

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 73

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

- ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS A. JACOBUS. Morning and evening.
BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE.—REV. DR. HODGE. Morning and evening.
BRECKENRIDGE STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. DAY K. LEE. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—LARGE CHAPEL, UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—REV. DR. DEWEY. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Thirty-fifth street.—REV. J. M. FULLMAN. Morning and evening.
CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. FLAGG. Morning and afternoon.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—FREE PREACHING BY REV. S. E. LOTHROP. Morning and evening.
EVERETT ROOM.—SPIRITUALISTS. DR. H. P. FAIRBANKS. Morning and evening.
FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EASTBURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.
FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—REV. A. GOY. Morning.
FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.
MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. MARTIN. Evening.
MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—REV. DR. POTTER. Evening.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—REV. ISAAC RILEY. Morning.
UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 14, 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.

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.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams yesterday were unimportant.

Cuba.

The establishment of a seat of government somewhere in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba is proposed by the insurgents. The insurgent Assembly has decreed the abolition of slaves in the Central Department. An iron-clad, showing no colors, has been seen off Green Key, and Spanish cruisers have been sent after her. Neither Cubans nor Americans are allowed to leave the island, except under certain restrictions.

The Legislature.

In the Assembly, yesterday, bills were ordered to a third reading relative to the charter of the East India Telegraph Company; closing a portion of Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn; in relation to prisoners sentenced in Kings county to less than five years' imprisonment; in relation to pilots at Hell Gate, and several others. Several unimportant bills were introduced. The resolution authorizing the Metropolitan Board of Police to appoint one surgeon for each police precinct, during the summer months, was taken up and adopted. The resolution relating to the management of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, was also adopted. The Assembly then adjourned until Monday evening.

Miscellaneous.

The President has frequently of late expressed to Senators his objection to the Tenure of Office law. Although he is pressed by many of them to make a clean sweep of democratic office holders he declines to do so, as he holds such action to be in violation of the obnoxious law. He proposes to have it repealed by executive fiat.

Some Senators recently urged upon President Grant the appointment of General Spaulding to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but the President gave them to understand that he proposed some radical changes in the present method of treating the Indians.

Secretary Botic, of the Navy Department, who was reported to know nothing of ships, seems to have entered with considerable ardor into the work required of him. He has recently issued several important orders, prohibiting the covering of birth decks with shells, and the erection of certain signs in navy yards; in relation to the stowage of boats, and even in reference to uniforms, salutes and the comparative grades of staff officers. He directs that the executive officers shall take precedence over staff officers, and only commanding officers of squadrons, naval stations and vessels will be saluted by tossing or laying on oars.

The applications of office seekers in the departments at Washington is overwhelming, and it is said that only one applicant in five hundred can be satisfied.

Darden, who killed the editor of the Warrenton Clipper in Warrenton, Ga., on Friday, was taken from the prison during the night by a disguised party and shot to death.

General Butler introduced a New Orleans negro to Secretary Boutwell yesterday and recommended his appointment as assessor of internal revenue in that city.

Noah L. Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, has resigned.

The Georgia Senate, which passed the fifteenth amendment on Friday, reconsidered its action yesterday. The conservatives of both parties are in favor of its adoption, to judge from the tenor of the discussion, and it is probable that with their aid it will finally pass.

Board of Trade yesterday on the grain elevating interest and the reputed canal frauds. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the views of the delegation. The show case robbers have commenced operations in Philadelphia. Two of them were captured yesterday who had broken in a window with a paving stone and stolen furs therefrom.

The investigation into the gas monopolies was concluded yesterday. Considerable testimony was taken during the day, and in the evening the investigation was resumed in Brooklyn.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday continued their investigation into the outrages on the emigrant ship James Foster, Jr. The officers of the vessel were not present, all of them being sick aboard. The previous story of ill-treatment and outrage was repeated by the various witnesses.

The Fullerton case was called yesterday and set down for trial at some time in April or May.

Coroner Whitehall yesterday commenced an investigation into an alleged case of malpractice in Williamsburg, in which it appears that a German woman in Meserole street died recently while under treatment at the hands of one Schickel, who, it is stated, is not a doctor, but a cigar maker.

The stock market yesterday was dull in the morning but moderately animated in the afternoon. Gold was quiet between the quotations 131 1/2 and 131 3/4, closing finally at the former figure.

The aggregate amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was small, almost all of the markets being extremely quiet. Prices generally ruled in favor of the buyer. Coffee was quiet, but held at full prices. Cotton was more sought after, and prices advanced 1/2c, closing at 28 1/2c for middling uplands. Sugar was in fair request at full prices. On 'Change, four was dull and heavy, and some sales were made at prices 25c below the current yesterday. Wheat was irregular, spring being more steady under a moderate demand, while winter was dull, unsettled and easier. Corn was slow of sale and 2c. a 3c. lower, while oats were dull and heavy. Pork was in better demand, but at rather lower prices. Beef was steady and lard was in good demand, and closed strong. Petroleum—crude in bulk was dull and declined to 17 1/2c, while refined was dull and 2c. lower, closing at 30 1/2c. Naval stores and whiskeys were dull and heavy.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Comptroller W. F. Allen and J. H. Ramsay, of Albany; Colonel R. M. Hagan, of Montana; H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, and H. A. Tilden, of New Lebanon, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Charles J. Folger, of Albany; Henry Ross, of Philadelphia, and Charles Schaler, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; J. C. Davis, of Newburg; Major Hales Wylie, of London, England, and Mark Skinner, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Commander James W. Shirk, of the United States Navy, and Edwin Shippen, of Philadelphia, are at the New York Hotel.

Governor Underwood, of Vermont; Colonel J. H. French, of Boston; A. L. Farrell, of Havana, and ex-Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Hoffman House. Judge McCormick, of Pennsylvania; Colonel R. Reed and Captain James Fairbanks, of the United States Army, and Professor Moulds, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures. Governor Burnside left yesterday for Rhode Island; Morris Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister, for Washington; Oliver Ames and John B. Alley for Massachusetts; H. Fessenden, for Boston; D. Newhall and E. Sanderson for Milwaukee, and A. Aitman for Buffalo. S. Harrington, United States Minister to Switzerland, sailed for Europe.

Crowding the Mormons—A Subject for the Special Attention of General Grant. The Gentiles are crowding hard upon the Mormons. The iron horse of the Pacific Railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri, has reached the Great Salt Lake station, one thousand miles westward, on the east side of the lake, some twelve miles north of Great Salt Lake City—the city of Zion or the New Jerusalem of the Latter Day Saints. The road from said station winds round the north end of the lake for a passage westward, the city at the south end thus escaping the immediate dangers of a direct contact with the enormous through passenger traffic of the great continental line.

Within a month or two the junction of the road from Omaha west and the road from San Francisco east will be made, and then the tide of emigration from the East and the West into the new mining mountain States and Territories tapped by the locomotive will be marvellous and overwhelming. What, then, will become of the Mormons? This is the text we have chosen for the Sabbath day's opening discourse to our readers.

We half suspect that Brigham Young, a religious potentate with more money in the bank than the Pope, has had a voice in the diversion of the Pacific Railroad round the north end of Great Salt Lake, leaving his chosen city at the nearest point twelve difficult miles of mountain and morass to the southward. Thus the great stream of the Gentiles passing east and west by the railway, instead of halting in town (as they would do with the road going through it) to inspect the outside walls and doors and gates of the Prophet's harem, and to look around for some pretext for quarrels and fights with the saints generally, will be compelled to pass on. But the railway station at the lake is doubtless by this time a bustling pioneer city of grocers' tents, grog shanties, dancing sheds and gambling booths, and within a few months this half-way station among the mountains may have a larger population than Salt Lake City itself. What then? The fringe of border ruffianism, which may be compared to the rubbish along the surf line of the sea-coast—the advancing overland front of Anglo-American civilization—will be diffused along the line of the Pacific road in the mining regions. Then, as these rough and warlike elements proceed to the work of settling down for life, as the more substantial materials of society begin to gather about them, building up cities and developing mines and farming lands, then will the "irrepressible conflict" between Gentiles and Mormons begin.

All those vast regions of the West between the Rocky Mountains and the great chain flanking the Pacific coast are mostly desert in their character. Fremont's Great Basin, of five or six hundred miles square, has that system of drainage peculiar to all those regions in both hemispheres, cut off from the ocean by encircling mountains, or desert wastes, or by both—that system where we find the rivers sinking in the sands or emptying into inland lakes which are kept down by evaporation. In all such regions the arable lands are confined to the borders of the streams and to little green patches in the desert, and even these arable lands require more or less of artificial irrigation. So it is in Utah, where all the lands, we may say, susceptible of cultivation are held by the Mormons, with the life-giving streams from the mountains. But apart from these lands the surrounding mountains and even the deserts abound in their precious minerals of silver and gold, coal, iron and salt.

With the completion of this Pacific road the Gentiles will swarm into these deserts, crowd-

ing the Mormons at every settlement until they are crowded out.

Nor is it by any means certain that this removal or absorption of Mormonism, involving the wiping out of Mormon polygamy, will be effected without bloodshed. The lessons of the bloody Mormon expulsions from Missouri and Nauvoo warn us of the danger of a bloodier expulsion from Utah. The Mormons, through their admirable system of industry, have made their settlements in Utah sufficiently attractive in their substantial elements of comfort and wealth to tempt the cupidity of the frontier Goths and Vandals to organize raids upon Mormon polygamy as upon an intolerable abomination. In truth, we apprehend that from and after July next there will be no safety to the Mormon saints except in the immediate presence of a detachment of the United States Army.

This is a matter worthy the serious consideration of General Grant. Various schemes have been proposed in Congress for the removal of this unsightly excrescence of Mormon polygamy. One member proposes the division of the Territory of Utah among the neighboring Territories, so that the Gentiles may outvote and vote out the saints in their local government. Another member proposes a military government, another—the Mormon delegate—the admission of Utah as a State. This last would be a disastrous experiment to the saints and cannot be entertained in Congress. Nor can we safely wait till the anti-Mormon population of Utah shall be strong enough to outvote the Mormon population of a hundred thousand. Nor, if it could be done, would it be the wisest course to buy out the Prophet and his followers, and buy an island for them in the Pacific and settle them on it; for the skilled industry of these Mormons is too valuable to be lost.

We know of no better plan than that of a sort of military government over Utah, for the protection of the Mormons and the suppression of polygamy at the same time. A law imposing a heavy internal revenue tax or upon the Mormon for his second wife—with two on a hand—and with a heavier tax the luxury of a third, and so on, still increasing the tax up to the Prophet's maximum of thirty-nine wives, would be apt to have a good effect. But it would be vastly improved with a premium to every single man marrying a surplus wife of a saint and adopting her children. After what has been done for the Southern blacks in the name of the Freedmen's Bureau, extending to the marriage relation, we do not see why the Territorial system here suggested might not be adopted for Utah. At all events, in view of the coming dangers we have indicated, we commend the subject to the earnest consideration of General Grant.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.—It appears from our Washington advices that the Senate is very much troubled with the egg of its own hatching—the Tenure of Office act. President Grant is little disposed to make many new appointments until the act is repealed. Therefore the Senate finds that, instead of its friends being placed in fat offices, the old occupants appointed by Johnson, and who were most thoroughly won over to "my policy," will continue, to the disgust of the conscript fathers, to enjoy the spoils. It is therefore supposed that the next time a vote is taken to repeal the law it will be passed by a large majority.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.—Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, which passed both houses of Congress just before the Fortieth Congress expired, and which failed to become law through not receiving President Johnson's signature, has been brought up again, and will become law, no doubt. It passed the House of Representatives on Friday somewhat modified, that is, by striking out the section legalizing gold contracts as unnecessary, since the decision of the Supreme Court settles that, but in all other respects the same bill. The vote was yeas 97, nays 47. As the President will undoubtedly sign the bill, the bulls on the government five-twenties may now fold again; for the Forty-first Congress stands just where the Fortieth did on the financial question. This prompt action will have the effect, probably, to appreciate these securities abroad and cause a corresponding rise here.

RE-ESTABLISHING THE SOUND DUES.—The pilots of this port had once a sort of lien on our commerce in the shape of Sound dues. Vessels coming or going by way of the Sound and through Hell Gate had to pay the pilots, though they did not need pilots and did not always employ pilots. Ships had to purchase of these worthy the privilege of coming into New York, though there is a common notion abroad that we possess our freedom. The imposition of the pilots was abrogated by law, and now they are before the Legislature seeking to have the old abuse renewed and claiming that its correction has robbed them of their bread and butter. Keep the law and send the men who have no bread and butter to the almshouse.

PARIS FASHIONS.—Our Paris fashions letter to-day is no less lively and interesting than usual. But after minute descriptions of the Empress of the French as "one blaze of gems" at the last Tuilleries concert, and of the latest extraordinary toilet of the Empress of Austria, which tempted Eugénie to such a display of jewels everywhere except in her miraculous profusion of "esprit" curls, and of the coiffures of the Princesses of Metternich and of Mme. de Gallifet, and of Mme. de Chabanne's bridal costumes, and of those worn by the Princesses Gabrielle and Primel, Mme. Niel, Mme. de Malakoff, Mme. Canrobert and the Comtesse Welle de la Valette at the first concert of the Minister of the Navy, and of the latest styles of Indian cashmeres and crêpe de chine shawls, our correspondent, manifestly at wit's end, makes a servant announce "two ladies without any costume." And here we leave the Paris fashions for the present.

AMONG BANKERS.—We are glad that the financiers in faro indulged their natural instincts on that little occasion when the man who won from the bank was beaten and robbed by the bankers. That is all as it ought to be. But where were the police when this little piece of gambling was in progress? Were they too busy in their pursuit of babies in Brooklyn pitching buttons to attend to this little game on Broadway?

Mr. Burlingame in Paris.

According to our European correspondence Mr. Burlingame, the Yankee-Chinese Ambassador, is carrying everything before him and has become the lion of the day. The Princess Clothilde has taken him especially under her wing, to say nothing of all the other princesses—imperial, royal and otherwise—who are smiling upon him, or of the gracious and flattering attentions of the Empress Eugénie herself. The Emperor has been unusually polite and free, and Prince Napoleon is so much captivated that he contemplates, it is said, taking a trip to China. All the court and the *ton* of Paris are in a fever of admiration, and there are continued banquets and receptions in honor of the Ambassador. All this reminds us of the extraordinary ovations to Dr. Franklin before the brilliant court of Louis the Sixteenth and the gay society of Paris at that day. There is something similar, too, in the position of the two distinguished men. Franklin proclaimed and represented the birth of a new nation and a republic at a time when the ideas of the world were passing through a surprising revolution, when the principles of liberty and equality were fashionable as well as popular, and when the mighty impulses of a new age had reached even the proudest monarchy and aristocracy on the earth. Mr. Burlingame, if he does not represent the birth of China as a nation, is the representative of its regeneration and of its admission into the family of nations. He proclaims a new order of things—the progress of modern civilization in that vast and populous empire of Asia, which has for thousands of years been isolated from the rest of the world and the brotherhood of all the families of mankind. The establishment of the American republic and the philosophy of France made Franklin and his mission popular in Paris in his day, and Mr. Burlingame has become the same through the extraordinary liberal movements of this age, stimulated by the telegraph and steam power, and through the prestige and influence of his native country.

It is said that there is not an order in Europe Mr. Burlingame could not obtain—not a ribbon, cross or decoration but awaits his acceptance; but he is prouder of being a citizen of the American republic, and shows everywhere his republican integrity. He looks forward to the time, after having accomplished his great mission, when he can return to America and resume his privileges as one of its citizens. For him there is more glory and honor in this than in the gilded honors of European courts and society. Whether his republicanism will produce anything like the effect at Paris that Franklin's did remains to be seen. The brilliant ladies and courtiers at Versailles were enraptured with Franklin's republican principles, his simplicity of manner and the plain Quaker cut and quality of his dress, which formed a striking contrast with their own. They could not refrain from kissing the philosopher and representative of the new era. Will the enthusiasm over Burlingame, which appears to be increasing, proceed as far as this? Will the beauties of Napoleon's court bestow the same favors on him? He is a fine looking fellow, still young, courtly, and yet free in manner, politic and very agreeable to ladies. But Mrs. Burlingame is with him, and we believe there was no "Mrs. Franklin. That makes a difference. Still, if the court or Paris belles dare work up enough enthusiasm, after the manner of the ladies of Versailles in Franklin's day, they might embrace him for the sake of the principles he represents. However, that might look revolutionary, and the Emperor Napoleon, remembering the effect of such demonstrations in the time of Louis the Sixteenth, would probably keep a sharp eye on the ladies around his court.

But, apart from all this, it is gratifying to see the success of Mr. Burlingame and his mission at Paris and in Europe. We need not discuss the object of that mission or the consequences likely to flow from it, for that has already been done in the columns of the Herald. The success which has attended it in Europe is the result in a great measure of Mr. Burlingame's first coming to the United States and making the first treaty here. England was hardly prepared to abandon her old policy and to adopt a new and more liberal one, and would not, probably, had the Embassy gone first to London. The sneering and hostile tone of the British press showed this while Mr. Burlingame and his associates were in the United States. But, our government having made a treaty and established a more liberal policy with China, England was compelled either to follow or suffer the consequences of isolation, a hostile attitude and injury to her trade. In this dilemma England made a similar treaty to ours, and now the mission and all connected with it presents to Englishmen a beautiful and rosy appearance. The French government, as we see, has regarded the Chinese mission from the start with favor, and was more ready to do so, probably, because of the attitude of England before and when the Embassy first arrived in that country. France will, undoubtedly, make a liberal treaty with China. So, too, no doubt will Russia, Prussia and the other Powers of Europe. The further the Embassy goes the more favor it meets with. The ovation in Paris is the prelude to other ovations at St. Petersburg, Berlin and elsewhere. Mr. Burlingame wisely made his own country—the United States—the point d'appui of his operations, and the greatest success has followed this policy. The happy results to both China and the world at large cannot yet be fully seen, but there is no doubt they will be in the end more extraordinary than we can imagine.

WALL STREET.—The "bulls" and "bears" have been quiet for several days, and the brokers in the "Long Room" have been so "short" of "orders" that they frequently indulged in metrical praises of Thomas Dodd, Esq. Even the gold market is quiet, the settlement of the Cabinet difficulties restoring steadiness to the premium.

CHIVALRY USAGE.—The chivalry is not even yet all taken out of the warm-blooded sons of the South. Instance the event at Augusta, Ga. Wallace was voted for as member of an association; Darden, a member of the association, voted against him; Wallace thereupon declared in print that Darden was a liar, and Darden retorted with his rifle, putting one bullet into Wallace's brain.

The Association of Nova Scotia—The First Step Northward.

It was represented in Washington on Friday by some prominent Nova Scotia citizens that the feeling in that province is almost unanimous in favor of joining their interests with ours and forming one of the stars upon our flag. There is no doubt but Nova Scotia, in opposition to her interests and opportunity for prosperity, is held as an integral part of the Dominion of Canada. The protest of the people in 1866 against the virtually forcible entrance of their province into the Canadian confederation was neither listened to by the colonial nor the English home government; and when the question of uniting themselves to the Dominion was submitted to the Nova Scotia Assembly it was strongly denounced as in opposition to the wishes of the province. An old dodge was resorted to by the Canadian government, and the Great Western Railroad of Canada and other financial fat concerns were bled to supply a bribery fund for the Nova Scotia Parliament. All to no purpose, however. Falling in their bribery plan, the general government dissolved the Parliament and afterwards forced the province into the motherly fold.

It is now stated that the people will apply for a release from the confederation, and, failing to obtain this, will make an earnest appeal to England to be relieved from their political position. At the same time a request will be submitted to the United States Congress praying for admission to the United States as a State.

The effort of Nova Scotia to form a part of our Union is very natural, and that she is the first of all the British territory to the north of us to apply earnestly for this is due to her geographical position, which is peculiar with reference to ourselves and Europe. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia extend to the northeast from our territory like a great bastion, pointing towards Europe and reaching far off in that direction. A continuous railroad connection between New York and the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, with a line of steamers to the Irish coast, would put our mail and passenger communications one and a half days nearer Europe than we are now. There is no doubt that the day for the completion of this connection is very near at hand. In this alone it is seen how very closely allied are the interests of Nova Scotia with the United States. Nearly all their trade on this Continent is or should be directly with us. They have scarcely a single sympathy or bond in common with their forced Canadian countrymen. Even Prince Edward Island, lying to the north of Nova Scotia, feels that she has more in common with the United States than with Canada. This is the reason that she also has steadfastly refused to enter the Canadian confederacy.

Nova Scotia has an area, including Cape Breton Island, of 18,746 square miles, and a population of about 350,000 of industrious, hardy, energetic and intelligent people. As a State in the United States we should be proud of them, for they would undoubtedly do us honor.

FLATTERY OR DELUSION.—On Friday there was a meeting of a clan of men interested in opposition to the passage of a certain bad law now before the Legislature. They met to take steps to defeat the law, and very remarkable are the steps they propose. They held that money was not "necessary." Here is a new thing. Money not necessary to people applying to the Legislature! How, then, do they think legislators are to live? Are these men, who seem to have faith that there is honesty and intelligence in the Legislature, merely flattering that body, or are they deluded, or is there really a change in the character of the Albany magnates?

INSATIATE NEW ENGLAND.—Reports are current on State street, Boston, that ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, is to be appointed Collector of the Port of New York. Insatiate New England! Will not two suffice?

MUNICIPAL TYRANNY AND HARSHNESS.—All the respectable old ladies and gentlemen from Ireland who keep peanut stands and candy stands and occupy all the odd nooks of the sidewalk are to be turned out of those comfortable franchises by the authorities. We predict that this will cause a revolution. These privileges have been especially extended to the aunts of our Aldermen since the days when "the Irish vote" became a big thing among us, and the old ladies are tenacious of privileges.

THAT'S WHERE THE LETTERS GO.—On Friday the police picked up in the street, at the corner of Walker street and Broadway, a mail bag that ought to have been in the Post Office.

NATURE'S JUSTICE.—It was supposed that the ancient horrors of the emigrant passage could not be repeated at this time, but the story of the ship James Foster, Jr., proves the contrary; and yet this ship is the property of merchants whose fair disposition and humanity no one can doubt. It seems but a simple piece of retributive justice that the captain and mate are down with the fever that broke out in the ship through their barbarous treatment of the passengers.

Cuba in Congress.

It is evident the Cubans have both the sympathy of the American people and best wishes of Congress in their heroic struggle for independence. Several resolutions in favor of the Cubans were submitted to the last Congress, and on Friday again Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever, in his opinion, a republican form of government shall have been in fact established. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but, no doubt, will be reported favorably and passed. The Cubans need and deserve all the aid we can fairly give them; for they are engaged in a desperate struggle. They are Americans and more closely identified in feeling and trade with the United States than with Spain. It is high time, too, that the colonial system of European Powers be driven from the American Continent. It is an exotic and inimical to our interests and republican institutions. Cuba ought to be free. Our government should lose no time in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and, in the language of Mr. Banks' resolution, should recognize their independence as soon as the Pres-

dent is satisfied that they have established a *de facto* government. The Cubans should prepare for this without delay by organizing a regular government in place of the provisional one, and send a representative to Washington as a regular minister. The insurrection has acquired sufficient strength and covers ground enough for such decided action. Of course the United States must have some facts to act upon, but will not be slow to recognize the belligerent rights or the independence of Cuba as soon as the facts are presented in a proper manner. In the meantime our government should send a commissioner to ascertain the true state of affairs on the island, for it cannot depend upon the news that comes from Havana. Both sound policy and humanity demand an active interest on the part of the United States in the Cuban struggle for independence.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Louis Dabauer & Co. publish the following:—"Bertini's Exercises," opus 100, and "Duvvernoy's Studies," opus 120, for the piano. Splendid editions of standard works. For technique and acquiring equality of touch they will be found of great benefit to all pianists.

Boosey & Co. publish the following:—"La Périoché Quatrième" and "La Périoché Waits," for cornet & platoon, by Charles Coxe. Go up in splendid style, but Charles Coxe can make such themes as those of "Périoché" popular.

"Hit and Miss Quadrille." Founded on airs from "Bill Crove." Arranged by Strauss. There is not in the entire range of opera drama a work which possesses more attractive gems than this opera by Herr Strauss has made a beautiful bouquet of them in this set of quadrilles.

"Hit and Miss Galop." From the same opera, introducing the galop in the second act, but a very clumsy arrangement.

"Chapin's Waltzes." One of the best collections of standard music for fifty cents which we have ever seen. These waltzes are true poems for the piano such as no other composer has ever imagined, and this edition is a gem of music publishing.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Christ, Our Passover." Easter anthem. J. H. Thomas. An excellent work, very neatly and attractively constructed, with a good distribution of vocal parts. Each voice has some pleasing measures and the counterpoint is varied and good. It will be found an excellent work for choirs during the Easter time.

"Clarke's New Method for Reed Organs." A clear, comprehensive method of instruction for pipe organs. The principles of music are laid down in a manner intelligible to every one, and the method will be found an excellent aid to teachers. The voluntaries are well selected, and arranged in an easy form; but some of the other selections are, no we think, suited for reed instruments. Waltzes, polkas and some of Offenbach's sparkling nonsense cannot be made instructive.

Wm. Hall & Son publish the following:—"Geneviève de Brabant Galop." Paul Steinhaagen. Introducing the galop in the first act, and the song of the hen. The best part of the former is omitted.

"The Angels are Coming for Me." Song and chorus. G. F. Shattuck. On a familiar theme, unpretending in character. Cannot do any harm, however.

"Jerome Park Galop." Paul Steinhaagen. A very original galop, with uninteresting themes. In the first ending of the first theme an error occurs in making G natural, instead of G sharp, instead of G double sharp, the result of music direct.

"La Périoché Lancers." J. Bernstein. An excellent arrangement of the principal airs from Offenbach's opera, and very well adapted for concert. Mr. Bernstein has had a thankless task in trying to make anything out of them.

"Chime Softly." A. W. Hawthorne. A very beautiful ballad, in which the melody is wedded to verses by Arthur Mathison, which are superior to most of such songs.

THE PROPOSED OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Letter from the Owner of the Yacht Cambria. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Boston, February, 1869.

Consequent upon the distance I reside from New York I labor under some disadvantage in replying to articles which appeared in several numbers of your paper and in other newspapers of your city, but I am anxious, as briefly as possible, to place my views clearly before your readers, so that there may be no misunderstanding about the arrangements I think necessary for fairly testing the merits of English and American yachts during the approaching season.

I may, in the first place, state that several gentlemen, members of your yacht club, have had the advantage of inspecting my yacht Cambria, while, on the other hand, I have no knowledge whatever of your yacht Dauntless except what I glean from the "New York Yacht Club Book" for 1868, by comparing the area of her in square feet and her tonnage with the corresponding figures against the Sappho, which vessel I have seen.

From this data I have come to the conclusion that the Dauntless is nearly double the size of my yacht, and therefore no fair competitor in an ocean race, where in rough seas size and power are known to be essential to success.

I have by this mail written to the New York Yacht Club, asking them to be good enough to furnish me with their rule for the measurement of yachts for racing, which I cannot procure in England. This will enable me to determine whether or not I ought to accept the Dauntless. I have at the same time sent them the registered tonnage and the dimensions of the Cambria, as ascertained by the measurers of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, whose rule has been adopted by all the clubs in this country since its establishment in 1825 as the only rule found in practice to meet all the objections that have for so many years embarrassed this difficult question in your country and my own. It is the only rule with which we are acquainted that works out fairly with all the different forms of yachts to which it is used, and which at the same time offers no inducement to the constructors of a useless class of vessels—in fact, mere racing machines. The yachts of this country are all built for the purpose of offering large accommodation to the families of their owners, to cruise all the world over, and as much speed as our skill can produce is then given, subject to this important restriction. In ordering the Cambria I made it a *seu quid non* that any tall man with his hat on should be able to walk without stooping under the beams, and that her accommodations should be spacious for my friends in travel about the world. The fact is, that Mr. Dabauer, Mr. Dabney, Mr. Rasey, give me as much speed as possible within these conditions.

I am of opinion that until I am furnished with the information that I ask for from your side that it would be premature to answer the observations made by Mr. Charles H. Haswell in his letter addressed to the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

For several years past it has been the custom of the Royal Thames Yacht Club to add to their races in the river Thames and its estuary one or more to an extended distance, to Havra, Cherbourg, &c., and to them the term ocean match has been applied; and in readily accepting the challenge from the Sappho for an ocean match I supposed that her owner intended a similar course and distance, and therefore gave him a choice of three, two of them being quite in accordance with his suggestion; and he must be quite aware that I should decline to sail his vessel out in the Atlantic, for the reason that I have not yet agreed to sail the Dauntless, believing that to come so far as nearly or quite double as large as my own, besides, the owner of the Sappho must be aware of the weekly engagements of the Cambria in our club all through the season, up to within a few days of the time for starting for New York, so that I can only agree to a distance that may be accomplished in a few days, but have no objection to sail 100 miles out at sea beyond the Edgewise—via, round the Bishop's Rock Lighthouse, making the distance from cover 200 miles further than round the former light-house—a distance and course long enough and free from land winds and currents sufficient to try and prove the superiority of the two vessels.

I remain, sir, your truly, JAMES ANSHURRY.

THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. BUTWELL. (From the Springfield Republican, March 12.) We trust that Governor Clinton will not entertain the idea of taking Mr. Butwell's place in Congress, as some of his friends, and more of Dr. Loring's are urging him to do. He is a good Governor, and we want him in that place for some time to come—a place which is more dignified and important, too, than that of representative in Congress. There will be time for that hereafter; but if we must keep our good Governor and let some one else go to Congress from Middlesex, it is worth mentioning by the way, that our two distinguished officers, Mr. Butwell and Mr. Everett, used to say.