

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. 57 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BULLDOG EXTRA-VAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—GÉREVIEUX DE BRÉSIL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.—MUG AND ABOUT NOTHING.

BROGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.—POLA-CADON.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRY DUMPTY WITH NEW FEATURES.

BOVERLY THEATRE, Bowery.—MEDAL OF DEATH.—ONE OF THE BOYS, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LA FAVORITA.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE YOUNG RECRUIT, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—JEANNE DESAINT.—FLOATING BRIGADE.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 26 Broadway.—LUCRETIA BORGIA.—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 44 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—PLETO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VIOLETTA, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

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

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE STATUE LOVER, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, February 26, 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.

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers from the HERALD office, are requested to return the same, with proof that they were obtained from here direct, and have their money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be sold to readers of the HERALD.

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 25. By a vote in the Spanish Cortes yesterday of 150 against 62 Marshal Serrano was authorized to form a new Cabinet. Serrano made a speech on the announcement of the vote. After the passage of the vote of thanks to the provisional military explanations were made, and the reasons given for the course adopted by the Ministry toward the clergy. Many of the Jesuits, it was charged, were engaged in conspiracies against the government.

The subject of a telegraph line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean was yesterday brought up in the British Parliament. It was thought advisable, according to one of the members, not to make any statement as to the prospect of building the line until the negotiations now pending for a settlement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada were satisfactorily closed. The government, it was also stated, had received no authentic advice of the rejection of the Alabama and naturalization treaties by the United States. John Bright yesterday, at a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, in a speech, urged the importance of a cheap ocean postage.

The North German Parliament will meet on the 4th of next month. The Prussian Diet closes its sessions on the 6th.

The Belgian government prohibits the granting of concessions to foreign railroad corporations without its sanction.

Cuba.

The Spanish Chasseurs left Havana yesterday for Cienfuegos. The new British Consul has assumed the position toward the Captain General similar to that taken by the American Consul. The Captain General had not declined to answer a communication from the latter. Some excitement was created by the intelligence that Caballero de Roda was to supersede Duice.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to exempt manufacturers of naval machinery from internal tax was passed by a vote of 26 to 25. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a long discussion ensued on Mr. Sumner's proposed amendment authorizing the payment of interest to Massachusetts on certain sums advanced by her in the war of 1812. It was finally decided to be out of order. A short evening session was held, in which a number of private bills were acted upon, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the evidence taken by the Reconstruction Committee relative to Georgia was presented. Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Coins, reported a bill for coining nickel copper pieces of five cents and under. Mr. Woodward opposed the bill on the ground that the coins were therein made a legal tender, which should only be gold or silver. The bill was passed. Mr. Butler presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Consular Appropriation bill. It provides for commissioners to many of the Southern and Central American States instead of regular consuls, as heretofore. A somewhat acrimonious debate ensued between Mr. Butler on the one side and Messrs. Banks and Chandler on the other. The conference report was finally disagreed to by a vote of 45 to 192, and a new committee asked for. The report of the Conference Committee on the constitutional amendment, in which the House agrees to the Senate amendment and recedes from its own, was presented and agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up and several amendments passed in Committee of the Whole were adopted, among them one giving female clerks as good wages as males. In

the evening session the Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Legislature.

Bills were reported in the State Senate yesterday regarding the organization of savings institutions; providing for submitting the amended constitution to the voters at the next general election; in reference to life insurance companies, and several others of importance. Bills were introduced relating to game; in reference to fines in the District Courts of New York and for increasing the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department. A number of unimportant bills were passed. The resolution requesting the New York Senators in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenure of Office bill was called up and caused discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly a number of bills were ordered to a third reading and several were passed. Bills were introduced chartering several savings banks, relative to justices of sessions in Kings county, enabling aliens to hold and devise real estate in this State and several others. The Senate resolution to adjourn on the evening of March 5 was concurred in. The resolution relating to the Tenure of Office bill was tabled. The Assembly then took a recess, and at the evening session a number of bills were reported and ordered to a third reading. The Assembly then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

Caucuses of members of the next Congress of both parties are to be held on Tuesday to take action relative to the election of officers. Mr. Dawes has written a note to Mr. Butler stating that he is no longer a candidate for Speaker.

The trouble in the Catholic church at Auburn came to a trial before the courts in that city yesterday. Bishop McQuade and the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, who were ejected from the church for superseding the old pastor, Father Flaherty, entered a complaint against several of the leading church members, who were arraigned on the charge of disturbing divine service. The jury, after being out a few moments, returned a verdict of acquittal.

The lower house of the Illinois Legislature has passed a bill providing for a general system of railroad corporations by dividing the directors into three classes. The members state that the bill is intended to prevent Wall street speculators from gaining control of all the Western roads.

Mr. Senter was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee yesterday in place of Governor Browning, who resigns to accept the Senate nomination.

The so-called Civil Equality bill passed by the Louisiana Legislature has been signed by the Governor and become a law.

The lower house of the Arkansas Legislature has passed the Ku Klux bill, which outlaws everybody belonging to the Ku Klux Klan.

Bliss and Masterman, the recent Paraguayan prisoners, have arrived in Washington. They say their treatment by the United States Navy was more humiliating than the cruelties of Lopez, and they ask an investigation into it.

The Massachusetts Legislature, in the matter of jobbery, is claimed by a Massachusetts journal to be as corrupt as the one at Albany.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused to allow a special allocation in the case of George S. Twitchell, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Hill.

A large produce commission house in Philadelphia is reported to have failed to the amount of \$100,000. A negro in Louisville, in revenge for chastisement at her mistress's hands, yesterday poured lye down the throat of the lady's son, a child of two years of age, and caused his death.

The City.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday donations were made to churches and charitable associations to the amount of about \$60,000. A resolution to abrogate the contract for paving Fifth avenue was adopted, but subsequently referred to the Committee on Law.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen donations were made to the amount of about \$11,000 to churches and charities.

The report of the Labor Exchange in this city shows that the demand for labor during the past year was far greater than the supply. Two shiploads of German girls could be readily disposed of if they were to be had, at from twelve dollars to fourteen dollars each per month.

Magaldi, the Italian who was sentenced to imprisonment for life recently, cut his throat in the Tombs yesterday morning. He tied a handkerchief round the wound and in that manner proceeded with the officers to Yonkers before they discovered his situation. They continued to sing Stags, where the convict was given in charge of the prison physician, who pronounced his case very desperate.

The steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mirehouse, of the Inman line, will leave pier No. 45 North river at one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. on the 27th inst.

The National line steamship Virginia, Captain Forbes, will sail at three P. M. to-morrow from pier No. 47 North river for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The steamship General Grant, Captain Quirk, of the Merchants' line, will sail from pier No. 12 North river at three P. M. on Saturday, 27th inst., for New Orleans direct.

The Black Star line steamship Montgomery, Captain Lyon, will leave pier No. 13 North river at three P. M. to-morrow for Savannah, Ga.

The stock market yesterday was strong and buoyant, with fluctuations within narrow limits, produced by light realizations. Pacific Mail was the feature and advanced to 106 1/2, falling off about two per cent at the close. Governments were excited and advanced and gold weak over the rise of five-twentieths in London to 81 1/2. Foreign exchange was demoralized, and gold sold down to 132 1/2, closing at 132 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Sir Charles Bright, of London, England; Professor Herman, of Brazil, and Pedro Fernandez Brado, of Havana, are at the Westminster Hotel.

S. M. Johnson, of Washington, and Dr. J. B. Elliott, of Savannah, are at the New York Hotel.

General George F. Irie, of the United States Army, is at the St. Julien Hotel.

Colonel S. Schofield, of the United States Army; Captain H. T. Walbridge, of Saratoga; and A. B. Gardfield, of Ohio, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Ex-Governor Pierpont, of Western Virginia, and Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois, are at the Astor House.

Henry Whiting, of Boston; Signor Ascenzi, of Havana, and John Meredith Reed, Jr., of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

General Wickham, of Virginia; Ben Field, of Albany; A. Vance Brown, of Richmond, Va.; Colonel T. M. Mathews, of Alabama; M. P. Demus, of Maryland; and Judge A. M. Sherman, of Newburg, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge N. Davis, of Albany; H. Remington, of Fall River, and P. H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judges Robert Cochran, of White Plains; General H. J. Palmer, of Milwaukee; D. J. Welch, of Montana, and C. H. Alden, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

OUR BONDS IN LONDON went up to 81 1/2 yesterday, the highest figure they have ever attained. This is the result of a growing confidence in our securities and a hopeful feeling as to the wisdom of General Grant's administration, stimulated more immediately by the passage of the bill declaring our bonds payable in gold. Five-twentieths are thus at a discount of about eighteen per cent. If the item of exchange be taken into consideration they are only twelve or thirteen per cent below par.

SHOTS OF A SQUALL.—In the reported conversation yesterday between General A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, and General Grant, on Pennsylvania's member of Grant's Cabinet, McClure, as it is given out, suspects it to be George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and says that Stuart will not do for the republican party. Grant says he does not say that Stuart is the man, but wishes it to be understood that he (Grant) is not a party man. Very important if true.

General Grant and His Cabinet.—The Conflict in Congress.

The politicians at Washington have been thrown into a high state of excitement over a few positive utterances of General Grant in reference to his Cabinet. He said the other day that Pennsylvania shall have a member, and straightway the visiting committee of Pennsylvanians were so elated that they jumped out of their boots. He told them that he had singled out his Pennsylvanian, a good man and a republican, but that he would be, perhaps, more surprised than anybody else at his appointment. But the name of this important personage the General could not for the present disclose. A tub to the whale. How it amuses him! Guess the name of the lucky Pennsylvanian if you can; and they are all guessing at a solution of the important conundrum.

But the New Yorkers are not so much interested in this mysterious Pennsylvanian as in the New York man, or in the question whether New York, after voting Seymour, is or is not to have a man in the Cabinet. They sound the oracle, but the oracle does not respond. They say, "You have intimated, General, that perhaps all of the Johnson Cabinet are to have a ticket of leave except Schofield, and that you want him while for some special army service. We thus understand that Mr. Seward retires to Auburn. But we have another New York man in Johnson's Cabinet—Everts by name. What of him?" The General is reticent. "Everts, you know, General, was appointed by Johnson for his services to Johnson. Is not Everts, therefore, to be checked for the Tennessee train with the rest of Johnson's baggage?" The General looks up to the ceiling and puffs his cigar. What does this mean? When the General looks down as he puffs his cigar he is in doubt; but when he looks up as he puffs a slow and lengthened discharge of smoke his mind is made up. The philosophy of the thing is transparent. But how are we to know whether it is yes or nay from an up or down puff when the smoker says nothing? Everts belongs to the Seward-Weed-Morgan-Blatchford-Raymond-anti-Fenton-New York clique, and, as we come down town, their house is the half-way Johnson house between the Union League and Tammany Hall. Hence to the radical Fenton-Spooner clique this question of Everts goes to the root of the matter. It is to be feared, however, that between Johnson and Morgan, as between two stools, Everts will come to the ground, though the question is not settled. We only know, to a dead certainty, by the peculiar puff from General Grant's cigar, when cross-examined, that his mind is made up on Everts, and that beyond this Everts and New York are still in doubt, including the lawyers' dinner to Everts, which Grant attended.

What else? The General has made it known that except Schofield, for a limited and special service, his Cabinet will be made up of civilians. Admiral Porter, therefore, will not be called upon to throw open his fine house in Washington for Cabinet receptions. General Sherman will doubtless require his big house in town for his receptions as the active head of the army. But this policy of General Grant of having a Cabinet of civilians entirely does not tally with General Blair's idea that Grant will give us a military despotism, à la Cromwell or Napoleon, and that when he gets into the White House he will stay in as long as he lives. On the contrary, in detaching his Cabinet from the army and navy he evidently desires to avoid the slightest shadow of a suspicion of a dictatorial administration. In this view a Cabinet of civilians is an admirable idea; while in any view such a Cabinet from a soldier whose whole public career has been identified with the army is a most remarkable fact and indicative of a mind that can readily adapt itself to the broadest change of circumstances as a faithful public servant.

So much we know. It next appears that in his recent gratifying conversation with the Pennsylvanians General Grant pretty broadly hinted that as under the Tenure of Office law he could remove no office-holders without exposing their characters to the ruin, perhaps, of their prospects in any other calling, he would probably make few or no changes while tied up by this law. This hint will be apt to bring the new Congress to the repeal or to some very material modifications of this law. We suspect that a very serious objection among the orthodox radicals to the House bill of repeal lies in these facts—that it is Butler's bill and that the radical junta are determined to clip the wings of Butler. Condemned as fishy on the money question, they are inclined to think him fishy on other questions, and that he mediates a conservative bolt and a new party movement under the lead of Butler. They fear that his unconditional surrender to Grant means mischief, and that too many republicans of the House are disposed to follow him. Butler, therefore, must be headed off. Hence one good reason for the snuffing out of his bill. It means that Butler is not to be understood as standing in Congress in the shoes of Old Thad Stevens.

In this attitude the new Congress—mainly made up of the present Congress—will assemble on the 4th of March. On the 5th, according to usage (assuming that a Speaker will be elected on the 4th), a joint committee from the two houses will be detailed to wait upon the new President and inform him that the two houses, being organized and in session, are ready to receive any communication he may have to make. The President, in response, will send his Cabinet appointments to the Senate, and may also send up to both houses an outline of his general policy in the shape of a message. In any event, from that day the crystallization of the different elements of the new Congress will begin, and the conflict among the several existing republican cliques for the ascendancy with the administration. General Grant doubtless desires to "have peace" with the radicals on a new departure; but they may push him to the wall. The extreme radical faction have a programme of their own which may be disclosed during the approaching session, but which cannot be delayed beyond the next. Meantime we expect a Cabinet from the new President which will somewhat disappoint the Cabinet-making politicians, but which will, nevertheless, give general satisfaction to the country.

Congress and the Telegraph Monopoly.

The House Committee on Post Offices has reported adversely to the several schemes before Congress for the establishment of a postal telegraph. The propositions under consideration by the committee were three—first, that of Hon. E. B. Washburne for the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars to build a four wire experimental postal telegraph between New York and Washington, to be operated in connection with the post offices by persons wholly in the government employ, at a tariff of one cent per word for telegraph toll and five cents additional to each message for postage and delivery; second, a proposition of Mr. Hubbard, of Boston, to grant him a charter to build a postal telegraph throughout the country, to be operated by the Post Office Department at a similar low rate of tolls; third, Mr. Hall's proposal to construct a line between Boston and Washington, under direction of the Post Office Department, for the transmission of messages at the same rate of one cent per word. It will be seen that all of these schemes are based on the business proposal to carry messages for the public at one cent per word, and all of them emanate from gentlemen long familiar with telegraphy and who have made it a study. But the last two are schemes under which private parties look to obtain large contracts with the government. We shall, therefore, dismiss them from discussion and proceed to examine the adverse report of the House committee in its relation to Mr. Washburne's simple, yet broad and comprehensive, proposition.

The scheme proposes that Congress shall appropriate the insignificant sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for the experiment of a postal telegraph at a low rate of toll, and the opposition of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the trial of the experiment has, without a doubt, been the moving cause of the adverse report of the committee. There is no claim that the amount to be expended is too large to bestow upon pure experiment, that the object of the great public good to be achieved is not worthy of the expenditure of so small a sum; but the objections of the Western Union Telegraph Company may be classed under two heads, which do not seem logically to agree with each other. Their first point is that the thing cannot be done, and their second that in doing it the Western Union Telegraph Company will receive great injury. It would seem to us that if the telegraph company is right in its assertion of the first class of reasons the best course for it to have pursued would have been to encourage the government to go on, make the asked-for appropriation and demonstrate the fallacy of the scheme by its failure. Such a course on its part would save the Union Telegraph Company from its present anxiety, much writing of pamphlets and newspaper articles in its defence and the expenditure of large amounts of money in getting up testimony and argument to save the country from trying what the company insists is a futile and foolish experiment. If they are right in the position they assume, that the thing cannot be done, they need be under no fear of injury to their interests by its doing.

We claim that the opposition to Mr. Washburne's proposition comes wholly from the Western Union Telegraph Company, because the question of a postal telegraph has been only recently mooted in this country and has not been fully discussed before the people, and, further, because no other great interest has as yet moved in the matter. Whenever the question shall have been fairly examined by our merchants and the people at large we are convinced that they will demand a postal telegraph, and it is this result which is the true cause of fear to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The fair trial of Mr. Washburne's proposed experiment would convince the whole country without need of discussion. But let us look at the real points of the House committee's adverse report.

The first point advanced is that the refusal of Congress to accept the proposition of Professor Morse twenty-five years ago to make his invention of the telegraph a part of the postal service, and a similar rejection by Postmaster General Dennison in 1845, have set at rest the question of telegraph control. This is not only an error, but is a proof that a few wise men, with the inventor of the telegraph at their head, saw the question even then in its true bearings, and the refusal of government at that time to take the new invention in hand was simply an act of ignorance. The next point made by the Western Union Telegraph Company is that the past action of Congress in legislation on the telegraph amounts to a compact with the existing monopoly that government shall do nothing to injure its interests. This is not only a fallacy, but a most impudent one. The past legislation of Congress was taken in compliance with the demand of the public for some relief from telegraph oppression, and so far from being a compact to save the monopoly it is a binding promise that if the legislation failed in its hope, as it has failed, that further action would be taken to relieve the people.

Every person at all acquainted with the construction and cost of telegraph lines must have been amused at the citation of the cost of the Bankers and Brokers' line as the type of the expense of telegraph construction. It is stated that the capital stock of the said company is one million of dollars and that three-quarters of this sum have been expended in building a four wire line between New York and Washington, which is substantially the experimental line proposed by Mr. Washburne. Hence, says the report, the appropriation for it is inadequate, and the plan is not adequate to success. Now, the distance between New York and Washington is approximately two hundred and forty miles, and we will guarantee that if the government will advertise for proposals the contract for the required construction will be taken by responsible parties at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per mile, or the entire distance for sixty thousand dollars. If the Bankers and Brokers' line cost them seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all we have to say is that somebody made a very good thing out of it.

By a skilful use of aggregates a curious showing is made of the statistics of the Swiss and Belgian lines, to lend an apparent support to the present tariff of the Western Union Telegraph Company. If we had the space we could easily show the fallacy of these estimates. But it is not neces-

sary. If the figures given by the Western Union Company prove what it asserts they do, let the appropriation pass and the experiment of the cheap postal telegraph be tried here. Our objections to taking the Swiss or Belgian lines as an exponent of what a cheap postal telegraph would be in this country stand on higher grounds. Those are small patches of territory over which mails can be and are carried between rise and set of sun. Ours is a vast empire, where letters take weeks for transmission between the extremes. We claim that a postal telegraph shall give to the trade and interests of our whole country mail communication between morn and eve from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Rio Grande. This is what Mr. Washburne's proposed experiment will prove can be done, and that it can be done cheaply and well.

All calculations based on European precedents for American development are fallacious. The great agents of modern civilization—steam and electricity—are annihilating space, so far as concerns the distributions of trade and intelligence. We wish to give an example in the postal telegraph which shall be American in its grandeur and in its results, continental in its embrace and worthy of imitation by Europe, not by such petty territories as Switzerland and Belgium. The proposed experiment of Mr. Washburne foreshadows such an enterprise and with successful result. We hope he will at once bring the proposition before the new House, and in its behalf we appeal from Congress ignorant to the country well informed and enlightened.

THE PROPOSED STATUTE OF GENERAL GRANT.

We see that a few sycophantic office-hunters are desirous of propitiating the powers that be by getting the public to erect a statue of Grant, proposed to be cast from the guns captured by him during the war. We have no doubt that Grant is thoroughly disgusted with the effort. He is far too sensible a man to receive it other than as an insult. He certainly will not show himself less sensible on this point than that brave old soldier, General Thomas, who refused such adulation in his own department. It is far better to wait until the administration of the President elect is finished before talking of statues; far better still to wait until death renders it impossible for a man to do anything to stain his record before his virtues are held up in a statue as a model for the ambition of coming generations.

ANOTHER MURDERER SCOT FREE ON THE INSANITY DODGE.

A laborer on a farm near Chicago was lately sharply spoken to by the wife of the farmer, when he procured a pistol, shot the farmer dead, threatened to shoot his wife and then went off very conveniently into an epileptic fit. The jury acquitted him of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity. Strange enough—no, it is not precisely strange, for we have had a parallel case in this State—the murderer was pronounced sane enough immediately after the perpetration of the homicide. It is time the limits of this convenient plea of insanity in cases of murder were more clearly defined by statute. These epileptic fits and all other fits that shield a murderer from the lawful explanation of his crime are becoming too common, and the safety of the community demands legislative action thereon. Now is the time for our Legislature at Albany to take steps to effect the needed reform or abolish the gallows altogether.

ABOUT DIVORCE.—The Chicago Tribune

says a wife of thirteen has been divorced in New York. There would be no difficulty in Chicago in getting a divorce of a husband of thirteen—wives.

PRETTY WELL DONE FOR.—It is reported

that the body of the detective Barnore, who mysteriously disappeared from a railroad train near Nashville some six or seven weeks ago, has been discovered in Duck river with a big hole punched in the top of the head and a rope round the neck. It appears, therefore, that the deceased had three chances for his life, or death—by the bludgeon or pistol, the rope and by being pitched into the river. If the fagot had been added it would have made a complete case of a Tennessee nigger roast. The mystery now is, by whom was the deed done? By the Ku Kluxers or by persons with whom the victim had business transactions in the detective line? Here's a matter for Parson Brownlow's militia to work up.

MORE WESTERN QUESTIONS.—"After wheat,

what?" Whiskey. "After whiskey, who?" Our noble Senators.

THE WEST ON THE RAILROAD.—Illinois

is beginning to legislate against the Eastern railway monopolies. This is only the beginning. The end will be, and will have to be, a general supervision over all the railroads and telegraphs of the country by Congress in the regulation of commerce between the States and the postal service. The first skirmish in Congress on telegraphs does not end the fight. It is only the beginning.

BILLING AND COING.—The Louisville

Courier-Journal announces that a Mr. Billing has mysteriously disappeared from that place, and from appearances it would seem probable that he has gone a-cooling.

REMARKABLE CONFESSION.—One of our

metropolitan policemen has confessed that, although he has been fifteen years in the service, he has still a heart. The Police Commissioners should, and probably will, fine or dismiss that officer at once.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The report of the committee of conference upon the new constitutional amendment was agreed to in the House yesterday. As it accepts the amendments proposed by the Senate and recedes from that proposed by the House there is every probability that the report will be immediately accepted by the Senate. It will therefore soon be ready to go to the State Legislatures for ratification.

GRANT'S RADICALISM.—The Stoughtonville

(Ohio) Herald thus defines Grant's radicalism: "Radical economy, radical retrenchment, radical reform in the collection of revenues."

UP AND DOWN.—Government securities are

gradually creeping up. Gold is gradually going down. Such are the workings of public confidence in the incoming administration.

REBEL GENERALS IN AND OUT OF LUCK.—

A would-be facetious correspondent got up (on paper) an entertainment to John C. Breckinridge the other day, and in his report of the doings makes Breckinridge say that Judah P. Benjamin was coining money as the English bar. Mr. Benjamin is in good luck, then, with his British friends if this be true, but we doubt it. It is not so easy for any lawyer, and particularly for a foreigner, to jump all at once into a lucrative practice in England. How the crowd of poor rebel generals who came to New York to practice law and who can scarcely earn office rent must envy their ex-Secretary of State if they believe the statement! They are out of luck here, and perhaps the best thing they can do is to become circumscribed and emigrate to London.

A NUT FOR THE PARTISAN POLITICIANS TO

CRACK.—General Grant, according to a despatch from Washington, said that although he was elected by a political party he was not a representative of any political party. How do the partisan politicians interpret this? The more General Grant develops himself the more they get bewildered.

CAN'T STREAL ENOUGH.—The members of the

Pennsylvania Legislature want their pay increased from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. If they cannot make up the difference out of the lobby they are a poor set of legislators and ought to emigrate to this State and be sent to Albany; or, if they have influence enough, go to Washington, where greenbacks are so plenty that Members of Congress paper their walls with them and Pacific Railroad bonds.

CHANGING THEIR OPINIONS.—Eastern papers

that denounced General Butler for the course he pursued in interposing objections to counting the vote of Georgia acknowledge that "public opinion has undergone an essential change since the simple facts came to be understood." What a wonderful faculty this Ben Butler has of always falling on his feet when apparently tossed skyhigh by his opponents!

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.—A shrewd but unen-

lightened school director, away out West, used to say, on examining a candidate for the post of teacher, "We all know that a, b, c is vowels, but we want to know why they are vowels." It is so with the democratic candidates for Congress in three of the Connecticut districts—Babcock, Converse and Dixon—not the a, b, c, but the b, c, d branch of the question. The democracy know "they are candidates; but why is they candidates?" they ask. That is the plain English of it.

A NEW NAME FOR IT.—The Albany Journal

refers to the Governor of New York as "the gentleman who occupies Hon. John A. Griswold's seat in the executive chamber." If Governor Hoffman chose to respond he might speak of Mr. Griswold as "the gentleman who was not fond of sour grapes."

SHOULD BE GENERAL.—The Pennsylvania

Legislature has passed a law abolishing the usual spring elections in one of the counties in the State and permitting the officers then chosen to be elected in October. This is a saving of time, trouble and money, and could be made general in the Keystone as well as in other States where the spring town meeting system prevails, with benefit to the country people and the respective county treasuries.

QUEER REQUEST.—New Orleans wants

Congress to give it the property occupied by the United States branch mint. What for? A gallows site? Butler will object.