

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.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 38

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BULLDOG EX-TREATERAGNA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MEN OF THE GAN-SKELETON WITNESS—HIGDON AND HIS SON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 22d street.—LA PERIOLLE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LEU DE THE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MUCH ADU ABOUT NOTHING.

BROGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—VICTIMS—SOLON ENIGMA.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 6th and 7th sts.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—MCKEAN REGRANAN AS RIBELLION.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourth street.—THE BILLY JAPANESE TROUPE, &c.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AFTER DARK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—PLELO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 285 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

RYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

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

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOLEY'S MINSTRELS—AFTER LIGHT, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, February 5, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are informed that they can now procure the requisite number of copies direct from this office without delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the counting-room of the HERALD establishment.

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 February 4. The Carlist party has again occasioned a stir in Spain. Bands from the valley of Astoria have made their appearance in Catalonia. Troubles are expected and troops have been forwarded to the district.

Reports from Athens state that it is nearly certain that Greece will agree to the propositions of the Paris Conference.

Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Henderson has been appointed to the position at the head of the London police, England, made vacant by the death of Sir Richard Mayne.

Paraguay.

Despatches by the Atlantic cable state that a Brazilian force had gone to Asuncion to establish a provisional government.

Mexico.

Congress had adjourned, but the government was anxious for an extraordinary session. The Guaymas and Rio Grande Railroad bill had been passed. The newspaper press charge Minister Rosecrans and President Johnson with publicly favoring annexation.

Cuba.

Telegraphic despatches of yesterday state that a rumor had prevailed that Céspedes and Aguilera had surrendered to Count Valmaseda, but it had proved untrue. General Grau, of the revolutionary forces, is reported to have been assassinated by his troops.

Our Cuba letter is dated January 30. It contains details of the disturbances in Havana and the protest of the American citizens against the barbarous actions of the Spanish volunteers.

Haiti.

President Salnave, according to our Post at Prince letter, dated January 14, was still in the south superintending the military operations. Jacot, Jérôme and Anse à Veau were expected to surrender into his hands at any moment. In the North, Salnave's towns still hold out firmly against the insurgents. It was reported that France was negotiating with the rebel leaders for the interest on the debt due her.

St. Thomas.

The Halifax steamer due in St. Thomas on the 10th of January had not arrived up to the 15th, and apprehensions for her safety were entertained.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday numerous bills of but slight importance were introduced and referred. The proposed constitutional amendment was taken up as unfinished business, and Messrs. Ferry and Dixon had an extended argument upon the subject. Mr. Williams introduced a new amendment providing that Congress shall have power to restrict or modify the right to vote or hold office prescribed by the laws of any State. After a brief evening session the Senate adjourned.

In the House the recurrent witness, Henry Johnson, was discharged, and the other one, Florence Scanlon, was held to pay the cost of his arrest—about seven dollars. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Garfield moved to recommend it, with instructions to report back an additional section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Mr. Holbrook, the delegate from Idaho, made a speech on the subject, in which he used very insulting language, for which he was promptly called to order by the Speaker. He refused to retract what he had said, however, and a resolution was just as promptly adopted directing that he be censured by the Speaker, which was done. Mr. Garfield's motion was ruled out and the bill was passed. A resolution was adopted appointing James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and John V. L. Fryer, of New York, tellers to count the electoral vote. Mr. Logan introduced a bill providing for the payment of the national debt, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, notwithstanding Mr. Ward's witty remark that he would like to have it passed at once. The Air Line Railroad bill was taken up, but went over on the 27th of the morning hour.

An evening session for general debate alone was held, and the House adjourned.

The Legislature.

Bills were introduced in the State Senate yesterday relative to cemetery lands, appropriating money for paying the expenses of State Assessors, and for the relief of local interest. Two important bills were passed and two reports presented. Pending a decision of the Albany Pier Bill the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly several bills were ordered to a third reading, after which a recess was taken. At the evening session the Governor's Message was discussed until adjournment.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Broomall, of the House Committee on the Expenditure of the Public Funds, roundly denounced all Washington correspondents yesterday. A correspondent, whom Robert J. Walker and Frederick Stanton said was a black mauler, appeared before the committee in relation to the Alaska frauds and squarely denied everything that Walker and Stanton had said.

The skating party for \$500 between a New Brunswick and a Chicago lass took place at Buffalo yesterday. It was won after a close contest by Miss Nellie Dean, the Chicagoan.

A large dry goods house in Philadelphia has failed, with liabilities estimated at \$500,000.

The suffrage women of St. Louis are strongly urging the Legislature to admit them to the franchise.

The roof of St. Patrick's Hall in Montreal fell in on Wednesday night while a concert and ball was in progress. Some precaution of its falling were given and most of the people present had time to rush out, but several who were behind were injured.

The new steamship City of Brooklyn, the latest addition to the Inman line, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst., from the Clyde, where she was built, and will immediately take her place on the line between Liverpool and New York. On her trial trip at the measured mile she made thirteen and three-quarter knots in one hour.

The City.

General Grant, his wife and Generals Dent and Badeau arrived in this city last evening and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the evening the distinguished party paid a visit to Wallack's and Niblo's.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions inimical to the project of a bridge over East river, and requesting the United States Senate to suspend action in the matter until after the further action of the Chamber.

Assessor Webster continues to keep the Wall street brokers in a scare by his preparations to tax their active capital. A delegation of brokers left for Washington yesterday in order to consult with Commissioner Rollins on the subject.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee last night a committee was appointed to wait on General Grant to learn when and where he would receive the members of the above organization. A committee was also appointed to get the same information from Senator Fenton.

Stephen Boyle, who was arraigned on several counts, one being an attempt to kill a police officer on the Bowery on the 1st inst., and who has been recognized as one of the murderers of a Michigan sheriff, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett yesterday to twenty years in the State Prison on each one of two indictments, making forty years. A Michigan officer with a requisition countersigned by ex-Governor Fenton was in court, but as there is no capital punishment permitted in that State the Recorder thought it was best to sentence him here.

On Tuesday night, when Boyle, the Michigan murderer, was held for safe keeping in a room at Superintendent Kennedy's office, a large party of roughs congregated in the neighborhood for the purpose, it was ascertained, of overpowering the policeman on duty there, taking possession of the keys and releasing the murderer. A detective discovered their intentions and obtained strong reinforcements, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

John Dobbs, charged with being concerned in the robbery of \$150,000 from the office of Cambreling & Payne, 14 Wall street, on New Year's Day, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, for examination. Captain Jordan testified that the prisoner had partially confessed to his complicity in the crime. Dobbs therupon admitted the truth of the Captain's deposition and expressed his willingness to make any disclosure that may further the ends of justice. He formally pleaded not guilty, however, and was committed without bail.

In the Watson and Cray case yesterday, proof being adduced that Mrs. Cray was so ill that her husband could not leave her, District Attorney Courtney consented to a postponement until Monday. Similar proceedings were taken in the case of Belknap for alleged subornation of perjury, Belknap being known to be sick and the case being further postponed until Monday. Similar proceedings were also taken in the case of Leipsiger, Beninger and Cushman, another whiskey case. Mr. Beninger being the sick man. At this Mr. Courtney got out of patience, and urged the commencement of this trial, at least in order to stay what threatened to be a sweeping epidemic that was making the circle of the whiskey ring. The case was, however, postponed.

In the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday the case of Elnathan L. Sanderson against the Sunday Mercury for libel was tried, but the verdict was not rendered.

The seamen on a strike held a meeting yesterday and reduced the standard of wages that they had been demanding to from twenty to thirty-five dollars for sailing vessels and forty dollars for steamers.

The National line steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Hall, will leave pier 4 North river at twelve M. to-morrow for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passengers.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Carnaghan, of the Anchor line, will sail from pier 29 North river at twelve M. to-morrow for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry.

The Merchants' line steamship General Meade, Captain Sampson, will be despatched on Saturday, 6th inst., at three P. M., from pier 12 North river for New Orleans direct.

The steamship Thine, Captain Partridge, will leave pier 29 East river on Saturday afternoon for Galveston, Texas.

The Black Star line steamship Huntsville, Captain Crowl, will sail from pier 13 North river at three P. M. on Saturday for Savannah, Ga.

The steamer Virginia, Captain Brew, at pier 15 East river, will sail at four P. M. on Saturday for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.

The stock market yesterday was unsettled and depressed. The whole railway list declined from two to five per cent. Gold closed at 135 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General G. W. Schofield, of Washington; General W. M. McPherson, of St. Louis; General W. E. Ely, of Connecticut; George Peabody Russell, of Massachusetts; General A. G. McGrath, of Charleston, S. C., and Colonel Knox, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain W. B. Hughes, of the United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge P. D. Hughes, of Hartford; Darins W. Lawrence, of New York; Alex. Warwick, of Texas, and Captain J. N. Abney, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan.

W. M. Croft, of Washington; George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Z. H. Benton, of Jefferson county; Colonel M. Hoyt, of New York, and Isaac Jenks, Jr., of England, are at the Astor House.

R. C. Spaulding and H. A. Mitchell, of the United States Navy; and L. McLean, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel W. Taylor and Captain Ross, of the United States Army; Surgeon Davis, of the United States Army; and Captain Alex. McDonald, of the British Army, Toronto, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Is the United States Bound to Protect Thieves?

There is no denial of the truth that to-day the United States Senate is the focus of all the great rings which have combined for the wholesale plunder of the national wealth. We recognize this, however, as the very natural result of the gigantic struggle through which it has been our destiny to pass. Before the war was sprung upon us we were the representatives of a single magnificent impulse of civilization working in a thoroughly legitimate direction. We scarcely had a government and hardly needed one. Our people looked for position, for profits, for honors in the development of the country. If there existed a few government contractors they were so few that they were lost upon the Indian frontier or in the din of commerce and manufactures. The war came; our progress was turned back upon itself, or was, by the force of events, shaped into warlike channels. Many of the keen brains that had aided in conducting us to civilization became demoralized, and, losing sight of their former efforts, trained their powers upon the United States Treasury; for it was in this Treasury that the whole wealth, the whole strength and sinew of the people was poured as the most potent force for the preservation of an intact nationality. The Treasury, therefore, represented a vast contribution of the profits of civilization from those who had been laboring to produce it in the Northern States. From this almost inexhaustible storehouse vast sums were to be expended for national preservation. Those who have but one principle in business life, and that "to go as near Sing Sing as possible and miss it," immediately grasped at the splendid prize, and grasped it, too, through the United States Congress. Contracts for arms, munitions of war, ships and supplies were generously dealt out in true political style to the constituents of those members of Congress who depended for position more upon financial influence or personal corruption than upon native genius. And so the war continued. Every day the corruption increased, until ring after ring was formed, each circling about a hundred minor rings, and all enclosed within the one great circle, the United States Congress, and especially its Senatorial branch.

At length the war closed, but it left behind it the most gigantic fabric of swindling that the world has seen. It pervaded every department of our government and threw its shadow over every Congressional act. Under the glittering plea of reconstruction the people were entertained four years, while the leeches upon the public purse clung not only to the Treasury, but to the Congress through which they thrived.

The power has now changed. Formerly the Congress controlled the rings; but these have grown to magnificent proportions, and now in turn show their power over those who gave them being. How far this ring influence extends is now clearly marked. Under the lash of the Hon. Ben Butler the line has been drawn, and the Tenure of Office bill marks the division. The House of Representatives has placed itself in opposition to the existing ring system, and by its vote has shown to the people who is and who is not in favor of supporting the corruptions of war.

We have now to deal with the Senate—the great ring which is described about all the others; the ring which has conferred all the appointments and keeps them confirmed; the ring that has almost ruined the country by trying to absorb the whole power of the government, and the ring which now shows an unbroken front, and apparently stands pledged to sustain with all its resistive force the attack which it foresees the coming administration will make upon it. Here, then, the issue is boldly drawn, and we may at once prepare for an encounter between the public plunderers through the United States Senate and the Executive branch of the government. The Senate in the contest will represent the amount of plunder which has been gathered in the last seven years, while General Grant will represent the wish of the people for a return to economical and careful administration of the public property, treasure and civil positions. The former will doubtless make a very desperate struggle, but the people, suffering to the last extreme to maintain the host of thieves who now fatten upon the national misery, will support Grant. There is but one way for the Senate to set itself right before the country, and that is by following the lead of the House of Representatives in the revocation of the Tenure of Office law. The United States Senate is not bound to protect thieves, no matter how unfortunate it has been in falling into their hands. Better break loose from them at once, or the people, under the coming administration, will tumble the whole Senatorial fabric to the ground and reorganize that body after the model set by the founders of the government.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS.—An interesting decision involving this subject was given in the Supreme Court a few days since. The Court said: "Whoever without special authority obstructs or renders the use of the streets hazardous by doing anything thereon, above or below the surface, is guilty of a nuisance, and any one sustaining special damage from it without any want of due care to avoid injury, has a remedy against the person continuing that nuisance. The act is wrongful and does not involve the question of mere negligence." Here, then, is a clear declaration from the bench that half the builders in New York, and half the merchants, too, in down town streets, are wrongdoers, and as such liable to restraint at the hands of the public authorities, and to damages at the suit of private parties who may chance to suffer.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—WHAT ARE THEY DOING?—Napoleon has a splendid army. It wastes for want of occupation. Why can't he push his conquests into Central Africa and utilize the wealth of the Continent? What is France doing to extend civilization? Compared with England, the United States, Russia and even Germany almost nothing. The thoughts of Frenchmen are, perhaps, a little too much directed to France.

UNJUSTIFIABLE CHARITY.—Some of the life insurance companies pay their head men salaries greater than that received by the President of the United States. Who furnishes the money?

Reign of Terror in Havana.

Our full and complete advices by mail from Havana give a sad picture of the state of affairs in that city caused by the recent excesses of the Spanish volunteers, and which have resulted in the murder of many citizens and the beginning of an exodus which, if continued, will leave General Dulce but little prospect of a restoration of a feeling of loyalty to Spain in the homes and hearts of the Cuban people. The uncalculated slaughter of one American citizen, Mr. Cohnner, and the shooting at several others by volunteer patrols, simply because in reply to the military challenge they stated they were Americans, is not calculated to help the Spanish cause much in this country. The acts of these volunteers on the 23d and 24th of January last remind us of the occurrences on the 16th of August, 1851, on the occasion of the shooting of Crittenden and his fifty companions by General Concha, after their surrender in good faith on a promise of being sent to the United States.

These sanguinary feelings demonstrate that the revolution, far from being put down, is making rapid progress in Cuba, which will before long culminate in further trouble and disaster to the colonial government. In the state of incapacity and weakness attending the present provisional government of Spain, with the prospect of a very serious letting of blood there, it would have seemed the part of wisdom for the Spanish volunteers to have refrained from making up so bloody a record against themselves. Now their doom is sealed. Sooner or later the revolution will overwhelm them with its tide of passion and blood. At this moment there seems to be a tacit truce between the combatants in the centre and east of Cuba, pending the interviews of the Peace Commission from Havana with the leaders in Puerto Principe and General Cespedes in the vicinity of Holguin.

According to the best accounts we can obtain from the interior of the island the insurgent forces are becoming better organized, better armed and in every respect more formidable, as they learn by practice the art of war. They still cling to the Fabian policy in their operations, and the fall of Bayamo, instead of having a depressing effect, seems to have offered an example in the burning of his own home by Cespedes which every Cuban is disposed to imitate. These things augur success to the revolution, and we advise Mr. Seward to remember that now is the time to return in kind the many favors which the Captain General of Cuba, under orders from Madrid, extended to the rebel Commissioner Helm in Havana. For three years he was enabled to obtain them on favorable terms, and even from government depots, if not to be procured elsewhere, munitions of war and supplies of all kinds. The harbors of Cuba were converted into refuges for blockade runners, and belligerent rights were, from an early period of the rebellion, conceded to the bars and stars, much to the disgust of Consul General Shufeld.

We are told that an authorized commissioner from Señor Cespedes, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban patriots and the recognized head of the new government, has reached this city and will soon present his credentials at Washington. Let him be received with the honor and respect due to the representative of a people who for four months have maintained a contest for liberty with bare swords against breach-loading rifles and rifled artillery; and if he needs any little utensils in the hardware line let him pay his money and take his choice. An early communication will also be not amiss from the ready pen of our Secretary of State to our Vice Consul General in Havana approving the prompt and proper stand he has recently taken in behalf of our citizens resident in Cuba. We do not care to see them shot down by Spanish volunteers because they doubt the propriety of shouting "Viva España!"

ELECTION FRAUDS IN THIS STATE.

The republicans are making a great hue and cry about election frauds in this State. The evidence shows that there have been frauds on both sides. Possibly there have been more on the side of the democrats than the republicans in this city, but that may arise from the fact that the democrats largely outnumber the republicans here, and hence they have the larger field to cover, the more thieves and rascals to subsidize, the more English cut-throats and highwaymen to import—all of which is very expensive. It is a question, however, whether the republicans would not do the same had they the chance. In short, both parties live in glass houses, and when they begin to throw stones at each other honest citizens and taxpayers look on and don't care a groat which concern gets the most essentially smashed up.

Bad Gas—Big Prices—Bald Frauds.

The gas companies in this city are growing worse and worse every day. They not only charge enormously for gas, but furnish a miserable article. It was only the other night that the gaslights in our immense establishment came near going out altogether, obliging us to scour the city—and a Sunday night at that—for candles and other means of enabling our employes to continue their vocations. An application at the office of the company afforded no satisfaction. It being Sunday night, nobody was there, or whoever was gave some stupid explanation about a breakage in the Croton water pipes necessitating the cutting off of the gas down town. These gas companies have also a practice of requiring the new occupants of buildings to liquidate arrearages due by their predecessors, or shutting off the gas. A monopoly makes the demand, and there is no redress. This and other practices of these companies are sheer frauds. The Legislature, now in session, should overhaul these companies, examine their charters, ascertain where they have overcharged or furnished an inferior article, where their works have created nuisances and otherwise forfeited their corporate privileges, and, unless ample security be given for better conduct in the future, annul their charters altogether.

Telegraph Charters at Albany.

The Legislature at Albany is busy appointing commissions to investigate alleged abuses on the part of the Erie and other railroad companies affecting their charters and other matters of corruption. This is all right and proper. Now, while the Legislature has its hand in, let it examine into the abuses and corruptions involved in the matter of charters granted to telegraph companies. The Western Union Telegraph Company has a charter conferred by the Legislature of the State conveying certain rights and privileges. This charter was obtained some years ago. Since then the company has doubled and tripled its operations under this charter, doubled and tripled its stock, doubled and tripled its lines all over the country and doubled and tripled its tariff of prices. The Legislature exercises its right of investigating the matter of watering railroad stock, and it should exercise the same right in regard to the watering of telegraph stock. That the latter has been done to an enormous extent by the Western Union Company is notorious. This, as well as other abuses on the part of this company, demands legislative scrutiny and dissection, and the sooner our representatives at Albany set about the work the better.

An Ocean Yacht Race.

By the cable we had from London yesterday a somewhat contradictory despatch in regard to the recent note of Mr. Douglass, the owner of the Sappho. The London despatch is evidently given on the authority of Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria. It informs us that Mr. Ashbury has received Mr. Douglass' note "proposing an ocean yacht race between their respective vessels," and that he "accepts the challenge." This is direct and clear, but the next sentence indicates a little confusion of ideas. Therein Mr. Ashbury suggests the course best fitted to test fairly "the seagoing qualities" of the yachts. His course is as follows:—"From Cowes eastwardly through Spithead, around the Isle of Wight; thence westwardly to and around the Eddystone Lighthouse; thence southeasterly to Cherbourg, France; thence northerly to Cowes, the place of beginning, through the Solent." Now, we venture to wonder whether Mr. Ashbury has an idea that this would be an ocean yacht race. By what stretch of land-loving fancy does he see an ocean in the English Channel? And how does he propose to himself that "seagoing qualities" shall be tested in that land-locked water that never had even the name of sea from any one but the musty old writers on maritime law? An ocean yacht race between Cowes, the Eddystone and Cherbourg! In what rivulets, then, do they stretch their races that they do not call ocean races?

We take Mr. Ashbury, of course, according to what he says. He expressly accepts the challenge of Mr. Douglass as a challenge for "an ocean yacht race;" and he no doubt understood Mr. Douglass as proposing such a race. We understood the note in the same way, although in going over it we see that the proposition is not made in those very words. Mr. Douglass mentions that his yacht is "rigged for ocean and winter cruising," and intimates that, not meaning to change her rig, he would like a race to suit her in that respect. This is a clear call to the ocean, with an implication of the owner's thought that the Sappho will, perhaps, do better there than in such waters as those in which she was formerly beaten by the Cambria—the waters, namely, of that same English Channel. Mr. Douglass only says in regard to a course that he would like "an open one" and one "free from the influence of light land breezes, currents," &c.; yet in view of these expressions, which it seems to us ought to make it very clear what the owner of the Sappho means, Mr. Ashbury accepts the challenge for a course to suit himself—a course all in the English Channel, and one on which the yachtsmen will hardly be for an hour where they cannot hear the coo's crows from the shore. Is that a course free from the influence of land breezes?

Again, Mr. Ashbury in calling this an ocean race puts himself in an odd attitude with regard to the Dauntless. He refused an ocean race with the Dauntless because of her size—she was too big according to the Thames measurement for his boat. But the Sappho is bigger than the Dauntless, and before the sporting world Mr. Ashbury had estopped himself from accepting a challenge for the ocean from a boat of her tons—for, of course, we cannot for a moment suppose that he was influenced by the unsportsmanlike thought that, having once beaten the Sappho and knowing what she could do, he would not let size rule her out. Or can it be that English yachtsmen like to make what are called "soft matches," and object to size only as against yachts of whose powers they know nothing? If the race in question is accepted in this spirit there will be a great disappointment, for the Sappho will, to an absolute certainty, beat the Cambria in the very course proposed. She is a splendid sailer and will be a better one when this race occurs. We are glad that there is finally a chance for a race to come out of all this chatter, though, of course, we cannot assent that it is worthy the name of an ocean race. It may be a good piece of sport, nevertheless, and is sure to score for us another victory.

The People's Post-Office Telegraph.

We publish to-day a couple of articles showing the growing feeling in the West, in the very strongholds of the Western Union monopoly, in favor of the government establishing a cheap system of postal telegraphing. One of these articles is from a leading religious organ in the West—the Christian Freeman—and indicates that the benefits expected to be derived from the proposed new system are not to be confined to the commercial or to any other particular class of people, but that they will be conferred alike upon all—religious, financial, agricultural, mining, mercantile and social—both local and national. Another article is from the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, the republican organ in Representative Ashley's district. These expressions of popular opinion in the West, especially among that class recognized as influential in all well governed communities—the religious class—should war Western members who cling to the skirts of the "pestiferous" Western Union monopolizing concern that if they wish to represent the views of their constituents faithfully they must abandon the existing telegraphic close and grasping corporation and come out plumply and squarely for the people's plan, under government authority and, for the present, under government assistance. If the bill be not passed at the present session it will assuredly be pressed at the next. If it fall then it will still be urged forward, gathering strength with every repulse, until finally the movement will become so powerful that its friends will demand from Congress all and more than they now respectfully solicit. The experiment of cheap postal telegraphing must at least be tried. The people will never be quiet on the subject until it is. It is fortunate for the present Congress that it still has power to retrace some of its steps on this question and come forward in favor of Mr. Washburn's bill. The opportunity should not be lost.

Flour and Bread—A Valuable Hint to Consumers.

Let them go and price a barrel of first rate flour, or flour of any brand, at any one of the flour mills, where they make the flour, in this city or Brooklyn, and compare it with the prices at the retail stores and with the prices of bread charged by the bakers. A saving may thus be made by a combination of even a few consumers of five or six dollars, and even more, on a single barrel of flour, and in the bread which it will yield the value may be doubled, as compared with bakers' prices. We like all our tradesmen to live; but fair play is a jewel, and extortion is bad. Co-operation, citizens, is the thing for cheap bread, cheap coal and all the essentials of life in this metropolitan district.

After the Mormons.

The Salt Lake Daily Telegraph of the 28th ult.—seven days from Salt Lake to New York!—treats the whole subject of the proposed dispersion of the Mormons by Congressional action in a vein of plesantry. It says:—"Grant is for peace. So are we. When Grant and the Mormons are for peace, why should not peace flow as a river? Grant is for peace. The Mormons are for peace. England is for peace. Napoleon is for peace. Bismarck is for peace. The Paris Conference is for peace." Peace, therefore, being the rule all over the world, the Telegraph invites strangers to visit Utah, eat strawberries and apples, and adds:—"You need not have more than one wife, if you don't want to. There's no compulsion about it." Brigham Young, evidently does not seem disposed to get out of temper with the Washington Gentiles. He and his people are making too good a thing out of the Pacific Railroad and scientific explorations on government account to discuss the question of plurality of wives or any other trifling domestic matter at this juncture. The fact is, the Mormons are a necessary element in the successful progress westward of our commercial empire, and if they are disposed to laugh at the tricks of Washington politicians, pray let them do so to their hearts' content.

Vinnie Ream, the Sculptress.

We cannot imagine why anybody but Mrs. Swishelm should oppose the appropriation voted by Congress to Miss Vinnie Ream for a statue of the late President Lincoln. Mrs. Swishelm may evensomely complain that Senators are sweet upon Miss Vinnie; but if they are charmed by this fascinating young lady is it not an evidence of good taste on their part and of an encouraging interest in the fine arts? Why not cease abusing Miss Vinnie Ream for being the object of a complimentary vote for which Congress alone is responsible? Why not let this promising artist peacefully enjoy the opportunity extended to her for studying art at Rome and for developing the genius which she is said to possess?

The Contest in Connecticut.

The two parties, each with its last year's State ticket, are now in the field in Connecticut on their principles for 1869 and the coming April election. The only sharply defined issue between them is that on suffrage, the republicans favoring the constitutional amendment for establishing impartial suffrage under the power of Congress, and the democrats standing out in favor of State sovereignty over this question. Upon this issue in Connecticut we may expect a lively contest and a close vote.

Generosity of Life Insurance Companies.

Who will tell us how the life insurance companies can afford to pay twenty-five per cent commission to agents and drummers?

Fair Play for Erie.

On Monday last the brokers struck Erie Railway stocks from the list which is daily called at the Exchange. The offence is the refusal of the directors to register the stock at some banking house or trust company. The directors maintain their right to transact their business without the supervision which the brokers would impose, and for their refusal the dealers in Erie are broken out upon the sidewalk. Whatever the brokers may think of their action the public will regard it as great inconsistency and injustice. There are a dozen other stocks on the list which deserve ostracism a great deal more than Erie, which, after furnishing the brokers with hundreds of thousands of dollars in the way of commissions, is thus ungratefully struck admitt. There are worse men in Wall street than Mr. James Flak, Jr., and Mr. Jay Gould. The latter is a railway genius and comprehends the magnificent future