

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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

Volume XXXIV. No. 117

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARK! HEAR! AND THE WORLD OF WONDERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY.—MR. JOHN H. JACK AS FALSTAFF.

BOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—OTHELLO.

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

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 12th STREET.—SCHOOL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, BROADWAY.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATERS.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 BOWERY.—ALTE JUNGFERLEIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 52d Street.—THE TEMPEST.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 7th BROADWAY.—ELIZABETH; OR, THE BULLDOG; OR, THE FORTY THIEVES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, THIRTIETH STREET AND BROADWAY.—A BIRD AND A BEAST.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—STREETS OF NEW YORK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 BROADWAY.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—PLOTTO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 565 BROADWAY.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THREE STRINGS TO ONE BOW.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 105 BROADWAY.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—LEAF FOR LIFE, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth Street.—DU CHALLU'S LECTURE, "THE CANNIBAL TRIBES, &c."

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLOR, No. 765 BROADWAY.—CHRISTIAN MARTIR AND CHILD, &c.

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

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 27, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 25. The Newmarket races were inaugurated yesterday in England. The event of the day was the handicap race for the Prince of Wales's stake, which was won by the Duke of Newcastle's horse Silenus. In the House of Commons, in committee, yesterday, the consideration of the Irish establishment question was taken up. Mr. Fim, an Irish liberal member, offered an amendment regarding the sections in which provision is made for the maintenance of certain church buildings as national monuments, which was adopted.

The conscription law has been carried out in Spain to a successful close. There were no disturbances save in Seville and Avila, and these were easily put down. The Mazzinian conspiracy discovered a few days since in Milan, Italy, was far more extensive than at first supposed. A number of documents and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition have been seized.

A project is on foot, started by the Tariff Committee of the Federal Council of the Zollverein, with the view of taxing all imported petroleum into Germany.

France and Belgium will, after all, have a Commercial Conference.

China.

The British Minister in China says that the Chinese do not desire progress. It is reported that the Catholic missionaries and several hundred converts in the province of Sechuen have been massacred by the natives.

Cuba.

The Afghan chiefs have given in their adhesion to Sher Ali, the reigning Ameer. The son of the deposed prince has fled the country, and no further efforts, it is thought, will be made to create any disturbances.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday the concurrent resolution providing for a reduction of canal tolls on certain articles was adopted. Bills relative to grading Eighth Avenue and electing Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to fill vacancies were passed. The bill to increase the Metropolitan Police force was lost. A concurrent resolution was offered and tabled under the rule providing for a constitutional amendment changing the present time for the assembling of the Legislature to the second Tuesday in December. In the evening session a message was received from the new Post Office Commissioners, asking the passage of an act authorizing certain exchanges of ground in City Hall Park, consequent on the change of the site of the new Post Office. Another veto message was received from the Governor, disapproving of the bill to supply vacancies in the office of justice of the peace. A bill requiring ferry companies to have an extra engineer, pilot and hands for emergencies was reported. The Niagara Ship Canal bill was then discussed and progress was reported.

In the Assembly bills removing the capital of the State to New York and facilitating the transportation of passengers between New York and Brooklyn were ordered to a third reading. The first by a vote of 44 to 28, Mr. Frear being the only New Yorker who voted "no." The Passenger Transit Company bill was discussed and recommitted, with instructions to strike out all relating to Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

A complete reconciliation has taken place between Sprague and Abbott. The latter wrote to Mr. Sprague to know whom he meant by "puppy dog," and received in answer that he did not mean Mr. Abbott. Thereupon Mr. Abbott wrote requesting his hasty words relative to Sprague's sneaking might be considered unsaid. The two are now said to be the happiest men in Washington.

It is now stated that the iron-clads being newly fitted out are not intended for Cuba, but the fleet already there will be reduced by assigning two of the vessels belonging to that squadron to some other stations.

Two men, one a ship captain, were imprisoned in Boston yesterday for casting away the schooner Twilight on the high seas. The offence is said to be punishable with death.

A petition asking that Fred Douglas be appointed Minister to Brazil is being signed in Boston. The armories of Springfield, Mass., have tendered Senator Wilson a public reception on his return from

Washington in appreciation of his services in aid of workmen and the Eight Hour law. The steamer St. Elmo exploded in Mobile bay yesterday morning. One person was killed and six or eight were wounded.

A row of buildings on North Clark street in Chicago were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of \$150,000.

The New State House Commissioners of Illinois already have serious charges of gross fraud and corruption preferred against them by the late secretary of the Board.

The City.

In the spirit photograph case yesterday the prosecution was dropped and one of two experts were produced, who made a very clear exposition of how photographs to resemble spirits might be taken by a combination of two pictures in one. The case was again adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Edwards Pierpont formally assumed the District Attorneyship in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Blatchford yesterday. He immediately called up the case of William Fullerton, which, after some debate, was fixed for trial on the 14th of June.

The Coroner's inquest over the Long Island Railroad disaster was continued yesterday. Considerable testimony was taken, and the inquest was again adjourned until Wednesday. The condition of some of the wounded is reported much worse, while others are improving rapidly.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Patrick McCormick, who was killed in a barroom affray in Mulberry street, rendered a verdict yesterday that his death was the result of stab wounds received at the hands of William Nicholson. The accused, who is only nineteen years old, was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury. He claims that the deed was done in self-defence.

Captain John S. Young's case, in which a demand is made that the judgment dismissing him from the police force shall be vacated, came up and was argued yesterday before Judge Cardozo; but at the conclusion the Court reserved its decision.

An investigation was held yesterday into the murder of Thomas Hughes in New Chambers street on Saturday. The verdict charges the murder on Emil Butts, a mild, inoffensive German, who is in custody.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Hoisatta, Captain Ehlers, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Hamburg, touching at Plymouth, England, and Cherbourg, France, to land passengers, &c. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. to-day.

The steamship Manhattan, Captain Forsyth, will sail from pier 46 North river at four P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The steamship Bellona, Captain Pinkham, will leave pier No. 3 North river at seven o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning for London direct.

The stock market yesterday was very strong and active, New York Central touching 17 1/2. Gold was steady, closing finally at 133 1/2.

Beef cattle yesterday were only moderately sought after, and being in fair supply, the market was heavy at 16c. for prime and extra steers, 14 1/2c. for fair to good do., and 10c. a 1/2c. for inferior to ordinary. Milch cows were steady in value with a fair demand, chiefly for prime and extra, which were selling at \$90 a \$125 each. Fair to good were quoted \$75 a \$85, and inferior to common \$45 a \$70. Veal calves were plenty and lower, prime and extra selling at 11c. a 12c., common to good at 8 1/2c. a 10c., and inferior at 6c. a 8c. Sheep were only in moderately active demand and heavy at the following quotations:—Sheared—Extra, 8 1/2c. a 9 1/2c.; prime, 7 1/2c. a 8 1/2c.; common to good, 6c. a 7c., and inferior, 4c. a 5 1/2c. New-wool—Prime and extra, 8 1/2c. a 9 1/2c., and inferior to good, 6 1/2c. a 7c. Swine were in moderate request and steady in value, the prices current being 10 1/2c. a 10 3/4c. for prime, 10 1/4c. a 10 1/2c. for fair to good and 10 1/8c. a 10 1/4c. for common.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General French Tighman, of Maryland; Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Major W. C. Beardsley, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Ladin, of North Carolina; C. D. Willard, of Washington; John E. McDonough, of Philadelphia and Col. F. Menoqui, of Mexico, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain W. Grace, of Washington; McKean Buchanan, and Major E. D. Colgin, of Saugerties, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General J. Hamblin, of Chicago, is at the Malby House.

Captain Kennedy, of the steamship City of Paris; Judge J. W. Harris, of Vicksburg; Andrew Low, of Savannah, and Robert R. Prentice, of Fishers, Scotland, are at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio; D. Clinch, of Canada, and W. Appleton, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

General Robinson, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Governor T. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, and Dr. J. T. Heard, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge J. M. Buchanan, of Philadelphia; John Meredith Read, Jr., of Albany; E. Quincy, of Boston; L. L. Hommedieu, Judge Stanley Matwens, Colonel J. J. Stocum, and D. McLaren, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant J. Campbell Morrison, of the United States Army; R. S. Gratz, of Philadelphia; General Franklin, of Hartford; Thomas Oxnard, of Boston, and Fred. Zerigo, of Savannah, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor Evans, for Colorado; J. M. McCullough, for Pittsburg; C. Averill, for San Francisco; Major D. Wray and W. Sturges, for Washington; George S. Gifford, for the Sandwich Islands; General E. W. Wickersham, for Memphis; Senator Conkling, General Barnum, M. P. Bemis, George O. Jones, Jacob Sharp and A. Van Vechten, for Albany; A. B. Cornell, for Ithaca, and W. F. Grimth, for Philadelphia.

Mr. C. G. Kieg, of the firm of Charles Unger & Co., sails to-day for a summer tour of the Continent of Europe.

THE NATIONAL OUTRAGE CROP.—Whenever the public mind becomes excited on a question involving international intercourse the crop of national outrages always becomes large. That is the case just now in our contact with the Spanish authorities, and we notice that the Associated Press has fallen into a wonderful facility—in which we regret to find some of our own correspondents have followed—discovering "outrages on the American flag." We would caution our own and the Associated Press correspondents alike to be a little more judicious in their nomenclature. This magnifying every little event to the proportions of one of national importance does no good and is ridiculous in the extreme.

THE RIGHT SORT OF RAILWAY SLAUGHTERS.—Governor Hoffman's vetoes.

THAT RAIL AND THAT FIVE MINUTES.—Every train for months past on the Long Island Railroad passed over that damaged rail, making it a little worse, but going on. It needed—to break up the rail entirely, to crumble it away like mouldy cheese—only the greater impulse of a train five minutes behind time and trying to catch up, and this it had in the train that met with the disaster. Such negligence on the part of those entrusted with so many lives as the failure to remove such a rail is murder.

THE BENEFIT TO CUBA.—Cubans will be able to see some excellence in English law if, as alleged, England intends to recognize their belligerency in order to be consistent with her recognition of the confederacy. Such action, if taken, will be mainly aimed to convince us that England had no animus against us, to show that she treated us no worse than we will treat Spain. Although this will have little effect on us, we will be glad to see Cuba get the advantage of it.

General Grant's Appointments—Where Lies the Responsibility?

Much is said in the newspapers and more is heard among the unfortunate spoils-hunting politicians expressive of regret, surprise, chagrin, contempt and disgust in reference to General Grant's appointments to office. They tell us that he runs the party gullotine like a butcher; that nobodies and nincompoops are advanced to high places; that men of intelligence, capacity and experience are displaced; that notorious drunkards are promoted by the removal of upright, sober and trustworthy men; that rogues and lobby jobbers find favor with an administration pledged to honesty, retrenchment and reform; that, in a word, we have never had before this present demoralizing exhibition such a remorseless and reckless turning out of office-holders, nor such a motley array of hungry office-seekers—whites, reds and blacks—taken into the government service; that Grant in two months has done more in chopping off heads to make places for Tom, Dick and Harry than was ever done in the first two months of any other five Presidents put together, and that he has done it with a looseness which is not only ludicrous and preposterous, but scandalous and alarming.

Such is the indictment of the displaced, disappointed and disgusted politicians concerning General Grant's appointments; and it is argued that with such a beginning it needs no prophet to predict the ending of Grant's administration. But admitting that the party gullotine has been run day and night as if by a high pressure steam engine, that many good men have been sacrificed and many unfit men promoted to positions of honor and profit, and that the spectacle is a scandal to the country, where lies the responsibility? It does not rest with General Grant. He did not seek the Presidency—he did not want it. Nor was he wanted by the radical managers of the republican party. But they saw that his overtopping services in the war had exalted him a head and shoulders over all other living men in the hearts of the people, and as it was feared that if passed over by the republican party he might be taken up and elected by the democratic party, he was made the republican candidate.

What next? In accepting the Chicago nomination, he said, "I endorse your resolutions"—that is, he signed the republican programme. He reaffirmed it in his inaugural address, and, having no desire to repeat the follies or to run the gauntlet of Andy Johnson, he declared that whether he liked the laws of Congress or not he should enforce them faithfully, and that the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to rigidly execute it. He has followed this course. It has manifested been a leading object with him to cultivate harmony with the two houses of Congress; and we see that he has adhered to this purpose, notwithstanding the discovery that the powers and authority of the President, as recognized and exercised down to the revolutionary conflict with Johnson, are powers which exist no longer. Under the new order of things, in fact, Congress has left the President very little to do, even in the distribution of the spoils, beyond obedience to existing laws or to the wishes of the House or the orders of the Senate. The government is not what it was. The Presidential office is not the office as it was under Lincoln. It was the fountain of authority in the matter of appointments; but it is no longer. Grant has not been restored to the status of Lincoln. Under the general expansion of the powers of Congress, even in the constitution itself, he is still largely subject to the restraints and drawbacks imposed upon Johnson.

The responsibility, then, for this demoralizing scramble and division of the spoils rests with Congress. General Grant has made very few appointments without authority from a batch of members of the House or the Senate. This distasteful business, no doubt, he desired to get off his hands as soon as possible; for he saw in the outset that there would be no peace and no other business until the ravenous hordes of office-beggars infesting the White House and all its approaches were disposed of and dispersed. If we assume, then, that from his ignorance of the individual merits or demerits of the thousands of strangers recommended by Congressmen, asking for their party rewards, General Grant, as the shortest path, decided upon his nomination by the first name for this or that office drawn from a hat, we say he did as well as any man could do under the circumstances not possessing the comprehensive wisdom of King Solomon. We say, too, that General Grant has acted wisely in getting rid of these troublesome office-beggars as fast as possible, and wisely even in his general clearing out of office-holders; so that nothing may be left for members of Congress to wrangle about in the White House, not even a petty village post office of a hundred a year.

The exhibition is truly shameful and demoralizing, but the responsibility belongs to Congress. The President has industriously labored to be relieved of this unpleasant job of parcelling out the spoils and plunder. Anxious to proceed to more important business, he has adopted the shortest course to reach it. He has done everything that he could do to secure harmony between himself and Congress and between his administration and all the factions, colors and races of the dominant party. Therefore, if they are not content, let him take his own course henceforward, and let Congress and the demoralized party behind it take care of themselves. This is the course to which the miller in the fable on a journey with his boy and donkey was at last driven, after vainly trying every device suggested to please everybody.

HE CONFESSES.—Upon the nomination of the humorous editor of the Sun to be Appraiser the Tribune said, "At last!" Now that the philosopher and friend of humanity and protection is nominated to inspect the Pacific Railroad the Sun retorts, "At last! At last!" This little phrase rankled, then.

THE REMEDY.—The only chance the public has against the railroad management is to hang some one. Whoever is responsible for this last railroad murder must be hanged or the public must give up travelling by rail. Companies will not spend their earnings in keeping roads in repair when they can use the money in Wall street unless the responsible man find that neglect in this particular may involve a halter.

Sprague and Abbott.

In Washington they have had a terrible time—a time that tries men's souls, spoils their appetites, puts their heads together on all four corners and keeps the reporters up till four A. M. There has been nothing like it in four generations of articulately-speaking men, as Homer would say, for one naturally falls into the manner of Homer in touching upon the contention of heroes, the wrath, rancor and wrangling of the chiefs of men, and the mighty preparation for combat that fills the universe with portentous din. We speak advisedly when we say the universe, for of course what is said in Washington reverberates in the remotest corners of the earth, and even has an echo in North Carolina and another in Rhode Island. This echo travels by the telegraph at about ten cents a word. Washington has of course been in a fume, a fuss, a fury, a fret and a fizzle over the great doings. It recalls to men's minds the times when the enemy was in the valley or when the gascutious was reported to have broken loose from Van Amburgh's menagerie—only that Early was but a fool to Abbott in adventure, Stonewall Jackson a silly sheep to Sprague in heroism, and the gascutious, the hugag and the harp of a thousand strings as nothing to the two together.

It began about Brown & Ives. Brown & Ives is something that grows in Rhode Island. Rhode Island is the country to which the United States is a sort of backyard, the New Dominion next-door neighbor and the monarchies of Europe the fellows over the way. Sprague opened on Brown & Ives with the Rhode Island thunder and Jersey lightning of his eloquence. Brown & Ives called out seventy-five thousand volunteers and gave the command to General Burnside, who organized the whole force as the First Rhode Island regiment, every man of whom was worth a million dollars to his lawyer. Burnside moved on the enemy, got stuck in the mud, lost tremendously and retired in good order—and all Rhode Island came out to welcome him as a conqueror and to cover the baldness that he shares with Julius Cæsar with a prettier laurel (*laurus nobilis*) than the florists of Cæsar's time knew how to make. In these days we use the laurel more freely than they did in the time of Cæsar. It is the sweet bay. We make from its berries an aromatic oil with which we flavor an article of commerce called bay rum, which is poured over our heads when they ache. Thus are we crowned with laurel in solution in this practical age. Thus was the ample brow of Ambrose crowned, aching from his contest with Sprague.

Abbott came in when Brown & Ives and Ambrose went out, as a sort of rotation rouser—the best dog not dead yet, or the next fowl well heeled—far-heeled, in fact, as they say in his adoptive North Carolina. He came in, not because he had anything to do with it, but just in wanton exuberance of pugnacity. He wanted to knock a chip off somebody's shoulder, and had an idea that he could not get glory cheaper at any other shop than at Sprague's. Sprague, in the course of his indiscriminate thundering, had said "puppy." Abbott said to himself "That means me—that must mean me; there is no other person here whom the word so felicitously describes; and although I don't care a button personally, North Carolina will expect me to resent it." He accordingly resented it at once by going home and sitting down in his parlor and waiting for Sprague to send him a challenge. They kept fighting it out on that line for a considerable time. The killed and wounded were but few, and Sprague had the best of it, because it was not possible for him to go wrong unless he moved. At length, as the country at large, and it may be, other countries also, remained on the tiptoe of expectation as to the issue of this dreadful misunderstanding or "almost fatal fray," Senator Abbott initiated the interesting explanatory correspondence with Senator Sprague which we publish to-day, and which terminated, most happily, in the disappearance of both the "mastiff" and "puppy dogs" from the scene, and the happy substitution of the nursery rhyme greeting between the old woman and her pet dog of "the dame said good mornin', the dog said bow bow" for "pistols and coffee for two," as between Messrs. Sprague and Abbott.

A SHARP GAME.—Stokes plotting against Senter in Tennessee.

PURITANISM GIVING WAY BEFORE PROGRESS.—A Sunday steamboat line has been established between New York and Boston, via Newport. Who would have dreamed of such desecration half a century ago? Where are the ancient Uriah Heeps of the Hub? Echo might answer, "Making their heaps!"

"LIGHT FROM THE TOMBS."—Read our copious and very interesting report elsewhere in this paper of the proceedings in court yesterday on the Mumler (Mumbo Jumbo) spiritual photograph case.

SPAIN MAKING READY.—The conscription for the reinforcement of the Spanish army has been completed. The people made opposition in only two instances, at Avila and in Seville, the disturbances being quelled easily. Does it mean Cuba?

ITALIAN UNITY.—From Florence we have, under date of yesterday, the old story of the discovery of a Mazzinian conspiracy, extending in a wide range from Milan, and the seizure of arms, ammunition and documents. The Italians must be "used to it" by this time. Victor Emanuel would most probably die of some inward congestion did he not experience the political counter-irritant of a "conspiracy" every now and then.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S VIEW.—It is evident that the Long Island Railroad Company needs another superintendent. The present one "cannot conceive" how the recent accident occurred, and he can present several reasons to show that it was impossible:—"The track was relaid last September, and new ties and new iron have been put in this spring. The cars of this train were in good condition, having new trucks, new wheels and new axles, and had only been out of the repairing shop a short time. I cannot attribute the accident to any neglect or carelessness of the employes. I consider that the road is in better condition than it has ever been before." Clearly the accident could not happen. We must all be wrong; but how about the spikes that were pulled out by hand, and the crumbled fragments of the broken rail?

A Railroad Bill Which Ought to Be Passed.

The bill now before the Legislature, entitled "A bill to authorize the South Side Railroad Company, of Long Island, to build one or more branches from the main track to Newtown creek, and to operate its road with an improved steam dummy within the city of Brooklyn." Crowded as we are in this city we want all the facilities we can get for quick communications with the surrounding country on every side, and especially from the north to the south side of Long Island. We are assured that the branch road or roads, with the improved dummy contemplated in this bill, will shorten the time from Brooklyn to the south side of the island at least forty minutes, or say nearly two hours going and coming, a very important item of time to business men who wish to have the chance of spending their summer nights by or near the seashore without losing their business hours in town. The improvement would be a godsend to thousands of our business people who cannot spare the time or money for a trip to Europe, Saratoga, or even to Long Branch, and would be a corresponding benefit to the property holders.

On old Long Island's seagirt shore, and generally to the citizens of the State and the Union drawn to an exploration of the island. The Governor will doubtless sign this bill with pleasure, for it covers a good work for the people.

ENGLISH NEWS FROM CHINA.—The British Minister at Peking, Sir R. Alcock, gives positive assurance to his government, in special contradiction to Mr. Burlingame, that the Chinese do not desire "progress." This is where the shoe pinches. When the nation adhered to its hoary traditions England sold her opium and carted away the specie. Mr. Burlingame has stopped that game, but they won't believe it.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR GREELEY ON MILEAGE.—The appointment of the venerable friend of Jeff Davis as one of the commissioners for the Pacific Railroad will afford him another fine opportunity to enlighten the country on the iniquities of mileage. It is to be hoped he kept copies of his ancient speeches on that subject.

TAXATION OF THE GAS MONOPOLIES BY THE LOBBY.—It is reported that the gas companies have \$250,000 in Albany to spend in the defeat of the bills before the Legislature respecting gas. It is quite possibly true. We have expected all along that this would be the result, and our only hope is that members will put the price of a favorable vote very high, so that the companies may have to spend half a million rather than a quarter. With such a tax demanded every year, may be they will after a while find it easier to satisfy the people than the lobby.

A GOOD SUGGESTION, IF PRACTICABLE.—The Albany Evening Journal very truly remarks that "no greater evil can befall a young man of ordinary capacity than to have conferred upon him a petty office, and yet tens of thousands are to-day seeking what, if they find, will prove their greatest misfortune." It is unfortunate, however, to reflect that if a suggestion of this kind emanates from a friend of the party in power it is apt to be regarded as unasked advice usually is and to be based upon an unworthy motive—that of lessening the number of applicants for office in order that there may be a clearer field for favorites; or if they come from the party out of power they are likely to savor vastly of a fruit well known in fable as "sour grapes."

RITUALISM.—The philosophy of display in the accessories of religious worship is that the Church must keep itself in relation with popular taste in its appeal for popular attention. In an age of Black Crookism doctrine also must make a gorgeous appearance.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND THE DEMOCRATIC RINGMASTERS.—The Albany Evening Journal asserts that the evidences are conclusive that "Governor Hoffman has broken with his own party and now relies on the republican party to save him from being overthrown by the Legislature." This is like getting out of the frying-pan into the fire, or, more literally, off the gridiron jobs into equally as corrupt canal jobs. The fact is, one party is as bad as the other, and the rings in each are equally as dead set in their determination to prey upon the public treasury. The corruptions of the Tammany ring in this city are the more glaring, inasmuch as they are confined to a more limited sphere than the rings of the republicans, whose operations ramify not only over the whole State, but over the entire country. They are a bad set all round.

HOW THE LAW COMES IN.—Taken altogether our small police courts are tolerably fair tribunals, and where the judges are not too anxious to cut a figure justice is well rendered. But it happens very often that a dispute or difficulty fairly adjusted here by judgment against the wrongdoer is brought up in one of the higher courts, where a lawyer shows that the decision is inconsistent with some old legal technicalities and it is set aside. Must legal technicalities always defeat justice?

THE PRUSSIAN BLUE BOOK.—It is asserted that the reason why the contents of the Prussian Blue Book are now allowed to come to light is because, as every artist knows, anything done in Prussian blue is, on exposure, apt to turn out exceedingly green!

ANOTHER FIGHT ON HIS HANDS.—It never rains but it pours. Torrents of cats and dogs—puppy dogs and mastiffs, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all"—and each bearing a challenge in his muzzle, are now yelping after Senator Sprague. It now appears that Captain Goddard, of the bold cabiniers of the First regiment of Rhode Island, is out in a card, in which he stigmatizes Sprague as a "liar, a calumniator and a poltroon," and, moreover, bluntly states that he so pronounces him "with a full apprehension of the words he uses." Here is blood and thunder, and no mistake.

A SOUTHERN EXCHANGE is not astonished to see Foote alarmed when he sees Andy Johnson "swinging around on a Southern circle." Perhaps it thinks Foote's concern arises from the danger of his swinging, not around on a Southern circle, but from a Southern perpendicular.

The Rage for Leagues.

If our people keep on their present pace in the formation of "leagues" it will require "seven league boots" to keep up with them. For example, there are the "Union Republican Leagues," or administration rings, all over the country; then there are "Reform Leagues," looking to trade reforms, besides "Free Trade Leagues," "Protection or High Tariff Leagues," "Eight Hour Union Trade Leagues," "Southern Emigrant Leagues," "Woman's Rights Leagues," and some fools are talking about "imperial" and "anti-imperial" leagues. It would seem the American people would league themselves with the very Old Harry himself to satisfy their cravings for sensational secret organizations. It is doubtful, however, whether such a league would stand for any length of time; for if ever a Yankee should belong to it he would be sure to get up an "anti-Beelzebub league" in a very brief period. Yes, and if the "Sorosis League" should attempt to establish a branch down there some envious Puritanical blue-stocking would be sure to get up an "anti-Sorosis-roasters' league," and then there would be hot times!

IMPORTANT TO THE QUAKER INDIAN AGENTS.—It is not necessary for our worthy Quaker friends to go to the Indian country to enjoy the luxury of being scalped. Let them take a trip on the Long Island Railroad. That will settle their hash far more expeditiously than a visit to the Plains.

INCONSISTENT.—An exchange declaims against office-holding as a misfortune to a young man, and yet congratulates a brother editor named Rew upon his good fortune in being appointed revenue collector in some small interior district. But perhaps this is an exception to the general rule and that Mr. Rew will never rue the day he accepted official position.

RUNNING RIOT.—According to a published list of diplomatic nominees the name of C. N. Riote appears in two places—in one as Minister Resident to Nicaragua and in another in the position for Costa Rica. If appointments are running riot in this way in the State Department can not Mr. Secretary Fish find some other position for Mr. Riote? But perhaps that gentleman will only accept one outfit and a single salary, and that will be a cheap way for Mr. Fish to run our diplomatic system, you know.

ALTHOUGH something of a military man Sprague very properly objects to being annoyed by any infant-ry tactics.

HE DRAWS HIS SALARY NOBLY.—A Nashville exchange remarks that "men may criticize Grant's appointments as they will, but there is one that will survive any test. The commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this region will be found, in every emergency, standing nobly at his post with his drawn salary in his hand." He is better off than many local office-holders in this city, who have never drawn their salaries nor the "sword of Scotland" for many months past, on account of the failure of the Legislature to pass the tax levy. This makes a good business for money lenders, who, taking advantage of the necessities of the poorer class of office-holders, purchase warrants on the city treasury for salaries due at the modest rate of fifteen per cent discount.

THE BENNETTSVILLE (S. C.) JOURNAL is talking about the uncertain status of the "negro bond question." What's that? We had supposed that the constitutional amendments had knocked all negro bonds, including shackles, handcuffs, nose rings, and so on, higher than any kiting in Wall street could send any description of bonds. Again we ask what are those negro bonds in South Carolina?