

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PREFECTION—MUCH AND ABOUT A MERECHANT OF VENICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—BUZZY DUMPT, WITH NEW FEATERS. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BOVERLY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARK! HEY! AND THE WORLD OF WONDERS. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SHADOW OF A CRIME—RICKLEBY AT SIXTEEN. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 2d st., between 5th and 6th sts.—MADONNE AT 1.—ROMEO AND JULIET. Evening—Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EXTRA-VAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES. Matinee at 1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL.

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

WATKINS THEATRE, 20 Broadway.—ELIZA HOLT'S BURLESQUE COMPANY. Matinee at 1.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway.—COMIC SKELETONS AND LIVING STATUES.—FLUJO. Matinee at 1.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE MARRIAGE. At 1. Matinee at 1 1/2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA. Matinee at 1.—PHOENIX.

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

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 65 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SING OF THE BLOWERS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 80 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, REGIO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

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

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

LIVING HALL, Irving place.—GRAND CONCERT AND LECTURE IN AID OF CHINA.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—GRANT'S CAREER, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SINGERS AND ARTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 20, 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 despatches are dated March 19. The disturbances in Andalusia, Spain, still continue. The latest cable despatch gives an account of a battle between the insurgents and the government troops. About 600 rebels have been taken prisoners. A formidable force of Carlists has made its appearance in the mountains about Paterna. Troops have been sent to that neighborhood.

A royal decree has just been issued in Austria which establishes trial by jury for offences against the Press law.

An offer was made to the English government by the National Steamship Company proposing to carry the mails between the United States and Great Britain at the rate of one penny per ounce. The proposition was rejected on the ground that the steamers of that line were too slow. The human steamship City of Antwerp was obliged to put into Queenstown, Ireland, yesterday, her shaft having been broken.

Cuba.

According to Havana despatches the insurgents are burning plantations in every direction. Three of the largest in the jurisdiction of Sagua la Grande were recently destroyed, as well as many others, and the planters are panic stricken. More reinforcements have arrived from Spain, and also Generals Buena and Escante. The insurgents had been routed near Alvarez and also at Guacacabura, their loss at the latter place being 136 killed. They have destroyed the railroad between Alvarez and Macagua, and are carrying off the slaves from the plantations and making soldiers of them.

Admiral Hoff reports to the Navy Department that he is about making a cruise around the island to observe personally the condition of American interests. Affairs were generally quiet in Havana than at any time since he has been there. His relations with the Captain General were very amicable.

Pragmaty.

Advices by the Atlantic cable state that Lopez, with an army of 50,000 men, was fortifying at Ciego.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wilson made a motion to take up the House resolution for an adjournment, but at the suggestion of several members withdrew it. The bills concerning divorces and regulating the rights of married women in the District of Columbia were passed. Mr. Sumner called up the bill to carry into effect the decrees of United States courts relative to compensation for British vessels illegally seized during the war. Mr. Stewart stoutly opposed the bill, and was unable to see how a British ship could have been wrongfully seized during the war of the rebellion, when Great Britain was making active war upon us. The bill went over on the expiration of the morning hour. The repeal of the Tenure of Office act came up as unfinished business, and after another debate the Senate, without further action upon the bill, went into executive session and adjourned.

In the House the Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It was the same bill that was passed in the House last session with the Senate amendments, making provision for the sums required by the recent Indian treaties, stricken out. The whole question of the Indian policy was discussed in the argument that ensued. The bill was finally reported to the House and passed. The House then adjourned.

The Legislature.

Bills were introduced in the State Senate yesterday to amend the Excise law, for a new market on the site of Washington market, extending the boundaries of New York so that it takes in all of Westchester, Southtown and Eastchester; relative to opening, widening and extending streets, and several others. The bill relating to Tax Commissioners in New York was passed, and the bill relative to the sale of 1869-

the excise recommended. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly bills were reported regarding the term of office of notaries public, for paying the streets of Brooklyn, making appropriations for canal repairs, and several others. A resolution was adopted in relation to the new Capitol Commission; also one relating to the Erie Railroad. Several other resolutions were offered and tabled. Bills were introduced to amend the act consolidating Brooklyn and Williamsburg, compelling the Central Railroad officers to make annual reports of the amount of profits, and a number of others. A recess was then taken. At the afternoon session several bills were ordered to a third reading; a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and soon after the Assembly adjourned to Monday next.

Miscellaneous.

Charles Lockwood, alias O'Neill, one of the escaped Sing Sing convicts, was shot and captured yesterday in a barn near Tarrytown, his wound being considered mortal. Lockwood made a statement of the origin of the revolt and said that the injuring of the guards was not a part of the plan. Lowry and Mulvey were also recaptured yesterday. A jury investigating the death of Craft, the keeper, have rendered a verdict charging Lockwood, Lowden and Burns with being principals and Mulvey and Decker accessories in his murder.

The Georgia Legislature yesterday adjourned sine die. One of the last acts of the State Senate was to defeat the House resolution adopting the fifteenth constitutional amendment by a vote of 13 yeas to 19 nays, eleven republicans voting in the negative.

In compliance with instructions from Washington the United States Marshal of Massachusetts has delivered to Martin, the defaulting cashier of the Boston Hide and Leather Bank, the pardon granted him by ex-President Johnson, but which had been withheld by order of President Grant.

Elias Ward, of New Jersey, was yesterday convicted and fined \$500 by the Criminal Court of Baltimore, for selling goods in Maryland by sample without a State license. Mr. Ward intends to test the validity of the law under which he was convicted, and will carry his case before the Supreme Court for final decision.

A construction car on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad ran off the track near the Gleanham Woolen Mills yesterday, killing one man and badly injured seven others.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions in favor of the abolition of all restrictions upon the Alaska fur trade not necessary to the protection of fur bearing animals, and recommended to Congress a bill for that purpose, asking immediate action upon the subject.

At Oxford, in Chenango county, N. Y., a large number of laborers employed on the Midland Railroad engaged in a fight on St. Patrick's Day and were driven out of town by the constables, several of the laborers being seriously and some fatally injured. It is feared that they will return to Oxford to-day, largely reinforced, and burn the town, as they have made threats to that effect.

Navigation is open in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, and a steamer is to leave St. John for Windsor to-day.

The City.

Superintendent Kennedy has detailed Mr. Kelso to act as Chief of the Detective Force for the present. The Board of Police have asked for a legal opinion as to its power to obtain from Captain Young, in a civil suit, the sums secured by him since January.

An inquest was held at Staten Island yesterday on two more of the crew of the fever ship James Foster, Jr., who had died at the Seaman's Retreat. The evidence related the old story of ill treatment and showed, in addition, that the two men left Liverpool strong and hearty, and were received in the Retreat so emaciated that their skins were shrivelled up like parchment.

Rev. James M. Semms (colored), one of the expelled members of the Georgia Legislature, lectured before the American Anti-Slavery Society in room 24 Cooper Institute last evening. He is a mutatio and spoke with excellent delivery and well chosen words. His subject was "African in Georgia," and he discussed the question, "Are the Blacks of the South Really Free?"

Martha F. Miller, a woman of twenty-eight, who has been acting as cook on the canal boat T. J. Harvey, lying at the foot of Eleventh street in East river, disappeared on Thursday night under circumstances that led to the belief that she committed suicide. She had complained of being ill, but several attempts to obtain admission to a hospital for her had failed, and no physician could be found who would go to the boat. The officer on the boat, at her request, went off to get her some liquor, and on his return she was gone, leaving her slippers on the floor, a gold ring on the table and her trunk in the cabin.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Bedford presiding, the case of Ezra Smith, against whom there are seven indictments pending for obtaining goods under false pretences, was called for trial; the complainants in each case withdrew the charge, and sentence was suspended. John Shelby pleaded guilty to an indictment of burglary, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and six months. Edward Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny; sentenced to the State Prison for two years. John B. Kelly pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary; sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary. Henry Munroe, convicted of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for twelve years and six months. The steamship Rising Star, Captain Conner, will leave pier No. 42 North river, at twelve M. to-day for Aspinwall and San Francisco.

The steamship United States, Captain Norton, belonging to the Merchants' line, will leave pier No. 12 North river, at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The steamship Tillie, Captain Partridge, of C. E. Mallory & Co.'s line, will leave pier No. 20 East river, this afternoon for Galveston, Texas.

The steamship Isaac Bell, Captain Bourne, will leave pier No. 37 North river, at three P. M. to-day for Norfolk, St. John and Richmond.

The stock market yesterday was strong and, for some of the list, buoyant. Gold was variable, selling from 130 1/2 and then up to 131 1/2, closing finally at 131 1/2. Governments and exchanges were weaker. Bonds in London touched 84.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Forsyth, of the United States Army; Captain E. J. Harrison, of Virginia; Captain Warren, of the British Army; Captain W. Cobb and George O. Kettle, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commodore Green and Commodore Mayo, of the United States Navy; H. Winslow, of New Orleans; B. D. Culp, of South Carolina; Henry Hobart, of Massachusetts; E. P. Emerson and G. H. Taylor, of New Hampshire; General Hagner and L. A. Grimes, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Judge Solomon and F. Ellenhausen, of Nova Scotia; Captain W. Watson, of Liverpool; E. King, of Newport and E. D. Worcester, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

C. McKibbin, of the United States Army and D. P. Lewis, of Providence, R. I., are at the Westminster Hotel.

A. Richardson, of Louisville, Ky., and James Harrison, of St. Louis, are at the New York Hotel.

Professor J. W. Hayes, of New York, and Judge Connelly, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel S. C. Pierce, of Albany; E. Sanderson, of Massachusetts; M. L. Navra, of New Orleans; B. Jackson, of Alabama; R. McMurray, of California; Charles T. Barry, of Petersburg, Va., and S. M. Randolph, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. Washington, of the United States Navy; E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and M. A. Bryson, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; E. R. Fields, of Albany; Dr. J. McPherson, of Baltimore, and A. R. Halsey, of Trenton, N. J., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

General Everist Larocah, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Italy, is in the city.

QUARANTINE.—In defence of the Health Officer who sent to Ward's Island from the ship James Foster, Jr., a great many persons, it is said that his duty under the Quarantine laws required him to do this in his care for the public health. Very well; but how, then, did it happen that the captain of this ship died of

the fever in Brooklyn? Has this careful officer different views of the law for different persons?

Ocean Telegraph Cables and Telegraph Monopolies.

The subterfuges, false pretences and scheming of the telegraph monopolists and of those members of Congress who are their tools to favor and protect existing monopolies are astounding. We talk of Treasury rings, railroad rings and other rings, but this telegraph monopoly ring beats them all in cunning management and in contempt for public opinion or the public welfare. Its power, too, seems to be equal to its impudence; for it has got a firm grip on the Senate of the United States, and its chief advocate is Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts. Under the pretext of legislating to facilitate ocean telegraph enterprise measures are insidiously introduced to prevent that, to defeat projects already inaugurated and ready to be carried out, and to perpetuate the existing monopoly. That was the whole scope and intent of the resolutions offered some time ago declaring that no cable should be landed on the shores of the United States without the consent of Congress, and that the Newfoundland and London Company should have permission to land a cable; and it is the same now under similar propositions to authorize the London and Newfoundland and the American and Atlantic Telegraph companies to land cables. It is all a trick of the British monopolists and those Americans who have sold themselves to the British telegraph line and British interests. The object is to prevent the French cable being laid, or any other. The monopolists pretend to facilitate telegraphic communication when companies with no means or chance of doing anything start a project, but as soon as a company like the Franco-American goes earnestly to work, manufactures a cable and puts it on board ready to be laid, these monopolists and their agents in Congress throw every obstacle possible in the way. The conduct of the members of Congress who are thus working against their own country, the welfare of the American people and the progress of the age is simply infamous.

Why should not telegraph cables be laid anywhere on our shores? Why should not any company, American, French, German, Spanish or English, land a cable wherever it chooses, from Maine to Florida? Yes, one, two, five or twenty, if companies have the means and enterprise. The more cables the better. By the largest competition the people, the press and the government would have telegraphic communication cheapened, and the dangerous monopoly which is now confined to British territory, and which can be used in the interests of a ring of speculators to influence the markets, would be destroyed. It would be just as reasonable for Congress to say what foreign newspapers or books should be landed in the United States as what telegraphs shall. It would be no more narrow-minded, illiberal or absurd to limit emigration or trade than to limit the transmission of ideas or the means of communicating them. One would think from the course of Mr. Sumner and those who are acting with him that we have gone back to the dark ages when blind rulers and bigoted priests shut out the light of intelligence. If any one thinks we are too severe in these remarks we call attention to the fact that when Mr. Stockton offered an amendment in the Senate to one of the telegraph cable resolutions to which we referred for permitting any and all companies to land their cables on the same terms as those proposed to be given to the London and Newfoundland Company the amendment was bitterly opposed by the Sumner ring. Yet could anything be more fair and reasonable or more for the interests of the public than Mr. Stockton's broad and liberal proposition?

There is not an ocean telegraph enterprise started in this country that does not meet with hostility from the British cable company and its allies. Among its allies, too, we regret to say, are Americans. The opposition is not always open, but is made generally in disguise and under the pretext of being favorable. The existing Atlantic Cable Company is British throughout, and looks only to British interests. Its object is to make the most gigantic monopoly ever known, embracing telegraph companies and lines to operate from the eastern shores of America to Great Britain, and from thence across Europe, the Mediterranean, Egypt or Persia, to India and China. It is earnestly at work now on this stupendous project, and with the aid, too, of some Americans. It is secretly hostile to the Pacific and Asiatic telegraph project now before Congress, and to the East India Telegraph Company, which is entirely American, and which proposes to lay cables along the coast of China, and to connect that empire with the western shores of this Continent by means of cables across the Pacific. It is using its enormous capital and influence to prevent American telegraph communication to Asia by way of the Pacific, and to turn all the advantages of this great age of civilization and commerce in the other direction, by way of India and across the Continents of Asia and Europe.

British capitalists and statesmen are far-seeing, and they know that in the future the telegraph will do more than fleets or treaties in giving direction to and controlling the commerce of the world. They fear the rivalry of America and the advantages it possesses with regard to China and other parts of Asia from geographical position. Hence the efforts to centre all communication from America on British soil, and to keep this country as much isolated as possible from China and Asia generally on the side of the Pacific. They will, if possible, prevent New York and San Francisco from becoming the centres of commerce of the world, and will do everything to hold London as the centre. Our shortsighted statesmen, or rather we should say our stupid Congressmen, are playing into the hands of the British and helping them to carry out their vast projects by favoring the Atlantic cable monopoly and by throwing cold water on the enterprises of other foreigners and those of our own citizens. In the name of common sense and for the interests of our own country let us have no more narrow-minded peddling about this ocean telegraph business, but let the liberal proposition of Mr. Stockton, to permit any and all companies to land cables on the shores of the United States, be adopted at once.

The Tenure of Office Law—The Struggle in the Senate.

They have had an exhaustive debate in the Senate on the repeal of the Tenure of Office law, embracing some of the ablest speakers of the body on both sides of the question. Morton, of Indiana, has been particularly conspicuous as the advocate of repeal, and Sherman, of Ohio, too, has put in some trenchant blows for the administration. But Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, who is ready at a moment's notice to speak on any question by the day, and whose long harangues are often superfluous, stands in this discussion ahead even of Morton and Sherman in grasping the real merits of the case. The purpose of the law, as he understood it, was to degrade the President and subject him to the dictation of the radical majority of the two houses of Congress. He (Davis) supported the repeal, not because of his confidence in President Grant, for he had none, but because he believed this law unconstitutional and void. This is the true ground. The law involves a degradation of the Presidential office never contemplated by the framers of the constitution, and General Grant is right in holding the two houses of Congress and all their gangs of office-seekers rigidly to the terms of the law and in declining to move for their relief till he is relieved.

In favor of the retention of the law as a safety check upon the President hereafter, while ready for a suspension to meet the immediate necessities of the office-seekers, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont; Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, have been among the most prominent in this remarkable discussion. The new Senator from Wisconsin, it is universally conceded, distinguished himself in his speech in support of this obnoxious office-holders' law, and rose in this single effort to the position of one of the ablest and most pleasing debaters of the chamber. But he upset his argument in contending that, with or without the law, the Senate, under the constitution, has the powers conferred in this law. Parson Brownlow rested his argument upon the expediency of the law. He contended that it was a good thing and had long been wanted as a check upon executive usurpations, and that confidence in General Grant was not a sufficient plea for a repeal. He (Brownlow) had the greatest confidence in General Grant; but individual character was unreliable, life was uncertain, and he could not forget that we have had such Presidents as Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, took strong grounds in favor of the law, and in repudiation of the lawyer oligarchy in the Senate that was endeavoring to sway the destinies of the nation. The reply of Senator Nye, of Nevada, imparted rather a more farcical than a dignified tone to the discussion. A decisive vote was not reached.

But the real difficulty in the Senate touching the repeal of this law is, after all, a want of confidence in General Grant, and some unexpressed fear and distrust of him on the part of the extreme radical faction. The two houses contemplate a long recess between the close of this session and the beginning of the next in December. The doubting radicals apprehend, as we conjecture, that in this long interval, with a full swing at the office-holders, General Grant may play the very mischief with certain favorites mixed up with the whiskey rings and other rings of outside spoilsmen, and possibly that he may adopt such a distribution of the offices as will derange the discipline of the republican party and give him the controlling hand over the party managers. This will never do, when these managers wish him to be their servant or as powerless as Johnson in opposing them. In this view we find the strongest arguments for the repeal. We want, and the great body of the American people want, to see General Grant relieved from these shackles of Johnson, in view of a reasonably independent administration, as contemplated by the constitution and according to the practice of the government from Washington down to Johnson. Above all things this Tenure of Office law should be repealed, in order to give General Grant a fair trial for retrenchment and reform, regardless of cliques of spoilsmen and party managers anywhere; and any bill short of an absolute repeal we trust he will veto, so that it may be distinctly understood that this is the test question between him and the Senate.

THE CONSCRIPTION INSURRECTION IN SPAIN—THE NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Our cable advices from Madrid, dated March 19, inform us that the troubles on account of the enforcement of the conscription law have not yet subsided. The fight at Xeres de la Frontera, a brief account of which we gave in yesterday's HERALD, according to later despatches must have been sanguinary. A Carlist leader named Meramon has appeared in the mountains near Almeria, with a large number of followers, but a government force had been despatched thither to disperse them. In the midst of these troubles in Spain it is opportune to notice the assurances which President Grant yesterday gave in Washington to the new Spanish Ambassador that the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain shall be maintained and strengthened.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—An unconstrained rebel organ in Virginia calls the Northern carpet-baggers on "the sacred soil" "the Yankee sack toters." This is good, and there is much in a good name.

HE HAD GOOD EYES.—Wells lost his overcoat in January—somebody stole it. But Wells had a photograph of the coat in his mind's eye, Horatio. Two or three days ago he was riding on a street car, considering that photograph of his coat, perhaps, and lo! looking around, there was the reality on a man in the street, coming down a stoop as the car was going by. Wells jumped out, had the man arrested, and is likely to get his coat. Now, this great metropolis is a very small town after all if a man cannot wear a stolen overcoat in safety in it.

THE HORSE THAT WON'T DRINK.—The radical spoilsmen have taken General Grant down to the water, but he won't drink. He shakes his head, as much as to say, "Don't you see that I can't reach the water till you take off the bridle of this Tenure of Office law?" And they are beginning to see it.

The Naval Retiring List.

It is appropriate at this time, when a better organization of the different departments of the government is being considered, that attention should be given to the condition of the navy with reference to the retiring of officers. We yesterday presented in tabular form the condition of the navy with reference to this. It unquestionably shows a marked injustice to the young, energetic and able officers of our navy, who see no hope of promotion until they become rheumatic and unfit for service. The standard in the navy is the old phrase "gray hairs are honorable," and it is evidently the only standard. It matters little how many young Joneses, Nelsons, Perrys and Lawrences we may have, they are never permitted to show their mettle until they get so aged and worn out that nothing short of a miracle will give life and health enough to enable them to make a mark.

We want a retiring list much more effective than the one existing. The men who officer our ships must wear their honors younger in life, and consequently enjoy them longer. They must also step aside sooner and give others an opportunity. We have seen gray-headed midshipmen sailing in first class vessels, and even now to be Lieutenant commander at forty years of age is a high grade. We are a young people, and illustrate that young brains, young energies, young courage and daring, not only apply on land but, on the ocean, will carry a ship farther, keep her afloat longer, fight her better and confer more honor on the nation than can be done by the more aged officers, however covered with glory won in earlier years.

TROUBLE IN SING SING.—There certainly must be some laxity in the management of the State Prison, if the mere tying of two keepers inside suffices to enable several convicts to escape. Can it be that the life of one keeper who wakes up half a dozen convict cooks at three A. M. is all that stands between the convicts and their freedom? Otherwise, how comes it that when the convicts had tied a keeper in the chapel and another in the kitchen they can fairly walk out without further encounter? Does the place in which this could happen deserve even the name of prison? Some of these convicts are now guilty of a murder by the killing of the keeper, which killing, though not intentional, was an act whose consequence they assumed in doing it. If they are hanged in the prison yard the lives of keepers will be the safer in that institution.

COPPERHEAD CHOP LOGIC.—That negro suffrage will give the negroes the balance of power, and that the exercise of this balance will upset our republican institutions in general disgust and give us a monarch. This fellow forgets that the Chinese are coming in as a balance of power against the negroes.

THE BOHEMIANS AND THEIR HOST.—"Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" Shall I not take my pancake and my coffee? says the Bohemian, and Pfaff says "No." Dreadful news in Bohemia! Pfaff has come out for the ready money principle. He has caused the arrest of a Bohemian who swallowed a pancake and cup of coffee and had not the needful, and says of his restaurant that "as there are a great many persons who come there and obtain food in the manner of said Edward, particularly a number of persons called 'Bohemians,' the plaintiff desires to stop the same." Does he expect to shut up shop, then? And will this desperate step drive the said Bohemians to labor for the sake of pancakes and coffee?

AS WE SUPPOSED.—When it was suggested some time ago that affairs here should be taken up by a vigilance committee we ventured the fancy that in this latitude all the rogues would be on the committee. We now see by the court reports that a pseudo "president of the vigilance committee" is on trial for getting money on a bogus check.

COLLISION AT SEA.—In the case of the Kate Dyer, run down by the steamer Scotland in 1866, the court has just decided that the owners of the Scotland must pay the value of the Kate Dyer, because the accident was due to the negligence of their agents. By the testimony it appears that after the vessels sighted one another the ship changed her course and the steamer changed her course, and finally the latter backed water to keep out of the scrape, yet the two collided, moving at right angles. It was a small space in the sea at which these two ships could meet in that way, and yet they got in that small space at the same moment, despite their efforts not to. Without any changes of course they might have passed in mutual safety.

BORIE VS. BORIAS.—What shall we do with the sea? This is what a New Jersey Congressman wants to know. It seems that the impudent ocean rushes in at Atlantic City in a most unjustifiable style and threatens to undermine the lighthouses and everything else, and the Representative from that district wants Congress to consider what shall be done about it. Congress ought to make a law defining the exact force with which the ocean shall advance at that point and designating the line it shall not pass, and give the enforcement of the law to Borie. Congress has already made some laws of that character in regard to finance.

THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.—A proposition is now before the Legislature so to amend the State law as to permit the parties to a mortgage to agree upon the rate of interest, which shall in no case exceed ten per cent. The Western States, particularly Illinois, are the beneficiaries of a law fixing the legal rate of interest at ten per cent, the effect of which is to attract large amounts of Eastern capital. A mortgage has an unpopular sound, but those who are patrons of savings banks forget that the interest money paid them is derived from this class of investment, these institutions paying six and earning seven per cent on deposits. A modification of the law as proposed by the bill introduced in the Legislature would keep a great deal of capital at home in the State and stimulate numerous enterprises which languish from the want of funds to inaugurate them, while the savings banks would be enabled to pay their depositors eight or nine per cent. The general law allows gas companies and similar corporations to earn ten per cent upon their investments. Why should not the private capitalists have the same privileges?

The Public Schools.

We believe that the best thing to do with the public schools is to leave them alone. They are now effective educational institutions. They are in the hands of men who manage them honestly and well, and there is no part of our public expenditure that is so light by comparison with the benefit derived from the money spent. We believe this at the same time that we have no doubt that Tammany Hall can contrive tables and statements to show that the schools are managed with as much extravagance as they would be in the hands of Tammany himself. We are, therefore, against any change in the schools, and especially against the proposed change. We cannot see the benefit of a law declaring that the present school commissioners shall be out of office in ten days, and that the Mayor shall thereupon appoint twelve other men as school commissioners. Why should the whole school system be thus at once put into the hands of the Mayor or twelve men of his choosing? What is the object? What is the allegation against the present men? By the proposed bill the present board goes out at once, and the first chance the people have in the naming of others is at the end of the year, in "the next general election." What was the urgency that would not permit the present men to stay in until that election? What is expected, in the interval, of the twelve men whom the Mayor is to appoint?

A BRILLIANT THOUGHT.—That General Grant wants the repeal of the Tenure of Office law, because he wants a second term in the White House, and has adopted the happy conceit that if he can control the offices he is all right, like Captain Tyler. This discovery comes from a disgusted copperhead organ, which, having nothing else to do, has volunteered to take charge of Grant's administration and run the machine.

PROPOSED PROMENADE.—The latest proposition for a fashionable promenade comes from a trial instituted by the Board of Health. The Board of Health want to prevent the herding of swine in yards in the city, and thus the owners of a yard are put on their defence. Their defence is that pigs are pleasant, sweeter than violets or roses, and that the odor arising from their fat bodies is better than balm of Gilead for the general health. In fact, it seems astonishing, in view of the testimony, that people do not keep hogs in their parlors instead of canaries. One enthusiastic witness believes "that the biggest ladies and gentlemen in the city should daily walk through these pens, inhale the smell coming from the pigs and be refreshed." Truly the distinction between perfume and the other kind of fume must be a mere prejudice.

EN ROUTE FOR TENNESSEE.—Ex-President Johnson and family. He is represented as being in excellent condition and ready, on the first call, to resume the stump in Tennessee for the constitution, and to "swing round the circle" in a campaign of political extermination against Brownlow, the radicals, carpet-baggers, scalawags, universal nigger suffrage and nigger supremacy in defence of the constitution. The "in hoc signo vinces" of Andy Johnson is the constitution, and, by the same token, we shall hear of him again. Hurrah for Johnson!

AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.—The last official act of President Johnson was to pocket the bill to strengthen the public credit, and the first bill signed by President Grant was this bill. The last official recommendation to Congress on the national debt from Johnson was that the interest should be taken to pay the principal, and the first official declaration from Grant was that principal and interest must be paid to the last farthing. We are sorry for Johnson to some extent, but we rejoice in Grant.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOLLOWS A PART OF HIS POLICY.—Yesterday the Committee of Ways and Means waited upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and the ceremonies of a formal interview were gone through. Although no developments of a general character transpired, the expression of the Secretary, that he had decided upon public instead of private sales of government gold, may be regarded as the policy which will actuate the future operations of the Treasury Department in that respect.

A Great Chicken Exhibition.

The New York State Poultry Society announces that its first annual fair will commence on March 22 and close on March 27. This fair will be held in the Empire City Skating Rink building, Third avenue, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. It will doubtless be a great chicken exhibition, whether dead cocks in the pit or political dead ducks be included in it or not. The object of the society is the improvement and more thorough dissemination of the breeding of poultry and other small animals, an object of no inconsiderable national importance in view of the fact that the use of the fesh and eggs of domestic fowls is probably, throughout the habitable globe, more general than that of any other two articles of human food. In France poultry culture has become one of the most profitable branches of domestic industry, the total value of its products having been for several years not less than two hundred and fifty million francs per annum; and reliable estimates show that the total value exceeds one hundred million dollars per annum in the United States.