

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIII. No. 150

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE GARDEN, Broadway, THE WHITE FAUN, Broadway Theatre, Broadway, SHANDY KAGIER—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street—THE WHITE COCKADE.

PIKES OPERA HOUSE, 23d Street, corner of Eighth Avenue—THE POOL STEELERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH—ZELZA.

FRENCH THEATRE—MADAME ANTOINETTE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPHY HENRY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel, Paris and Hellen.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway—SONGS, ECLECTICITIES, &c.—GRAND DUET "O."

REYNOLDS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th Street—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, ECLECTICITIES, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway—BALLET, FANCY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 23 Bowery—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh Avenue—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—PAUL PRY—HANDY ARMY.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—THE IMPROVERS.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg—BLIND TOM.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 29, 1868.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Committee for the Investigation of Senatorial Corruption was appointed. It consists of Senators Buckley, Morrill of Maine, Chandler, Stewart and Thayer. Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution for the reduction of interest on the public debt, by the issue of bonds redeemable in twenty, thirty and forty years, at an interest of five, four and a half and four per cent, the same to be exempt from all taxation except the income tax, and to be used exclusively for the redemption of the present interest bearing bonds, by exchange or in payment at par, except the five per cent bonds or the three per cent certificates. Mr. Edmunds proposed a concurrent resolution of thanks to Secretary Stanton, but it went over under Mr. Hendricks' objection. Mr. Ross introduced a resolution calling on the House for the testimony elicited before General Butler's corruption committee. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Conness objected and the resolution went over. The bill to admit Arkansas was then taken up, discussion ensuing upon an amendment of Mr. Ferry striking out all conditions, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases was reported back by the Committee on Commerce, and, after an immoderate discussion, was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but rose without disposing of it. Mr. Bingham, from the Impeachment Committee, reported a resolution assigning two rooms in the Capitol for the confinement of prisoners, and immediately moved the previous question. Dilatory motions were made which the Speaker declined to entertain on the ground that the question was one relating to impeachment. The question was ordered and it was found that no quorum voted. A call of the House was then ordered, which gave a still better opportunity for delay, which the democrats made use of in every instance. At nine o'clock last night a partial compromise was effected, by which it was agreed that the absent members should be brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms to-day, and the resolution of Mr. Bingham was then adopted. At about ten o'clock a resolution to closely confine the witness Woolsey, so that he shall have no communication with any one, was also agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the executive session the nomination of General Schofield in place of E. M. Stanton, "removed," was discussed. As a majority of the Senators contended that Stanton is not removed a knotty point was developed, and the further consideration was finally postponed.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, May 28. The English and French newspapers commented extensively on the news of the American impeachment failure, the opinion inclining towards the conviction that the present result is not final.

Consols 90 1/2, 90 1/2, for money, an advance. United States bonds advanced in London and Frankfurt, closing at 7 1/2 in the former and at 7 1/2 in the latter named city.

Cotton firmer, with middling uplands at 11 1/2. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. By European mail we have an important special correspondence from Turkey dated in Constantinople, May 6.

THE CITY.

The Board of Audit heard the claim yesterday of St. John O'Doris for \$500 for indemnity in consequence of the Corporation using some property leased by him for a dumping ground.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen having charge of the Broadway widening job yesterday. A large number of property owners on the line of the improvement—from Seventeenth street to Fifty-ninth street—opposed the plan, and one gentleman spoke in favor of it. It was asserted that the cost of the job would be from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Another great trot took place at Fashion Course yesterday afternoon, between Lady Thorn, Lucy, George Wilkes and General Butler. Lady Thorn won the race in three straight heats, making the time in 2:24, 2:26 and 2:25 1/2, respectively. The first in the fastest wagon time on record. The Hoboken races were opened yesterday with a trot between Local, Vauxhall, Sletty and one or two others, which was won by the former.

Forgery upon the East River National Bank were discovered yesterday. The alleged forger, who is a boy, was arrested and confessed his guilt.

The yachting season was auspiciously inaugurated yesterday by a race from a stakeboat opposite Fifty-seventh street, North river, to a point about Robins' Reef Light, between the model yachts Leoline and Flirt, in which the latter proved a gallant winner.

There were between two and three thousand men, women and children present yesterday afternoon at the ceremony of breaking the ground for the new Catholic college in Brooklyn, to be known as "Mary, Queen of the Isles." It is situated on Stuyvesant avenue, between Myrtle and DeKalb avenues, and will cost \$1,000,000.

The Seventh regiment paraded the streets yesterday and was reviewed at Union square by Minister Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy.

In the Bankrupt Court for the Southern district there were yesterday filed no less than thirty petitions. The rush to take the benefit of the act is owing to the approaching termination of the bank-

ruptcy law as it at present stands on the 1st of June next.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Nelson, counsel argued at great length in denunciation to the appeal taken by the District Attorney against the decision of the District Court in the case of the United States against the steamship City of Paris and others for alleged violations of the Passenger act.

A verdict for \$20,000 was rendered yesterday morning by the jury who tried the case of Nathaniel Caldwell against the New Jersey Steamboat Company for injuries received by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat St. John, on board of which he was a passenger in October, 1867, the date of the accident.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge McCann, the Stafford pavement case came up for hearing, but was further postponed till to-morrow.

The human line steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, will leave pier 43 North river to-morrow (Saturday), at one o'clock P. M., for Liverpool via Queenstown. The European mails will close at the Post office at twelve M. on the 29th inst.

The National line Company's steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Hall, will leave pier No. 47 North river at ten A. M. on Saturday, 30th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c. The steamship Hibernia, Captain Munro, of the Anchor line, will sail from pier No. 20 North river at twelve M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers, &c.

The Cromwell line steamship Cortes, Captain Whitman, will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, 30th inst., leaving pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. precisely.

The Black Star Independent line steamship Virginia will leave pier No. 13 North river to-morrow (Saturday), at three P. M., for Savannah, Ga. The stock market was strong and excited yesterday. Government securities were strong and active. Gold closed at 139 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dates from Hayti to the 20th inst. state that a conscription of five hundred men had been ordered by Desorme, Desorme, his minister, had become frightened. The foreign consuls still held out against the demands of Salnave for a rendition of the refugees in their consulates.

Our Mazatlan, Mexico, correspondence is dated April 30. The spirit of rebellion was still rampant among Martinez's defeated partisans. Martinez himself was in close consultation with his friends and Colonel Palacio was assembling a rebellious party in Jalisco.

By the arrival of the steamer Henry Channing we have later intelligence from Central and South America. All was quiet in Colombia. The health of Nicaragua was still bad. The transit route had closed. The Costa Rican Congress opened on the 1st of April. The town of Isabel, in Guatemala, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 10th ult.

At a caucus of republican Senators in Washington yesterday morning the leading radicals declined to participate because six of the anti-impeachment members were present.

Under a decision of the United States District Court of New Orleans United States Marshal Heron, of that city, had judgment rendered against him for the amount of libel on the steamboat Southerner, burned while under his charge.

The colored children who have been attending white schools in New Orleans have been withdrawn. Nine of the suspected ones proved to be white. All children of known mixed blood will in future be required to attend colored schools.

Warrants have been issued in Philadelphia for the arrest of District Attorney Mann, James M. Scovel, of New Jersey; W. W. Ware, of the New Jersey Legislature, and others for their alleged connection with the Riverside and Washington Library Lottery scheme.

Three hundred more Canadian zouaves are en route for Ireland. The statue of Thomas H. Benton, in St. Louis, was unveiled yesterday with a grand demonstration. Jessie Benton Fremont unveiling the statue and General Frank P. Blair pronouncing the eulogium.

The Grand Lodge of the order of Good Templars of North America has been for three days in session at Richmond, Ind.

In the Chicago Methodist Conference yesterday the subject of lay representation was taken up. Rev. Peter Cartwright spoke in opposition to it and ridiculed the idea that laymen could be divinely called to participation in legislating for the Church.

Dr. McCosh, of Queen's College, Belfast, has accepted the presidency of Princeton College, N. J. The fact was announced to the students and faculty yesterday.

Impeachment and the Presidential Campaign.

Impeachment is broken down completely, and the failure of this process is to the radicals as great a defeat as the ninth Thermidor and the fall of Robespierre was to the Jacobins, or as great a defeat as the Roundheads met with when Cromwell turned the canting rascals out of doors. Our revolution had fallen also, as the French Revolution did, into the hands of men of whom Robespierre is the type. All revolutions have the same fate. The great men die as Mirabeau did, or are driven from public life by party intolerance as Lafayette was, and then the reptiles—the Robespierres—become the prominent figures. Vain, cowardly, cruel, contemptible in every intellectual aspect, these men rule for the hour by reason of their very vices, and then they also fall, and their fall is a sign that the nation is recovering its balance and learning its true position. So, with Lincoln murdered, with Chase pushed from his moral leadership of the party he made, with all the original heads of the great national movement out of the way, Butler, Sumner and Stevens had their vile hour and gloried in their political reign of terror. But the ninth Thermidor came soon, and their heads are in the sawdust. All the elements they led are utterly beaten, and in their defeat closes their three years' struggle to manage the republican party. This is a party rupture that is irreparable; for the wise, moderate and respectable portion can of course never descend to these wretches, nor will they intermit their efforts against the victors. Satan, stretched on the burning marl in hell, cursed in a mild and apathetic style by comparison with the spirit in which they are even now venting their rage and imagining means to repair their fortunes.

There is one remarkable result of their factious activity: they have captured Grant. He is theirs thoroughly, and in their interest now rules as a military dictator over ten States. There is no more singular spectacle in all the vagaries of political change than is now presented by the relative position of two of the great men of the war—Grant, the leader of our armies, and Chase, the organizer of the financial system that enabled the nation to use its great resources. Chase, who but a short time since was intellectually the head and front of the extreme spirit of the Northern people, now, seeing that the revolution has accomplished its purposes, asserts the supremacy of the law, declares the vitality of the constitution and stands for the civil institutions of the government the firmest conservative in the land; while Grant, who only the other day was a plain soldier, a man abjuring politics and statecraft, standing simply on his duty, has now forgotten all that, gone headlong over, and heads the cry of the destructives. The change is absolute, unqualified and without parallel. What does it mean? It means that Grant's first political battle is a defeat, and not a Belmont,

but a Bull Run, or a Shiloh with no Bull coming up to save him. Grant did not suit the radicals, and had to be trimmed down and reshaped to make him suit. He was so plain, so straightforward, so much an honest patriot that they would have nothing to do with him, and he thought he was likely to lose the Presidency thereby. So he made a step or two toward them, and his chances looked better for Chicago. Growing bolder with progress, he stopped out more freely, and finally threw himself into their arms just in time to get the nomination and to find that he had thoroughly committed himself to the ideas of a faction that is fairly driven by its own violence out of all respectable association. Such is his present unenviable position; while Chase, acting on a large view of patriotic duty, standing above these small eddyings of party, is honored with the emity and abuse of the men who a little while ago abused Grant in the same terms, but never were able to disgrace him until they could call him their ally and slaver him with their praise.

In the change and drifting of parties thus going on how consistently ridiculous seems the position of the democrats! Within their ranks or within their reach they have not a man who can be counted upon against Grant, even in Grant's present weak position. What must they do, then? They must go to Chase. He is the only man in the country who will be worth a button against the republican nominee. Let the democrats have the moral courage to look upon things as they are, to look upon the fight opening as a new one, to ignore past relations of men to parties, and, accepting so much as has been honestly done in reconstruction, go forward for the assertion of the sufficiency of the constitution with Chase as their leader. Let them do this and they may have a future. They may put any democrat they choose in the second place, even though he come from the smallest pigeon hole in Tammany. Chase has enough brains to cover all, and in his record there is the moral dignity that would make the ticket acceptable to the highest standard of American thought. Radicalism counts for Grant's election much upon the Southern States; but Chase could carry those States against Grant. This is true of no other man, and the election may turn on this point. If the democratic convention nominates Chase it will stamp itself a bold and wise body; but if it does not the defeat of its party is absolutely certain.

The Fenian Excitement in Canada.

The Fenian fair at Buffalo, which, we are told, has proved a great success and gathered an immense crowd to that city, has created quite a panic among the Canadians along the border. The excitement among the Canadians, absurd as it may seem to some, is not at all unnatural under the circumstances. The Fenians have not abandoned their hostile intentions on the New Dominion. The Canadians are well aware of this. In Fenian and pro-Fenian journals this Buffalo fair has been described as a cover for a Fenian gathering preparatory to a Fenian raid. It is notorious that the wrath of the Fenians against Great Britain has been fanned into fury by the executions of O'Farrell and Barrett. It is equally notorious that General O'Neill boasts of acting at the head of an army of thirty thousand men, well drilled and well armed and ready for action. It is not, therefore, surprising that the citizens of the New Dominion, in spite of their experience of the last Fenian bungle, should be somewhat alarmed. Another Fenian invasion might prove as miserable a failure as the last, but it might also entail upon the border towns and cities untold misery. Life and property would both be in peril.

We have no means of knowing whether the Buffalo fair is intended only to be a scare. It may or it may not. Certain it is, the time is not unfavorable for a Fenian raid. The Presidential campaign is at hand. Republicans and democrats are equally anxious to secure the Irish vote. Republicans and democrats, therefore, though they may not openly encourage the Fenians, will not go out of their way to discourage them. If they do not help, it may be taken for granted that neither of the political parties will hinder them. In this lies the hope of the Fenians.

We cannot forget that there is such a thing as regard for the honor of this great country. With Fenianism we have no special desire to intermeddle; but we cannot permit Fenianism or any other organization to disregard our laws and bring dishonor on the republic. We cannot allow the Fenians to make of this country a base of operations for carrying war into the territory of a people with whom we are at peace. President Johnson is now, through the failure of the impeachment, in a position which enables him to do the right thing with the Fenians. As the Chief Magistrate of the republic he has heavy responsibilities; but as a politician he is free. His interests do not bind him to either of the two great political parties. Duty demands that he protect the honor and dignity of the nation. Unnecessary interference is not called for. Overmuch zeal is as much to be deprecated as overmuch indifference. All that we ask—and we have a right to ask it—is that the President, in the event of another Fenian invasion, will see to it that the law be promptly and effectively executed. We may have our grudges, but even our grudges must be expressed with dignity. Filibustering is not worthy of a great people.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED PRIZE FIGHT.

The great fight which was expected to come off on Wednesday was very properly prevented by the authorities of Indiana. The authorities of both Indiana and Ohio are entitled to the thanks of the community for their prompt and effective interference. Their success in preventing this attempted exhibition of brutality shows what can be done, and their example ought to be imitated in every State of the Union. Prize fighting could be easily put down if the authorities in the different States would only do their duty.

SENATOR ROSS ALL RIGHT.—The personal explanation before the Senate of the fearless republican Senator Ross, of Kansas, in reference to his vote on the impeachment, is that of a straightforward, honest man. It has the ring of truth, it reads like the truth, and honest men, in the absence of a title of evidence against the Senator, will accept it as "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Thurlow Weed's Apology—The Old Fox Caught at Last.

The "old man" of the lobby has been caught at last. He confesses the trap and his prestige is gone. Like the jackdaw stripped of the plumage which made him a peacock, he looks ridiculous and has but little to say on the subject. He has, however, given us a sort of an explanation or of apology for his connection with the alleged impeachment bribery ring, from which we see that the supposed old fox is no fox at all, nor yet a lion, but a regular donkey. The bray betrays him. He says substantially that when Butler summoned him he was not very well, but being afraid of the Herald he went right on; that Butler showed him no mercy and gave him no time to revise his testimony, but that, as given by Butler, it is given pretty correctly, and that it contains nothing to explain or regret. Thurlow Weed, we are made to understand, like the king—the lobby king—can do no wrong. Hear him:—"I have neither done an act nor said a word in relation to the impeachment and trial of the President that I would not do and say again."

Now let us see what it was that this witness, according to his own evidence, said and did "in relation to the impeachment and trial of the President" which he says he would say and do again. While this trial was on a certain General Adams proposed to Collector Smythe and Thurlow Weed "for a certain sum of money (thirty thousand dollars) to get the votes of certain Senators against conviction." Weed says, too, that he "understood an arrangement was to be made for four votes;" that he smelt a rat; that he didn't admire the project; that "he had no faith in it;" that he "advised against it;" that he "didn't like the looks of it any way," and, in short, that in talking it over with Collector Smythe he "thought it not best to have anything to do with it." This was Weed's advice, and very good advice it was, too. Collector Smythe, we believe, followed it like a sensible official; but unfortunately a big job began to loom up in this thing, and like an old timer who, with his pledge in his pocket, cannot resist a friendly call "just to take a little," this lobby temptation was too strong for the "old man." The job kept running in his head. It looked like a big thing. It was a big thing; for if carried through Andy Johnson and all his officeholders would be under everlasting obligations to the ring purchasing the votes required for an acquittal. The subject, says Weed, "was often talked about" until, forgetting all his good advice, he was taken in and done for by General Adams, and had at length a regular business conversation on the matter with "Webster, Woolley and Sheridan Shook, who came to my room at the Astor House." There were, it next appears, two divisions of this ring—one under Woolley at Washington and one under Weed in New York—a general lobby ring and a special whiskey ring, and thus the operations of both in concert, looking to the purchase of at least three Senators' votes, for "thirty thousand dollars," were offered to and were accepted and managed by Weed by letter, by confidential messengers and through the telegraph. The telegraph! Ah! that was the fatal mistake to the "old man."

Now for the thirty thousand, or rather the twenty thousand actually raised. Between New York and Albany, between Washington and New York and between Cincinnati and Washington a variety of despatches, running through several days, relating to the impeachment and to certain drafts, deposits, &c., of this ring, passed up and down, the parties concerned being Weed, the head centre; Woolley, the purser; Sheridan Shook, Hugh J. Hastings, E. D. Webster, J. B. Craig and others too numerous here to mention. These operations resulted, first, in a deposit in New York of ten thousand dollars in favor of Woolley, drawn by him in Washington; next in a deposit of five thousand dollars in favor of Woolley, drawn at the same place, and next in five thousand dollars to Woolley from Cincinnati, making twenty thousand dollars in all paid over to Woolley before the test vote on the eleventh article. On the 13th inst. Sunset Cox from Washington telegraphed Weed, "If you can't come over send Sheridan Shook. Important." Woolley the same day telegraphed Shook—"You must come on here and untangle a snarl between friends at once." Shook went down, and on the 16th, some hours in advance of the vote, Woolley telegraphed Hastings, "We have beat the Methodist Episcopal Church North, hell, George Wilkes and the impeachment. It is believed a vote will be taken to-day. I doubt it."

Now the inference naturally arising from this despatch is that the money advanced to Woolley had done its appointed work in saving Andrew Johnson, and that Woolley had the right to glorify over his success. But when called upon before Butler to account for his disbursement of the twenty thousand Woolley, after giving four different accounts, flatly refuses to answer any further questions on the subject, and so he is held as a prisoner for contempt by the House of Representatives. Woolley, therefore, is open to the presumption that if he did purchase two or three Senators he refuses to betray them, or that if he made no purchases it is all the same, and that "a fool and his money are soon parted." This is an old dodge of the lobby sharpers; first, the raising of money on impudent pretensions of influence with parties whom they dare not approach, and next, the appropriation of the funds thus raised by these Jeremy Diddlers as so much of clear profits in the way of business.

This brings us back again to Thurlow Weed and his apology. He seems to have regarded this business from the first as a business man and in a purely business light. There is no evidence or sign that he debated the enterprise from any other points of view than those of safety and success. Such questions as the legality and morality of the job seem to have troubled him no more than they trouble an old burglar when debating a tempting "crib to crack," with "choice lots of swag." But the "old man," according to his own showing, has been regularly sold in this job. He says, "In explanation of the propositions made to myself I have just this to say:—Senator Pomeroy either intended to dispose of three votes (including his own) or he was willing that his friends should use his name to make money, or, as some believe, there was a conspiracy between Butler and Pomeroy to implicate the President, thus obtaining new material for impeachment." He says further, "I did and do

believe that Senator Pomeroy baited the hooks with which his friend Leggett and his brother-in-law Gaylord fished. Whether they caught anything or not I am unable to say." We guess, however, that they caught a good mess of suckers, with Weed at the head of the string. We are sorry that he does not feel very well, and yet we fear that his apology will result only in another requisition from the terrible Robespierre Butler.

Hayti Answer to Hayti.

The telegraphic news by way of Havana which we published yesterday from Hayti reports that although Salnave's troops had beaten the rebel bank of Fort au Prince on the 14th inst., they were in turn beaten by the rebels on the 16th inst. The general attack made upon the rebel lines was, however, renewed in the afternoon of the 16th, and our despatches published this morning state that Salnave had met with another slight success. He was still threatening to burn the capital to the ground if the rebels should beat him; but the American Minister was determined to prevent it if possible. The British steam gunboat Royalist had got ashore after having released the imprisoned foreigners and steamed to the outer harbor. The United States man-of-war De Soto had arrived on the 17th inst. from St. Croix; "but as she was short of provisions she proceeded next day to Key West, despite the protestations of the American Minister." Surely, until more satisfactorily explained, such conduct on the part of the commander of a United States man-of-war must be condemned as utterly reprehensible. We cannot conceive of the possibility that an officer of any other navy in the world could venture to expose himself to similar condemnation. If the blame attaches not only to the commander of the De Soto, but also to the ancient Secretary of the Navy, it is devoutly to be hoped that, in case of rumored changes in the Cabinet, old Barnacle Welles may be scraped off the hull of our ship of State. We do not know how far Mr. Seward also may be responsible for a state of things that leaves an American Minister under the necessity of invoking the aid of British gunboats for the protection of American citizens.

Salnave appears at length to be fairly at bay and almost at the mercy of the Cacos. The *Courrier de Jaenard* of May 5, which we received yesterday, is full of proclamations and *ordres du jour*, which show how thoroughly the Haytiens all over the island have revolted against his odiously barbarous tyranny, and, in particular, against his formal assumption of the dictatorship which he has been virtually exercising ever since he became President of the republic. The charges of Message Saget, General-in-Chief of the revolutionary army, against Salnave are but too well founded. They complain that "citizen Salnave" has abused the power conferred upon him by the people through his maladministration, introducing into the country incendiarism, pillage, assassination and civil war. The revolutionary Committee of Public Safety in session at St. Marc decree the removal of Salnave from the office of President of the republic of Hayti and his expulsion from the island. We shall not be surprised to learn by our next mail that the general outbreak of opposition to the outrageous tyranny of Salnave has resulted in his final overthrow. But, judging the future by the past, we cannot hope that any substitute for his authority will be likely to restore permanent peace and bring order out of the chaos and anarchy to which Hayti has so long been doomed. Revolution has become chronic in Hayti, and external remedies alone can effectually cure it.

Newspaper Consistency.

A great deal of balderdash is fulminated through the party newspapers against the independent press, and especially against the Herald, for what they call inconsistency. Sometimes these popgun assaults are made for the purpose of provoking replies, so that a good advertisement may be obtained for the obscure newspapers in which they appear, and sometimes they are made to induce readers to believe the writers are the only consistent journalists; but generally they are made by those who do not know what newspaper consistency means. These party editors mean by consistency a persistence in one course, whether right or wrong, and adhering to certain political dogmas, whether applicable or not to the circumstances of the times. Our idea of consistency is to be independent and honest, and to do that which is best for the country under all circumstances. If, for example, we saw a party pursuing a course calculated to involve the country in civil war, we should oppose it with all our might; but if war should come in spite of our efforts, and the integrity of the country were threatened, we should go with the very party we had opposed to save the life of the nation. And this, in fact, as is well known, has been our course. The radical press was consistent in forcing civil war and then carrying it out, and the copperhead press was consistent in opposing the interests of the republic after war commenced. Which was most consistent as regards the welfare of the country, they or we, under the circumstances? Every right-thinking person will say the Herald was consistent in the proper sense of the word, and the party press inconsistent.

It is the same with regard to political measures or public men. Some time ago we thought General Grant would be the best and safest man for President, and said so, because up to that time he had been conservative and had shown both prudence and ability; but when he threw himself into the arms of the radical revolutionary faction we were disappointed and could no longer look favorably upon him. While Mr. Chase was an abolition agitator, perilling the peace and institutions of the country, we were hostile to him; but now that the slavery question is dead and buried, and he, in his position of Chief Justice, has shown himself to be highly conservative and the defender of the constitution, we must accord him our praise. Is that inconsistency? If it be the country would be blessed were all men as inconsistent. All great patriots and statesmen are inconsistent in this sense. Sir Robert Peel, who as a Tory had opposed the abolition of the corn laws in England through the greater part of his political life, finally proposed and carried that measure himself when he saw it was for the welfare of his country. So it was with the Duke of Wellington and Catholic emancipation and other measures. But we need not

multiply examples, for the history of the world is full of them. The party newspapers, like the Bourbons, learn nothing by experience, and, by sticking to dogmas that have no application to the changed condition of things or changing events, endanger the welfare of the country. The independent press alone is consistent, for it supports men and measures while they are useful, but abandons and throws them overboard when they can do no good or become injurious. That which might have served a good purpose at one time may be a positive evil at another. The world moves rapidly in the present age, and we move with it. The welfare of the country, and using all the means in our power to promote that, according to the varying circumstances of the day, is the policy of the Herald. This is the true philosophy of modern journalism and the same of consistency.

The Sultan on the News from Abyssinia.

The Sultan of Turkey received the news of General Napier's victory in Abyssinia with the liveliest satisfaction, and expressed his approval of the prompt exactitude, perseverance, rapidity and completeness of execution with which the British campaign was conducted in terms of the most unqualified admiration of the war system under which it was planned and prosecuted. His Highness congratulated his faithful ally Victoria on the result in a special telegram forwarded by imperial command from Constantinople to London.

Abdul-Aziz did not, however, exhaust the opportunity in the interchange of royal compliments or the exhibition of Eastern astonishment at the doings of the Napier "stormers," or the reports of the march and work of his booted elephants and rocket batteries. Like a prudent sovereign, as he is, and a sound democratic reformer, as he promises to become, he deduced useful lessons from the intelligence and at once set about to profit by them. We are specially informed from Constantinople that the Sultan communicated the Abyssinian telegrams to his Ministers in council, and at once called their attention to the fact that while the Turkish commanders had been fighting it out on an undefined "line" in Crete during three years the British accomplished the conquest of Theodoros' army, in the face of natural difficulties hitherto unheard of, within a few months. His Majesty, who was not by any means complimentary to the Turkish War Minister, concluded by saying that if England had the Cretan "job" on hand she would have "sent out a force of navvies armed with pick-axes and shovels who would have levelled the entire island and cast its superfluities into the sea" long before his soldiers "pacified" it. The Sultan is, perhaps, perfectly correct in his conclusion. We fear, however, that the readiness of his political logic in enabling him to arrive at it so soon bodes no good to the revolutionary Christians in Candia, testamentary as it may be to his imperial *quis vixit et useful* as it becomes as an evidence of modern progress from his throne.

Revival of Trade in the South—The Grain Trade of the West.

One substantial and gratifying evidence of the revival of business in the South is the construction of new and costly steamships to do the carrying trade between the port of New York and Southern points. Another important evidence lies in the building of new lines of railroads and the extension and better equipment of the old ones. While these testimonials of reviving prosperity are observed, it is natural that the commercial men of the different cities which are likely to be benefited by the return of better times to the South should exert themselves to attract towards their several centres the profitable results that will flow therefrom. This is not only the fact in regard to the cotton trade of the South, but it is likewise so with the grain trade of the West, the competition for the command of the latter increasing every year. It may not seem necessary that the merchants of New York should be incited to renewed energy and exertion to maintain their accustomed supremacy over these great elements of commercial prosperity, but, with the notorious efforts of rival cities to divert from this mart the bulk of the trades we refer to, it is the part of wisdom for our commercial men to look a little ahead, and by early attention to the subject, prevent what may eventually prove a serious injury to their business.

WENDELL PHILLIPS RAMPANT.—The Chicago Republican Convention has simply disgusted Wendell Phillips with both its ticket and platform. He is now completely adrift, and as it is not likely that the democratic convention will come up to his mark the only sensible or practical course left him is to shut up shop or set up an independent Presidential old line abolition, equal rights and negro supremacy ticket. Otherwise he is wasting his ammunition in the air.

SENATOR POMEROY.—According to Thurlow Weed's disclosures in reference to the impeachment bribery ring, the hooks upon which were caught Sheridan Shook, Hugh J. Hastings, Woolley, Webster, Sunset Cox and others, were baited by Senator Pomeroy. The investigation committee of the Senate upon this hint ought to know where to begin their calls for persons and papers. Let Senator Buckley put in at once for Thurlow Weed, or Butler may head him off.

PROBABLE MURDER IN FLUSHING.

A very serious affray occurred at Flushing, Queens county, yesterday afternoon, which will probably result in the death of a party assaulted, one McNeill, a government officer, stationed at Willett's Point.

It is asserted that in November last McNeill married at Flushing a woman of prepossessing appearance, with whom he has not lived on very intimate terms of friendship. The husband and wife had separated and rarely met, except by accident.

It also appears that the woman had, previous to the commission of the tragedy, made an endeavor to secure a warrant for the arrest of her legitimate spouse, the object of which warrant was to compel him to support her. The justices of Flushing refused to grant her the required legal writ. She then visited Newtown and procured a warrant ordering his arrest. She returned to Flushing and met her husband, when some angry words followed, and then resorted to violence, when a young man named Wright interfered and drawing a knife stabbed McNeill in the hand and the back between the ribs upon the left side. He is not expected to recover and his assailant and the woman have been arrested.

District Attorney Downing is now investigating the matter and it will probably be terminated to-morrow. But little hope was entertained last night as to his probable recovery.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is a record of the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:— 6 A. M. 59 3 P. M. 65 9 A. M. 60 6 P. M. 63 12 M. 64 12 P. M. 69