

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE BUSTARD. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF LITTLE EM'LY. WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third and Madison daily. Performance every evening.

New York, Friday, January 7, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-Advertisements. 4-Advertisements. 5-Editorial: Leading Article on the Rumored Failure of the Cuban Revolution, What our Government Should Do—Obituary Notices—Amusement Announcements.

MINISTER MOTLEY has been plundered by burglars in London. The Alabama pirates on shore, eh? Thought he wouldn't look after them, perhaps.

LOGAN No. 2 is dead. He made a written statement five minutes before his death that he was not guilty of the Rogers murder.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.—Mr. Britton, the counsel for the defendants in the Brooklyn election frauds, yesterday moved, before Judge Troy, to transfer the cases to the Court of Oyer and Terminer—his clients, for reasons best known to themselves, deeming it preferable. The reasons are plain—they want delay.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Nothing of importance was done yesterday, the members having already exhausted themselves on their fifteenth amendment resolution, and being anxious for the recess, which was taken until Tuesday. Some delay will ensue before Governor Hoffman appoints the metropolitan officials.

IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE yesterday the question of the postal telegraph came up, and the genial old fossils comprising that board, who have not had a progressive idea in their heads for so long that their brains are rusty, scouted the idea. As their recommendations have about as much effect as the Pope's bull had against the comet, it doesn't much matter.

HARMONY NOT UNDERSTOOD.—It would seem to be a useless thing for the inharmonious republicans in this city to coalesce, for their united strength can effect nothing for their party; and yet they attempted it at the Twenty-second street headquarters last night. The result was a Kilkenny fight between the two factions, ended only by a strong body of police, who hustled them all into the street.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.—They are beginning to move rather late in the day. If our latest reports from Washington be true the struggling Cubans are very near their last ditch, and General Grant will have either to put in for the purchase of Cuba or consent to the re-establishment of the full authority of Spain over the island.

"WE WILL KILL SOMEBODY TO-NIGHT."—This was the utterance of one of the city bravos the other night as he entered a rumshop, in which before he left he killed the proprietor. This deliberate assertion may be taken, therefore, as the settled platform of that party. In the old times when men were full of whiskey a row and a broken head cooled their tempers very well. But the times are more intense, and nothing less than murder will do now.

Rumored Failure of the Cuban Revolution—What Our Government Should Do.

In our Washington correspondence to-day will be found despatches which, if absolutely true, leave us little room to doubt that the patriot cause in Cuba is practically dead. Our correspondent, who has access to the best sources of information, is evidently satisfied with the credibility and general accuracy of the report which he has made. If, as we have said, the report be true, there is, in point of fact, no rebellion on the island. The insurgents, it is said, have been reduced to a mere handful of men, some armed and some unarmed, who are living by plunder, and whose only remaining strength consists in the Micawber-like hope that something may turn up. They occupy no town, they possess no stronghold, and when seen at all they are seen on the narrow roads, obscure bridge paths and generally in places where the soldiers of the regular army are least likely to be found. This, however, is not all. It appears from certain intercepted letters that the Junta itself is badly demoralized, and that petty wrangling about precedence and leadership occupies their time, to the exclusion almost of their proper business. The letters generally betray distrust. One letter denounces Lemus; another calls Aldama a traitor, and another actually proposes a surrender to the Captain General. The fact that so many soldiers had to be sent from Spain to put down the insurrection, and which to so many seemed to imply that the rising was really powerful, is explained by the other fact that cholera, yellow fever and other diseases have done more to kill off Spaniards than Cuban bullets and sabres. We have again to say that if this intelligence is found to be truthful in its essential features there is no longer any rebellion in Cuba, and the revolution has turned out a lamentable failure.

It is our conviction, however, that, much as the Cubans are themselves to blame, much as they have bungled their proper work, and much as they allowed opportunity to slip, the American government, unless it is quick to clear its skirts, will have some sins to answer for. No one who has watched this Cuban business from its commencement will refuse to admit that in the earlier months of General Grant's administration the Cubans had good reason to count on American sympathy and support. Our government had conferences with the Spanish Minister in Washington; our Minister at Madrid had conferences with the Spanish government, and the conferences in both capitals had Cuba for their subject. It is a fact also that Minister Lemus had dealings with Secretary Fish—dealings which implicated our government, which encouraged the Cubans, and which, unless covered by some early and daring stroke of policy, will leave a permanent stain on General Grant's administration. If Secretary Fish encouraged the Cubans to buy munitions of war and other supplies, and promised protection in American waters, he did much, so much, in fact, that he ought to have done more. General Grant, too, ought to have known that this was a half-hearted policy that was dangerous in the extreme unless contingencies were carefully provided for. That the Cuban Junta and those who acted with them proved themselves a parcel of blundering blockheads is no justification of the conduct of our present administration. The administration has not in this Cuban business proved itself true to the American people, and certainly we have yet to wait for evidence of high, broad and far-seeing statesmanship in the same direction. Facts, however, are facts, and, whatever our inclinations, we have no choice but to bow to them. Between the blundering of Cubans on the one hand and the blundering of our administration on the other there are no longer any grounds on which belligerent rights can be granted to what has been called the Cuban republic.

If the news which we publish be correct—and we have no reason to doubt that it is correct—the situation is new. We must look at it as it is, and make the best of it. If six months ago, or even later, the administration had followed our advice and accorded belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents one of two things must have resulted—either Cuba would have won her independence or Spain would have been compelled to offer us the island on reasonable terms. In the earlier stages of the insurrection, according even to Secretary Fish himself, there was good reason to believe that the insurgents were making headway, and that they would soon be masters of the situation. This was the time for the administration to act. Had the action been prompt and emphatic lovers of liberty and justice all the world over would have approved, and trouble in Cuba would have been ended. In such circumstances the dreaded comparison suggested by the Alabama depositions would have been impossible. But the opportunity has been lost, and the question now is, what should the administration do? To grant belligerent rights at this stage would make the American people the laughing stock of the nations. What, then, is the proper course for the administration? They are in a difficulty. The American people are indignant. Congress will soon make its voice heard, and, unless we greatly mistake, General Grant and his Secretaries will be severely blamed. One way of escape still remains. We, not Spain, have put down the Cuban rebellion. We, not Spanish volunteers, have preserved Spanish honor and spared Spanish pride. In Cuba, if our intelligence is reliable, there is no longer an insurrection, and the "Ever Faithful Isle" is still Spanish property. To us, therefore, Spain stands deeply indebted. Rightly or wrongly, we have befriended Spain and been unkind to Cuba. Spain owes us a debt of gratitude. How can she pay it? Let us answer the question. Cuba is subdued, not pacified; crushed, not contented. A loyal and dutiful colony to the mother country it never again can be. Spain needs money. We want peace on all our borders, and it is our desire to have America for the Americans. Spain is about to contract another heavy loan. Let our administration at once make Spain an offer. Let the offer be liberal. The idea of selling the island is not new to Prim and Serrano. The proposal cannot offend them. If Spain accepts the offer Cuba will be ours, and all the world will admire the magnanimity of the American people. This arrangement will give Spain the money she needs, and it will give the Cubans the liberty they

sigh for. In the bosom of the great republic they will be free, prosperous and happy. No other course can save the administration of General Grant from universal condemnation. It is for us to make this offer. If Spain will not open her eyes to facts and come to terms the blame will be hers, not ours. Our course will still be clear. If Spain will not sell the island we shall have a right before all the world and in spite of all the quibbles of international law to give her timely but peremptory notice to quit. Let General Grant and his advisers think of these things and let them act wisely and with becoming promptitude. The course we advise seems their only way of salvation.

More Monopoly—Consumption of a Great Job.

The report of the purchase of the so-called French Atlantic cable by the other cable company and the Western Union Company is very likely to be true. The men went to Europe to endeavor to make that purchase. It was in their interest, as purchasers, that has been made all the clamor against the French company; and it seems to have been in their interest and by their procuring that the State Department assumed an attitude hostile to the new enterprise, and even that there was inserted in the President's Message a passage calculated to dishearten the European owners. All this was the job of the would-be buyers. Their purpose was to cheapen the property by showing to the European capitalists that it might eventually prove a dead loss in their hands. Now, therefore, if the report be true, we shall hear no more of the movement to tear up the French cable because France will not permit an American cable to be landed on her shores; we shall hear no more of all the ridiculous and ingenious clamor against this enterprise, for it no longer stands in the way of the gigantic monopoly that controls our telegraphic system to the injury and oppression of the people.

But we shall hear, we trust, a great deal more of Mr. Washburn's bill, for there is more need for it now than ever. Our people, we are afraid, scarcely realize the importance of the telegraph in the concerns of daily life, or there would be a general irresistible pressure upon Congress to pass a law assuming absolute and specific control over the greatest of the agencies by which the multifarious operations of society are carried on. Before the telegraphic strike is over, however, it is possible that there may be a change in this regard. Just now the overworked and underpaid agents of this great machinery are in rebellion. Although the capital on which the telegraph company ought to pay a dividend is only fifteen millions they call it forty millions, so as to hide their exorbitant earnings. They pay a dividend on the forty millions, and as the fictitious excess of twenty-five millions takes up a nice slice of the earnings they plead poverty and cut down the wages of their subordinates. Thus the operators are sacrificed to a fiction. Against this sacrifice they are in rebellion, and as the employment is a branch of highly skilled labor they may paralyze the company, and thus the country may to a great degree be left without telegraphic facilities.

In that event we are certain that the people will have forced upon them some adequate sense of the vital importance of this means of communication in all commercial transactions; and it is possible that their perception of this may induce a pressure that will force the tardy legislators at Washington to take such steps as will no longer leave the telegraph in hands in which it is subject to such abuses as those from which the people suffer in its present management.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR FISK.—In London the Stock Board declines to quote Erie Railway shares unless stamped by a committee that guards the interests of shareholders. Here is the opportunity for an injunction on one hand and a mandamus on the other. The London Stock Board might be enjoined from doing any other business till it quoted Erie, and the committee of safety for shareholders might be peremptorily commanded to stamp Erie forthwith—only all these people are in London. What can be done, then? Perhaps some of them own some property in this town. If so, it should be seized for indemnity by order of some of the Erie judges. If none of the London men own property here there is no other means of getting even but through Sheriff O'Brien, who must be directed to seize the British Consul and thrust him into Eldridge Street Jail.

THE QUESTION OF DOGS.—There is a ferocious fellow who wants to kill all the dogs—obliterate the very race—because of the scourge of hydrophobia. Shall we go on, then, and wipe out all the animals from whom we have scourges? There is the hog, who, between trichinosis and the tape worm, has made himself a record infinitely worse than the dog. Neither are the cow and horse innocent. Shall we destroy them all?

MILITARY FIRE ON IRISH FENIANS.—Violent party riots have occurred in the county of Longford, Ireland, between the supporters of the successful candidate for its representation in Parliament, Mr. Greville Nugent, and the friends of Mr. John Martin, the Fenian, who was defeated. The Queen's troops fired upon the Fenians, wounding quite a number of persons. The representation of the county of Longford in Parliament has been made a point of fierce contest, as a test of political power in Ireland, since 1826. It was then fought on a dissolution of Parliament by the brothers Luke and Henry White—Catholic emancipationists—against Messrs. L. Lefroy and Fox, the High Church and Tory sitting members. The emancipationists were returned, but unsated by the result of a petition to the House of Commons, after enormous expense. A new election was ordered. The brothers White again appeared at the poll, and were again triumphant. It is worthy of note that Mr. "Bull Run" Russell made his first effort as a newspaper writer in reporting and describing the facts and scenes of this second Longford election for the London Times.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Fire Marshal's report shows the improvement of a million dollars in the last year over the former for the matter of losses by fire. This is a practical testimony to the increased efficiency of our new fire department as it gets fully into operation.

Failures in 1869.

According to the annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of this city, just published, there were in the United States during the last year two thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine failures in business, involving liabilities to the amount of seventy-five millions and fifty-four thousand dollars. For the year 1868 there were two thousand six hundred and eight failures, involving sixty-three millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars of liabilities. The amount of failures the last year was more than eleven millions over that of the year before.

Table with 3 columns: State, 1868, 1869. Rows include New England, Pennsylvania, New York, New York State, Brooklyn, New York City, and New York City and Brooklyn.

It will be seen, therefore, that while the failures in New England, Pennsylvania and the interior of this State for 1869 largely exceeded in amount those for 1868, it was about one-third, or over ten millions, less in the city of New York. This is conclusive evidence of the stability and progress of trade in the great commercial metropolis of the country. But though the result of the last year's trade throughout the country generally was not on the whole so satisfactory, the disasters were as great as many anticipated and caused no general suffering. Indeed, considering the trials and strain upon the country in consequence of the tremendous war we had just passed through, the failures and disturbances in trade have been remarkably small. The Southern States have shown a wonderful recuperative power since the war, and have contributed in no small degree to the general trade and interests of the country. On the whole this circular properly concludes that the prospect for business is favorable, that the republic is making vast strides in progress and wealth, and that the difficulties of the present may be easily met and conquered.

Adulterations of Confectionery.

In an article published elsewhere is given at length the statement of the head manufacturer of a leading Broadway confectionery establishment, setting forth gross adulterations in the manufacture of confectionery in this city. That there should be adulterations in this specialty of trade, assuming these statements to be true, is not to be wondered at. Adulteration is one of the alarming features of our progressive age, and particularly that dominating characteristic phase of progress aimed at large profits in business at any risks, saving the risks of large capital. These adulterations extend themselves to every branch of business—to liquors, food, literature, politics, preaching and religion. Nearly every thing, in fact, has to be taken on guess work. It is difficult to discriminate what is genuine and what bogus. Nothing is exempt from the sovereign sway of show and pretence. Humbug is king, and he is a monarch difficult to dethrone.

As to the allegations of adulterations in candy manufacture, though given with elaborate particularity, it is to be borne in mind that they are ex parte statements, and as such must be taken cum grano salis. It is easy to be seen that our leading confectioners will find it greatly to their pecuniary benefit if they can make it out that they alone make and sell pure candies, and that the small dealers resort to deleterious ingredients on account of their cheapness as compared with the pure, genuine and wholesome materials that should be used. If the fact be as stated the subject is one that vitally concerns all classes of society—a subject that comes pointedly home to every household—a subject that should excite widespread alarm. The trade in candy in this city is immense. The fondness of our American people, and particularly young America, for sweet things is well known. Every avenue and street and lane has its confectioneries. Stands in the streets are loaded with confectioned sweets. The plea of cheaper rents and less expenses, which with some show of reason may be put forth by the small dealers in explanation of their selling their candies at less prices than the larger and more fashionable retailers, cannot satisfy the public mind if it once gets thoroughly excited and aroused. The charge is a grave one. If the statements to which we have referred are true the health and lives of thousands are involved and ruthlessly risked in the grasping greed for gain of the bulk of our city confectioners. We can suggest but one remedy—the appointment of a commission to examine the quality of the candies of all our confectioners. Let this commission be honestly constituted and do its work honestly, and the fact will soon be ascertained whether these allegations are true, and to what extent they are true, and who sell pure and wholesome candies and who do not, and then, with a stringent law on the subject, future adulterations and frauds may be effectually prevented.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWER IN FRANCE.—Baron Haussmann, the famous "street improver" of Paris and Prefect of the Seine, is the first official victim of parliamentary Cabinet power in France. Napoleon wished to retain his tried and friendly servant—the man, in fact, who has made modern Paris—but was forced to give way before the will of the Ministry. In this light the matter becomes of much constitutional importance to France. If the ex-functional wish to remain in public life he may, perhaps, find employment in New York. Should the "rings not want him," why the solid conservative citizens, who are victimized in street affairs particularly, should invite him to come among us.

LEAD PIPES.—Our savans assure us that the lead pipes poison us. That is bad enough. Lately there has been introduced a substitute for the lead pipe, which, however, is not much of an improvement. This pipe is lead, lined with tin; but the two metals expand and contract quite unequally, and thus in houses where there is hot water there is always a bursted pipe on hand. People who have tried this pipe have to keep plumbers boarding with them, and are drowned out at that. The present choice, therefore, is between drowning and poisoning, and the poisoning is much the slowest.

The Philharmonic Society.

The Philharmonic Society will give in the Academy of Music another of its rehearsals— which merit rather the title of concerts—at half-past two to-day, and another of its regular concerts at eight on Saturday evening. With the assistance of Ole Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist, and of Mr. Mills, the accomplished pianist, its unrivalled orchestra of one hundred performers, under the direction of Carl Bergmann, will thus have favored the public this week with the finest musical entertainments of the season.

The extinction of the Italian opera and the paucity and comparative insignificance of concerts during the present winter have, in fact, left the musical field in New York to be almost entirely monopolized by the Philharmonic Society. How gloriously the society has occupied it is attested by the immense and brilliant audiences which, at each rehearsal and concert, fill the Academy to overflowing. It is but justly to say that nothing has more directly and powerfully contributed to the rapid growth in our community of a fondness for music and of an intelligent appreciation of its highest works than these rehearsals and concerts. By frequent repetitions they have afforded exceptional advantages for the thorough study as well as the momentary enjoyment of masterpieces by the greatest composers. At the same time Dr. Doremus has, with commendable wisdom, insisted that the practical and literal conditions on which he alone consented to become president of the Philharmonic Society should be complied with, in order to secure, by the only possible means, the universal popularity and permanent success which it has at length attained. The "German element," to which so much of this prosperity is honestly due, may have been somewhat disposed to complain that in the selection of works to be produced by the society more deference than they deem necessary has been paid to the actual amount of musical knowledge and degree of musical appreciation in this country. They would fain rigidly prohibit all but the highest classical music. But the president of the society, himself an American, although familiar with the loftiest standards of European taste, is equally familiar with American wants and customs. Aware that New York is not Munich he has known how to adapt special means to the proposed end of gradually educating and elevating the innate musical taste of our people. This end can be best attained by grafting certain popular features upon the severe original programme of the society and interspersing with works of the highest order others which, if less exalted, are excellent of their kind and more readily appreciable by a promiscuous American audience.

Moreover, although the music of our Philharmonic Society, like that of similar societies in the capitals of Europe, is chiefly instrumental, admirable specimens of vocal execution have also been happily introduced at its concerts. The enthusiastic welcome accorded both to Mrs. Moulton and to Mrs. Scott-Siddons, when the former sang and when the latter read before the Philharmonic Society, might well suggest the experiment of affording, from time to time, to equally fresh, well trained and charming voices, which are now only heard in private, an opportunity to thrill with delight a far wider circle. The prediction might thus be justified that our peculiarly exhilarating climate and the intensity of our American life will yet aid in supplying the musical world with as sweet and powerful singers as any ever born beneath Italian skies. Whatever the Philharmonic Society may hereafter do for music in America it has already accomplished enough to make it one of the most deservedly popular institutions of New York.

Judge Dowling's Promenade.

As already recorded in the columns of the Herald his Honor Justice Dowling gave himself the relaxation of a saunter on that most splendid street on this or any other planet, Broadway. He there recognized a nymph of nimble fingers whom he had often seen before him in the Police Court, and he even surprised her in the act of abstracting the pocket-book of an abstracted old lady who thought her spectacles were stolen when they were resting quietly on her venerable nose. His Honor gave the nymph into custody and subsequently appeared as a witness against her, and thus secured her punishment. He also took the occasion to present to the public an opinion on police matters eminently worthy the attention of the Commissioners. He said that he felt convinced that the police of the district in which this offence occurred connive at this particular class of crime, that they are in league with the thieves and shield them and share the spoil. Now here we say is a point for the Police Commissioners. This opinion comes from a man who is himself honest in the discharge of difficult duties and who has peculiar facilities for becoming acquainted with the way in which things are done among the rogues. His words have already been taken up in the Police Commission, but a challenge to prove a charge not susceptible of thorough proof is scarcely an answer.

Arizona and the Apaches.

The condition of Arizona, as shown by the reports of Governor Stanford in our issue of yesterday, may well be considered by the federal authorities at Washington. The mineral resources of the country, it is well known, are enormous. From 1539 to the commencement of the Apache war the sums realized by the Spaniards and Mexicans were startling, and the developments made during the short time that the Americans could operate in the Territory proved that the ancient reports were not exaggerated. The neglect caused by the war and the building of the Pacific Railroad by the Northern route has drawn the attention of our people from the Territory and delayed its civilization and development. But all its advantages remain. Aside from its mineral wealth the best route for the next railway to the Pacific lies through it, and the lines have already been commenced.

Moreover, its mineral wealth, while disregarded at home, has secured special attention abroad. Foreign capitalists are making purchases of land with the intention of putting large amounts upon the work of developing its resources. Where the mineral fields are of such vast extent a single success will induce further efforts and investments, and the returns which must inevitably follow will soon render assistance or protec-

tion from the government supererogatory. Governor Stanford and others assure us that the agricultural resources of Arizona are on a par with its minerals. It surely seems, therefore, a short-sighted policy, for want of such additional protection as may be needed, to discourage immigration or the introduction of foreign capital. The policy of all governments has been to extend aid in the shape of protection to new Territories and colonies, until they may acquire strength enough to protect themselves. In the early settlement of all our other Western Territories our government has extended the needed protection with an unsparring hand; nor could the Pacific Railroad, which has added so much to the wealth and glory of our country, have been completed without this fostering care. Why should the Territory of Arizona be set apart as the only place within the limits of the United States where the Indian may without restraint rob, murder and devastate? The "Quaker policy" will not do for the Apaches.

Disadvantages of a Monopoly.

The chief monopoly in this country, probably, is the Western Union Telegraph Company. Important correspondence from half our business houses passes through its hands. It furnishes in a great measure the telegraphic news columns of the daily papers. It owns a large majority of the wires in the country and holds the connecting links with the Cuban and English Atlantic cables. With the confidence of an assured monopoly it suits its own convenience in serving its customers. It sometimes refuses to send despatches. It assumes a censorship over the news. The news is disagreeable to it is frequently withheld, even from the Associated Press, its best customer. It thus cripples newspaper enterprise. It joggles with the stock market. It has tried to stop the nineteenth century by crushing out new Atlantic cables, and it holds a whip hand even over the great New York dailies themselves. For several years it has subjected the Herald to numerous petty annoyances, because we would not countenance the great wrongs it has inflicted upon the press and the people. And there was not another paper in the city belonging to the Associated Press, partisan or independent, that dared to oppose the monopoly, even in its efforts to turn the age backward and interdict the landing of the French Atlantic cable.

This monopoly has now come to grief of its own volition. The telegraph operators along its lines are on a strike because of an alleged reduction of wages among the operators at San Francisco. The strike has become general, and communication between this city and nearly every important point on the Pacific coast, in Cuba, in Europe and in the interior is endangered. In some minor instances communication is already cut off. The detriment to the business of the people can be comprehended at a glance. If this Western Union Company were not a monopoly we would have had other lines running to these points, and we could afford then to let the Western Union and the strikers fight it out; but the Western Union will not permit the building of other lines. They crush out or buy out the weaker companies who attempt to compete with them and will not run their own lines satisfactorily.

Now it becomes the duty of Congress to take the matter in hand. The threatened upsetting of business communication, and perhaps of government business among the rest, calls for Congressional interference as much as the gold panic did. We ask a timely and firm interference to relieve the people and the press from the great mogul, who sets up an independent despotism of his own, as absolute as that of the Cæsars, in a land that ought to be full of freedom.

Scarlet Hats and Stockings.

The Rector of the American College in Rome entertained almost all the English speaking bishops in the Holy City at dinner a few days ago. The American Episcopal delegation was represented in force. Many distinguished American laymen were also present—as we are specially informed—including Charles O'Connor, of New York; the grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Healy, the artist, and Mr. Devlin, of New York. Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the College of the Propaganda, and the Marquis of Bute—the millionaire convert from Scotland—attended. People need not be surprised if the dress scene in the Central Park is agreeably variegated at an early day by the exhibition of a scarlet hat and a pair of scarlet stockings. The Archbishops Spaulding and Purcell were of the party also. So that the American eye may be accustomed to the change of color by a simultaneous supply of these articles at the grand metropolitan centres. It is all right. The same men, "with a complete right to change the color of their stockings," as Mr. Punch said to his dog Toby when he growled at the late Cardinal Wiseman in the London sanctuary.

WRITING ITSELF DOWN AN ASS.—One of the Health Commissioners declared the other day that for the Board to adopt a resolution offered by Swinburne would be to write itself down an ass. If the Board will write nothing worse, than that it will be a miracle of correct veracity.

"CHIEF" OF SAN DOMINGOAN REBELS.—Generals Luperon and Cabral, two discontented and disappointed rebel leaders, have issued a proclamation against the sale of Samana to the United States. As Jimmy Twitcher would say, "Vel, vot of it?"

OBITUARY.

Michael De Cordova. A cable telegram from Havana reports the death at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 17th ult., of Michael de Cordova. In the thirty-eighth year of his age he was one of the most prominent and influential men of the island, of which he was a native, and where he held a very high position in society. He established, and at the time of his death was editor and proprietor of the "Gleaner," the largest circulated daily paper on the island. In the recent attacks upon the administration of Sir James Grant he took a conspicuous part as a defender of the policy and measures of the Governor. Mr. De Cordova was descended from one of the old Spanish families of Jamaica, and has some relatives and many friends residing in this city, who will hear of his death with deep regret. He married some years ago a Miss Delgado, of Kingston, whom he leaves a widow, with, we believe, three or four children. James Belknap. This veteran of the war of 1812 died in this city on Wednesday last, aged seventy-seven years. During the war with Great Britain he served with credit as adjutant of a New York regiment of volunteers. In 1841 he was appointed Postmaster of Newburg, and held the position under the administrations of Frazer, Taylor and Poik. The deceased gentleman was much esteemed, and possessed a large circle of friends.