

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 90

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HANDELIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY—MILKY WHITE.

ROYAL THEATRE, 233rd, between 5th and 6th Ave.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EXTRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

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

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.—LA VIE PARISIENNE.

BROUHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth Street.—THE LAST LEIS—MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATERS. Matinee at 1 1/2.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DIE CESAR DE BAZAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street.—GERMAN OPERA.—DEBORAH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 25th Street.—THE TEMPEST.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third Street and Broadway.—ALFONSO AND HIS PERFORMANCES.

WATERVILLE THEATRE, 219 Broadway.—ELIZABETH'S BUREAU.—THE COMPTON.—FRANCOIS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—PILO.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth Street.—THE HORSE MARRIAGE.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

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

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—THEATRIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—SHEIK OF THE BLOODS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tennessee Building, 11th Street.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS.

TONY ASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 311 Broadway.—COMIC VARIETIES.—MIRIAM MONTGOMERY.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 3 1/2.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—THE 67 THEATRE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 611 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 31, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on and after Thursday morning, April 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 30. The draft of the new Spanish constitution provides that the King will reign for life, and not for eighteen years, as at first reported. The crown will descend to his heir, whose majority is fixed at eighteen years of age.

India.

According to despatches received yesterday at the British War Office, Lord Mayo had received the native prince Sher Ali with great honors. Lord Mayo presented him with his own sword and assured him that the British would be friendly.

Cuba.

Mr. Coddington, the United States Consul at Havana, who was arrested and taken in irons to Havana, on charge of aiding the revolutionists, has been released. The police system of Havana is being remodelled. The control of the police is to be placed entirely in the hands of the civil authorities, by which it is expected that a large saving will be made to the government. Two Cubans were arrested on board an American vessel in the bay of Matanzas while attempting to make their escape to the United States.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday numerous bills and resolutions of no particular importance were introduced. Among them was one to distribute the rank and number of government employes among the several States and Territories. The Supplementary Currency bill was taken up and debated at length.

In the House, under the call of committees for reports, the bill for the coinage of one, three and five cent nickel pieces was reported and passed. A batch of bills reported by the Committee on Patents was passed. One, extending the patent of Richard M. Hoe seven years for his improvement on printing presses, provided that all persons enjoying the lawful use of the improvements may continue to do so without further payments, was reported by the committee, and Mr. Jencks strongly advocated its passage but pending his remarks the morning hour expired and the bill went over. The message from the Senate announcing a committee of conference on the Tenure of Office bill was taken up, and Mr. Schenck moved to recede from the disagreement. This motion was lost and Mr. Butler's motion to appoint a committee of conference on the part of the House was agreed to. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Butler, Washburn and Bingham the committee. A concurrent resolution to adjourn finally on Tuesday, the 6th of April, was agreed to. The bill to amend an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco was taken up on a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was referred a week or two ago to the Committee on Ways and Means. A general discussion of the bill ensued, and the provision extending the time for withdrawing whiskey from bonded warehouses was stricken out. The bill was then passed.

The Legislature.

Bills were introduced in the State Senate yesterday incorporating the National Institute of Letters, Art and Sciences; relative to the courts of Brooklyn and a few others. The bill increasing the salaries of judges was recommitted. The bill punishing bribery was progressed and that amending the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly the bill for the better protection of mechanics was ordered to a third reading as were also several others of unimportance. The bill incorporating the New York Gas Company was lost. Several bills of minor interest were passed. At the evening session several bills were introduced and after some discussion of the Excise bill the Assembly adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

General Carter's command, the Seventh regular and the Nineteenth Kansas volunteer Cavalry, is on its return to Hays City. It was met a few days ago by a supply train with provisions, of which they were in great need, having subsisted for a week previous on horses and mules. Three hundred loaves of Chevennes had been surprised and whipped on a branch of Red river, and two white women had been rescued. Big Bend and Dull Knife, the head chiefs of the Dog Soldiers, and several

Cheyenne warriors were captured and are retained as hostages for the promised appearance of the tribe to treat for peace.

The correspondence between Lewis Cass and President Buchanan, when the former tendered his resignation as Secretary of State, was transmitted to the Senate yesterday. It discloses the fact that Mr. Cass was the only one of the Cabinet who urged the defence and reinforcement of the forts in Charleston harbor. Mr. Buchanan in his reply says, "We both concur in the opinion that Congress has not the power to coerce a State to remain in the Union."

The President has recovered his health, and yesterday received numerous visitors and attended the Cabinet meeting.

A HERALD correspondent recently had a conversation with Dr. Mudd, who has returned from his imprisonment in the Dry Tortugas. He gave an interesting account of his meeting with Booth, his conviction, his services at the Tortugas during the fever epidemic and his pardon.

The body of the Sing Sing convict who was killed by a heavy deluge under the shower bath has been disinterred by the Westchester county Coroner for the purpose of holding an inquest.

The American Consul at Toronto, Canada, writes to the Secretary of State that he is receiving constant applications from Canadians who are anxious to emigrate to our Western States for information regarding government lands. Commissioner Wilson furnished him with needed circulars.

The inauguration ball committee have determined to devote the surplus proceeds of the ball to the purchase of Clark Mills' statue of President Lincoln. The money before the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House goes to show that the bonds recently issued to the Central Pacific Company were issued in accordance with the law. The Union Pacific is far from being completed to Ogden and there are two tunnels still unfinished. Several miles of temporary track, almost useless, have been laid upon which the company received its full quota of bonds.

Governor Wells, of Virginia, Judge Bond and others, of Richmond, charged with poisoning a letter from the mails, were discharged by the United States Commissioner in that city yesterday.

A conflict is threatened at Gettysburg, Pa., between the alleged proprietor of the Katalabno spring and the New York company holding a contract for the sale of the water. The former drove out the latter and has an armed force guarding the springs, while the New York company is said to be mustering another armed force to dispossess him.

In the great conflagration of steamboats at St. Louis on Monday night seven boats were burned, valued, with their cargoes, at \$337,500, on which there was an insurance of \$96,000.

An anti-confederate meeting in Picton county, Nova Scotia, recently passed resolutions favoring annexation.

A train on the Toledo and Peoria Railway was thrown from the track on Monday night, near Eureka, Ill., while it was crossing a trestle bridge 230 feet long. Nine cars were seriously damaged, but the engine jumped off the bridge and turned a complete somersault in its descent. The engineer alone was killed, and the fireman was wounded.

The lady and gentleman about whom H. Rives, Pollard wrote the article in his Richmond (Va.) Southern Opinion that was the cause of his murder, were married in that city on Thursday last.

A man named Blackstone, doing business at No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia, murdered his wife and two children by chopping them in pieces with an axe, on Monday morning. After committing this horrible crime Blackstone threw himself into the Delaware river and was drowned.

The City.

The Board of Police Commissioners, in accordance with the opinion of counsel, have directed a suit to be commenced against Captain Young, late of the detective force, to recover money received by him as gifts, presents or rewards while he was serving on the force.

Assessor Webster has returned from a consultation with Commissioner Delano, and it is understood that he was fully sustained in his proposed taxation of funds used by brokers as banking capital. He announces, however, that he does not propose to tax margins as capital. The assessments against Messrs. Caspige & Co., are in the hands of a collector, and a test case is being prepared.

A military commission, consisting of Brevet Major General H. G. Wright and John Newton and Major W. R. King, will assemble in this city to-day to investigate the subject of a bridge over the East river.

The inquest on the body of the convict Lockwood was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that he received his death at the hands of Charles Sullivan, the keeper, and that Joshua Manny, another keeper, was accessory. They recommended that the District Attorney take immediate action in the matter. Coroner McEntee, of Westchester, had made an affidavit before Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, charging that the inquest was held in a wrong jurisdiction, and upon this and other grounds, he moved for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the body of the deceased, and for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the body of the deceased, and for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the body of the deceased.

The obsequies of the late James Harper took place yesterday at the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second street. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity and the services were of a highly impressive character. Among the pall-bearers were several of our oldest and leading wealthy citizens. The remains will be taken this morning to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

The Easter festival of the Orphans' Home, Forty-ninth street, was held yesterday and was well attended.

In the Union Pacific Railway litigation before the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Barnard directed the receiver to break open the company's safe. This attempt to do so, assisted by some laborers and others; but Mr. Barlow, a member of the company, warned the whole party off as trespassers, and they went. The case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Virgil A. Kepps, the young man who attempted to kill Miss Cassie King in a Brooklyn store in February, was sentenced in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions yesterday to eight years and seven months' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

The Cunard steamerhip Siberia, Captain Martin, will sail to-day for Queens-town and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

The stock market yesterday was active, with New York Central, Fort Wayne and Rock Island as the features. There was a further and a large decline in foreign exchange. Gold fluctuated between 131 1/2 and 131 3/4, closing finally at 131 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General W. Rasseloff, Danish Minister of War; Baron Schulerberg, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs; German Union, of Mexico, and James Watt, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

Our Financial and Political Plunderers—The United States Senate.

When our war for the consolidation of the Union broke out government was a pleasure, not a burden, to the country. Everything flourished, and indefinite expansion invited internal and external enterprise. Our commerce, so absolutely essential to national greatness, was the boast of the nation, and in every port we waged a generous rivalry with the European maritime nations for the carrying trade of the world. Our foreign or registered tonnage in 1857 was 2,463,967 tons. In 1867 it had decreased to 1,218,812 tons, allowing for the new system of measurement. These figures show a decrease of over fifty per cent in ten years. It will be said that the English piratical expeditions caused this. They certainly did not cause a decrease in our domestic tonnage, which was, in 1864, 4,341,506 tons, and in 1867, 2,262,942 tons—a decrease of thirty-three per cent in three years.

Our national debt in 1860 was less than sixty-five millions of dollars. It is to-day over two thousand five hundred millions. The expenses of administration were then estimated at sixty-two millions; now they have swollen to over three hundred millions. In 1860 the President, in his annual message, in speaking of the finances and comparing the government expenditures with those of previous years, said: "An overflowing Treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected." If this was said of 1860 what should be said of 1869? Three hundred millions of dollars administrative expenses against about one-fifth that amount in 1860!

And yet we have not grown five times as large, have not five times the population, commerce, internal trade and general national development we had in 1860. It is true that one hundred and forty millions of our expenditures go for interest; but sixty millions go for civil service, the latter, an enormous amount for the purpose, is about equal to our whole expenses eight years ago. While all these financial and commercial evils have been openly accumulating there have been growing up in their shadow certain associations which, seeing how poorly guarded is the national wealth, have, with satanic wisdom, supposed that in the decline of all prosperity it is well to struggle for the spoils. These associations curse us more than our real national debt, and when we consider how they bleed us of our wealth we feel that our interest-bearing debt is something near ten thousand millions of dollars.

So great is the influence of the associations emanating from the illicit manufacture of whiskey, from the building of railroads with the public plunder, and the thousand and one minor "jobs" that lance the veins of the nation, that they may be said to rule what honest, unsuspecting people are under the delusion is our republic. The "rings" have wormed into Congress until its principal branch stands like a rotten log in our pathway. They gathered from the debris of the war, from the wreck of our commerce, from the national debt, and from the many evils that the last eight years have grafted upon us all the elements of financial and consequent political corruption, and have rolled them under the wings of that august old hen, the Senate of the United States. There she sits in her wisdom, mounted upon the hundreds of millions of annual spoils, clucking and clucking over the eggs, twisting them, turning them and trying to hatch something acceptable from them. The only product that marks the last four years of this Senatorial incubation is the Tenure of Office act, and to this bird of evil omen the Senate clings with such tenacity as any old hen ever clung to a single chicken.

We have in a few bold dashes shown our financial and commercial condition. We present the picture to the Senate. Does it suppose that the nation will tolerate it much longer if it clings to and protects everything that threatens political dissolution and the ruin of our prosperity? It mistakes the temper of our people. We are not made of such poor material. The refusal to repeal the Tenure of Office act after the people, by electing Grant, repealed it by their votes, shows to-day that the Senate is in conflict with the people, who fancy that they placed the Senators in their seats to make such laws as the States North and South desire. Instead of taking this view of it the Senate has become so corrupt that, in its blindness, it imagines that it is simply a party instrument placed in power to control the vast wealth of the nation and make such laws as the subtle brains of the men behind the scenes may suggest as necessary to increase the plunder.

Death sometimes occurs because the remedy is applied too late. It is often so in the history of nations. The people have too often waited until the wall of revolution was forced from them by the very weight of intolerable government. The people of the United States have the sense to profit by historical precedent and reason from it. They will not wait until the Senate, after destroying the executive power, usurps also that of the judiciary and enthrones itself upon the ruins of our constitution. They will at once decide that it is better for the nation to overturn the Senate than to have the Senate go on in its usurpations until it overturns the nation. Both these measures would be revolutionary; but a lesser revolution at once is better than a great revolution in the future. The former would be effected while the people have yet some religious, political and financial morals which the ruinous Senatorial legislation has not yet touched. By waiting a few years longer there may be but little of this left, and the way may be well prepared for a revolution out of which we might only hope to emerge by a desperate struggle of years, and by the retracing afterwards of the retrograde step with which the Senate now threatens us. We say the people in preference to the Senate, and down with the Senate rather than down with the people!

A CLASSICAL AND APPROPRIATE FIGURE.—A Southern paper says "the democratic party will still live to be the Nemesis of outraged liberty." Nemesis was the daughter of Erebus—a very dark subject.

THE LATEST LAND SCHEME.—The bill introduced into Congress by General Butler to incorporate a national land company for providing lands for immigrants and freedmen in the late slaveholding States. Butler sticks to his "contrabands," and he means business.

War Probabilities in Europe.

A cable despatch from Paris says that French officers and privates on leave of absence have been ordered to rejoin their regiments on the 1st of April. A few days ago we had a cable despatch quite as startling as this one, being that the Emperor of the French had formally asked an explanation from the government of King William of Prussia regarding the mobilization of Prussian troops close to the French frontier. This, however, is not all. It is only a few weeks ago since the French press, official and semi-official, went wild because the Belgian Legislature refused to sanction a fusion of the Great Luxembourg and the Eastern of France Railway, denouncing Belgium, making all manner of threats quite unworthy of a big boy when speaking to a small one, and more than insinuating that all this Belgian stubbornness was the result of Prussian, or rather, to speak more particularly, of Bismarck dictation.

Ordinary circumstances all this might be allowed to pass as of comparatively trifling importance. We have been so used to the cry of "wolf" in this particular direction when there was no wolf that we have ceased to be alarmed by the cry. The circumstances, however, are not ordinary. The condition of Europe at the present moment, and indeed for some time past, in spite of the manifest dread of open war, is of the most combustible character possible. The mine is ready, the powder is abundant, the train is laid, and it only requires the application of the match to produce a conflagration such as Europe never saw before. It is not the war spirit which is doubted; it is the match which is dreaded. Such is the situation. Europe was never so armed, was never so convinced that war was coming, and was never so fearful that war should come. The expenses for war purposes on the part of the European nations, one and all, larger and smaller, have been for many years past so heavy that it is universally felt that actual war, if it would only take the place of possible or rather probable war, would be a positive relief.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that Napoleon, who has for so many years been the virtual arbiter of Europe, is beginning to be convinced that something must be done if he would retain his proud position—a position which, more than anything else, has reconciled the French people to his arbitrary rule. Napoleon has not had for some years any great success. Since his famous campaign against Austria facts have been rather against him. The Mexican blunder, the Luxemburg defeat, the steady and determined policy of Bismarck, have all been against him. Nor has this Spanish revolution made matters better. It now begins to be patent to all the world that English gold, as in days gone by, is more powerful than French diplomacy. The probable election of Montpensier to the throne of Spain, is as matters now stand, a heavy blow to Napoleonic pretensions. The independent attitude of Belgium in this railway matter is scarcely less irritating. This last has made him feel how easy it might be to unite Prussia and Great Britain against him.

All these things taken into account only encourage the belief entertained by many that a vigorous dash against Prussian and German pretensions generally would be popular all over France. The French army is in fine condition. It is magnificently equipped. It pants for trial. It is impatient to measure its strength with the proud army of Prussia. There is, we observe, a disposition in some quarters to believe that a collision is impending between Russia and Prussia. No existing rumor has less foundation in fact. Prussia and Austria are as yet natural enemies. It is not to the interest of Prussia that she should fling Russia as well as Austria into the arms of France; and Count Bismarck is not the man to make so egregious a blunder. The war cloud hovers over the banks of the Rhine. The shock of arms may not be immediate, but the shock of arms is more than possible in the early future, and a war between France and Prussia might be a blessing to Europe and the world.

WANTED—A Hingham bucket to catch the tears that drop from the eyes of those who are writing doleful obituaries of Andy Johnson.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The allegation in the House resolution adopted on Monday last that, "on the 3d of March, 1869, a few hours before the dissolution of the late administration, bonds to the amount of two million four hundred thousand dollars were, by order of President Johnson, prepared for issue, and one million four hundred thousand dollars were actually issued to the Central Pacific Railroad of California, on account of the alleged construction of certain sections of said railroad," and that from certain proofs in the Treasury Department it appears that the value of this work done does not exceed ten thousand dollars per mile, though certified to be worth twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Huntington, Vice President of this road, in a high state of virtuous wrath demands an immediate investigation by the House committee on the subject; but if ten thousand dollars or twenty thousand dollars be the real value of the work, what does it signify? A mere difference of opinion, and the House resolution is only the old story of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

THE MOSES who was to lead the colored people, like the children of Israel, out of bondage is not the Moses of the Custom House. He's in Greenville, Tenn.

CLEARING THE STREETS.—Now that there have been two accidents and loss of life by obstruction of the streets the authorities begin to clear them up—divining that they are not the private property of contractors and builders. This is very well, though somewhat tardy. We hope the lesson will not wear out of the official memory before the work is completely done. If a man is mutilated on account of a condition of the streets that the authorities ought to have prevented he can recover damages. Ought not the damaged in such case to come out of the pocket of the official who had neglected his duty?

NO DOUBT OF IT.—A Washington correspondent says that the President would like to have the two houses of Congress adjourn and go home as soon as possible. And why not? He wants to have peace.

The Herald's Progress—A Quadruple Sheet.

We issue the HERALD this morning in a quadruple sheet form—an absolute necessity, necessary for the complete fulfillment of our journalistic mission in the reporting of news from all parts of the world, civilized and uncivilized, and the making known the wants, requirements, commercial progress, financial speculations, marine arrangements, real estate operations, with the supply and demands of and for artisans and servants, to the immense population of New York and the surrounding cities at an early hour every morning in the year, and, radiating from the great metropolitan centre, hence all over the Union, with the rapidity of steam conveyance. By industry and enterprise we have come to produce in the HERALD a reflection of the advance of the solid interests of New York, of the suburban towns, and we may claim of the country at large. Our special correspondents cover every point of interest in the home territory and Canada, are to be found in all the European capitals, in Asia and at the antipodes; so that the American people have been convinced years since that the columns of the HERALD, so varied and interesting, supplied the most profitable medium for their advertising patronage. Convinced and interested, they acted, and with effect. Influenced by their continuous advertising patronage the HERALD was advanced from a single sheet issue to a double sheet form, printed at first occasionally, but soon afterwards permanently; an increasing pressure from without produced a triple sheet HERALD two or three times a week; more advertisements and a forced curtailment of our news space, and the triple HERALD appeared daily; and to-day, going on in the like ratio and with similar effect from similar causes, we produce a quadruple sheet HERALD—a work which we entertain not the slightest doubt we will soon have to repeat daily also at our new building, corner of Ann street and Broadway.

Why should it not be so? We have just shown how the HERALD has grown with the growth of the city of New York and its surroundings and that of the country at large. The civic and national advance and developments cannot halt or be limited, so that fresh demands on our space continue, and will continue, to pour in every day. The perfection of plans for the immediate and complete supply of these demands has received our most anxious attention. Our mechanical appliances are of the most superior order, ample in force and always in complete working trim. In every department of the building, from our composing rooms to the pressroom, active brains and busy hands are ever at work employed in giving form and shape to our news matter, so that it may be said the NEW YORK HERALD is ever in motion, ever active, ever alive, and "sleepeth not." This state of facts is fully appreciated by our fellow citizens; hence our quadruple issue, with the prospect of its frequent repetition and ultimate permanency.

CLAMOR OF CORRUPTION.—That section of the republican party that opposed the election of Fenton is making great parade in the press at its command of charges and declarations of the venality of Mr. Fenton, but these republicans are careful to make no effort to present proof or to do aught but declaim. People will know exactly how much weight to attach to what is thus said when they understand its origin. It comes from Senator Conkling. Fenton, it seems, has some influence with Grant, as the city appointments indicate. Conkling, we know, has none, as we see him leading the hunt in opposition to the repeal of the Tenure of Office law. Conkling, thus completely in the wrong in regard to the office, has his organs vent his spleen in uttering against Fenton the same old charges that have been made against every public man from time immemorial.

A BAD PASS.—Imagine an Englishman talking to ex-President Johnson about the bonds of the 'El Paso road.

THE JERSEY CITY MYSTERY.—Can we not have more light in regard to that abduction of a lady from a street car by a ruffian in Jersey City? What are the police authorities in the neighboring city doing? Apparently they would never have heard of the outrage if it had not been given to the world in the HERALD. It is a bad eminence the little city across the river is attaining. This act is, if possible, worse than the Rogers murder. Rogers, killed at daylight, with no witnesses, is not such an appalling fact as the abduction from a car of a young lady, with three men near—the driver, conductor and the other passenger.

ON A WAR FOOTING.—It is stated that Spain, in view of the Cuban troubles, is putting her army on a war footing. The best footing she could put it on would be one to enable her to foot it out of Cuba as quick as possible.

THE SING SING MURDER.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of O'Neil, alias Lockwood, killed by the keeper, Sullivan, makes the matter worse than it seemed. This convict was wantonly killed—murdered as deliberately as possible. For the shot that killed him there was no provocation whatever, and no danger to the keeper justified it. The testimony of Storms is clear and complete, and the indication is that there was some secret hate between the keeper and prisoner that led directly to the crime. If the keeper, Sullivan, is not hanged we may as well burn our laws for capital punishment.

POOR MAN!—A letter writer says the father of the present Secretary of the Navy built one of the first cotton mills at Manayunk. On the other hand a Western paper avers that he never made a mill!

A STORY FOR THE MARINERS.—That Greeley's earnest advocacy of the claims of Hiram Walbridge for Collector of this port satisfied the administration that the Tribune philosopher does not possess the diplomatic capacities required for the mission to England or the mission to Spain. But how is it with Master Dana? Has he not likewise drawn a blank?

A CHAOS FOR THE WHISKEY RING.—The writer of an obituary of a certain distinguished lady in France wrote that her husband was the "Achilles" of Napoleon's Cabinet. The printer put it that he was the "distiller" of the Cabinet. The compositor was probably thinking of Mumm's.

Fisk, Jr., and the Railroad Schemes.

Our lively friend, Fisk, Jr., in his troubles with other railroad schemers and their schemes, evidently appreciates the advice of President Lincoln to General Gillmore, at Charleston, to "keep pegging away," and he sticks to the Union Pacific Railroad, Crédit Mobilier and broad gauge to Chicago with a pluck that must have something behind it to keep it up. The trouble in these little matters is that the other plotters and jobbers do not appreciate Fisk, Jr., as he appreciates himself. He thinks, with Tommy Dodd, "I'm bound to win when I go in;" and so they will not let him in. The inquiry which he consequently urges into the affairs of the Union Pacific and Crédit Mobilier jobs is a very good thing, although it does not spring from a very good motive. The broad gauge through route to Chicago is another good thing, especially for New York city. We need more channels for trade with the prolific West and greater competition, and it is our hope that Fisk, Jr., will keep pegging away at the Union Pacific Railroad Company until the cancers which afflict it are brought to light and cured, before they shall have consumed the whole work, and a broad gauge opened to Chicago for through travel.

A CHICAGO DAINTY—Five young negroes half roasted in a cell, or on the half shell, to suit.

VELOCIPEDS IN THE STREETS.—Man's own feet or crutches and a wheeled vehicle to a horse in front—these, it seems, must be the Alpha and Omega of locomotion in the city streets. A wheeled vehicle without a horse is a thing so preposterous to the eyes of aldermen that it must be forbidden altogether. Such is the experience of several cities, and our city promises to follow suit. Now, though the horse is favored by popular prejudice, a man may move his wagon with a mule, or a jackass, or a goat, or a dog; but he is not permitted to move it without one of these in front, or he will be fined twenty-five dollars. We recommend the sports to tie their tan terriers in front of the machine with a piece of pink ribbon, and go it on the same dodge adopted for the dummys, where an old blind horse trots in front of the locomotive within city limits. Although the aldermanic abdomen is a guarantee against any experiment of the Fathers on the velocipede, can not some juvenile of aldermanic lineage convince the old fellows how ridiculous they are in endeavoring to prohibit what only needs regulation?

AMUSING—To hear the Albany Evening Journal talk of the "kid gloves" of a radical Parnassus organ in this city, when, while discussing the subject of public plunder, neither of them can show clean hands!

A NEW READING.—One of the new Senators went into a tavern in Washington lately, after an Indian jobbing executive session, in company with a colleague who was in the ring. Observing a shingle upon a tubular glass vessel with a throat, bearing the initials "S. O. P.," he asked what they meant. He was told, "I rather think," he remarked, "after what we have just been going through in the way of robbing Uncle Sam, that the proper interpretation would be, 'Stop Oil Proceedings.'"

THE NEW COLLECTOR.—The new Collector has been sworn in, and the Custom House will not hold the friends who are anxious to serve him. Still, we understand that he will not for the present rent another building to shelter them.

JERSEY CITY WAKING UP.—A petition has been presented in Congress praying that Jersey City and Hoboken be made a port of entry. Jersey City must be annexed. She is getting too big for Jersey.

TRYING THEIR HAND AT ALBANY.—The republicans in Congress having no time to spare to amend the naturalization laws for the benefit of their party in New York, the subject has been taken up by our law-makers at Albany; but as there is not much money in this job it will probably fall through at Albany likewise. Legislation that does not pay gets on slowly. The love of money is the root of all activity.

THE SPANISH MONARCHY.—The new constitution of Spain provides that the King shall reign for life, and that his heir shall attain a legal majority when eighteen years old. This explains the obscure wording of a late cable telegram on this subject.

The Connecticut Election.

The first State election in which the adoption or rejection of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution has been made an element of the campaign will be that in Connecticut, which occurs on Monday next. The State has repeatedly voted down negro suffrage on a naked issue, although the Legislature has voted differently. Looking over the politics of the State for several years past we find a democratic Governor and a republican Legislature elected and re-elected, as if there had been a bargain somewhere to give democratic votes for republican members of the Legislature in exchange for republican votes for the democratic candidate for Governor. But this year the issue of negro suffrage comes before the people of Connecticut upon the question of the adoption by the Legislature of the fifteenth amendment almost with as much force as if the direct question were put. Hence we ought to ascertain, by the complexion of the coming Legislature, the exact sentiment of the people upon the subject. The campaign has been quite animated upon this point, but otherwise it has been rather tame, except in the Second Congressional district, where Colonel James F. Babcock, Collector of the port of New Haven and formerly an active republican, is the democratic candidate. Here there is a little spice—just enough to give a dash of pepper into an otherwise insipid plate of soup. The following is a list of the several candidates for prominent State offices and Congress:

Republican Democratic
Governor..... Nathaniel Jewell..... James E. English,
Lieut. Governor..... Francis W. Johnson..... John H. Hyatt,
Secretary of State..... Hiram Appleton..... Lewis H. Pease,
Treasurer..... David P. Nichols..... Edward S. Mossey,
Comptroller..... James W. Manning..... Jesse Gray.
CONGRESS
District.....
First..... John L. Strong..... James Dixon,
Second..... Stephen W. Kellogg..... James F. Babcock,
Third..... H. H. Shackelford..... Abel Converse,
Fourth..... Sidney B. Beardsley..... William H. Barnum,
Fifth.....
Governor English was elected last April by 1,764 majority. In the fall, however, General Grant carried