

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 88

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

- FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA VIE PARISIENNE. BROTHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—HIS LAST LEGS—MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRY DUMPT, WITH NEW FEATURES. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARK! QUIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDER. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY—MILKY WHITE. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—ROMEO AND JULIET. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BULLDOG EXTRA-VAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—LOBBENBERG UND BETTELBAU. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MADONNA—PIA DIAMOLA. FRENCH OPERA.—MADONNA—PIA DIAMOLA. WOOD'S MUSIC AND THEATRE, Turkish street and Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE. WAVERLEY THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—ELIZI HOLT'S BURLESQUE COMPANY. THEATRE COMIQUE, 4th Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—ELIOT. THE FARMYAN, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE MARRIAGE, &c. MRS. F. H. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SCHOOL. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—STYLIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SIBBS OF THE BLONDES. BRANTON'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—STYLIAN ENTERTAINMENTS. TOMMY STONOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. HALLS AT 27. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE 67 THIEVES, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 29, 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.

News men 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.

Cuba.

E. R. Codrington, consular agent of the United States at Havana, was brought to Havana yesterday as a prisoner in irons. He is suspected of complicity with the insurgents.

Japan.

The steamship Herman was wrecked on the 13th of February on an unknown reef outside the harbor of Yokohama. Two hundred and seventy lives were lost. We have the account of the burning of the ship Zelandy at sea. The passengers and crew were all saved. The Mikado of Japan was married on the 6th of February, at Kioto. Shortly after the ceremonies he was forced to leave for Osaka, on account of an attempt being made to destroy his palace by setting fire to several of the streets. It was the work of incendiary rebels. Admiral Enomata, a supporter of the Tycoon, has taken possession of the island of Yesso. He has already notified all the foreign consuls of the formation of a provisional government.

China.

The Washington treaty of last year has been received at Shanghai. It has not yet been presented to the Chinese government. The arrangement between Minister Burlingame and Lord Clarendon, that hereafter all negotiations are to be conducted with the central government before active war is inaugurated, gives great satisfaction to the Hong Kong journals. The rebels are reported in strong force on the road to Peking. Another missionary difficulty has occurred at Foo Chow. Two villages are reported to have been destroyed by three English gunboats.

Miscellaneous.

The action of the Senate to-day upon the House resolution rejecting the proposed amendments to the Tenure of Office act is awaited with interest. The Senators entertain widely divergent opinions as to the best course to pursue in the matter. Two parliamentary questions of importance have arisen—does a recession of the Senate from its amendment operate as a final passage of the bill without another vote? and, does the action of the late republican caucus bind the republicans to insist upon the amendment? Vice President Colfax will return in time to preside. It is stated that President Grant last evening advised his friends in the House to recede from the position they have taken in opposition to the Senate. He says that he is heartily tired of the present war of Houses and has been worried by office seekers so severely that he would not go through the trouble he has had since the 4th of March for \$100,000. Considerable excitement exists in Washington over the charges of corruption against Governor Tilton. set forth in the testimony taken by the Legislative investigating committee. The anti-Tentonites declare they will have an investigation instituted, and if Tilton is guilty will have him expelled.

President Grant, as usual, attended the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church in Washington yesterday. A number of office seekers have lately taken to attending there also, and yesterday, judging from the number of handshakings the President had to endure on his withdrawal, some of them seem bent upon enlisting his religious views in their favor. The re-issuing of General Sherman's order, directing staff officers and heads of army bureaus to report to him instead of to the Secretary of War, was made by the President at the solicitation of Secretary Rawlins, who said he would rather resign than serve only as an ornamental figure head. The system instituted by General Sherman, it was found, did not work very harmoniously. Rev. Granville Moody, colonel of an Ohio regiment during the war, preached in the First Congregational church in Washington yesterday. He strid the

Triumph of Christ over death the "moral Apologist."

Several commissions of persons appointed to office by President Johnson and confirmed by the Senate in the closing hours of the last session have been withheld by the President. The matter is in the hands of the Attorney General. It is not now probable that Congress will adjourn before the middle of April. The special commission inspecting the Central Pacific Railroad have telegraphed to Salt Lake to the Secretary of the Interior that the work on that road is as incomplete as on the Union Pacific. The United States steamer Galena, now lying at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is to be fitted for sea. She will probably join the squadron in Cuba.

The City.

No despatches were received over the Atlantic cable yesterday. The religious festival of Easter was celebrated yesterday with more than usual zest in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. At St. Patrick's Cathedral Pontifical high mass was performed. The Most Rev. Archbishop officiating as celebrant, the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar General, assisting priest. The choir consisted of over sixty voices. At St. Peter's Roman Catholic church mass was performed by the Rev. Father Farrell as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Spellman and John and William Quinn. At Trinity Episcopal church the music was of the finest and most appropriate character. The Rev. Dr. Finest officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Oberly and Herrick. At Grace church Rev. Dr. Foster conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bruce. At the Universalist church on Fifth avenue Rev. Dr. Chapin preached a most effective discourse. We publish elsewhere this morning a list of the premiums awarded at the late poultry exhibition. The exhibition also included rabbits, dogs, cats and ponies. An attempt was made on Saturday night to set fire to the building No. 22 Pell street, part of the Trinity church property. Some persons pulled the laths and clapboards of the walls out and introduced a quantity of kerosene, matches, &c., and then set them on fire. The servant girl detected them and they fled. A similar attempt was made on Friday night. The Fire Marshal now has the matter under consideration.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

C. A. Van Houten, of Albany; B. H. Smith, of Chicago; H. Bliss, of Maine; E. P. Thayer, of Boston, and E. P. Cole, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Joseph Rodgers, of Montreal; J. Garley, of Paris; J. Pratt, of Santa Fe; James Clark, of California, and C. W. Burt, of Omaha, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Dr. M. J. Rosell, T. B. McEwen, G. Stratton, W. H. Brown and A. R. Davis, of Tennessee, are at the Malby House. Judge A. B. Lyman, of Vermont; Wm. Albert Jackson, of England, and George W. Riggs, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House. J. S. Kimball and J. H. Pickett, of Boston, are at the Westminster. Marshall Jewell, of Hartford; Hamilton Harris, of Albany; A. B. Cornell, of New York; E. B. Cornell, of Ithaca; Judge J. C. Dunlevy, of Dayton; George H. McCauley, of Washington; C. O. Gage and Samuel T. Dana, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A. Van Yochten, of Albany; W. J. Hamilton, of the United States Army, and W. F. Harding, of Savannah, Ga., are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and E. T. Tweedy left yesterday for Washington; Colonel Ames for Boston and Colonel F. Miller for Philadelphia.

The New Administration—What Are Its Prospects?

On the 4th of March the people made up their political balance sheet. They analyzed it, and found in it four years of war invested for the purpose of preserving our territory intact and for the avoidance of all those ills incident to petty nationalities, boundary lines and their attendant evils of troops, of customs duties and of restrictions to free communication. They poured out their treasure like water, and there was not a dollar spent but bore its drop of blood. In common with us the people of the South were fighting to rid the country of certain evils which had grown up in our national system, and which could only be eradicated by a bloody war. It required war to cleanse our territory, and nothing but war would open the eyes of our people, North and South, to that which, in our constitution and in our political rule, had been a mockery to our republicanism, a curse to our hopes of ever becoming homogeneous and a barrier to our true progress. In the struggle both sides showed certain elements which are at the foundation of all national vigor—courage, endurance, perseverance and patriotism. It only required the clearing of the dross from around these to throw them to the front in all their compactness and beauty and build around them with our magnificent elements of progress the mightiest nationality the world has seen. Four years of desperate conflict cleared the arena and left the nation, North and South, master of its foes. Now comes four years, from 1865 to 1869, of gathering again in hand the elements of national prosperity. Congress undertakes what they call reconstruction, but it is the reconstruction of a section, not the reconstruction of the nation. The worn out questions decided by the sabre strokes of both sides are brought to the front by the debris of both political factions, and the soldiers who faced the bullets, the people who poured out their treasure, are treated to a quarrel between a hot-headed President on one side and the war-washed radical foam of the Senate on the other. In the struggle every material interest of the country is neglected; commerce languishes, manufactures lie dormant, trade rests on uncertain foundations, the revenues remain uncollected and the brains of the country appear to feel that but one source of wealth is left open, and that source the public Treasury. While the executive and legislative departments quarrel and, snake-like, are blinded by their own venom, the country, North and South, resting on its own broad resources of head and heart, patiently awaits for the signal when all the States shall again take up their national march. For four years the nation halts to ascertain whether the section which has been knocked off its feet shall be dragged along, or whether, in the same uniform that the other States wear, it shall be allowed to march with us, help itself, and thus relieve all. Four years pass, and the problem, tangled by too much law, descends in a still worse condition to the electors of 1868.

The nation, sick at heart with what it saw in this retrospective examination, elected General Grant to replace the "my policy" man of one idea. We, the people, thought, with this election, that the Senate would then restore to the Executive the power which it had usurped. No such result has followed. The Tenure of Office act, instead of being revoked, is turned into an instrument of insult, not only to the executive branch of the government, but to the whole people of the country, who by their votes revoked the obnoxious act when they elected President Grant to fulfill the duties imposed upon him by the constitu-

tion. The people knew that none of the minor functions of the government could operate in harmony while the ruling force itself was working badly.

Since the 4th of March the country has, therefore, watched with great anxiety the attempt at Washington to balance the governmental tripod. The Executive selected a harmonious Cabinet of marked talent and vigorous brain. The Senate, drunk with power, could not help testing its strength by breaking up the Cabinet in the unearthing of the obsolete law of 1789. They were testing the mettle of the man they had to deal with. He, anxious to conciliate, and seeing that harmony within was the only hope of harmony without, yielded in the tilt and allowed the Senate to substitute Mr. Boutwell for Mr. Stewart in the Treasury Department. Mr. Boutwell may be a man of genius, but he has not yet shown it; and it is very doubtful if he is able to handle the vast machinery now under his control, with the same ability which we have good evidence would have marked the administration of the office by Mr. Stewart.

Now the House of Representatives has rejected the delusive amendment which the Senate ironically throws to the people. The Tenure of Office act remains, in all the glory of its despotism, an insult to that idea with which the nation tickles its vanity—a republican form of government. At this point the people naturally turn to the man whom they have placed in the chair to correct governmental evils. The House of Representatives is with him, the nation, outside of the Senate chamber, is with him; North and South are with him. He has a political army at his back large enough to get him out of this Wilderness if he has the brains to handle the force offered to him. The prospects are that, with these, he may wrest the usurped power from the Senate. Should he fail to avail himself of this opportunity and give the Senate more vantage ground they will conquer, and the next four years will give us political changes such as we have shown ourselves powerless to resist.

THE THIRD HOUSE.—The third house at Albany has been the lobby; but from the dictatorial action of the Union League of this city on various matters pending before the Legislature the League has become the third house and the lobby may retire.

SLIGHTLY PREMATURE.—The Chicago Tribune has a long editorial obituary of ex-President Johnson, based on the premature report of his death. It is, however, rather an ante-mortem affair, if not entirely written with a view to meet the eye of the living subject.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COCKPIT.—It is said that Schenck is "galling" himself for a fresh "dy" at the Essex gamecock in the Congressional cockpit. His "heelers" have come on from the West breathing vengeance, and after properly soaping and blowing into the beak of their champion a little fine old "Magnolia" whiskey, will throw him out for a grand battle royal. Butler has the "ring" on the defensive already, however, and if he and General Grant will smother the calumet of peace all the swindling rings in the country—whiskey, Indian, Erie and Union Pacific—will vanish, like the festival tobacco of the peace pipe, in smoke.

A WARM RECEPTION.—The Handsboro (Miss.) Democrat says:—"We insert, in our stove, quite a batch of Northern advertisements this week." Hundreds of advertisements of a disreputable character are rejected by respectable Northern papers every day.

GRUMBLINGS ABOUT OFFICE.—The Cincinnati Chronicle (republican) is grumbling about the number of appointments New York has under the federal government as compared with Ohio—the former being a democratic and the latter a republican State. Before complaining would it not be well to wait and see what sort of administration this will be—republican or democratic—and upon which party the Executive will have finally to rely for support?

PARTIES IN VIRGINIA.—The Charlottesville Chronicle insists that there are but two parties in Virginia. "Which of the two to choose—slavery or death?"

QUERY.—If a general bill be introduced to remove disabilities from all classes of South-eyers, how will that affect their liabilities?

QUITE COMFORTABLE.—A religious contemporary states that one of our fashionable clergymen, who recently went abroad for the benefit of his health, was able to eat four meals a day on board the steamer on the passage out. This is getting along comfortably for a start.

GRANT AND THE BLACKS.—A despatch from Washington states that General Grant was too unwell even to "take a canter on his favorite black." Grant has never had the credit of having any favorites of that color.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.—It has been all arranged that the splendid statue of Columbus by Emma Stebbins shall be one of the ornaments of our Park. Now for Hendrik Hudson and old Peter Stuyvesant. What say the old Knickerbockers?

AMUSEMENTS—ANOTHER REVIVAL.—The religious journals have been reporting hopeful revivals of religion throughout the country. Now, the Lenten season having passed, we shall have from Easter Monday a revival in our amusements. See our advertisements for the budget of this evening's performances, beginning with Grau's "Vie Parisienne," said to be the liveliest of the whole repertoire of the opera bouffe, or French opera, a sparkling French epitome of French life in the French capital.

LOOKING UP INTO BOLD RELIEF.—The Broadway surface railway job in the Legislature. We have always suspected that all these underground, overground and side street schemes were mere decoys, and that the Broadway surface job would swallow them all.

LONG MAY IT WAVE!—A Richmond paper states that wheat in Virginia is as "high as a pitcher." Long may Virginia rejoice in its friend and pitcher!

SHALL THE LEGISLATURE BE ABOLISHED? asks the Philadelphia Post. Better try to abolish the corruptions first. If you cannot succeed, smash her up—but look out for your own head.

Exciting News from Cuba.

The telegraph brings us the important intelligence that a Spanish war steamer arrived at Havana, with Mr. E. R. Codrington, the Consular Agent of the United States at Gibara, a prisoner on board and in irons. The cause of his arrest is said to be that he was suspected of complicity with the rebellion. We trust there is some mistake in the statement that a consular officer of the United States has been arrested and placed in irons "upon suspicion of complicity." The present bitter hatred of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba for everything that looks like a liberal view of the revolution now going on there, and particularly their vindictiveness towards everything American, which they look upon as the exciting cause of their present troubles, are not likely to make them the best judges as to what constitutes reasonable grounds for "suspicion of complicity."

In their violent anger at seeing Cuba slipping from the grasp they have so long held upon the island, the Spanish volunteers, who now control the policy of the government, are blind to everything like reason and justice. Their course towards the Cubans who have been arrested merely on suspicion in Havana has done their cause immense harm in the estimation of the civilized world; and the arrest of a consular officer of the United States, unless most conclusively sustained by facts other than their own angry denunciations, deprives them of all consideration in an international point of view. If they will not respect the obligations of international comity they are not entitled to claim protection from them, and place themselves in the position of an insane neighbor who insists upon burning his own house to the imminent prejudice of his neighbor's. Such insanity must be restrained by force.

Admiral Hoff is upon the ground, armed with the diplomatic authority of the Navy Department, which is the only diplomatic authority the Captain General of Cuba will respect, and we trust he has taken immediate cognizance of the case. A reference of the case to the sovereign power at Madrid, three thousand miles away, would be simply a denial of justice. Mr. Codrington's case must have an immediate and fair examination, and if wrong has been done the reparation must be made at once by the power which committed the wrong. Consignment of the case to the slough of diplomatic correspondence would be practically conceding permission to the Spanish volunteers in Cuba to do whatever their blind anger may dictate against American consuls and American citizens.

In the meantime, Congress should take up and pass the resolution offered by General Banks authorizing the President to do the needful in the matter of recognizing the belligerent rights of the patriot Cubans. Delay in this matter can only add to our subsequent difficulties in this field, and we call upon General Butler to put his shoulder also to the wheel and push the Cuban resolutions through. We must protect our consuls and our citizens in Cuba in all their rights, military commissions and suborned testimony to the contrary notwithstanding. While Congress is doing this we confide in the naval diplomacy of Admiral Porter.

The Situation in China.

By way of San Francisco we have telegrams from China dated at Hong Kong on the 19th of February, embracing a concise yet interesting report of the situation of affairs, executive, political and social, in the Central Flowery Kingdom. Modern civilization continues to press on the hoary traditions of the country at all points and makes progress in the struggle. The Burlingame American treaty, a symbol and rallying point for future reforms, had been received at Shanghai from Washington, but awaited delivery to Prince Kung, at Peking, to have full force. Mr. Burlingame's arrangement with Lord Clarendon to the effect that all disputes with the Chinese shall be referred to the home governments previous to the undertaking of hostilities was displeasing to many British speculators who have fattened on what may be termed the war-making power. Rebellion prevailed in the North, the Mohammedan insurgents blocked the way to Peking, and Catholic missionaries venture the prediction that the empire will fall within twelve months. Mining operations and other sources of material progress were at an end for the present, and the popular disorganization was wide-spread in the interior. The English, according to their usual missionary fashion in the East, had destroyed two villages by the fire of their gunboats; and it is easy to be seen that China must be revolutionized by some high-toned Christian Power, or else the country will perish from internal decay. Can the United States undertake the mission?

THE CABINET AQUARIUM.—A Western paper states that it is strange Grant should take Fish in his Cabinet when he had Adolph in there already!

BREAKERS AHEAD.—Schenck sits growling and sore-headed since the playful Butler poked him up with a pointed pole the other day on the whiskey fronds. He doesn't say much, but is in the language of the psalmist, "The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart." If the fight comes let us have it on the real question and no side issue. General Butler has excited the curiosity of the country. Let him gratify it to the extent of his information. Give us those high priced despatches for which ten thousand dollars were offered, and let us know who owns the Tice meter?

VALUABLE LITERATURE.—Those confiscated despatches for which the whiskey ring offered ten thousand dollars.

APPLY THE RULE.—Some of our Southern exiles are complaining about the Confederate General Longstreet turning against his old friends and accepting a federal office. Our Southern friends should remember the old adage, "It's a long lane that has no turning." Why should not the same rule apply to a long street?

MOURNING FOR LOGAN.—The St. Louis Republican says:—"An enthusiastic lady correspondent, writing from the capital, speaks of General Logan's complexion as a 'brilliant olive.' For pity's sake, do not let him come to be known as Olive Logan." He has long been known in Illinois as a live Logan!

The Churches Yesterday and the Easter Festival.

Nature and religion harmoniously united yesterday in making Easter a day of joy. The poet's welcome to this queen of festivals was never more appropriate than at early sunrise:—  
The day of life is dawning! the gate of glory stands  
Opened wide for the Conqueror—throughed by His  
The eastern skies are brilliant with a mood of crimson  
The morning bursts triumphant from the fetters of  
And all creation's anthem joins the chorus from  
above,  
"Christ has risen—He is risen!" 'tis the festal song  
of love.

All the churches were thronged. Many of them were gayly decorated with flowers. Scattered rays of the splendor which filled St. Peter's, at Rome, illuminated even the bare walls of meeting houses of those denominations which have most completely discarded the imposing ritual of the Catholic Church. The full and minute account which we elsewhere publish of the services and discourses of yesterday shows how universally the ancient festival of Easter is now celebrated in this country. According to Bede its English name is derived from a goddess called Eostre, whose feast was celebrated early in spring. But more probably the word may, says Dr. Eadie, be traced, like the corresponding German Oster, to the old Teutonic form of "Aurorah," "Aurorah-stellung," i. e., resurrection. The Greek term Pascha, from the Hebrew word for Passover, has been used as synonymous with Easter. Here in New York, in this latter half of the nineteenth century, the Jews, with their Passover, and the Christians, with their Easter, are simultaneously commemorating, although from different points of view, essentially the same religious idea. The hard-boiled and fancifully-colored eggs with which boys in both the Old World and New will hold their cracking contests to-day illustrate the tenacity and unanimity with which generation after generation, dating, moreover, far back of the Christian era, cling to a custom growing out of the natural tendency of the human mind towards symbolism. The egg at Easter, the festival of our Lord's resurrection, is an emblem of the rising up out of the grave, as the chick, entombed as it were in the egg, is in due time brought to life. As an emblem of the universe, the work of the Supreme Divinity, Cosmos rising up out of chaos, the egg had a place in the theology and philosophy of the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans and Gauls.

Among the early Christians it was the custom of the neophytes, or newly baptized, to wear for several days the new white garments which were given them at their baptism on Easter day, or on the evening before it. Hence perhaps the custom alluded to in poor Robin:—  
At Easter let your clothes be new,  
Or else be sure you will it rue.  
And the Dorset poet, Barnes, has it in mind when he says:—  
Easter, Easter, I put on my blue  
Brook about the vest time, vier new;  
W' yellow buttons and o' brass,  
That glitter in the sun like glass:  
Lokkaze 'twere Sunday.  
That this notion of the duty of every person to have at least some portion of the dress new on Easter Sunday is by no means extinct at present was abundantly manifest in every New York congregation yesterday. The lady devotees of fashion flocked to the churches to make a very mundane display of the latest styles which have tempted them at the recent "opening days" of our milliners and dress-makers. They cannot have remembered that "wearing new clothes" at Easter originated in the fresh white robes of neophytes in early Christian days, or they would have hardly wandered so very far from the original simplicity of the fashions of that period. As it was, they exhibited chignons of which Du Chailu's African princesses would have been proud; court plasters, or "beauty spots," which a belle in the reign of Louis XV. might have unfortunately been obliged to wear; "French heels" that promote alike corns, bunions and the Grecian band; poisonous dyed hair, such as blondes of the burlesque stage have brought into vogue, and we know not what other fashionable abomination. By way of compensation, it must be conceded that our New York church-going belles have a quick sense of harmony as well as variety in colors, and their vario-colored dresses on Easter Sunday made every church bloom like a flower garden.

STILL ANOTHER INDIAN POLICY.—A Western paper states that General Grant is reported to have said, concerning the prospects of an Indian war in Alaska, that if one breaks out there he "will withdraw the troops, and then there won't be anything there for the Indians to fight." The same policy would operate very well in other places beside Alaska if plundering Indian traders and land speculators were withdrawn at the same time.

A CRUSHING IDEA.—The Louisville Courier-Journal, commenting upon the remark that the mantle of Thad Stevens had fallen upon Ben Butler, wishes it had been Thad's mantle-piece. What a crushing idea? How long will it be ere the democratic Courier-Journal itself "speaks a good piece" in behalf of Butler?

IN BLOSSOM.—Georgia papers state that peas are in blossom in that State. Soon the North will again echo the cry "Let us have peace."

QUOTING WEBSTER.—"I still live."—Andy Johnson.

THE LATIN RACE.—The Lake City (Fla.) Press says:—"That red-headed cuss, Judge Barker, of Alachua county, has never seen or heard of such a man as De Bonis Non in his county." This is the same Judge, probably, who declared he was not present when Nihil fit!

"FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN."—This is the advertisement of some of the Western railroads. "O, shun," would not be an inappropriate caution to travellers on some of these routes.

WESTERN CHRY OF THE TEMPERANCE LECTURERS.—"Under which king—Benjamin, dry up, or die!"

DENIED.—The report that a negro was killed in Tennessee by a hailstone falling upon his head is denied by a Memphis paper, which says there was neither rain, hailstorm nor a "dead nigger" at the time and place mentioned. A hailstone that could kill a Southern negro by striking him on the skull must have been a monster. That can't be denied, at any rate.

The Union League on Election Frauds.

The two houses of Congress having apparently forgotten everything else in the general scramble for the public plunder and the contest over the Tenure of Office law, the Union League Club of this city on Saturday evening last adopted certain resolutions for the information of our national law makers touching the New York election frauds of last November. After a long and comprehensive preamble on the subject the club appeal to Congress to ordain at the present session some scheme of naturalization which, while offering all proper facilities for the naturalization of aliens, "will preserve unimpaired the high dignity of American citizenship," and "at the same time wipe out the fraudulent and counterfeit certificates of naturalization with which this State and the country at large have been flooded from this city." It is probable that Congress, being now absorbed in the division of the spoils, will consider this thing of the purity of the ballot box as a sort of lamburge, or a secondary question that may be wisely postponed to a more convenient season.

AMERICAN BLARNEY STONE.—They have a paper called the True Plymouth Rock in Plymouth, Mass. What! have the Yankees been passing off a bogus Plymouth rock—the blarney stone of America—for the past century or two?

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION IN THE SOUTH.—The Daily Kentuckian advocates the proposed Commercial Convention to be held in Memphis on the 19th proximo, and says "the condition of the South is different now than before the war, when commercial conventions were as much political as otherwise." It adds:—"If the South understands her true interests she will engage extensively in manufacturing, and an extended system of commerce will necessarily follow. This means commercial independence, and once established that on a firm basis, and political independence is a necessary consequence." The idea is a sound one, and if followed will, no doubt, result beneficially to the South. It is said that ex-President Johnson and ex-Secretary McCulloch will be present at the convention. It were better new men should be connected with the movement. There is always a tomb-like odor about defunct politicians.

A FAMOUS VICTORY.—The Louisville Courier-Journal is crowing over the late election in Indiana, when the democratic members of the Legislature threw themselves back on their constituency. But it seems that the constituency of one of them went back on him—refusing to re-elect him. If this be a victory it would puzzle one, to define on which side of the line it was.

SOME GRIT.—It is announced that ex-President Johnson is to take the stump immediately in Tennessee. This shows he has some grit, and no mistake.

QUEER COINCIDENCE.—That Shanks should be obliged to explain some remarks he made in the House about Foote. Perhaps Shanks was afraid Foote might oblige him to toe the mark.

AND THOU, TOO, OLD BROADBRIEM?—Is the proposition of the five Philadelphia Quakers to run the Indian question by special commission on the receipt from Congress of three millions in cash anything more than another Indian job in a new shape? Come, honest Old Broadbriem, tell the whole story. Take care of thy morals and the top of thy head too, friend.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.—Butler and the House repealers of the Tenure of Office law to the anti-repealers of the Senate.

WHAT COMES OF NOT PAYING GROCERS' BILLS.—The Elmira Gazette says:—"The entire gift of Ezra Cornell to the Cornell University will amount to about two million two hundred thousand dollars. Twenty years or so ago Ezra could not pay his grocer's bill." Upon which the Ovid Bee remarks:—"Those who can't pay grocers' bills can therefore take courage, and grocers who trust may look for their reward twenty years hence."

TOES OUT!—The Dunkirk (N. Y.) Advertiser states that the Cornell Institute, named after its founder, the father of the nominee for the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York, has a class in dancing and deportment. Toes out and head erect!

NAMELESS JOKES.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman says the New England papers are poking fun at New York for furnishing a Secretary of State with such a name. Well, it adds, it's true he's not from Cape Cod, but then he's no sardine.

NEEDS A PHYSICIAN.—The Cincinnati Commercial says the young Senator from Rhode Island needs a physician. Not the Senator, but the radical party. It is that which is ruptured.

A GALLOW'S PATENT.—The sheriff of Delaware county, having occasion soon to use an instrument to hang a man with, has visited Hudson to examine the scaffold used at the execution of a child murderer. A gallow's patent is suggested. It would make a capital suspender.

Still Waters Run Deep.

Time, which is a great discloser of secrets, reveals that when General Butler took the trail in pursuit of President Johnson during the tempestuous days of impeachment and seized the books of the telegraph office he brought down different game from what he anticipated. He stirred up, in short, a formidable nest of the "worms of the still," a species of insatiate reptile which fattens on the intestines of the country, and for which it is to be hoped Congress may find a prompt and potent remedy. In the books which were confiscated by General Butler, as chairman of the committee, are said to have been despatches from various leaders of the whiskey ring to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Their exact tenor is not yet made public, but they were probably instructive and suggestive as to the best means of collecting the revenue tax on whiskey. At least we hope that it will prove so, although it seems a little singular that the celebrated impeachment witness, Woolly, who was a whole week telling all he knew to Butler's committee, should have offered ten thousand dollars to get only two of these despatches out of the inflexible grip of Butler. What are those despatches? Who owns the Tice meter? And why is it that all the personal friends of the