps, for this once, in the special case of Mr. Donnelly, we ought to be more lenient than usual with Mr. Colfax; for had he exercised his rightful authority in the premises we might never have known how much reserved force and hidden fire Mr. Donnelly possessed.

Now that Mr. Donnelly has revealed his superior oratorical powers, let us hope that he will never again abuse them, that he will henceforth devote them only to noble ends and that he will reform his manners. The United States Congress, indeed, is by no means a school of good manners. It may be urged as an extenuating circumstance in favor of Mr. Donnelly that he has found there no model for study and imitation. Nor can he find any better model among the editors of the leading newspaper organs of the party to which he has the misfortune to belong. One of these editors, who

is, oddly enough, himself a lecturer on good manners (and, moreover, we must add, "a frightful language"), habitually employs the most abusive language, calling the most respectable man in the State of New York "a fiar," and a former colleague "a little villain," and indiscriminately scattering his opponents such choice epithets as "drunken sot," "burglar" and "thief." As for Congress, it is to-day chiefly known in Europe as a theatre for just such disgusting scenes as those in which Donnelly and Washburne lately appeared and has won the unanimous hisses of respectable spectators throughout the world. If Congress would but adjourn and pass anniversary week in New York our Senators and Representatives might be edified by devoutly attending the religious meetings which are now being held in our midst. Both their manners and their morals might be improved by the experiment.

Corea and the United States Naval Mission There.

Our special telegram from London, published yesterday, informs us that Admiral Farragut had received despatches from China announcing that the Shenandoah, Captain Febiger in command, had proceeded under orders to Corea to inquire into the fate of the survivors of the American schooner General Sherman who may be found on that territory. It was reported that some or all of the crew were massacred by the natives, but now another report is current that some are alive and kept prisoners. It will be remembered that the French had trouble with the Coreans in 1866, and sacked the town of Kanghoo. The Coreans seem to be a troublesome and piratical sort of people. The mission of Captain Febiger in the Shenandoah may lead to important results. We know not what the views of our government are, but we regard it as highly important to acquire a naval and commercial station on the peninsula of Corea. It lies between the Yellow and Japanese seas, with China on one side and Japan on the other, and between the latitudes of thirty-three and forty-three. For our trade with both China and Japan, for our whaling fleets and for the future telegraphic connection between America and Asia, the acquisition of a suitable piece of territory there would be most desirable. Though Corea owes a nominal allegiance to China, and strange as it may seem, is also tributary to Japan, it is a separate sovereignty and under a despotic king. It is a country rich in the precious metals, and produces wheat, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, tobacco, ginseng, the fruits of North China, and has plenty of cattle, timber, furs, iron, coal and other valuable products. We have no territory or naval or commercial station in the seas of Asia, while it is our destiny to be soon the first commercial Power in that part of the world. Will our government ponder over these facts and take advantage of any opportunity that may occur to get a footing in Asia? By proper management this can be accomplished without giving offence to either the governments of China or Japan. We stand well with them, and if Mr. Burlingame and our new Minister, Mr. J. Ross Browne, should be authorized to act in concert with our naval officers, we may acquire what we want, and what, within a short time, we shall greatly need.

THE LATE OCEAN RACE.

The official telegrams published in the HERALD from Queenstown and Liverpool, giving the details of the arrival at those ports of the steamships City of Paris (Imman line) and Cuba (Unard line)—the termination of the late ocean race, which caused such unprecedented excitement both in this city and in London and Liverpool among the prominent members of marine circles—bore the evidence of correctness to such a degree that the many wagers pending the result were not immediately settled. Yet this intelligence was to an extent wholly satisfactory to the thousands of mercantile gentlemen, holders of steamship and manufacturers of machinery in our midst, they having waited with commendable patience the arrival of the abstracts of the logs of the vessels that they might note the number of miles each ran per day, the character of the wind, weather, &c. These we are now enabled to place before them, with the remark, boldly ventured that they are accurate in every particular.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS, JAMES KENNEDY COMMANDER, FROM NEW YORK VIA QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL. STEAMSHIP CUBA, MOORE COMMANDER, FROM NEW YORK VIA QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL.

Table with columns: Date, Wind, Current, Distance, North, West, Lat., Long. Rows include City of Paris and Cuba for various dates from April 18 to April 29.

REMARKS. April 18, 2:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light breeze; 20th, light breeze; 21st, strong breeze; 22nd, strong breeze; 23rd, strong breeze; 24th, strong breeze; 25th, strong breeze; 26th, strong breeze; 27th, strong breeze; 28th, strong breeze; 29th, strong breeze.

REMARKS. April 18, 1:15 P. M., left New York, light breeze; 19th, light