

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WOOD'S MUSIC AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway—Afternoon and evening Performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—Evening.

ROBINSON'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PERFORMANCES: MICH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—Hewitt Bennett, with new features, Matinee at 1 1/2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR HARK! HEAR! AND THE WORLD OF WONDER. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—SHADOW OF A KING. Rehearsal at six.

BROTHERS THEATRE, Broadway—between 6th and 7th sts.—Evening and Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE BULLDOG; OR THE FORTY THIEVES.

WAVERLY THEATRE, 70 Broadway—ELIZ HOLT'S BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 114 Broadway—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES—FLORENCE.

THE FANTASY, Fourteenth street—THE HOAR HARLEQUIN, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—LE PROFETE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery—DIE FIDELIS KLINGENBERG—EIN AKT.

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

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—SING OF THE BLONDES.

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

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1 1/2.

STEECK'S HALL, 114 Eighth street—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—GRANDS CABINET, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 17, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated March 15. Orders have been received at Toulon from Paris to discharge all sailors and soldiers that were recruited in 1862.

The republican members in the Spanish Cortes spoke in favor of a bill legalizing civil marriages, and the government announced its intention of introducing a bill to that effect.

The Reichsrath of Vienna proposes to place the Landwehr under the regular military authorities.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt yesterday morning in the county of Lancashire, England.

The Mayor of Dublin, in person, presented petitions to the House of Commons last evening, praying for the release of the Fenian prisoners and for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland.

The Under Secretary of the Foreign Office stated that the government intended to establish a permanent law of extradition.

Cuba.

Twelve hundred additional troops arrived in Havana yesterday from Spain. An ex-Confederate is reported in command of the insurgents at Sagua la Grande.

A general advance of government troops in all directions is taking place. Some severe fighting had occurred near Nuevitas.

Porto Rico.

We have advices from Ponce, Porto Rico, to the 25th ult. There was a great deal of political excitement in the island, and the authorities have arrested several young men for using language favoring the revolution in Cuba.

It had also been considered prudent to change the garrisons in those sections of the island where the soldiers have lived long among the natives and intermarried, for fear of their siding against the government in case of a rising.

Mexico.

Advices by steamer and the Gulf cable are to the 24th inst. from Mexico city. Negrete is still at large. The cathedral at Zacatecas was destroyed by a stroke of lightning on the 24th inst. and hundreds of persons were buried in the ruins.

General Aureliano Rivera has been killed. Señor Tlona has been appointed Minister to Washington, as at first reported. Vargas is reported to have been totally defeated by Martinez and Cortina in Tamulipas.

Central America.

The yellow fever is reported in Guatemala and Costa Rica. Two engineers from England have arrived in Honduras to commence the survey of the proposed railway.

Colombia.

Our Panama letter is dated March 8. The opposition to the Barren Canal treaty continues at Bogota, the main objection seeming to be that the United States has paid no money down. The Mosquera liberals have joined with the conservatives in Congress, and a return of Mosquera to power is not improbable.

The lands belonging to the Pacific Railroad Company were to have been formally handed over by the government on the 10th inst. The smallpox had disappeared from the State, but the President was about starting out on a tour through the departments for vaccinating purposes. An agent of a company is on the way from Europe to light Panama with gas.

Chile.

Our Valparaiso letter is dated February 17. The steamer Santiago, plying between Valparaiso and Liverpool, was sunk in the Straits of Magellan on the 20th of January. Only three lives were lost, the rest of the people on board being rescued by the English man-of-war Naesaa and taken to Montevideo. The Indian war in the south of Chile was still progressing.

Peru.

Our Lima letter is dated February 27. President Balta has secured peace and prosperity all through the republic and is devoting his attention to an extended railway system. Henry Meigs has been authorized to survey several projected lines, and the feasibility of raising \$60,000,000 by a foreign loan, pledging the Northern Grand Islands and the railroads as security, is being seriously considered.

The yellow fever is still raging fiercely in the southern ports. In some of those forty deaths a day are reported. Stringent sanitary measures have been instituted in Lima and Callao. A coolie in one of the northern provinces recently murdered his master's family for some presumed slight, and on being arrested was seized by the citizens, covered with turpentine and kerosene and thrown into a fire, where, after one futile effort to escape, he was roasted to death. Arequipa was visited by another earthquake on the 14th of February and several houses were knocked down.

Holivia.

Meizereys has proclaimed himself Dictator, and abrogated the constitution of 1858. His Cabinet Ministers had approved of his action, and the people were not much excited about it, as he had long ago assumed most of the powers claimed for a dictatorship. A difficulty had arisen with Buenos Ayres on account of the presence of the rebel general, Varela, in Bolivia. As he has considerable force at his back a heavy detachment of troops has been sent to drive him out.

Ecuador.

The Constitutional Convention is to meet at Quito on the 15th of May. All the public schools except those under control of the Jesuits have been closed

by order of the dictator, Moreno. The latter favors putting Ecuador entirely under control of the Jesuits, and has ordered the Archbishop of Quito and several priests to leave the country. Robinson, Robles and Pastu have been shot.

Congress.
In the Senate yesterday the concurrent resolution passed by the House for an adjournment on the 25th inst. was laid on the table. A bill to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company was introduced by Mr. Ramsey and referred to the Postal Committee. A resolution authorizing the recognition of the independence of Cuba was introduced by Mr. Sherman and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill establishing woman suffrage in Utah. The bill to reorganize the navy was amended and passed. The bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was then taken up and debated at great length, but the Senate finally held an executive session, and adjourned without a vote.

In the House a resolution appointing a select committee, to inquire into the treatment of American prisoners by the Paraguayan authorities, and also by the officers of the South Atlantic squadron was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill providing for the coinage of nickel copper pieces of five cents and under, was taken up and Mr. Butler proposed an amendment that the purchase of all material required be made by public advertisement. Mr. Stanford proposed an amendment abolishing ten cent paper money, and after some debate the bill and amendments were referred back to the Committee on Coinage. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Beaman dividing the State and Territory of Texas into several States and Territories. A message from the President relative to the Pacific Railroad was received and referred. The Speaker announced some unimportant changes in the committees and the House adjourned.

The Legislature.
In the State Senate yesterday bills were introduced, changing the name of the Homoeopathic College of the State of New York, incorporating the Harlem Yacht Club and repealing the law relative to the inspection of steam boilers. Two unimportant bills were passed. A resolution was adopted for a special committee to investigate the affairs of the State Lunatic Asylum. The Senate soon after took a recess. At the evening session the Canal Contract bill was discussed until the adjournment.

In the Assembly several reports were submitted. Bills were passed amending the act altering the Commissioner's map of Brooklyn; continuing Fifth avenue, Brooklyn; in relation to the collection of ship news in New York harbor; to amend the charter of the East India Telegraph Company; and several others. A resolution was adopted requiring the Health Officer of New York to show by what authority he has landed on Ward's Island, direct from the ship James Foster, Jr., a large number of the passengers other than those suffering from ship fever. Bills were introduced relative to stage routes in New York city, and relative to the New York and Harlem Railroad. A recess was then taken, and at the evening session several bills were ordered to a third reading after which the Assembly adjourned.

Miscellaneous.
The Cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members, Secretary Fish having been sworn in. The subject of discussion was the policy to be pursued in appointing to office.

W. H. Taylor, a prominent produce merchant of Toronto, Canada, known as "Change as the Harley King," is reported to have absconded, leaving heavy liabilities behind him. Two firms in Montreal—Smythe & Edmondson, shoe dealers, and C. Dorwin & Co., brokers—have failed, the former with liabilities estimated at \$125,000. One of the partners in Dorwin & Co. is also reported to have absconded.

General Order No. 17, from headquarters of the army, has been issued, consolidating the Infantry of the Army into twenty-five regiments. The orders in full, giving the details, will be found in another column of the HERALD this morning.

Indian depredations are so numerous and outrageous in Arizona that the settlers suggest among themselves a war of extermination, to commence with the massacre of all the Indians on the government reservations.

The City.

Captain John S. Young, chief of the detective force, will tender his resignation to the Board of Police to-day, in consequence of a certain resolution which the board passed last week implying censure upon him. He accompanies the resignation with a very interesting statement in regard to the capture of the New Windsor bank robbers.

Two more victims of the fever ship, James Foster, Jr., died at the Seaman's Retreat yesterday.

A sale of autographs took place at the rooms of Leavitt, Streiberg & Co. yesterday. The sale included letters of Washington, Madison and Jackson.

The stock market yesterday was weak and declined in the afternoon. Gold was firmer and closed steady at 131 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and General J. Hayden, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. S. Paeker, Robert H. Sayre, Dr. E. F. Leake and B. H. Jencks, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Captain Heintzelman, of the United States Army; C. W. Converse, of Boston; Colonel W. A. James, of Dutchess county, and G. L. Steadman, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Lieutenant Beardsley, of the United States Marine Corps; Manuel Solo, of San Salvador; G. H. Mansfield, of Rutland, Vt.; Theo. F. Andrews, of Savannah, Ga., and Porter Sherman, of New York, are at the Hotel Hamilton.

Professor Hixley, of Philadelphia; Major General Heintzelman, of the United States Army, and Major Paul C. Morton, of Georgia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Kerr, of Canada, are at the New York Hotel.

Dexter H. Follett, of Boston; John F. Bossell, of Ogdenburg; W. W. Tompkins and Ben Long Edey, of the United States Navy, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Colonel J. B. Finlay, of Pennsylvania; E. L. Plumb, of Washington; John King, Jr., of Baltimore; Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, and Peter Payne, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain E. G. Kellogg, of Albany; Dr. R. Townsend, of Buffalo, and W. Frost, of Hempstead, N. H., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

FEARS A COUP D'ETAT.—The Georgia Constitutionalist, referring to the Cabinet, remarks:—"Rawlins is said to hold the same influence over Grant that the late Count de Morny held over Louis Napoleon. If matters do not work to suit the President-General, Rawlins has a good precedent for a coup d'etat." It would be a queer sight to see Rawlins prowling around at midnight, with a corporal's guard and a dark lantern, catching intractables and posting them off without a change of linen to the coast of Guinea. But our Georgia contemporary need have no fears. When Grant and Rawlins set up late o' nights it is for another and a better purpose.

HE'LL COME OUT WITH THE BIRDS.—EX-President Pierce writes to a friend in Georgia that although quite weak he will "come out with the birds." What sort of birds? Canvass backs or dead ducks?

BAD FOR NOVA SCOTIA.—The advocates in Nova Scotia of annexation to the United States have enlisted the services of Robert J. Walker as a pamphleteer. Think of that, ye snow-capped hills, ye foggy strands, ye icy mountains, ye incessant torrents and ye twenty thousand dollars in gold! Oh! Alaska! What have ye done that ye should be deprived of the further services of the Methuselah of lobbyists?

LONGSTREET GETS A RAP OVER THE KNUCKLES.—The Crescent, commenting upon the supposition that General Longstreet had been appointed Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, states that it prefers to say nothing of him, "simply because his history as a gallant Confederate officer is so well known that repetition would be superfluous, while his history as a republican politician would be neither agreeable to the public nor creditable to himself." The best way to secure Longstreet's confirmation by the Senate is for the rabid Southern papers to denounce him.

The Administration of General Grant.

The rush of hungry patriots to Washington on the wild hunt for office starts even the managing politicians whose followers these hungry patriots are. General Grant, however, accustomed to dealing with large bodies of men on a short notice, sustains the pressure with the coolness of an old campaigner, and takes his own time in parcelling out the loaves and fishes. Meantime our attention is called to the more important responsibilities and duties of his position. We expect under his administration, in the development of the incalculable resources of the United States, an epoch of progress, prosperity and power without an example in the records of any people on the face of the globe. We have had reasons to fear a financial crisis and collapse from the mismanagement of the Treasury, and reasons, also, to fear, from these and other causes, such demoralizations and disorders in our body politic as might bring upon us political as well as financial bankruptcy; but we look now for brighter days and better things.

It is yet too soon to pass judgment upon the capacities of the new Cabinet in the work of retrenchment and reform; but there are two departments which have already gone vigorously to the task before them. We refer to the War and the Navy Departments. The experienced and efficient men assigned to the professional business of these departments have commenced with the will of new householders preparing for a wedding in the family and a bridal reception. General and special orders affecting the reorganization and reduction of the army and the pruning down of useless expenses have already been sent out to every section of the country. It is contemplated within a short time to reduce the aggregate rank and file of the army in active service from forty-five to twenty-five regiments—or say from forty-five to twenty-five thousand men—and in this and other ways to cut down in a twelvemonth the expenditures of the War Office to one-half the last annual budget of the Secretary. This is good. And in the Navy Department we have evidences of similar activity with the pruning knife. Indeed, it is said that Admiral Porter, in direct charge of the reform bureau, is turning the department upside down and inside out, and that Grandfather Welles would even now be shocked at the innovations made in the brushing away of the dust and cobwebs of many years' accumulation and in the clearing out of old and useless lumber. At the same time Secretary Borie, off on a little journey, leaves posted about the walls for the information of place-hunting interlopers this facetious inscription:—"There are no vacancies in this department." He has no time to waste upon office-beggars.

We see, then, that in the War and Navy offices it is the purpose of the new managers to reduce personnel, machinery and expenses to the margin of a fair peace establishment. Let it not be inferred, however, that this means peace under Grant's administration, right or wrong. It means only that while peace prevails our army and navy may be razed to the peace establishment of a mere police force on land and water. Why not, when, under President Grant, from the men, materials, appliances and inventions of our late civil war, he could within six weeks muster the most formidable army in the world and a navy that would be a terror to any enemy? The inaugural very clearly shows that while General Grant means to ask nothing that is not right of foreign Powers, he intends to submit to nothing that is wrong. So the War and Navy Departments under him are to be organized for the exigency of war, while reduced as to the expenditures of an assured, enduring peace.

But how is it with the other departments—the Treasury, the Interior and the Post Office? Here a different order of things seems to prevail; here the politicians appear as if in full possession, and the wild hunt for office is in full blast, on Marcy's debasing motto that "to the victors belong the spoils." There are not in this demoralizing exhibition any very encouraging signs of "economy, retrenchment and reform." But when this unseemly rush of spoilsmen and this degrading scramble for places at the public crib shall have somewhat abated we expect that General Grant will take a look into the practical working of these departments, and we expect that if they are found wanting upon the test of economy and retrenchment he will apply the rule of his address to the Congressional Committee announcing his election—the rule of dismissing at once any member of his Cabinet when found incompetent or unsatisfactory. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an officer second only in his great responsibilities to the head of the Treasury, comes also within this category.

The Post Office Department has been turned over to Mr. Cresswell deeply in debt or behind-hand; the Interior Department has been turned over to General Cox awfully mixed up with rings of Indian-cheating contractors and railway land speculating rings, and all sorts of Territorial schemes and jobs; the Treasury Department and its appendages of the internal revenue service have become a scandal to the government and a burden to the people too heavy to be much longer endured, and all in consequence of the thieving whiskey rings, tobacco rings, gold and stock gambling rings, and other rings of sharpers and plunderers too numerous here to specify. All these abuses, frauds and corruptions in all these departments it is the duty of the officers in charge to rectify, and General Grant says that reform is his fixed purpose. The heads of the departments, then, will do well not to forget this; for if found deficient they must by the President be removed, and because even for their deficiencies he will be held responsible to the country.

LONGSTREET GETS A RAP OVER THE KNUCKLES.—The Crescent, commenting upon the supposition that General Longstreet had been appointed Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, states that it prefers to say nothing of him, "simply because his history as a gallant Confederate officer is so well known that repetition would be superfluous, while his history as a republican politician would be neither agreeable to the public nor creditable to himself." The best way to secure Longstreet's confirmation by the Senate is for the rabid Southern papers to denounce him.

Our Steam Navy.

In connection with our meagre peace allowance for the navy it is certainly very desirable (a most positive reformation) that economy in the consumption of coal should take place. For the past eight years it has not been reached or even approached by the Steam Bureau in the plans of engines built for the navy. Great unwieldy four-bladed propellers have had to be dragged far below the surface of the water, and in every instance have proved almost a positive hindrance to the progress of the vessel when the attempt to sail them has been made. They will not steer, tack or wear under sail, and in order to proceed from port to port steam has to be used. Our vessels should both sail and steam with favorable results, and any other vessels for cruising purposes in the United States Navy should not be allowed commission.

The news from Washington indicates many changes in the chiefs of the naval bureau, which will bring about, we hope, this desired result. The officers of the navy are keenly alive to the necessity, and now urge the passage of some law which will place the construction and equipment of our vessels of war in the hands of our practical naval officers. We hear Admiral Porter spoken of on all hands as the officer most eminently qualified to be placed upon this duty. He appears to have the confidence of the President and the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and much good may come out of it. From evidences before us of the steam blunders of the past eight years it would seem good to have an engineer-in-chief now called from civil life to adapt our steam navy as best he can to the wants of the nation, giving us simplicity and durability of engines, with no unnecessary weight or space occupied, and based upon practical principles, all of which in the engines of our navy for the past five years appears to us to have been ignored to carry out the peculiar ideas of the non-expanding chief of the bureau of our steam navy. We do not want any more steam failures; they are inexcusable in the advancement of this great motor. Mr. Isherwood's plans are all failures. We have certainly spent unnecessary millions and sadly injured our navy. He has certainly eliminated the value of that unknown quantity (X) of his, and we cannot well afford to continue the search, as the results thus far are not for the nation and the navy. So give us a healthy, active civil steam man, to repair, if possible, the damage done the navy. We do not want any naval engineer duly inoculated with Isherwoodisms.

Greeley's Place Abroad.

There is a ridiculous proposition to send Mr. Greeley as Minister to Spain, supported by some ridiculous argument of his fitness for that place. He is not fitted for that place and should not go there; but he is admirably fitted to represent us in England, and that is where we should send him. Going to England as the American Minister he would have the greatest influence upon the international relations of the two countries that any Minister has ever had, inasmuch as he would put the American and the English people in a more direct communication one with another. No man could more readily throw himself, outside of all that routine and conventionality that less original men require to bolster up their respectability, and the effect with which Greeley would thus "throw himself" would be startling. He should of course go in his original American costume, and should abate no jot of those peculiarities of person and manner that so wonderfully stamp him as a true growth of this soil, torn out by the roots, in the grasp of the American eagle. He should talk to every assembly he can get at and on all his subjects, including mileage, vegetable diet, protection, Jeff Davis, woman's rights, and cold water, taken inwardly.

American Rights in Cuba—Reinforcement of Our West India Squadron.

It will be seen from our Washington despatches received last night that, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, an additional United States naval force is to proceed to the West Indies, under direction of Vice Admiral Porter. This, as we are led to understand from our despatches, is not intended as a menace to Spain, but as a precaution to protect American citizens in their rights to person and property on the island of Cuba during existing disturbances. It is well that our government has taken this step. It may be regarded as a peace measure or a measure preservative of peace. There has for too long a time been a dillydallying policy on our part in regard to the vindication of American prerogatives in foreign colonial possessions on this Continent, and our citizens will hail with gratification the inauguration of a more vigorous American policy in this respect than has hitherto prevailed in the Cabinet at Washington.

ON DUTY.—That Silver Gray Fish will prove to be a Gold Fish.

BAD.—A Western paper states that a great deal has been said about the miserable close of Andy Johnson's administration, and that this is the reason why Grant had to make several shifts in his Cabinet the very first week of his.

THE GERMANS MOVING OUT WEST.—The German citizens of Cincinnati—and there are not a few of them—are moving toward the assertion of their political rights and to head off the politicians. This is following in the wake of the Germans of New York, and is a movement which will accumulate strength and volume as it rolls onward. Our German citizens as a class are industrious, thrifty and orderly, and their numbers—say nearly ten millions—entitle them to respect and consideration at the hands of politicians. If their rights be not conceded they are in a position to demand them. As counterbalancing their political power, Carl Schurz's election to the United States Senate is merely a drachm in the scale.

UPON THE CHIEF OF DETECTIVES RESIGNATION, WHO SHOULD TAKE HIS PLACE?—HIS ELDER.

GEORGIA EXTRACTS.—From late Georgia papers, all about the fifteenth amendment:—"Let Congress fill its slop-bucket with abominations, the Georgia Legislature can guzzle them without blinking." "A wretched majority of the Georgia House of Representatives crawl down from their high perch, and, at the bidding of Bullock and Congress, acknowledge negro equality."

The Office-Seekers at Washington.

In the rush for office at Washington there are somewhere between five and ten thousand applicants for diplomatic place, each of which believes himself meritorious of a full mission, and specially competent to conduct the coming negotiations with England or Spain, which are looked upon as the most important of our diplomatic labors. Under their able direction the Alabama claims would soon melt in friendly liquidation, or the Cuba question consolidate into the most tangible of satisfactory realities. With the many-sidedness that is our national characteristic each is ready to accept the next best thing to that which he cannot get, from a first class mission to "any old coat to spare." As to competency, who ever saw a full-blooded office-seeker that was not ready to accept and equal to the occasion? He will undertake any work that promises pay, and learn how to do it afterwards.

The missions to England and Spain are the ones there is most fuss over and the most applicants for. They are supposed to include the live questions of the day. We can recommend to the President as the best manner to settle these conflicting applications to put the whole ten thousand into a big paper-box, give them a good shake, and then take the one that comes first to hand. When he has obtained the ideas of the government as to what should be done send him on his mission with the intimation that the reasons for our action will be given by the War and Navy Departments. In this manner we shall have no more trouble from the applicants for foreign missions, nor with the questions they may be called upon to settle.

The Tenure of Office Act.

The Senate, persistently refusing to relinquish that control of the President which it holds in the law on the tenure of office, now proposes a half measure in satisfaction of the demand for the repeal of that law. Senators begin to see that the law operates to their prejudice—that it ties the President a little too tightly; the fact, that it serves him as an ample shield against the importunities of all those, even Senators, who urge the filling of all the offices with new men. Therefore they propose to put the law out of the way just long enough to prevent the President covering himself with its provisions, and then to let it come into operation again to secure their places to the friends of Senators whom they expect to install meanwhile. This is the whole significance of the proposition to suspend the obnoxious act until the next session of Congress. This proposition should meet with no favor in any quarter. We feel confident that the House, representing truly and strongly the wishes of the country, will refuse to comply with this mean baggling—this "beating down" on its own proposal to repeal the law. But should the House accept it Grant ought to refuse any such trace. And he could occupy before the country no more advantageous position than that in which he would stand in vetoing a law that while it would relieve him of a temporary embarrassment would do this at too great cost to the safety of our institutions.

NOT LIKELY TO MAKE A CALIFORNEY OUT OF GRANT.—John W. Forney.

THE PUBLIC GOOD.—We have often wondered why our legislators did not try to make their political fortunes by the introduction of laws beneficial to the people. Some one of them seems to have this idea in his noddle, as we hear of a law to punish adulterations in food and drinks. Doubtless this would be here within the powers of the Board of Health, but such a law would be good everywhere. We believe it practicable. Such a law can be enforced. Witness the destruction just now by the Board of Health of large quantities of diseased pork. The same supervision is capable of further extension.

DANCING JOUBERT.—Ben Butler, with a jet black John Diamond, before the Secretary of the Treasury.

INFLUENCES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Secretary Boutwell, General Banks and Senator Wilson were educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and, with General Butler, were the quartet of coalitionists who broke down the old whig party and eventually rose to distinction upon its ruins. Whatever their education may have amounted to, it is pretty certain they are well acquainted with one branch of New England classics, namely—how to take care of No. 1.

BANKS IS WILLIN'.—The Duke of Montpensier will consent to be King of Spain if the country requires it; but he is not so eager that anybody need plunge the country into a tumult on his account.

FRIGHTENED OUT OF IT.—The printers, when the man who did the city printing would not pay the prices, went to the Aldermen about it. The Aldermen told the printers to get out, as the city printing was a job that did not count the journeymen in. Then the journeymen threatened to remember the Aldermen at the polls, and this brought them. They all agree now that the printing must be given to somebody who will meet the demands of the printers. Here are the beauties of suffrage. Why should not every man vote himself a fortune?

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—Negro suffrage and negro equality.

SUCCESSOR TO BOUTWELL.—Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, is proposed as representative to Congress from Secretary Boutwell's district. Some of the Massachusetts papers declare that Claflin cannot be spared from his gubernatorial chair—that there is some prohibition about it. Boutwell may as well appoint his own successor.

THE GAMBOCK STATE OF THE SOUTH.—South Carolina having surrendered this position, Georgia is putting on the gaffs, flapping its wings and crowing for the distinction. Cock-a-doodle-doo!

ONE OF THE BUBBLES OF WALL STREET.—Straws show which way the wind blows. A bubble causes agitation in financial waters. On the mere strength of a rumor that Senator Sumner would deliver a bellicose speech on the subject of the Alabama claims our securities in London begin to decline. How would our English cousins like to have war actually declared?

The Fever Ship James Foster, Jr.

It is seldom that we are compelled to chronicle such a tale of brutality at sea as that which will ever be associated with the James Foster, Jr. It was difficult at first to believe that the reports were not greatly exaggerated and even inspired by malice. In proportion, however, as evidence has multiplied it has become apparent that the worst has not been told. The tale of brutality has almost no parallel. Exculpatory evidence will no doubt yet be presented; but it will be impossible to adduce any evidence which will change public sentiment on the subject. Throughout the whole voyage the carpenter seems to have conducted himself like a fiend. The conduct of the boatswain and the third mate was no better. How the captain and chief officer can be held guiltless we cannot see. The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of John O. Southard is good so far, but it does not fall with sufficient weight on the captain and the first mate. It is to be hoped that the investigation will be complete, that justice will be meted out to the guilty, and that as a result something will be done to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities in the future. The suggestion thrown out by one of our correspondents that every emigrant ship coming to this country should have on board a commissioned officer, whose special duty it should be to attend to the interests of the passengers, and to report on the ship's arrival, is well worth consideration.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.—We have given a brief report of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade, at which a committee of New York merchants attended and gave their views in regard to increasing the facilities of transportation between the two points. Anything calculated to promote so desirable an end should be encouraged; for the trade between the West and New York city, its natural Atlantic outlet, is growing to such gigantic dimensions that the means of transit cannot readily be too extensively augmented.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIFORM MOVEMENT.—The Binghamton Democrat suggests the "uniforming" of the inmates of the Inebriate Asylum, so that the liquor dealers may not be imposed upon. Whereupon the Elmira Advertiser suggests that "it would look better and read better if put the other way. Let the liquor sellers be uniformed, so that the inmates of the Asylum may not be imposed upon." The better way would be to have some uniform and wise legislation in Albany in regard to this Asylum, as well as to all other public institutions in the State. It may be argued that the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton is not one of our public institutions; but it is certain inebriety is, and, therefore, it becomes a fit subject for judicious but not fanciful legislation.

GRANT AND CONGRESS.—Southern papers do not seem disposed to accept the idea that President Grant should be adopted by the democracy, even if he made overtures to that effect. The Memphis Avalanche says Grant is "thoroughly sustained by the party which elected him, and to break with it would be to tie his own hands and make his administration a failure."

A MATTER OF TASTE.—One of the reasons urged for the adoption of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature of Georgia was that the North had forced negro suffrage on the South, and it was but fair to help the North to bluster its mouth with its own porridge.

POLYGAMY.—The United States Congress proposes to "discourage polygamy." Is not this a rather mild treatment for the relic of barbarism that was once classed with slavery?

BAD FOR JOE.—An exchange says Brigham Young