

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 357

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—UNDER THE GAOLIGHT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street—HERMANN, THE GREAT FRENCH FIGHTER.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE DUKE'S MOTO.
MIRRO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF LITTLE RAVEL.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third and Madison sts.—Performance every evening.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey—WAITING FOR THE VERDICT—VETERAN OF OLIVE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—WILD OATS.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—THE BUREAU OF BAD DEEDS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street—LINDARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—THE BERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA-FABLE.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
TOMY FAYOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bovey—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTREL, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—ESTAN'S MINSTREL.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL, 155 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTREL, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HUSH."
WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTREL, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN AND STAGGANTO PERFORMANCES, &c.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOLEY'S MINSTREL—A TRIP TO THE MOON, &c.
APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway—THE CERVIN GIANT.
DORE ART UNION, 67 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 67 1/2 Broadway—FEMALES ONLY IN AFTERNOON.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 23, 1869.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram, through the French Atlantic cable, dated in Madrid yesterday, we learn that the throne question and candidature of the Duke of Genoa remained a distracting, if not demoralizing, subject both to the government and people at large. The public mind inclined still towards the Duke, and the different municipal centres were about to take measures to secure his confirmation by a parliamentary majority in the Cortes. Spanish like, the Cabinet Ministers were about to undertake a sort of country pleasure excursion, attended by a strong military force.

A subscription has been opened in Paris for the relief of the Spaniards who have been expelled from France by Napoleon. The British war steamer Deerhound is said to have been lost on a voyage from Athens to Malta. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, going down, as reported, in the wreck. The advocates of papal infallibility are losing ground, it is alleged, in the Ecumenical Council. The French journals refer to General Banks' interviews with Napoleon, but do not comment on the facts. Three bishops of the Church of England were consecrated in Westminster Abbey. The British troops in Ireland are to be billeted more freely on the inhabitants. Rumors of a coming peninsula, or Iberian union, were current in Lisbon. Father Hyacinthe landed at Havre.

Our special correspondence by mail from Rome supplies matter of a very interesting character relative to the Ecumenical Council.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday concurred in the House resolution extending the recess of Congress to January 10, and also in the resolution relative to the death of George Peabody. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill for the reconstruction of Virginia, declaring the existing State government to be provisional only and in all respects subject to federal authority. The bill requires members of the legislature to take the test oath, and upon the ratification of the fifteenth amendment the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress upon condition that the State constitution shall never be amended so as to deprive any citizen of the right to hold office. The bill to regulate the introduction of coolie laborers was taken up, discussed and referred. A communication was received from the President containing the Alabama claims correspondence, after which the Senate went into executive session, and at eight o'clock adjourned until the 10th of January.

After the reference of a few bills and resolutions the House went into Committee of the Whole for general debate, and was addressed by Messrs. Culom and Dawes on the subject of apportionment under the next census. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, made a speech in favor of a postal telegraph system to be undertaken by the government, refuting the arguments presented in opposition to the proposition last session, instancing the success of the plan as adopted by several governments in Europe, and showing that the United States was the only enlightened nation on the globe that had not adopted such a system. The House was further addressed by Messrs. Orth, Loughridge, Eldridge, Sargent, Kerr and Lawrence, when the committee rose and bills were introduced repealing the clauses in the internal revenue laws allowing street railroads and gas companies to collect the government tax from their customers. At two o'clock the House adjourned to the 10th of January next.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday a most exciting contest was waged over the nominations for Circuit Judges, all of whom were confirmed except Sawyer and Pearce, whose cases were laid over for future action. So much opposition was made to confirming the nomination of Attorney General Hoar for the Supreme Court Judge, ship—only sixteen Senators favoring him—that his nomination was also laid over, it is reported, with the understanding that it would be withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill for perfecting reconstruction in Georgia was presented to the President yesterday for his approval, and he signed at once, remarking that it clearly embodied his views as expressed in his message to Congress. A duplicate copy of a treaty of annexation with the republic of St. Domingo was brought by General Babcock, one of the three commissioners mentioned in connection with the matter of Samana Bay, from President Diaz, and placed in the hands of President Grant yesterday. The President yesterday sent to the Senate the correspondence between the Department of State and Great Britain in relation to the Alabama claims. The correspondence is very lengthy, and embraces the instructions to Mr. Motley, and to Mr. Thornton, the British Minister. Sixteen of the Spanish gunboats arrived inside the Capes of the Chesapeake yesterday and anchored in Lynn Haven. The boats were under the convoy of the war steamer Pisarro. The New Orleans sugar fraud cases have come to

a sudden deadlock, in consequence of the failure of a jury to agree on a verdict. Indictments will be preferred against all parties concerned in these frauds, and it is expected many prominent ex-officials will be implicated. In the case of the Marine National Bank of New York, vs. The Globe National Bank, of Boston, before Judge Lowell, a decision was rendered against the plaintiff \$10,000 interest on money deposited with defendant during the pendency of actions in the Supreme Judicial Court.

THE CLAY.

At yesterday's session of the Board of Health a communication was received from Mr. Henry Bergh stating that in Brooklyn and in this city hundreds of cows were kept for dairy purposes in dark, unventilated stalls and fed with still slops until their bodies became a mass of corruption. These animals, Mr. Bergh alleges, are milked up to the moment of their deaths and the poisonous liquid sold to the consumer.

In the Superior Court, before Judges Clarke, Suberian and Cardoso, yesterday, the real murder case was adjourned until Tuesday next, when arguments will be heard on the point raised by Real's counsel that certain testimony had been excluded by Judge Barnard. Two young men, named Andrew McAlear and James McGinnes, were convicted of robbery yesterday in the General Sessions, and each sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years.

Navigation of the Hudson is closed at Poughkeepsie. The propellers between that place and this city ceased running yesterday. The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland, Captain Negater, will leave Hooken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The European mail will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market yesterday was strong and moderately active. Gold was firmer, advancing to 121 1/4, closing finally at 120 3/4.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Governor Randolph of New Jersey; Governor A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, and Colonel J. R. O'Brien, of Washington, are at the Astor House. General J. B. Case, of the United States Army, and Colonel S. S. Eilsworth, of Penn Yan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General J. R. Hawley and Colonel J. D. Ferry, of Hartford, and Colonel J. F. Anderson, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House. E. Wilder, ex-United States Consul to Buenos Ayres, is at the Albemarle Hotel. General Parsons, of St. Louis; Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and Nat Paige, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. Stillwell, of Sag Harbor, L. I., and J. W. Currier, of St. Domingo, are at the Everett House. Colonel Ward Lewis, of the United States Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel. Captain J. A. Young, of Nova Scotia, and Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis, are at the St. Kimo Hotel. J. Hardenburgh, of New York; J. V. Carter, of Washington, and J. A. Magruder, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

St. Domingo—A Treaty of Annexation from Dominica.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers this morning that the copy of a treaty of annexation in the name of the republic of Dominica, the Spanish end of the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, has been laid before the President of the United States for his consideration, and that the original document, in charge of a delegation of special commissioners, will shortly follow. The substance of the treaty is the merging of the Dominican republic in the United States as a Territory to begin with, our general government being only required to pay the debts of the republic, which are but a bagatelle. Of course, the treaty on our part will require an act of Congress, à la Texas, or a ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate; but upon either plan there can be no doubt of success. Then, we are quite sure, will speedily follow a similar treaty with Hayti, or the black republic, at the old French end of the island, whereby the whole island will be ours—a splendid acquisition.

What advantage will be the possession of the whole island to the Union? It is evident, with a foothold once established in Dominica, Hayti will soon be seeking our protection. Secretary Seward, while negotiating to obtain Samana Bay, showed conclusively that its possession would save an immense expense in managing our naval matters. He then said:—"Samana Bay is the Gibraltar of the West, and its possession will make us the Argus of the sea." The island is capable of supporting five times its present population, and vast wealth lies in its magnificent forests of cabinet woods, its soil and its mines. Its possession furnishes the key to the Gulf, and is the only one of the great Antilles that can be acquired without the hazard of war with a foreign nation. On either side of the island are the great inlets from the Atlantic to the tropical seas. In the event of a foreign war the possession of a point commanding both the Windward and Mona passage must be an immense advantage. Slavery is abolished, and no political distinction exists on account of race or color. The objections to annexation seem to be a dislike to mingling with their internal feuds; for there is reason to believe that the enemies of the government of Baez are opposed to the United States.

It is urged, too, that the offer of annexation does not come solely from the natives, but from Americans, who have interests in the island and desire the protection of this government. Both objections may have foundation in fact, but the one oftenest urged is to acquiring more territory, claiming that we already have more than enough. Have we ever acquired a foot of territory that has not been a positive good to ourselves and to mankind? Annexation is no crime when it is the substitution of a just and vigorous government for a wicked and worthless one. Has not a nation the right to be aggressive, and set its feet wherever it can carry something better than it supplants? The liberties of an individual are abridged by the interests of the State; and the liberties of each particular State must yield to the common interests of humanity; and shall we not accept the conclusion that the same right exists in well ordered nations to coerce the vicious and disorderly nations as exists in separate communities to punish individual criminals? We remember the opposition to the Mexican war and the territory acquired thereby; but without that war there would now be our Pacific possessions? California would have been now, as then, the hunting ground of Indians and an asylum for half-breed outlaws. Our Pacific coast is proof that the gravest errors of the worst governed American State cannot be compared with the lawless license of Mexico or the degenerate folly of Spain.

This, however, may be considered as a judgment pronounced upon the ultimate consequences, rather than upon the immediate motives. But who does not believe that the United States once in possession of Mexico, Cuba or St. Domingo, property would rise

twofold in value, that life would become comparatively secure, that order would surely triumph over disorder, industry over idleness, justice over crime, and the result be a positive good to mankind? The shadow of the United States will stretch further South; insurrection will not always devastate Cuba; St. Domingo will not always be rent by internal strife; revolution will cease to waste the empire of Montezuma, and the falling republics of Central America will not forever be a temptation to their weakness to the attacks of lawless ruffians. Over all these countries annexation to "the great republic" is written in the book of "manifest destiny," and St. Domingo, the favorite island of Columbus, will be a good beginning.

Spain—Prim and the Progress of the Revolution.

The latest from Spain leaves us still in doubt, but it reveals something in the shape of progress. The government is unmistakably strong. Prim and Serrano seem to be getting on together; and Topete, as Vice President of the Cortes, does not appear to be giving the government unnecessary trouble. The army is still obedient and recognizes Prim as its chief. On the surface there is not much more than a ripple.

It is not to be denied, however, that beneath the surface there are forces at work which, if they should combine, may lead to a dangerous explosion. Spain to-day, whatever it lacks, does not lack combustible material. The republicans and the Carlists and the Isabelinos are held under; but they are not satisfied. The unionists and the progressists have so far kept pretty well together; but how long this fusion is to last it is hard to tell. If by any chance the unionists and the progressists should separate the presumption is that such a union of the outside forces would take place as would make short work with Prim and give us results as strange as they would be alarming. Alone, the Carlists are powerless. It is not otherwise with the republicans and with those who cling to the skirts of Isabella. Anarchy has been delayed by the firm front which the government has been able hitherto to present. Serrano, the sworn friend of Montpensier, has been yielding to Prim. Prim has done his best to secure the election to the throne of the Duke of Genoa. The Emperor of France has been rather favorable to the Duke—a fact which in our judgment goes far to explain the inaction of the unionists. It begins now to appear that the Duke of Genoa cannot be had. The Spanish people do not want him. The recommendation of Napoleon, so far as the mass of the people are concerned, is rather against the Duke than in his favor. The Duke's mother is opposed to her son becoming King of Spain. King Victor Emmanuel will not give his consent. The boy's friends see that the throne would be more likely to prove an altar than a seat of honor and power. Prim has not yet abandoned all hope; but we must not forget that Prim is the only one who would be likely to win anything from the appointment. The Duke of Genoa on the throne, Prim would remain in charge of the army; would practically be dictator of the kingdom, and would give but small room to his rivals. Prim has had sufficient time to carry out his schemes and to make good his purposes. But he has not been successful, and the promise is not good. If the Duke's mother will not consent, and if the King of Italy, his uncle and guardian, will not consent, Prim's candidate must be thrown overboard. That the Duke is about to be abandoned is already a conviction on the part of many. Prim says there is hope; but it is necessary for Prim to speak until he can cover his retreat and intrench himself in some new position. A telegram received late last night regarding the Duke of Genoa, the action taken by his family and the hopes of his friends, leaves the situation as it was.

The rumor that Montpensier and Queen Isabella have become reconciled may not be true in the exact sense in which we have it stated; but the rumor is not the less, on that account, full of importance. It indicates that the tide is rolling in a new direction. It has long been our opinion that the Prince of the Asturias, the son and heir of Isabella, might be fallen back upon as a last resort, and that he more than any other of the candidates might command the suffrages of the Spanish people. The Prince is a boy of only twelve summers. He is a Bourbon, to be sure, but a Bourbon is not necessarily bad. In proper hands the Prince might grow up and become a good man and not a bad king. The question is, who should be his guardian? During his minority who would rule Spain? Rumor says the Duke of Montpensier is not unwilling to take that position. This, of course, implies that Montpensier has withdrawn himself as a candidate for the throne. If Genoa and Montpensier both disappear as candidates the Prince of the Asturias becomes a good name. It is our opinion that Spain would rally around that name as fast as around any other. The nation is sick of uncertainty. Any change almost would be a relief. The most important question which the Prince's candidature raises is who would be his guardian? Would Prim submit to Montpensier? Will Prim, who has now command of the army, yield up all power to a man who he knows hates him? It is not impossible. It is a matter for compromise. If Montpensier will leave Prim in command of the army, Prim will have no good reason to object. In such a case Serrano would retire, but Serrano would not be unwilling to take this course if Spain were satisfied.

These, however, are but speculations. Prim may not act so wisely. Montpensier may refuse to act with him. Prim and the progressists may fling themselves into the hands of the republicans. A republic in spite of all Prim's protestations to the contrary may be proclaimed. The unionists may rally around them the Carlists and the Isabelinos; the government may break up; the army may become disorganized; the factions may appeal to the sword. Anarchy is as probable as any other result. One thing it is now safe to say, a crisis is at hand.

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.—At their adjournment yesterday evening both houses adjourned over for the recess to the 10th of January next—the Senate, after a protracted session of seven hours, most of the time being taken up in confirming the nominations by the President.

The Alabama Claims Controversy.

After a temporary cessation of the wordy conflict over the Alabama claims on the part of the governments of Great Britain and the United States the controversy has been reopened. President Grant, in accordance with a Senate resolution, sent yesterday the whole of the correspondence on the subject to that body. The correspondence is extremely lengthy, though comprising that portion of it only commencing with the date of Secretary Fish's instructions to Minister Motley, September 25, 1869. In this letter of instructions the Secretary states that the claims were not then in a condition most hopeful for negotiation, and expresses dissatisfaction therewith and at the tardiness of the British government in coming to a settlement of this vexed question. In reply Lord Clarendon, under date of November 6, 1869, addressed to Mr. Thornton, says that Secretary Fish makes no proposition as to the manner in which the dissatisfaction expressed by him may be remedied. To the hope expressed by the President that her Majesty's government will conduct further negotiations at Washington, Lord Clarendon says that the British government will be ready to co-operate in any honorable manner to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. These are mere words of diplomacy, and cannot be taken as an acceptance of the President's proposition. The country is weary of this interminable controversy, and it is to be hoped that the Senate, now that the whole subject is again before it, will bring it to a peaceful but honorable issue. The correspondence, lengthy as it is, will repay a perusal.

Admiral Porter on the Navy.

Admiral Porter's opinions on the navy are remarkable from such a source. They amount to little less than a declaration from one who should be thoroughly informed that our navy is practically worthless for the only sort of war in which we are at all likely to engage. All the policy, then, that has prevailed in our Navy Department since the rebellion was crushed has been erroneous, and all the money spent is wasted, so far as relates to the future use of the ships built. In a war with France or England thirty ships like those now in use on the French Atlantic line would be a more effective force than all our tremendous monitors, and ingenious and expensive iron-clads generally.

This is the grand argument in favor of encouraging once more the growth of American shipping—that there may be built in the mercantile marine ships best fitted for war, which the government may have ready made when war breaks out. The Admiral favors the giving of subsidies with this view, and certainly this is the strongest argument in their favor. Our national policy in regard to armies might thus find an analogue in the policy with regard to a navy. We refuse to keep great armies, but we encourage that development of military spirit among the people that enables the government to call out for any emergency an army educated at private expense. So if instead of building a navy we encourage commerce we shall find the best of all navies ready for use when needed.

A NEW ALLY FOR LOPEZ.—An unexpected enemy has made its appearance in the camp of the allied army operating against Lopez.

According to our latest news the vomito has broken out among the troops. From the fact that they are ill-prepared to meet this severe visitation, and at a good distance removed from their base of supplies, the vomito may operate seriously in decimating the Brazilian ranks, and thus prove a very serviceable ally in aid of Lopez. The announcement is again made that Lopez has fled to Bolivia. How many times similar statements have been made regarding the course of this remarkable man it is impossible to say. However, there is an object in putting forth such an announcement now. As sickness has broken out in the allied army, thus impairing its usefulness and reducing its numbers, it has been found necessary to make some assertion that would, in a measure, balance with the sickness. With this object in view, possibly, Lopez's flight to Bolivia has been conceived. If Lopez could have been destroyed by despatches detailing his defeats, flights, cruelties and escapes he would have passed out of existence ere now.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ABLE SPEECH, MADE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY, BY MR. WASHINGTON, OF WISCONSIN, IN ADVOCACY OF THE PROPOSITION NOW BEFORE CONGRESS, THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD UNDERTAKE THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The benefits which must accrue to the government and to the whole people of the United States by the conjunction of these two services ought to be apparent enough to disarm the opposition of the most captious legislators. All the European governments have adopted the system, with great benefit to governments and people. We hope soon to see the proposed plan adopted by the government of the United States.

IN STOCKS.—Juries have no sympathy with would-be sharps who turn out to be flats.

Such is the moral of the verdict in the case of Hawkins against Bliss. Hawkins supposing himself in possession of some special knowledge as to the value of a certain stock, invested, expecting something more than legitimate gains. It turned out he was duped in regard to the special knowledge; he lost his investment, his temper, and even common discretion, as he entered on the legal goose chase of suing the man that gave him the information. People cannot speculate with the chances all on one side.

A SWILL MILK SENSATION.—The Board of Health at their session yesterday were greatly exercised, if not actually horrified, over the contents of a report submitted by Mr. Bergh relative to the adulterations of the milk furnished by the dealers therein to the citizens of New York and Brooklyn.

If the Board, however, failed to be horrified at the exposure of the fraud and "atrocious wrong" inflicted upon a suffering public as set forth in the report referred to there is little doubt that the said public will when they peruse the report, which for their special delectation we print in another column.

Our Special Correspondence from Egypt—Fashion and Royalty Entertained by the Viceroy.

The special fashions correspondence from Egypt, which we published in our columns yesterday, reported the actual initiation of the grand social revolution which has been completed in the land of the Pharaohs by the influx of visitors from all parts of the world to its soil and their worthy reception by the Viceroy, concluding the relation of the piquant and romantic incidents of the occasion by a statement of the preparations which were being made for the enjoyment of a grand ball, to be given by the ruler in their honor at Ismailia. This communication was written on the 20th of November. Dating next day the writer supplies the letter which we print this morning. In it he describes the festive scenes which ensued, concluding a picture which is well worthy of the first and prefatory pencilling. The gorgeous panoramas is made to pass before the eyes of the reader, and that, too, without any of the discomforting actualities which resulted from the crowding of the invited guests towards the hospitable palace of the Khedive, in the shape of a general aggregated representation of humanity, which embraced royalty in its most concentrated imperialism, beauty in its most attractive form, dress costume of the very latest styles and jewels and gold in a sheen of dazzling bewilderment. An Empress was there from France, and the "Hears of Oak" of "merrie England" were represented by a number of Queen Victoria's "middles," "fresh" from deck and delighted beyond measure.

Once inside the viceregal mansion, every person found himself at home. There were, in the words of the writer, "waves of muslin and gauze," and carriages were ordered at "two in the morning," and afterwards. Of what transpired in the interval—the fête itself—our readers must learn from the letter. In it they will find that an American bride gave tone to the very *ton* of royalty by her appearance, her dress, her jewels and graceful bearing—a noteworthy fact, and highly complimentary to the refining influence of the true democracy of the youngest nation of the earth, when presented worthily abroad, even in the palaces of the most ancient and historic land.

The most thrilling and complete picture which has flowed from the pen of Byron is that in which he paints a ballroom scene in Brussels during the night which preceded the battle of Waterloo, when "lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men," and "eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again," and when he tells of its sudden effacement by the "cannon's opening roar," the "mounting in hot haste," the "swiftly forming in the ranks of war," with the sad finale of "rider and horse, friend and foe, in one red burial blent."

The next to this in point and effect is that given in plain prose by the HERALD writer today, telling of the Viceroy's entertainment at Ismailia, but happily lacking the tragedy. The sudden breaking up of the ball at Brussels led to the fall of "the greatest, not the worst of men." The ball at Ismailia tends, as will be seen, to secure and confirm the rule of a man who has shown himself great by his "marking of time" in and with the march of the world's progress.

BAGGAGE SMASHING EXTRAORDINARY.—Our railroads are surely very badly managed when it costs a man four thousand dollars to get from Albany to Niagara. Yet this is what it is now likely to cost a traveller who made the trip the other day.

His trunks were robbed of valuables to a great amount—his wife's wardrobe. No clue is found to the robbers, nor will the company reimburse the passenger, and he offers four thousand dollars for the return of what was stolen. The company is responsible, however, if he can prove his loss. Railroad companies stand in these cases on the printed contract on the ticket that they will not be responsible for baggage beyond a hundred dollars in value. But this is a contract that does not receive the assent of the traveller. He buys a ticket with this on, not because he assents to it, but because he cannot buy any other ticket. Men must sometimes travel with valuables in their trunks. The company will not permit the traveller to take his trunks in the passenger car, neither will it permit him to ride in the car where the trunks are placed. It is, for its own convenience, prevents him seeing personally to the safety of his property, and thereby takes upon itself to be responsible for it.

THE GEORGIA BILL SIGNED ON SIGHT.—The President, on the presentation to him yesterday of the Georgia Reconstruction bill, signed it on the spot, substantially declaring it the very thing wanted. So Mr. Bingham's doubts on the subject are quashed, and Georgia must face the music.

SALNAVE'S POSITION.—We publish news this morning relating to Hayti, and, judging from the report, the Haytien President is in a sad plight. A short time since his most trusted generals deserted from him and went over to the insurgents. Salnave has chosen Port au Prince as his "last ditch," and against this position are now marching the victorious soldiers of Caevallier and Siffa. The end is near at hand. The end will be annexation to the United States, Salnave or no Salnave.

A HIT—A PALPABLE HIT.—Mr. COX, in Congress, objecting to certain Southern functionaries that they were carpet-baggers, Butler naturally calls up the proverb, that "dog does not eat dog," to argue that a carpet-bagger should not assail carpet-baggers. This is a neat reminder to the gentleman from Ohio, who was colonized on a district in this city to be sent to Congress. Strange that our city democracy should go all the way to Ohio for Congressional material, and quite middling material, too.

A NON SEQUITOR.—It is reported that the Grand Jury that indicted McFarland for murder only failed to indict Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham for bigamy because Theodore Parker is dead. Theodore Parker officiated at Mrs. McFarland's first marriage. Is it possible that the validity of the second marriage may rest upon inability to prove the first?

TRASH.—Hoar says that the arguments in favor of Cuban rights are "all trash." That is what the Senate seems to think of the argument in favor of putting Hoar on the Supreme bench.

The "Pilgrim Fathers' Dinner"—Plymouth Rock Not the Place.

We give this morning as much space as we can spare to the proceedings last night of the New England Pilgrims' dinner at Delmonico's. Among the most interesting historical revelations on the occasion were those of Mayor Hall touching the landing of the Mayflower. From Bancroft it was shown by the Mayor that the first point touched on the American coast by said ship was "Billingsgate Point, at the bottom of the bay of Cape Cod," and the real destination of the ship was "Hudson's river," but that their putting into Cape Cod Bay was partly by reason of a storm, "but (according to Morton's Memorial, 1669) more especially by the fraudulency and contrivance of the aforesaid Mr. Jones," master of the ship, who was bought off by the Dutch, they "having thoughts about the same time of erecting a plantation there ('Hudson's river') likewise." Thus we see that Plymouth Rock, like the stories of Romulus and Remus, William Tell, Prince Arthur and Prester John, tried in the crucible of facts, is in danger of being reduced to a fiction. By the same token—the records of history—the beautiful thought of Mrs. Hemans touching the forefathers of "the bottom of the bay of Cape Cod," to wit:—

They left untaught when they they found, Freedom to worship God,

is upset by the drowning and burning of certain witches and Quakers. Moreover, "the aforesaid Mr. Jones," master of the Mayflower, was thirteen years behind Captain John Smith and his landing at Jamestown, Virginia, so that Jones, in the planting of the first seeds of our great republic, is a mere pretender by the side of Smith. Lastly, we have reason to be thankful that "by the fraudulency and contrivance of the aforesaid Mr. Jones" the Mayflower did not reach her intended destination of "Hudson's river," for the reason that the Dutch forefathers of New Amsterdam were a better lot for the founding of a plantation than the ship's crew brought over by "the aforesaid Mr. Jones." We hope this will be remembered in a vote of thanks to Mr. Jones at the next celebration of the first exploration of Hell Gate by the Dutch.

The Lottery Policy War and the Lottery Business in This City—A Fearful Nuisance.

Between the Hon. Ben Wood and the Hon. John Morrissey, each as the champion of his clan, a conflict in our Supreme Court, very much like a fight in the pugilistic ring, has been in progress for some time for the monopoly of the lottery policy business, which is carried on in this city in defiance of our State laws, in the sale of tickets issued in the names of various lottery shops in other States. First, from Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, an order is obtained appointing the Hon. Ben Wood receiver of all this lottery business; next, from Judge Barnard, of the same court, an order is issued appointing the Hon. John Morrissey receiver, by whom the business is sold out to one William L. Simmons; next an order is issued from Judge Cardozo appointing Hon. Ben Wood receiver, general and absolute, to settle up the whole business, and so the matter at present stands—Wood having all the advantages of the latest order from the court. It is rumored, however, that the next proceeding in the premises will probably be an order from Judge Barnard designating some new receiver to settle up and abolish this whole business, as in violation of the laws of the State.

If we understand the scope of these anti-lottery laws, an order providing for the immediate abolition of all these policy shops was the only proper course for any judge of any New York court to take upon the subject when brought before him. For weeks past, however, and incidentally for years, our dispensers of the law have been acting upon this lottery business as if legally established among us. Thus every judge concerned, and we know not how many are implicated, is clearly open to impeachment and its pains and penalties, in having dealt from time to time with these lottery gambling shops as entitled to the recognition, regulation and protection of our courts in the prosecution of their unlawful business.

There should be an end of all this, and Judge Barnard can do no better service to the public than to sweep these demoralizing policy shops from the island. The tickets in which they deal come from the authorized lotteries in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia and Louisiana; but they are no more lawful in New York than is an Indiana divorce or Mormon polygamy. The United States government recognizes these lotteries in the States in which they are established and in the States in which their tickets are sold by a tax on them; but even upon this head it appears that the government has not been paid by many thousands of dollars the taxes due from the shops in this city. From the last affidavit of the Wood party it appears that the lottery agencies of this city, involved in these Supreme Court litigations, are embodied in one hundred and twenty shares; that John Morrissey and Zachariah E. Simmons sold out recently to Wood their interest (less we infer than one-fourth of the whole concern) for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; that another individual of the Morrissey clan sold out ten shares for the sum of sixty thousand dollars, retaining a lien thereon for upwards of fifty thousand dollars; that this business in the aggregate amounts to several millions of dollars in this city. Outside of this affidavit we are informed that the sales of these lottery tickets in this city average about twenty thousand dollars a day, say for three hundred days in the year, which amounts annually to six millions of dollars; that deducting the costs of the numerous dens and employes of the managers engaged, and incidental expenses, the sales may be set down as pretty much all clear profit—the prize occasionally allowed being only a part of the business to stimulate sales where they may be falling off—that thousands of young men are ruined by this species of gambling, and hundreds of poor families are reduced to want from the infatuation of fathers and mothers in these purchases of lottery tickets; that even respectable merchants and professional men, supposed to have more sense than the foolish negroes of Laurens street, are sometimes wrecked in these policy shops.

Surely there is a fearful margin for the increase of poverty and crime in the sales of these lottery gambling objects to the extent