

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 84th street.—LA FRANCESCA.
FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—L'OHÉ, CHATEL.
BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER—DRAMATIC TRIO FOR 1869.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SWEET DENNETT, WITH NEW FEATURES.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—VICTIMS—SOLON BRINGLE.
NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—SEE STROOPS TO CONQUER.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—THE OTCOROOM—TODDLER.
WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fifth street and Broadway.—ALFRED AND FRANK'S PERFORMANCE.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE RIFLES JAMES H. PROCTOR.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourth street.—FELICE HERRMANN OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AFTER DARK.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
TONY PATRON'S OPERA HOUSE, 321 Bovey.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENT.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—AFTER LIGHT, &c.
HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—DIN'T I MOVE HIM, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 29, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month. The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 28. A. L. L. particulars to those already given are published this morning in relation to the incident to the French steamship Perire. A disastrous conflagration destroyed a number of buildings and a large amount of property on Wednesday night in Trieste. The Spanish provisional government has issued a decree establishing the equality of religious sects before the law.

Paraguay.

Later news by the Atlantic cable states that Anzures, the stronghold which Lopez occupied after his defeat at Ylletta, had been captured by the allies, and Lopez, with his army, had fled to the interior. Minister McMahon still accompanies him.

Colombia.

Our Panama letter is dated January 20. The State government had found it impossible to collect the heavy commercial taxes and Corrozo has been compelled to propose a compromise with the merchants. The matter is now in the hands of a convention. The disposition to break away from the republic of Colombia is again strongly manifested, as it is believed that the general government absorbs all the revenue from the Isthmus Railroad, which, in the event of the independence of Panama, would revert to that State alone.

Central America.

Frequent earthquakes have been felt recently at Amatlan, Guatemala. A difficulty has arisen between Salvador and Honduras. An attempt had been made to poison President Guzman, of Nicaragua, and his family; but they are said to be slowly recovering. Matters are progressing quietly in Costa Rica under the new administration.

Cuba.

No further disturbances are reported in Havana. The public places of amusement are closed. An English schooner from Nassau, with a party of native Cubans on board going to join the insurgents, was captured by a Spanish man-of-war near Roman Key. Insurgents in large numbers, according to Spanish reports, are presenting themselves to the authorities under the amnesty proclamation.

Haiti.

Our Port au Prince letter is dated January 12. Anx Gayes had been captured, after a heavy engagement, and it is reported that General Domingue, the President of the rebel confederacy, was captured in the streets of the city and shot.

Mexico.

Our Mazatlan letter is dated January 7. An official edict had been promulgated ordering all parties connected with the rebellion in Sinaloa last year to appear for trial. Disensions have broken out in the independent State of Jalisco, Lozada, the chief, having sent troops to quell Don Julio Garcia, a rebellious subject in Tepic. Affairs look quite revolutionary in Lower California.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Rice introduced a bill for the construction of telegraph lines between New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington under the direction of the Postal Department. The motion to take up the McFarland claim bill was again dismissed, and finally carried by a vote of 27 to 15. The special order, the constitutional amendment relative to suffrage, however, was taken up first and generally discussed without coming to a vote. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Paine, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a resolution for an investigation into the right of Georgia to be represented in the House, which was adopted. The Election Committee reported that neither Chisley nor Winpy, the contending representatives from Georgia, was entitled to a seat. The bill relative to pensions was again taken up and discussed, but went over on the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. Boutwell gave notice that he would move the previous question to-day on the proposed constitutional amendment relative to suffrage. An evening session was devoted to political debate, and the House adjourned.

The Legislature.

Bills were introduced in the State Senate yesterday to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases among domestic animals; to facilitate the opening of streets in New York; to incorporate the Long Island Tunnel and Railway Company; to repeal acts for the construction of an experimental line of rail-

way in New York and Westchester, and several other bills of minor importance. A number of important bills were passed. Two resolutions, one of which relates to the New York and New Haven Railroad, were carried, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly bills were introduced relating to Tompkins Park; to permit associations of the laboring classes; to create a harbor district of the cities of New York and Brooklyn; relative to carrying arms, and for other purposes. Resolutions were offered relating to the Merchants' Union Express Company and the murder of Charles M. Rodgers, of this city. The Assembly then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant has been so besieged by visitors that he has issued an order to the effect that he will only receive them from ten o'clock in the morning until noon.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Little Rock, Ark., has suspended. Its liabilities are reported to be heavy, the greater part falling upon the government and parties in this city.

The Georgia Legislature has appointed a joint committee to report upon the alleged illegal appropriation of money from the State treasury on the Governor's warrants. A committee has also been appointed to report upon the charges committed throughout the State, and it is proposed to appoint another committee, to consist of Alexander M. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson and other distinguished Georgians, to visit Washington and consult with Congress on the status of the State.

A party of negroes in Leon county, N. C., recently took up a dead body from the grave in order to strip the coffin of its heavy silver mountings. The Sheriff pursued and captured them, and at night they were taken out, five in number, by an armed party of mounted men and shot to death.

The local authorities in Nova Scotia have refused to send a representative to Ottawa with Messrs. Howe and McLeellan.

The New England Labor Convention closed yesterday.

A memorial asking Congress not to ratify the Alabama claims treaty is being circulated among the merchants of Boston.

A large number of friendly Indians are hunting on the Republican river, and Governor Hall, of Colorado, has issued a proclamation warning the whites from interfering with them.

General Sherman and Colonel Dayton, of his staff, with their families, are on their way to New Orleans from St. Louis.

A Soranian Woman's Rights Convention is to be held in Chicago on the 11th of February.

Gerald Eaton, who murdered Timothy Heenan, a brother of John C. Heenan, the pugilist, in Philadelphia, last summer, is to be hanged on the 25th of February.

Commodore Purviance, who took part in the naval fight in Hampton Roads in 1862, was assaulted and robbed by ruffians in Baltimore on Wednesday night, and so seriously injured that it is feared his wounds may prove fatal.

The City.

The testimony of Martha Ellsworth was taken by the Coroner yesterday as to the whereabouts of James Logan No. 3 at the time of the murder of Mr. Rogers. She states that he was at the house No. 171 Greens street until seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st and was there again in the evening of the same day, when he said he had lost a heavy black overcoat and bruised his hand, which was bound up, in jumping fences to escape the policemen. The coat and hat torn from the murderer were shown her, and she said they were not the ones Logan had worn. Martha's testimony was taken at her bedside in the hospital on Blackwell's island, where she is lying sick with a fever.

The printers' strike still continues, and the employing printers who still hold out have issued a card urging the strikers to return to their places. In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, a case came up touching the duties of assessors, wherein a reassessment was made and an additional tax put thereon. The Judge held that there were circumstances in which the returns might be made, and which subsequently coming to the knowledge of the officer he would have the power and right to reassess the additional tax.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, William J. Korn, O. R. Wilson, L. L. Laidlaw and Charles Theriot were indicted for alleged customs frauds, involving half a million of dollars, by means of fraudulent drawback claims. Korn and Wilson were held in \$40,000 bail and the others were released on \$5000.

A young Canadian lost \$14,000 in money and a number of diamonds at a gambling hell on Broadway a few evenings ago. He has now got out a warrant for the proprietors of the establishment.

The Italian line steamship City of London, Captain Leitch, will leave pier 45 North river at two P. M. to-morrow, for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M. on the 30th inst.

The steamship France, Captain Grace, of the National line, will sail from pier 47 North river, at seven o'clock to-morrow morning for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The Anchor line steamship Britannia, Captain Donaldson, will leave pier 39 North river at 12 M. to-morrow for Glasgow, touching at Londonderry.

The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Phillips, will sail at ten o'clock this morning from pier 16 East river for Havana, St. Paul and Vera Cruz.

The Havana line steamship General Grant, Captain Quirk, will be despatched at three P. M. to-morrow, 30th inst., from pier 13 North river, for New Orleans direct.

The Black Star line steamship Montgomery, Captain Lyon, will leave pier 12 North river, at three P. M. on Saturday for Savannah, Ga.

The stock market yesterday was strong for the Western shares, but weak for New York Central and Harlem. Gold was dull, closing at 136 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge Noah Davis, of Albion; Mayor Banks, of Baltimore; Colonel C. O. Rogers, of Boston, and W. S. C. O'Lea, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General W. W. Belknap, of Iowa; Captain Nell, of the United States Army; A. Maggen, of Idaho, and Dr. Thomas S. Rice, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant M. Smith, of the United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Colt, of Pittsfield; Colonel Osborne, of New York; W. Williams, of Buffalo, and Stanley Woodward, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster R. C. Spalding, of the United States Navy; General T. T. Tigman, of Maryland; W. Beck, of Milwaukee; General John F. Rathbone, of Albany, and Captain W. A. Parker, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

General Ira Spaulding, of Albany; Captain Howell, of Philadelphia, and J. Sigler, of Newburg, are at the Astor House.

Colonel E. H. Belknap and Major Ross, of the United States Army, and E. B. Winship, of Montreal, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. R. Scott, of St. Louis; Captain Inglis, of Buffalo, and Captain E. R. Seddon, of St. Louis, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—The printers of the book and job offices are so much dissatisfied with their wages that they think it better to have no wages at all, and have stopped working here in midwinter. It is not worth while to ply their families, since they themselves do not. The employers say that they already pay more than is paid in Boston or Philadelphia, and if they are compelled to pay more the increased charges will drive work to other cities. Here is a difficulty that the Union system does not seem to provide for. The Union can, to a certain extent, prevent men coming from other cities to do the work that men here have given up, but it cannot prevent the work going to the men. Will they try this refinement? Will printers in Boston or Philadelphia be required by the Union to keep their hands off work sent from this city? If not the strike is hardly worth while, and they had better agree on something.

The New Government de Facto in Cuba and Its Relations.

The question of the future political relations of Cuba is assuming the dimensions of an international affair, and seems likely to become at an early day one of the most important of the American Continent. Within the island a revolutionary movement has been in progress since last October, and although our advisers from there come almost entirely through Spanish sources, it is evident from these that the Spanish government has lost its hold upon one half of the island, excepting only a narrow strip of shore commanded by the guns of its fleet. At the present moment the new Captain General sent out by the provisional government of Spain is making a laudable and strenuous effort to ally the revolution by the introduction of radical reforms in the colonial government, but with doubtful prospects of success. The wealthy classes ask for something more than vague generalities, and the popular masses demand nothing short of immediate and complete revolution.

Outside of the island the question is producing lively agitation in political circles. In Washington anxious eyes are turned to Cuba, as the key of the arc of coastwise navigation on our Atlantic shore; and the recent sudden springing of a protectorate question in the House of Representatives would not have met so ignominious a failure as it did had its promoters contemplated the broader basis which was open to them in this movement in Cuba. The Mexican Cabinet is also taking an active interest in the subject, and has recently sent a special agent, Señor Zenea, to this country as the special confidant of its views and wishes. A smaller but not entirely insignificant element in the complication is the Dominican republic, where the anti-Spanish party is on the eve of triumph over the government of President Baez. This island, lying as it does between the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, possesses ready means of danger to the Spanish forces which promise to be brought into play at an early day, while the leading journals of Mexico openly announce that no neutrality laws bind their shores, and they owe Spain a grudge.

In Mexico the question is already put forward as one of annexation of Cuba to the Mexican republic, while among the Dominicans, at home and in the revolutionary service in Cuba, it assumes the form of a West Indian confederation. No word of annexation to the United States is breathed by the Cuban revolutionists, and thus far President Céspedes seems to have carefully abstained from sending an authorized agent to Washington. This arises from the opinion prevalent in Cuba and among Cubans elsewhere that in former efforts to attain independence, whenever they have confided their hopes and views to members of the Washington Cabinet, from Fillmore's time down to that of Buchanan, they have been betrayed to the Spanish government, and have found the government of the United States their most persistent enemy. Whether the new political combinations now germinating in the countries south of us will crystallize into something effective and tangible yet remains to be seen, but our government will do well not to close its ears and its eyes to the voices and signs that come to us from Cuba, Mexico and St. Domingo.

As regards Cuba the subject of most interest to us now is the course of the revolution and the character of the men who control it. The continuous efforts of Spain for four months to subdue the revolution have been futile, and the blow recently struck with such great cost and effort at Bayamo, the seat of the revolutionary government, has fallen harmless upon the insurgents and useless to the Spanish government. President Céspedes, after sending the women, children and prisoners to a place of safety, on the approach of the Spanish troops set fire to the town, and when remonstrated with for the act by some of his followers replied:—"Myself and my family are the greatest losers by the measure which as your chief I have decreed." His example in personal sacrifice has been imitated in Puerto Principe by the Marquis of Santa Lucia, the Count of Villamar and other wealthy Cubans who have personally taken the field and thrown their lives and fortunes into the war. Such men, when upheld by the popular voice, as these are, seldom fail. Had the wealthy natives of the Western Department followed the example of their countrymen in the eastern and central portions of Cuba the resources of the Spanish authorities would have collapsed before now, and the struggle, except so far as regards a few fortified ports, would have been at an end.

These results have been obtained with little, almost no outside assistance, and the period of the year is approaching when European troops, even if Spain could send them, can do little in the tropical field of Cuba. But the policy pursued by President Céspedes in his military operations defies even the strongest efforts the Spanish troops can make. In no instance have the revolutionists accepted battle. On the approach of the troops the insurgents retire from the front and confine themselves to harassing operations upon the flanks and rear of the advancing column. Thus every victory announced by the Spaniards is a Pyrrhic victory. Around the places held by Spanish garrisons guerrillas hover, who keep the troops shut up in close quarters, and with no enemy sufficiently visible to tempt a sortie. The recent announcements of a formal attack on the city of Baracoa and the capture of Puerto Principe are the principal efforts yet made, and they indicate the growing strength of the revolution and increasing confidence among its leaders.

We may therefore assume that the government of President Céspedes has become a government de facto, and that it will soon appear before the Cabinets of America and Europe with its claim to national and belligerent rights. Spain, occupied with her own domestic troubles, has not the power to assert her ancient claims, and in this age of steam and the telegraph she cannot carry on another thirty years' exhausting struggle against rebellious colonies. It will be well, therefore, for us to consider the questions arising out of the new complications of the Cuba question. The development of a West India confederation or an intimate alliance between Cuba and Mexico may not threaten us with danger, but they will introduce new and troublesome complications in the field of American diplo-

macy, and we should take care that these be not hurtful to the interests of our commerce and our people.

The Situation in Spain.

The crisis for which many have been waiting seems at last to have arrived in Spain. To every one who is at all acquainted with Spanish history it has been known that the real difficulty of the present revolutionary movement would arise when the government and the Church came into direct antagonism. The government had issued decrees not at all friendly to the Church in the first frenzy of the movement. It is not decrees, however, so much as the execution of decrees which provoke resistance. Until the assassination of the Governor of Burgos we had no record of direct antagonism. The Church party, if not in perfect harmony with the provisional government, had at least been comparatively quiet. The strength of the Church—the greatest force as yet in Spain—was reserved. If the government could carry the Church party with it all its plans might succeed. If it could not it would become more difficult than ever to bring order out of the confusion. The attempt made by the government to possess itself of the archives and the works of art belonging to the Church has brought about the dreaded crisis. The churches in Spain are richer in such property than any churches in Europe. The sacred property of the cathedrals is dearer to the priests than life itself. The affair in Burgos shows that violence was resorted to by the authorities and that this violence, as might have been expected, was avenged by the assassin's hand. The demonstration made in Madrid against the Papal Nuncio, who has hitherto been rather in favor, shows the direction which events are liable to take. It is something serious for the government to withdraw its official recognition of the Nuncio's diplomatic power. The arrest of the dean and chapter of the Burgos Cathedral points in the same direction. If the Holy Father takes the side of the Church against the government we may expect a religious war. In such a case it will be the rural districts against the towns and cities. Much and serious trouble is therefore a possibility. Such trouble will greatly complicate the situation and materially affect the chances of the different candidates for the throne. That the government thoroughly understands the situation is proved by our telegraphic news this morning. The old and cherished system of Church fueros is abolished, and all crimes now committed by any of the clergy will be tried by the civil courts of the country. This is a step in the right direction, but it is one that promises to bring the Spanish revolution to an immediate crisis. The retrograde and progressive elements of Spain are becoming more boldly developed every day. Both parties are playing for position and feeling of each other's strength. The result cannot be other than war.

The Stanton-Grant Controversy.

The politicians have been in a high state of excitement for the past few days over the report that, just prior to the capture of Vicksburg, Secretary Stanton was prepared to order General Banks to relieve General Grant from his command. As the statement has been denied by the friends of Stanton it is due to the truth of history that the facts should be given to the world. The following letter from an authentic source settles the question:—

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 28, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Seeing the contradictory statements published in the papers regarding the fact—or otherwise—of an order having been issued from the War Department to General Banks, shortly before the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to relieve General Grant, I beg, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to state the exact facts in the case, and thus settle this much controverted matter.

While General Grant was operating in front of Vicksburg I was employed as clerk in Secretary Stanton's office at the War Department, Washington. Secretary Stanton wrote two orders, directing me to make two copies of them, one for telegraphing and one for filing. The first of these orders was addressed to General Banks, directing him to proceed at once to Vicksburg and relieve General Grant. The second order was addressed to General Grant, directing him to turn over his command to General Banks on the arrival of the latter, who had been ordered to relieve him. I do not pretend to give the literal wording of these orders. I have given, however, their exact substance, and they should be on file in the War Department unless they have since been removed. I will state further that the copies of these orders to be transmitted by telegraph I sent by messenger to the War Department telegraph office by order of Secretary Stanton. These copies should also be on file in the latter office.

The Carnival of Crime—The True Remedy.

Some of our comical contemporaries who can discover no remedy for the present startling prevalence of crime in the city outside of a vigilance committee had better study the course of Judge Bedford during his first term in the Court of General Sessions, which closed on Wednesday last. Judge Bedford, in a little over three weeks, has disposed of over one hundred cases of felony and has brought offenders swiftly and surely to justice. The District Attorney in addressing the court stated that at this rate the prisons would be kept clear, and murderers, thieves and rowdies would find that they can no longer depend upon the postponement of their trials until wretchedness disappear and the cases die out. We understand it to be Judge Bedford's determination to clear the criminal calendar as rapidly as possible and to bring every man to trial against whom an indictment is outstanding. This is the true way to stop the present carnival of crime. Let the villains who prowl about the city ready for any desperate act once feel assured that punishment will swiftly and surely follow the violation of the law, and we shall no longer hear of murders and robberies in public thoroughfares in broad daylight. Judge Bedford's sentence of ten years' imprisonment upon a Rose street rowdy for robbery in the first degree gives a warning to this class of desperadoes that they must in future keep clear of the Court of Sessions.

GENERAL DIX OFF HIS BEAT.—General Dix has been talking about the Grecian difficulty in Paris and assuring the Greeks of the sympathy of the American people. General Dix is our representative for France only, and understands our relations with that Power. He does not understand our relations with Greece and Turkey quite so well. The American people are in favor of settling the difficulty between Turkey and Greece on its merits, and not on humbuggery and the cant that arises from differences in religion.

The Connecticut Democracy—A Sort of a Change of Base.

The democracy of Connecticut at their recent State Convention renominated their State ticket of last year, headed by Governor English, and proclaimed their platform for a new departure. They resolve, first, that the late Presidential election was carried by "a system of proscription and corruption unparalleled in the history of this country." We think that to a great extent it was the result of the stupidity and folly of the democrats in Tammany Hall. It is next resolved to stand by the old democratic constitutional landmarks; but this is only the old democratic balderdash. Next, while they opposed General Grant's election they are disposed to sustain him in every just and constitutional measure—a plank which may signify something or nothing. Next they resolve that the efforts of the radicals to deprive the States of the right, each for itself, to regulate suffrage, is an outrage which the sturdy Connecticut democracy "will resist by all lawful means." On this issue against a constitutional amendment establishing universal suffrage, negroes and all, the democracy, we guess, are fighting an uphill battle, and will come out, as usual since 1856, with the prestige of defeat. The tide is running the other way.

But the distinguishing feature and the main plank in this new Connecticut democratic platform of 1869 is the resolution on the money question. In this they say that "the charge of intending to repudiate any portion of the national debt," so persistently made against them, "is a slander without excuse or provocation;" that their policy looks to the settlement of the public debt and the resumption of specie payments; that they demand the closest economy and retrenchment until every public creditor "is paid his honest due to the uttermost farthing." Now, this is something new. It is not the Tammany democratic platform, but it is the Chicago republican platform. It is true that the suspicion in the public mind that the democracy were bent upon repudiation damaged them in the late Presidential contest, but the party in Connecticut say this charge is "a slander," for that they intend to pay up the national creditor "his honest dues to the uttermost farthing."

It is evident, too, from some other proceedings of the Convention, that they abandon the fight with Congress upon this question. Mr. Thomas Waller, president, in his opening speech, hoped that the Convention would declare "emphatically against repudiation of all kinds," but he hoped, too, that they would not adjourn "without expressing their approval of President Johnson's struggle to maintain the constitution against the encroachments of the republican party." But the Convention, while taking the hint on repudiation, had nothing to say for Johnson. He is completely ignored, and the reason for ignoring him lies probably in his recommendation to Congress to appropriate the interest of the national debt to pay off the principal.

The Connecticut democracy haul down their Tammany colors on reconstruction, and on the national debt they beg the question. On the suffrage issue they are distinct, but on the losing tack. On all the other issues of the day they deal in twaddle or "glittering generalities." The party is all at sea, and having lost Connecticut last November, the prospect of their recovering it this coming spring is very slim. They have spiked their principal Tammany guns on the money question and on reconstruction, and they are adrift.

The French Transatlantic Cable.

The argument on behalf of the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français before the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. William W. McFarland is at once lucid and strong. It reiterates many of the objections which the HERALD has urged from the beginning against the impolitic, if not unconstitutional, prohibitory bill introduced into Congress to the effect that no submarine cable from any foreign country shall be laid to or landed upon any part of the United States, or any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of any particular State, without the consent of Congress first obtained. The ostensible object of this bill is to avert some impending evil, says Mr. McFarland; and he proceeds to inquire, What is this evil? "Is it communication on the part of our citizens with the people of Europe by means of a submarine cable? One would naturally suppose so; but upon examining the resolution we find that it does not purport to prohibit such communication, but the laying of a cable. But how can this be a public evil?" Mr. McFarland shows that its sole object is to perpetuate the existing monopoly of communication between this country and Europe by submarine cable.

The promoters of this resolution know that it is of vital importance to the French company to lay their cable early in the summer of the present year. They hope so to cripple the enterprise as to prevent this from being done. They see that the most effective way to do this is to get a law passed declaring it unlawful to land a cable without first obtaining a grant from Congress of the right to do so; then, by interposing every possible obstacle, they hope to prevent the company from obtaining the necessary grant." At the time this resolution was introduced the French cable company had not only been organized, but had already begun to take their cable on shipboard, and thus the proposed law would be, so far as that company is concerned, retrospective and, consequently, unjust and hard. The resolution is contrary to the plainest principles of public policy. It would expose the United States government in time of war to the necessity of yielding an incalculable advantage to the government possessing the control of the single submarine cable which now connects this Continent with the Continent of Europe and both ends of which rest on foreign soil. In time of peace it would deprive American commerce and society of inestimably useful facilities for communicating intelligence. The true public policy consists unquestionably in multiplying to the utmost extent our facilities, both by steam and by electricity, for intercourse with foreign nations. The people of the United States are of one mind on this point, whatever private reasons Washington lobbyists may have for supporting monopolies.

In this connection it is noteworthy that on Wednesday the State Legislature of Delaware adopted a joint resolution declaring the authority of the State over the landing of ocean telegraph cables on its shores, alleging that the Atlantic coast of Delaware is peculiarly favorable for the landing of the French cable, and appointing a commissioner to confer with the French Cable Company. But while this indicates the popular interest already enlisted in the enterprise, it would not be difficult to demonstrate that no State rights can interfere with the rights of the general government over the whole line of the Atlantic coast of the United States; nor would it be more difficult to prove that no point on the Delaware coast can be so convenient or desirable for the landing of the French cable and the distribution of the news to be transmitted by it as New York itself, the real centre and metropolis of our Western World.

Another Speech from Senator Sherman on the Finance.

Mr. Sherman labors hard on the bill he reported from the Senate Finance Committee in relation to the public debt and currency. He delivered another speech in the Senate on Wednesday in favor of the measure, and, taking it altogether, it is the best, most carefully prepared and ablest speech he has made on the subject. The burden of his theme was, as it has been heretofore, the necessity of returning to specie payments. The best argument he makes here is that specie is the currency of the world, and that the United States, being a great commercial country, with an annual foreign export and import trade of eight hundred millions, cannot emancipate itself from the universal gold standard of the world, and he adds that the price of all public securities is fixed by the gold standard of London and Frankfurt. Plausible as this argument, or rather statement, seems, it is unsupported by facts. We have done very well, are doing very well and can go on very well with a circulating medium of our own, independent of and different from that of the nations of Europe. The foreign commerce of the country is insignificant compared with the domestic trade; and with regard to the latter no inconvenience is felt, for that which is the measure of value for one is the measure of value for all. With our paper currency gold becomes an article of commerce with foreign countries the same as cotton or any other product.

Mr. Sherman, like every financier of his school, lays great stress on doing something to bring our securities abroad up to par, and urges resumption for this purpose. Why should we be so anxious for this? A great deal is said about the credit of the United States in support of this idea; but increasing the weight of the debt thirty-three or more per cent is not the way to improve our credit or to make the people more desirous of paying the debt. Resumption of specie payments and bringing our securities up to par with gold would cause a greater amount of bonds to be taken abroad. But is that desirable? How long could we stand the enormous drain of specie annually to pay the interest abroad? Are the people of this rich country to be made the hewers of wood and slaves to foreign capitalists for all time to come? The ablest statesmen of the Old World act differently to ours. They endeavor to keep public debts at home among their own people. But little of the debt of England is held abroad, and the Emperor Napoleon, when he raised loans, was careful to shape them in such a way as to make the French people the holders of them. European capitalists did not furnish us money to carry on the most gigantic and expensive war ever known. We raised all we wanted among ourselves and upon the credit of the country at home. We shall never need foreign loans, and are better without them. What folly, then, to talk about the credit of our government abroad! It would be better if every United States bond was held to-day by our own citizens. There is no necessity to force specie payments for the benefit of European capitalists, especially when to do so would add to the weight of the debt thirty-three or more per cent.

The bill before the Senate seems to have provisions against a too sudden change, so as to avoid a revulsion. The proposition to make notes and ten-forty bonds convertible and recon-vertible within certain limits appears to be made with that object; but any process for forcing specie payments must end disastrously. The only way to reach specie payments without disaster is to do nothing and let the country grow up to that. Mr. Sherman states the total amount of currency in circulation, inclusive of legal tenders, national bank notes, fractional currency and three per cent certificates, to be seven hundred and forty-five millions. But deducting the eighty millions of legal tenders held by the banks as a reserve and the fifty-five millions of three per cent certificates, the actual circulation would be only a little over six hundred millions. Now, we maintain that this amount of currency will not be more than the country will need a few years hence, if it be at present. The rapid increase of population and the vast growth of business will in a short time make this currency comparatively scarce, and then we should grow up gradually and naturally to specie payments. If the expenditures of the government be cut down and economy practised, the interest of the debt be reduced and measures be adopted to begin paying the principal, the credit of the government will stand high and specie payments will follow as insensibly as the dew falls from heaven. Any other course will prove disastrous.

PIERS AND WHARVES.—There is a bill in the Legislature containing the ancient job requiring the building for this city of piers and wharves of masonry and iron. The bill is put there by the men who want the contract as builders. The Legislature is willing to pass the bill for a certain sum of money, but the city will not pay, and the would-be contractors cannot; so the bill hangs. Such a law, if it could give us good piers and wharves, ought to pass, provided the rates of wharfage were increased at the same time to a paying figure; otherwise not. If private owners were compelled to build stone wharves and not authorized to collect more than the present rates of wharfage, this would be equivalent to a confiscation of their property.

An Omaha despatch says a large number of the Indians are hunting on the Republican. Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, has issued a proclamation warning the military and civilians from interference, as the Utes are friendly and have a treaty with the government.