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. 162

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SONS OF LIBERTY—PAUL CLIFFORD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 1½.

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE PHANTOM CAPTAIN—HANDY ANDY.

FRENCH THEATRE.—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—PARIS AND HELEN.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

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

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.—LA!—BELL—L. N.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, &c. Matinee at 2½.

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

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—GREAT MONOLOGUE ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CHARLES GAYLER.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—PIONEER PATRIOT—YOUNG WIDOW.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—A TRIP TO PARIS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets.—LINGARD'S MIMIC CONCERTS.

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

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 10, 1868.

THE NEWS

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 9.

Riotous demonstrations in sympathy with France had been made in Luxemburg, but were promptly suppressed. The fiscal appropriations of North Germany have been voted. Napoleon received the new Minister from Russia with a pacific speech.

The Ascot Heath (England) races opened with a fine day's sport in presence of a brilliant assemblage

Consols 95 a 95⅛, money. Five-twenties, 73 a 73⅛ in London and 77¾ a 77⅞ in Frankfort. Paris Bourse dull and heavy.

Cotton dull, with middling uplands at 11¼ a 11⅜d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.

The steamship Germania furnishes our special European correspondence in interesting detail of our cable telegrams to the 29th of May.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial from Mrs. Eliza Potter, of South Carolina, setting forth that she had expended $40,000 in succoring Union prisoners during the war, and as she had been reduced to poverty by raids, asking to be reimbursed, was referred to the Committee on Claims. The bill to promote a uniform currency among all nations was reported back from the Finance Committee with amendments and a recommendation to postpone it until next session. The Southern Restoration bill was then taken up, and Mr. Wilson's amendment to include Alabama was adopted by a vote of twenty-two to twenty-one. Some other unimportant amendments were made, and the Senate adjourned after a short executive session.

In the House the Burlingame embassy was received. The Speaker made an address tendering the embassy a warm welcome and Mr. Burlingame replied. The members of the embassy were then introduced individually to the members of the House and took seats in the area to observe how business was conducted. At noon they departed. The bill providing for the installation of officers and the meeting of Legislatures in the Southern States was passed by a vote of 113 to 31. After some further unimportant business the Tax bill was again considered in Committee of the Whole. The article on brokers was amended in several particulars, foreign brokers being taxed $5,000 and Custom House brokers $20 instead of $10. Mr. Barnes, of New York, moved to amend the paragraph relative to patent medicines by striking out "toilet water" and exempting manufacturers of cosmetics. Mr. Butler opposed it, and the amendment was rejected. Mr. Butler gave notice that he would move to-day to postpone the bill until December. Mr. Schenck, in reply, said if the House failed to act upon the bill now the present members would never be returned again by their constituents. The Committee soon after rose and the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Empire Club of this city held a largely attended meeting last evening at Masonic Hall. The club pledges to support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency, no matter who may be the candidate. The mention of Mr. Chase's name in this connection was enthusiastically received, the whole meeting rising and cheering vociferously.

At a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday the tax levy for 1868 was received from the Board of Aldermen and laid over for future consideration. The Board then adjourned until Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

There were 348 deaths in New York last week and ninety-six in Brooklyn. The cause of this great decrease in mortality is attributed by Dr. Harris to the humidity of the atmosphere and the outdoor exercise taken by all classes on the cessation of the rainy season. Twenty-eight inquests were held in New York during the week.

The annual Sabbath school anniversary of the Gowanus Sabbath schools took place yesterday afternoon. A large number of little ones were out and seemed extremely happy.

John A. Crabtree, the father of Lotta, the actress, was arrested at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, on an indictment charging him with robbing his daughter of $21,000. He was committed to the Tombs for trial without bail.

In the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday, before Judge Ingalls, a jury rendered a verdict in favor of Gerkin, who sued the Adams Express Company for money lost from a valise while in their charge for transportation, to the full amount claimed—$5,204.

The stock market was dull and unsettled yesterday. Government securities were firm, but quiet. Gold closed at 139⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Honolulu correspondence is dated May 9. It gives the views of several distinguished men of science in regard to the late volcanic eruptions in Hawaii. That island is still quivering with the earthquake, which has been in operation for forty-one days. The United States steamer Mohongo has relieved the Lackawanna. A war appropriation had been called for, and our correspondent hints that it may be to enforce the withdrawal of United States vessels of war from the harbor. A waterspout in the valley of Punaluu, Hawaii, had caused considerable damage.

Our St. Domingo letter is dated May 20. Baez is supposed to have made the same propositions to France and England that he has made to the United States regarding the sale of Samaná. He was persecuting all the eminent men who do not support his administration and numbers were being sent into exile.

Venezuelan advices of a late date state that a compromise had finally been agreed upon, but the terms of it are not stated. Military rule had been abolished.

The steamship Nevada, from New York for Vera Cruz and Sisal, with passengers and a cargo valued at $400,000, went ashore on the shoals off Cape Hatteras on Friday, June 5, and floated off on the following day, sinking in twelve fathoms of water. The passengers and the crew, with the exception of one seaman, were saved. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

General Grant left Washington yesterday for West Point.

The Chinese Embassy partook of a State dinner at the Executive mansion last evening. Among the other guests present were Baron Stoeckl, M. Berthemy and Mr. Thornton.

The Councilmanic squabble in Washington still continues. The conservative Boards met yesterday, and a committee reported that they were again refused possession of the ballot boxes by the Register. The radical Council assembled, but for want of a quorum were unable to proceed to business. The conservative Board returning, a quorum was declared present, and with two presidents officiating, the radical committee read the returns declaring their majority elected. The radical Board of Aldermen found their chamber door locked, but the President and two negroes overpowered the janitor and gained admission.

The Impeachment Managers had before them yesterday Messrs. Shelley and Van Volkenburgh, who obtained $17,000 from Wooley.

A number of leading radicals in Boston propose to give a public dinner to Senator Fessenden as an endorsement of his integrity and independence. Governor Bullock will preside, and James Russell Lowell, ex-Governor Washburn, President Hill, of Harvard College, and other prominent radicals will be present.

In the Texas Reconstruction Convention recently General Buchanan was the recipient of considerable radical abuse, one Mr. Hamilton, of Bastrop, calling him a copperhead. Propositions were made to divide the State and to sell a portion of it to the general government.

Prospects for continued peace with the Indians are very slim. Colonel Leavenworth, an old peacemaker, who has always believed the Indians to be in the right, has expressed himself as favorable to vigorous war measures and a stoppage of the annuities.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been reelected.

Callicott and Enright arrived at the Albany Penitentiary yesterday, had their heads shaved and donned the regulation uniform. Callicott claims that he knows no mechanical labor and would prefer to do some light clerking.

Canada is still vigorously preparing for war. The war ship Jason is expected soon at Montreal, and the gunboat Minstrel is bound for Prescott and Cornwall on patrol duty.

Military or Civil Government.

Will the people have military government or civil government in the United States? This is what they are to decide in the next Presidential election. This is the real issue that must be fought out between Grant as the impersonation of the republican policy and the candidate of the opposition, if the opposition has any practical purpose to win the battle. There is some appearance that the opposition is not awake to this fact. The Western democracy presses its favorite candidate, Pendleton, in a way that indicates absolute ignorance of the true difference between the parties that are to appeal to the people for support in this canvass. Its advocates seem to live in the geological museums of politics, where they wander up and down muttering or shouting "Pendleton and democratic principles!" What are these astonishing democratic principles that only Pendleton can stand for? Pendleton is distinguished, is known to the country for one great fact—he was a peace man during the war. But the war is over. All men are peace men now, and the distinction is gone. Can it be that these democrats of the West, who were so long in some ways in finding out that there had been a war, are equally unconscious now that there is peace? Is this the reason that they go on with their Pendleton hocus-pocus, shouting that they will have no leader but one whom they knew in another struggle, who came before the country on an issue that is dead and dried up and who died with it?

If this is an indication of the course the democracy is to be driven into by the West they will be fighting the battle where there are none to oppose them, and will find when the contest is over that they have wasted their effort and their ammunition. These Western democrats insist upon ignoring the issue—they insist upon occupying some other ground than that which is important in this contest. They are far away from the main point and seem determined to keep away. They are unconscious of the fact that politicians cannot make issues, but must accept those that are the growth of events and do what they may to direct the people in regard to these. There has been much of this folly in our political history, and nowhere more than in the career of these same spurious democrats who now desire to control the course of the opposition to Grant. Never was there a more flagrant instance of it than in the circumstance that brought Pendleton prominently before the people. The great struggle of the democracy before the war was for the country against that disorganizing coterie, the "abolitionists;" and the democracy went on blindly fighting this mere name of "abolitionist" until in the changes of time the whole people were abolitionists—until the cause of the abolitionists was the cause of the country; and then was seen the queer spectacle of a democracy arrayed against the people, of a party fighting in the name of a country against the measures absolutely necessary to preserve the very existence of the country. There is nothing clearer than that Pendleton is not a democrat as the people are now ready to apply that term. His so-called "democratic principles" are merely the copperhead rubbish that was used during the war in opposition to the nation and the cause of the people. If the democrats intend to stand on such principles all will rejoice in their defeat. Any party that is to win in this contest, so far from boasting Pendleton as its banner man, must cover him up and hide him from sight and smell; for he has no political existence save as an offence in the national nostrils.

Let the people not be deceived by these selfish and pitiful clamorers. The real issue is between civil government or military domination in this land. Grant's success means military domination, either by his will or against his will—with his knowledge or without it. His party is pushed to that point that it can exist only as a despotic, absolute oligarchy. Popular vitality is departed from it; popular principles and the cause of the nation are eaten out of it by Butlerism and the radical rot. Its purpose is to rule, and as it cannot rule by the consent of the people it will rule everywhere as in the South. It has rehearsed the drama in the South that it will endeavor to play in the North, and, receiving the countenance of the country in the coming election, time being so given to it, it will deliberately organize a new government, not only "outside the constitution," but on the ruins of the constitution—a government without an Executive, without a Supreme Court and without any new Congress—the absolute and indefinite rule of the party in power, these oligarchs legislating themselves into their places for an idefinite term, as British Parliaments have done in past times. If the people would oppose this with any chance of success they must fight it. They must not go lose themselves in the woods and shout over the dead issues of past years with "Pendleton and his democratic principles." They must come out and fight the enemy where he is, and they must organize their battle around a candidate whose name is fully identified with the principle they fight for—the supremacy of the law. There is no such man in the land that the democracy can rally around with any hope of success but Chief Justice Chase.

The Job of Jobs—The Broadway Widening.

From time to time our citizens have been startled by the immensity and barefacedness of jobs and swindles, originated by either the upper or lower branch of the Common Council, having for their object simply the wholesale extraction of money from the pockets of our already overburdened taxpayers. To recount these jobs would be a needless task, as every observant man or woman must be already well acquainted with their general characteristics. But one of the most glaring "striking" operations of the City Hall leeches is the recent attack on Broadway, from Seventeenth street to the Park. This job was started in the lower branch of the municipal managers, and although a show of honesty has been made by allowing parties interested in the result of the project to ventilate their views on the subject, no other conclusion can be arrived at, from the progress of the matter thus far, than that a direct bid is made for pecuniary influence on either one side or the other. The honest and respectable portion of the property owners and leaseholders on the line of the proposed widening have with remarkable force and unanimity protested against the scheme as a proceeding wholly uncalled for and one which, if carried out, would result in entailing an enormous tax on the property in the neighborhood, in imposing an additional assessment on the city at large and in destroying the utility of that portion of Broadway as a business thoroughfare.

The Councilmen assert that it will cost only about three millions of dollars to complete the proposed widening, and that by making Broadway one hundred and fifty feet wide it will but add to the beauty of the city by continuing the Boulevard downward to Seventeenth street. These assertions were most emphatically contradicted by the property owners, who showed conclusively that it would cost from fourteen millions to twenty millions of dollars, at the very least, to carry the job out successfully. The question naturally arises, by whom is this widening of Broadway asked for? The answer was given at one of the sessions of the committee by the chairman, who, in reply to a large property holder, said, "It aurgenated in a resilution in the Boord." The property owners did well, perhaps, to attend and protest against the project before the committee, but they were foolish to go to any expense in preparing documents and maps to elucidate the subject, and should have waited to see if these fellows would dare—despite the earnest and universal protest of honest citizens, despite the recent decisions of the courts, despite the well settled question of their want of authority in such a matter and without the advice of their legal director—attempt to carry on the work and destroy the finest business thoroughfare of the metropolis for the benefit only of Aldermanic or Councilmanic cormorants and railroad corporations.

The Question of Peace or War in Europe.

Is it to be peace or war in Europe? The *Nord*, a Brussels paper ambitious of being always well informed as to the secrets of the courts and cabinets of Europe, informs us that it is the prevailing opinion in Paris that war will break out before the close of next autumn. We have no such opinion. We have already within a few days given our reasons in these columns why we did not consider war in Europe an early probability. How the *Nord* may have received its information we do not profess to know, but we must be permitted to say that nothing has occurred in the interval to induce us to change our opinion. All that the paper referred to tells us is simply this, that war rumors are prevalent in Paris; as if Paris could be Paris without war rumors. In another place in this day's HERALD we publish a telegram received from Boston stating that a letter had been received in that city to the effect that the Greek government had received the Cretan deputies, thus virtually recognizing Crete to be a part of the Greek kingdom, and that the probable result would be war between Turkey and Greece—a war which might acquire European dimensions. It is sufficient answer to this letter to say that since it could have been written we have had a telegraphic despatch from most reliable sources in Europe to the effect that the Greek government had positively refused to recognize the Cretan deputies—a telegraphic despatch which has not since been contradicted, as it certainly would have been if this Boston letter had correctly reported the case. Elsewhere there is no cause of war; and even if the Greek government could be guilty of such folly as the letter implies, Europe and the world generally would not only not be approving, but would show indignation by leaving Greece to her fate. Turkey is strong enough to deal with Greece. Russia is the only Power which could be expected to reveal Grecian sympathy in the premises; but Russia is as little willing at the present moment to be entangled in a Western war as any of the great Powers. Our voice must still be for peace until we have satisfactory news to the contrary.

Public Executions in England.

The report of the execution by hanging of Michael Barrett, the Fenian "conspirator," at Newgate, London, which we published in the HERALD yesterday, evidences at many points of the narration that humanity is about to vindicate itself in Great Britain, and that the public sentiment of the country is being slowly revolutionized toward a degree of refinement eminently calculated to enable the English people to win the fullest amount of political freedom, and, what is more important still, fit them for its enjoyment when obtained. Barrett's case was attended with great atrocity; his defence in court, with the exertions made in his behalf after sentence, surrounded it with considerable romance; he was an Irishman, to be strangled in the prime of life, and Calcraft was to operate. Yet we learn that the space in front of the scaffold was scarcely filled, that the English "rough" was an object of curiosity instead of being "master of the situation," while it does not appear that a single word of acrimonious observation passed between the Irish and British nationalities on the occasion. The surrounding windows, affording a sight of the "drop," were almost untenanted; there was no assemblage on the previous night; no payments for guinea and five guinea seats, and the London journals say nothing of demoralized crowds congregated in the "gin palaces," as on like occasions in days just past. The mental serenity of the convict, as he looked at the sunlight for the last time, was undisturbed by noisy demonstrations, and Michael Barrett was permitted to pass from life in a manner so different from that in which Courvoisier, Mrs. Manning and Muller appeared on the same gallows that the London *Times*, with its instinctive appreciation of coming change, predicts that his death on the rope makes the last public execution in England.

The repeal of the taxes on knowledge, with the railroad, the telegraph and mail communication by steam with America have regenerated the mind of the English masses to a very healthy extent. The prize ring has disappeared, the public house is less frequented, the "boarding spike" and cutlass passed away with the "wooden walls," and the gigantic Life Guardsman will soon be ranked with the many-coated stage coachman, as an object of curiosity in uniform. Citizen amalgamation is producing a community of good feeling. There is no triumph over an Irishman dead in Newgate, and it is to be hoped that within a few years Britain, emancipated from baronial "privileges," will stand forth redeemed from the many demoralizations which their exercise produced among her children.

The Absorption of Mexico.

Our telegraphic despatches inform us that Señor Romero is on his way to the United States, and authorities differ as to the purpose of his visit. Some say he comes to get a wife; others that he only wants to make a new treaty and borrow some few millions of dollars. Before he gets a wife, if that is what he wants, he ought to have a country; and before he borrows money they who are to lend it should weigh nicely the peculiarities of the investment. The truth is that money lent to Mexico is thrown away. Interest is never paid, of course; the principal is repudiated when the government deems it worth while to make even that recognition of the existence of the debt, and if the lender is caught in the country demanding payment he is taken out and shot in the angle of some convent wall, and is left to be buried by the accumulating filth. That is a *résumé* of the financial history of the republic. Is there any promise in the social or political condition of the country justifying the hope that in this regard the future will be unlike the past? None whatever. Since the "triumph" of the republican forces over the empire Mexico has gone steadily downward, and her progress seems to gain momentum every hour. Beginning with that atrocious butchery, the murder of Maximilian, the government has never failed to teach the people by example that there is only one settlement for every offence. It has denied with all the energy in its power that there is any such thing as a moral control over men. It paid all scores in musketry. Thus taught—perhaps hardly in need of the teaching—the people have come to act on the same plan. Any faction that is disappointed revolts and fights; any party that is defeated declares war; any man who has debts to pay takes to casting bullets or steals a dagger. Over the whole nation one indiscriminate scene of tumult and violence prevails. Commerce is dead, for no roads are safe, and even the small trade in necessaries that goes on at centres of population is conducted furtively, since it is dangerous to be known to have either goods or money.

What is the remedy? What is to be done with States when from the failure of law society is likely to be utterly destroyed and the scene of erewhile prosperous government to close in returning barbarism? What is the remedy when a nation becomes a nuisance in the community of nations and a reproach to civilization in moral aspects, while in more practical ones it effects a common injury by keeping back from the wealth and comfort of the world the contribution of its peculiar products? It is, then, for neighboring Powers to reflect whether they have not a duty to perform. Before this we have had to weigh the same thought with regard to the same country. During the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan it was discussed in his Cabinet whether, in view of the then horrible condition of Mexico, we were not, in the interests of civilization and humanity, called upon to interfere in the affairs of that country. Our deliberations resulted then in steps that might have led to the establishment of a protectorate; but before we had gone so far the great rebellion broke out and gave us all we could do at home. While the war was on our hands France endeavored to establish the empire, but was compelled to relinquish it when peace once more left us free. Her interference and forced retirement have only aggravated the condition and made matters worse than ever. The war armed all the desperadoes afresh, gave new pretexts for every outrage; and there lies that rich and beautiful country struggling in her agony like a man possessed with devils. Can we leave her so? Aside from considerations of human duty, is it safe for us to have such a political slough lying there breeding pestilence on our border, or safe to leave there near us for so many years a constant reason and excuse for the interference of European Powers in the domestic concerns of an American State? Any complication that tied our hands would produce an empire better organized than the last. For all reasons we believe that we should absorb Mexico, and we believe the democrats would do a wise thing if they should make the absorption of that country a feature in their national policy.

Russian Successes in the East—Asia Under New Conditions.

It is not many years since Asia was comparatively a sealed book to the Western World. The British, it was known, had built up a mighty empire in India, to which they were year by year making large and important additions. The British empire in India had in fact become a wonder of the world and the object of envy to all the monarchies of Europe. The success of British arms, however, had driven the French from Hindostan and from the Asiatic Continent. Russia was the only European Power besides Great Britain which had a firm foothold in that part of the world. Territorially the Russian empire in Asia was infinitely larger than that of Great Britain; but while Great Britain held possession of an immense peninsula which was at once more densely peopled and more productive than any other part of Asia, Asiatic Russia was a barren and frozen waste and useful chiefly as a prison house for unfortunate Poles.

The altered condition of things which modern science has begotten has for some time been revolutionizing Asia as it has already revolutionized Europe and America. The British have been steadily marching northward until they have reached the confines of Persia on the west and of China on the northeast. Russia, meanwhile, yielding to the spirit which has characterized the Northern races in all ages, has been just as steadily marching southward. The result is that Turkestan has been the only country which separated Russia and Great Britain. So matters stood until recently. Our latest news, however, from that part of the world shows that Russia has not only found her way into the heart of Turkestan, but has made herself master of Bokhara, the capital of that country, and has pushed her way as far as Sammercand, a city of ancient renown, and not many hundreds of miles from the British frontier. If Russia follows out her hereditary policy Turkestan will become an integral part of the Russian empire, and in the valley of Cashmere and the Punjab Great Britain and Russia will meet face to face. From this point of view the capture of Bokhara is an event of positive importance. In the event of another war between Russia and Great Britain the brunt of the battle may have to be borne on the plains of Hindostan. It is now not so improbable as it once was, and as a certain school of prophets have long maintained, that in the battle of Armageddon Russia and Great Britain are to be the principal combatants. The wisdom of Disreali's saying a few months ago—a saying which was much ridiculed at the time—that Great Britain had become more an Asiatic than an European Power, is now apparent to all the world. It is only truth to say that this latest conquest of Russia will have a powerful and determining influence on the future policy of the British government.

All this is unquestionably important; but it is, after all, secondary to this other consideration, that it is one of the many sources of influence now at work to bring the entire Continent of Asia under the control of modern or Western civilization. The book is not only no longer sealed; it is open, being read and it must be read more and more. Japan is now in the agony of revolution the only result of which can be the opening of the entire country to the commerce of the world. The Burlingame mission from China is another illustration of the same truth. The Chinese government feels and acknowledges the folly of exclusiveness, and through the United States seeks intercourse with the rest of the world. Under the combined influence of Russia, Great Britain and the United States of America the day is not far distant when the entire Asiatic Continent will be intersected with railroads and telegraph wires; when her coasts and her vast rivers will be covered with steamboats; when her products will be in every market, and when her untold wealth will give a powerful impulse to the trade and enterprise of the nations.

Considering our proximity as a people to the Eastern nations of Asia, it is impossible but that we must benefit largely by the development of the resources of that vast Continent. Railways and telegraphs will by and by connect Central Asia with the great centres of Europe. Much, however, as Europe will gain, America must gain more; and the gain will be reaped principally, if not entirely, by the United States. Not only will telegraphs, steamboats and railways soon bring China and Japan nearer to the United States than to Europe, but they will make it a necessity for China and Japan in seeking European markets to transmit and receive their merchandise via the United States. The interior of this country will thus be developed, San Francisco and New York will become the most prosperous cities in the world, and real estate in both cities, in New York particularly, will reach a point unknown in the previous history of the world.

Another Big Indian Land Job.

It is reported from Washington that the Osage nation has been induced, by promises and intimidations, to sell eightmillion acres of land on their reservation to a private party at twenty cents an acre, payable in fifteen years, when better bids were made by other parties. All these stories about swindling the Indians by private parties upon the complaints of other private parties should be taken with some grains of allowance. We do not believe a single private party has had dealings with the Indians for the sale of their lands; and we fear it is the same with public parties for the last quarter of a century where the rights and interests of the Indians have ben fairly and squarely recognized. Among private companies and individuals it is the old game of diamond cut diamond; each is striving to make the best bargain he can with the ignorant savages, and each is equally unscrupulous as to the means employed. The whole subject of purchases of large tracts of lands from the Indians should be under the direct supervision of Congress. By that means the lands would be kept out of the hands of the great capitalists and greedy land monopolists, the rights of the Indians be better protected, and the poor settler and emigrant have a better chance to obtain good farms at fair prices.

Mr. Schenck's Tax Bill.

There does not appear to be much of a prospect that the Internal Tax bill reported by Mr. Schenck in the House of Representatives will get through very soon, if at all this session of Congress. It seems to answer the purpose, however, of giving the members an opportunity for ventilating their ideas on general politics and all sorts of subjects when the House is in Committee of the Whole. Nor ought the bill to pass. It is the crudest attempt at legislation for raising revenue that ever was seen, and shows how incapable the present Congress is of treating financial and revenue questions.

The first object is to make the Internal Revenue Bureau an independent department of the government, responsible neither to the Secretary of the Treasury nor to the President—to make it, in fact, a government within a government, with absolute power over the whole internal revenue system and two or three hundred millions of taxes. It is a most astounding proposition, and could emanate from none but those of the most radical and revolutionary tendencies. The idea of making the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a mere head of a bureau, on a comparatively small salary, independent of the President of the United States, is preposterous. The enormous patronage, and the management of internal taxation amounting to hundreds of millions, to be placed beyond the control or supervision of the constitutional Executive, would be an alarming stride in revolutionizing the government. It is in direct conflict with the constitutional prerogatives of the President, for he is sworn to see the laws executed; it would disorganize the government and open the door to far greater frauds and corruption than already exist. The astounding revenue frauds that have come to light may be traced in a great measure to the interference of Congress for partisan purposes with the legitimate powers of the President, and now it is proposed to take away his power altogether over the revenue system. It is a monstrous proposition, and amounts to the abrogation of the constitutional executive department of the government. The way to prevent frauds is not to interfere with the appointments and power of the President, and then to hold him responsible for the execution of the laws.

As to the cumbrous system of taxation to be extended and perpetuated by this interminable and incomprehensible bill, we can hardly find language strong enough to condemn it. Instead of raising revenue chiefly from a few articles of luxury in common use, as Great Britain does, taxes are imposed upon everything. There is hardly an article of necessity or in use that is not taxed. The consequence is that the cost of collection eats up a large amount of the income, while fraud becomes universal and the whole community corrupted. Whiskey and other spirits, with tobacco and all other such luxuries that are more injurious than beneficial, should pay the highest taxes that can be got from them. These would supply a sufficient revenue, if collected, without extending taxation to necessaries or to the hundreds of articles included in this monstrous bill. As to saying the whiskey tax of two dollars a gallon, or other taxes on luxuries, cannot be collected, is absurd—is to say, in fact, that we have no government. They can be collected and would be collected, if Congress were not to interfere with the power of the President and were to make and hold him responsible. An internal tax bill of a few pages, including only a limited number of articles, is all that is necessary to raise an ample revenue. Congress is wasting its time over the monstrous bill introduced by Mr. Schenck. If there are any statesmen in that body—any who can grasp this subject of revenue and finance—they have the finest opportunity to immortalize themselves and to benefit the country by introducing a comprehensive and simple measure of internal taxation in place of the one now before the House.

HURRY UP THAT ALASKA PAYMENT.—If Congress should not soon pay Russia the paltry sum of seven millions for Alaska the Russian government may back out of the bargain, or some enterprising foreign land company, telegraph company or gold and copper mining company will bid higher for it. There are already indications of vast mineral wealth in that Territory, and individuals may soon take advantage of the stupidity and procrastination of Congress to make a better bargain for Russia. We are utterly astonished at the delay in paying for this country. In the course of a few years it will be worth much more than the sum to be paid for telegraphic purposes to Asia, to say nothing of the mineral wealth, the fisheries, the vast timber lands and other resources. The conduct of Congress in not appropriating the money promptly to pay for what the government engaged to pay is mean, stupid and short-sighted.

OBITUARY.

Commander Richmond Aulick, U. S. N.

Commander Aulick, of the United States Navy, died on Monday night at Washington, in the fortieth year of his age. He was a native of Connecticut, but entered the service as a cadet from the State of Virginia October 19, 1840. After a period of nearly eleven years of sea service and about thirteen years of miscellaneous duties in connection with the navy he was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard. Commander Aulick's health has for years interfered with the discharge of duties for which his ability was eminently befitted him. He was for awhile attached to the National Observatory, and under the indefatigable Maury—afterwards so rebellious—he discharged duties of valuable consequence to science at large and to the United States in particular.

PUBLIC DINNER IN BOSTON TO SENATOR FESSENDEN.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

BOSTON, June 9, 1868.

It appears that some of the leading radicals hereabouts are inclined to keep aloof from the movement to read out of the party certain Senators who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson, for a project is now on foot here to tender the compliment of a public dinner to Senator Fessenden for the purpose of endorsing his integrity and indicating high appreciation of his independence and ability and his intelligence and purity as a statesman. Governor Bullock will preside, and among other prominent radicals who will be present may be mentioned ex-Governor Washburn, President Hill, of Harvard College, and James Russell Lowell.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—It was reported at police headquarters last night that a woman named Augenmerer, residing at the corner of 110th street and Eleventh avenue, attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking sulphuric acid. Medical aid was called to her assistance and she is now out of danger.