

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SUNNY, OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. Matinee at 2.

NILES' GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RUT BLAIR.

WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BRUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD UP TO 100. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BULLDOG OF MAD DICKEY. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Opera. Matinee at 2.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LA GRISE DES FORGONS;—LE SUPPLIEE D'UN HOMME, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 22d st.—DAVID GARRICK—A PROSEAN ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—GERMAN OPERA.—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st. between 5th and 6th av.—Matinee.—HARLEY. Evening.—THE MARRIAGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—PAILLON.—ROBERT MACAIG. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.—FOURGONZAR.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMIO VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—COMIO VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

ERTANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—HAYN'S MINSTRELS.

WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 120 Broadway.—MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway.—EROTIC FIAM MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HARRI."

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Bowery.—ROOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—PETER PIPER PIPER, &c. Matinee.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Day and Evening.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 22, 1870.

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NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC.—Considering the various cases of sneak thieving, robbery and "skinning" that we record to-day, we may safely say that the symptoms of an epidemic of knavery are alarming.

JAY GOULD'S ERIZ REPORT.—It reads well enough as a defence of the managers, but to the stockholders "it is not worth sticks," for it shows no dividends. Watered stock, like blue milk, is a thin diet for the buyer, though the first seller may get as fat as butter.

ICE CROAKERS.—We begin to hear the croak, "What shall we do next summer for ice?" but it will be time enough to begin that croak at the end of February. We have noticed that, hard winter or mild winter, it does not much affect the price of ice.

RETRENCHMENT AS DEFINED AT ALBANY.—An increase of offices, an increase of salaries, and an increase of jobs all round. At this rate of retrenchment our next tax levy will be increased from twenty to thirty or forty millions; but the fiddlers, for all that, must be paid.

THE HERALD'S COSMOPOLITANISM.—The NEW YORK HERALD, like the Bible, is read and appreciated in all parts of the world. In our mails of yesterday we received subscriptions from England, Ireland, Austria, Australia and various parts of South America. Of course this is of quite frequent occurrence; but it is worthy of record as showing with what favor the HERALD is regarded throughout the world.

The Paraguayan Struggle for Independence.

From the late reports in relation to the Paraguayan war it appears that the allied governments have at length arrived at correct conclusions in regard to the hopelessness of the struggle and have withdrawn their armies from the scene of operations. Such withdrawal was made absolutely necessary by the popular clamor in Brazil and by the bankruptcy to which the empire was reduced. The failure to overthrow Lopez while he remained within easy reach of the allied armies, the reckless extravagance of expenditure upon the part of the Brazilian agents, the fears of the Argentine people awakened by the overbearing attitude of their imperial ally, together with other and lesser causes, have contributed to the popular dissatisfaction in all the allied countries, and have at length broken down the dogged resolution of the Emperor to continue the war until the accomplishment of the main object proposed by the treaty of alliance. This object, which the three nations solemnly but most unwisely bound themselves to attain before laying down their arms, was to destroy Lopez or force him into exile. This object has in no manner been attained.

Lopez, it appears, is still in Paraguay, within twenty leagues of the direct geographical centre of the republic, with an organized force, holding the Cordilleras of Caiguazu, having a fertile country in his rear, and so entrenched as to render hopeless any attempt to dislodge him by such force as his enemies were capable of combining for a further movement. With an army of but twenty thousand men, and without hope of reinforcements, the allied generals saw the absurdity of attempting hostile operations against such a position, two hundred miles in the interior of a hostile country and against a people who seemed to have revived and improved upon the warlike virtues of the Spartan times. With true imperial firmness Dom Pedro refused to believe. But there is a logic in events to which even emperors must sometimes yield; and when at last his trusted counsellor Paranhos, pro-consul of the conquered capital (Asuncion), confirmed the reports of the "Prince Commander of all the forces of Brazil," heir apparent, &c., &c., as to the absolute impossibility of carrying on another campaign, the Emperor sadly yielded to the popular demand and resolved to declare the war at an end. But there was a difficulty—the fatal provision in the treaty of alliance in regard to the destruction or driving out of the intractable Lopez, who would not be destroyed nor driven outside his country. It was decided to adopt the expedient of our popular assemblages and resolve him out. He was declared, therefore, to be a fugitive in Bolivia. But people who had considered that story on several previous occasions received it with distrust. Moreover, the Bolivians made search and did not find him. In this dilemma there came a happy inspiration to the great Paranhos, the Mephistopheles of the alliance. By the treaty of alliance the future boundaries of Paraguay were to be arranged so as to give to Brazil all the northeastern portion of Paraguay down to within a short distance of Lopez's actual headquarters in the cordilleras. This arrangement was of course contingent upon the annihilation of Lopez.

Now, pushing these proposed boundaries a little further to the south, we have Lopez in Brazil—being in Brazil, out of Paraguay—and therefore the war is at an end, the object of the alliance attained. This being the case, there can manifestly be no impropriety in the little matter of the boundary, or if there is the provisional government will make it right. This is Brazilian logic—ingenious, but not wholly honest. Nevertheless upon the strength of this proposition comes the inevitable Lisbon telegram that "Lopez is wandering in the Brazilian deserts with a few followers," and soon after, of course, the Paris contradiction, accompanied by the assurance that he is still "in the Cordilleras, with eight thousand men," and later the announcement that he is marching against the allies with twenty thousand men. This force, there is little doubt, will rapidly increase the moment the pressure of the allied troops ceases to be felt on that portion of the population now within their lines. The provisional government will scarcely venture to remain in Paraguay, if, indeed, it does not surrender its functions at once in favor of the legally elected ruler. The principal member of this government fought for four years as an officer in Lopez's army. During this period he was three times taken prisoner by his allies, and as many times escaped from his captors and rejoined his chief. On being taken a fourth time, however, he consented to remain with the enemy, and was made a member of the ornamental triumvirate known as the provisional government. It is not likely that he would make any strenuous effort to perpetuate the power of Brazil in Paraguay.

We are ready to accept, therefore, the announcement of the allied governments that the war is at an end. We have no sympathy for them in their defeat, and but little respect for the puerile device with which they seek to cover it and persuade the world that the principal object of the alliance has been accomplished. We do not expect that President Lopez will move immediately on the capital. To do so would be manifestly unwise; for the reluctance of the Emperor of Brazil to confess to the failure of war will no doubt delay to the last moment the final withdrawal and disbandment of his army. Meanwhile Lopez can afford to wait, and at the proper moment resume his own. We have no doubt that he will recognize the wisdom of the proverb, and "build a bridge of gold for a flying enemy." Upon his resumption of power in Asuncion we trust he will justify the confidence which the HERALD has always reposed in him, and refute by the moderation and magnanimity of his course the silly calumnies with which his enemies have sought to array against him the sympathies of the world. The official announcement recently made to our government that the war is at an end will open the river to Yankee enterprise, and he will soon be able to supply himself with our improved breech-loaders and with munitions of war sufficient to render improbable any future invasion.

Of course Lopez must anticipate a continuance of hostility upon the part of Mr. Fish, who has been as good a friend to Brazil in the Paraguayan war as to Spain in the Cuban business. But

fortunately Mr. Fish does not control nor represent the public opinions of this country, and the same arguments he made use of to justify the discharge of the Spanish gunboats are sufficient to condemn the false position he has maintained and still continues toward Paraguay. The general result, as we have sketched it, is eminently satisfactory to the American people, and the melancholy fact that the administration is at this moment arrayed against the only two people on the face of the earth who are engaged in a contest for republican independence has in no wise tended to alienate or deaden the popular sympathy for Cuba and Paraguay.

The Arrival of Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur arrived yesterday in New York, by the Albany express, at a quarter to one P. M., and was received by Mr. Thornton, the British Minister. No noisy demonstrations were made by the comparatively small crowds assembled near the Thirtieth street platform and in front of the Brevoort House, on Fifth avenue. A lunch at the hotel, a drive in the Park, a brief interval of repose, dinner and a visit to Wallack's completed the programme of his first day in this city. Undisturbed by calls, and delighted at the contrast between wintry weather in Montreal and springlike weather in New York, Prince Arthur must have been agreeably disappointed by his first impressions of our metropolis. The good-natured smile which on occasion lights up his healthy and intelligent English face indicates a happy facility for enjoying the pleasures and ignoring the annoyances of foreign travel. Notwithstanding his light side whiskers and his greater height, Prince Arthur bears a striking resemblance to the Prince of Wales as the latter appeared when in this country ten years ago. Although but nineteen years of age, his manly air makes him look somewhat older. It is likely that the seclusion he prefers until he shall have personally delivered the message which he brings from his royal mother to the President of the United States will not be intruded upon. But he will doubtless be gratified by the courtesies which, both in Washington and, after his return, in New York, as well as in other cities that may be visited by him, will be freely extended to the third son of Queen Victoria.

Yachting Upon the Ocean—The Season of 1870.

We publish to-day a challenge from Mr. William Douglas, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and owner of the American yacht Sappho, for an international ocean race with any schooner yacht in Great Britain or Ireland to sail against the Sappho from Old Head of Kinsale to Sandy Hook. Mr. Douglas prefers to start on the 4th of July, the day on which the Cambria and Dauntless leave on their contest across the ocean; but he states that he is prepared to sail on any day during the month of July the acceptor of his challenge may choose. Mr. Douglas also challenges any schooner yacht in Great Britain to sail a race from the Nab Light to Cherbourg Breakwater and back any day during the first week in June. These challenges were published in the London Times of the 8th inst. We also publish a note from an amateur nautical member of Parliament to the editor of the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, recommending that all yachtsmen, captains, sailing masters or others feeling any interest in the forthcoming race (between the Cambria and Dauntless), to offer suggestions as to preparations, on the prevailing winds and currents, at that period, to Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria. All these movements indicate that the spirit of ocean yachting has received a renewed impulse among the yachtsmen of England and America.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.—Judge Bedford has characterized his administration of justice since he has been in his present position with a rigid exactness that has called forth the charge on the part of some of the city papers that he has been too severe. When dealing with rogues severity is an excellent fault and deserves to be called a virtue. But a perusal of Judge Bedford's sentences on Ellen Utt, which he delivered yesterday, will disclose the fact that when the case requires it he can temper justice with mercy. Ellen Utt has three children, the oldest only four years of age, and the Judge sentenced her, for the manslaughter of Thomas Barrett, to only one year's imprisonment, in order that she might come out and commence a new life before her children were old enough to know of her as a convicted felon. Ellen was not naturally a bad woman. She had been led away by bad associations and degraded by the brutality of a bad husband; but she cherished a mother's love for her children, and Judge Bedford's humane sentence will touch the kindly chords of every mother's heart.

THE TRACK CLEAR THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—This is the report from the Pacific Railroad for the 20th of January. No snow on the great Plains, nor in the Black Hills, nor in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, nor in the lofty chain of the Sierra Nevada, to obstruct the trains; but a clear track from ocean to ocean. At the same time the record shows the Hudson open to Albany; and the same is reported of all the European rivers emptying into the North Sea and the Lower Baltic, which are usually fast locked in ice in mid-winter. Surely some wonderful things in the heavens and the earth, in the sun and his satellites are going on of momentous import to our little planet, but of which we know nothing.

BALASKY'S STATEMENT.—Elsewhere we publish the statement of George Balasky, who was shot by Mr. Biddle several days ago, as made to our reporter yesterday. He charges that Annie Raymond gave notice of his entering the house to Biddle, who rushed from a room and shot him; that he had never quarrelled with either, and was ignorant of the cause of the assault, which is to him still a mystery. Such, in brief, is his story, and we give it without comment.

SQUALLY.—The weather among the democratic spoilsmen at Albany. The harvest is rich and glorious; but the reapers are clamorous and their names Legion, and many of them distrust the Wigwam, and the "great tribulation" is threatened. In a sudden change from a long drought "it never rains but it pours."

Universal Negro Suffrage.

The fifteenth amendment requires now only the vote of Georgia or Texas in order to be proclaimed an article of the federal constitution, "the supreme law of the land." Within a week or two we expect this proclamation will be made. What then? The amendment declares that neither the United States nor any State shall make any abridgment of the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and it further provides that Congress shall have the power to enforce this thing by appropriate legislation. The States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, therefore, in their next elections will have to admit the right of the negro to vote, which they have heretofore denied him; and if they fail to do it Congress will interpose. And so with any one of the States.

The democrats have resisted this amendment to the last ditch, and on the ground that it gives to Congress the power to regulate the machinery of our elections in all the States. We hold that it simply gives Congress the power to enforce the equal rights of the colored race in any case where a State may refuse to grant or fail to enforce them. This, of course, may involve in certain cases an overhauling by Congress of the State election machinery; but we do not suppose that the amendment will be construed, for instance, as turning over to Congress the management of the polls of this city from the sachems of Tammany Hall, unless they exclude Pompey from the ballot box.

It follows that the policy adopted by the old line democrats of Virginia and elsewhere down South—the policy of recognizing the negro and cultivating him as a political ally—is the only course now left for the democrats in all the other States, and the sooner the Tammany Regecy act upon this idea the better it will be for them and their candidate for the next Presidency; for negro suffrage is fixed, and there will be no getting round it.

THE COLORED SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—W. H. Revels, the negro who was elected by the Mississippi Legislature to fill the unexpired term to which Judge Sharkey was elected, is a carpet-bagger from Ohio. He has only a year to serve, and as he must of course wait until the State is admitted he will hardly have an opportunity to shine very brilliantly among his distinguished confreres, unless it is by his glossy complexion. But he will present himself under excellent auspices. He will come representing in himself not only a triumphant issue of republican policy, but he will take with him a strong tenet of the democratic creed—a memorial for the relief of political disabilities. He ought to teach a lesson in moderation and justice to Sumner and Butler.

SENATOR RAMSEY'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.—We call upon all men in Congress in favor of an impartial and uniform telegraph system in connection with the Post Office Department, and upon all in favor of cheap despatches, to give a helping hand to Senator Ramsey's Postal Telegraph bill. We call upon our contemporaries of the newspaper press throughout the land to ventilate this subject, so that we may know who are for a private corporation monopoly and who are for fair play and equal rights to the people. We want to know, and we want Congress to know how the land lies.

PANICS IN THEATRES.—Another bill has been introduced in the State Senate to provide against panics in theatres. Every session something is started in this direction, but we do not see that anything decisive has yet become a law on the subject. It is well enough to advise people at an alarm of fire in a theatre to keep their seats, but if everybody followed the suggestion strictly the fearful consequences are obvious in case the alarm proved true. The only right way is to make stringent laws providing for numerous places of egress in all theatres and forbidding the cumbering of passage ways with chairs and stools, and then enforcing the law.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S WHISKEY RAID.—Collector Bailey has made a move that he may find will not be to his advantage. In seizing the books, papers and stock of twenty important and responsible dealers in spirits in his district, and thus putting a temporary stop to the business of these establishments, the energetic official will probably discover that he has overstepped his duty. The fact of Mr. Bailey being an agent of the government does not warrant him in pursuing a line of policy which, although vigilance may suggest, justice cannot sustain.

PEABODY'S MEMORY.—In the Assembly yesterday the resolutions passed the day previously to send a committee to attend the funeral of George Peabody were reconsidered and laid on the table. It has usually been the case that the evil that men do is forgotten after their death, notwithstanding Mark Antony's suggestion to the contrary, and it happened lately even among the radical Congressmen that they found kindness enough to speak well of poor Fessenden. But in the case of Mr. Peabody, of whom nothing but laudation was admissible in life, all sorts of slights are being shown his memory and dark slurs cast even upon his magnificent bequests.

ERIZ LEGISLATION.—It seems to be necessary whenever the Legislature meets that some legislation is required on account of Eriz. The latest is in regard to the late strike, and is a bill to provide for paying wages to railroad employes within a special time. It would save the State time, money and trouble if Eriz had a legislature of her own as well as an opera house.

SMALLPOX.—The announcement is made that from the first of January up to the present time there have been over two hundred cases of smallpox below Fourteenth street and east of First avenue. This is the largest number known for years in the city, but a diminution of deaths is noticeable within the past few days. It is a pretty well established fact by this time that the introduction of the foul disease was principally by emigrants from European countries.

VERY STRANGE FOR BOSTON.—A refusal by the City Councils to give a public reception to Prince Arthur. "The Hub" evidently wants greasing, or it would whirl round with great rapidity at the very mention of the Prince. But there is no accounting for the vagaries of these provincial towns.

Wall Street—A Speculation in Rock Island Shares.

A year ago, when the overissue of Erie forced the Stock Exchange into defensive measures, a rule was incorporated in the bylaws requiring the registration of all shares dealt in at the Board as well as thirty days' preliminary notice of any intended new issue. Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed in Wall Street owing to the enforcement of this rule in the case of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, which was, by direction of the Board, dropped from the list of stocks. It appears from the admission of one of the officers of the company that twenty thousand shares of the par value of two million dollars were issued last June. This new stock was not registered in the form prescribed by the brokers, and hence its exclusion. The dealings were banished to the street, where a busy group continued to buy and sell the stock despite the action of the Exchange. When it was found, however, that a great ad was making about a matter which had been already well known to the public, the excitement subsided, and though Rock Island was temporarily off the stock list it soon resumed the even tenor of its way with the other shares. The secret of the whole affair lies in the speculative strategy of the "bulls" and "bears." The latter have sold immense quantities of the stock for future delivery, and his obstinate firmness exasperated them into magnifying a breach of the discipline of the Stock Exchange. The new issue was formally authorized in a meeting of the directors last June, public notice of which was given at the time. It is not to be understood that we look with favor upon such over issues. But the effort to bring odium upon the road is only for speculative purposes. The stock-jobbing cliques are only fighting among themselves, and if they overreach each other by any device it is their business and not that of the public.

The Virginia Bill in the Senate.

President Grant has been wounded in the house of his friends. The Senate passed the Virginia bill at a late hour yesterday afternoon, but so loaded down with radical amendments, conditions precedent to the admission of the State, that it must go back to the House, where the terrible Butler is prepared to drive through the amendments against the opposition of his dearest enemy, Bligham, or perish in the attempt. The bill, however, will not probably come up until Monday, and in the meantime the terrible Butler will use all his efforts to win over opposing members to his side. If the bill is passed as the Senate has amended it President Grant's policy of moderation, as shown in his proclamation ordering the election in Virginia and providing for a separate vote on the obnoxious clauses of the constitution, is virtually trampled upon and disregarded, and the split among the republicans becomes wider than before. It is a fight between the wise and judicious counsels of the President and the bitter end fanaticism of the extreme radicals. It is in fact a discordance between President Grant and the leaders of the party that elected him. His more radical friends in the Senate have ventured heretofore to show a disregard for his policy in minor matters, such as rejecting some of his nominations, but in the present case they have flung down the gauntlet directly at his feet.

GENTLEMEN IN CONGRESS.—Some of the gentlemen from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in Congress, have been indulging in ungentlemanly observations and insinuations towards each other. Between Messrs. Dawes, Slocum, Kelley, Garfield and others, on Wednesday and Thursday last, there were ideas exchanged which would have been enough for two or three duels in the good old slavery times. Now it appears to be all bark and no bite, and the Southern Hotspurs have disappeared. Lastly, it is a remarkable fact that, late a regular fighting man by profession, the Hon. John Morrissey should turn out one of the most exemplary gentlemen in Congress.

THE STORM IN THE WEST.—We publish in another column full and interesting accounts of the great storm which visited the Western States and caused so great a loss of human life and destruction of property. The telegraphic accounts, meagre as they were, prepared us in a measure for a serious story; but the newspaper accounts are full of the particulars of the dreadful effects of the cyclone, and from these it will be seen that the late tornado was one of the most terrible visitations to the section of the country where it raged that had occurred in years.

INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.—Our cable telegrams from France, dated at midnight yesterday, report that the trades "strike" industrial provincial agitation at Le Creuzot had subsided, through the efforts of the proprietor of the works and in the presence of two thousand six hundred troops of the line. The appearances were threatening at one moment, and, when taken in connection with the political aspect as reflected from Paris, rather serious. The radical press of the French metropolis had indeed at once seized the opportunity afforded by the action of the workmen to swell the current of popular discontent as much as possible. The government remained, however, firm and the authorities healthily on the *qui vive*, so that it is pretty certain that the cause of "law and order" will be maintained in France, as it ever has been under constitutional governments, against illegal combinations.

CABRAL SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.—Cabral, the determined and open enemy of President Baz, of St. Domingo, does not approve of the idea of the United States throwing its strong arms round the little Dominican republic, thus insuring it a peaceful and prosperous future. Cabral has sense enough, however, to see that once the American power is established in the island that he and the rest of the turbulent spirits of which he is a type will have to keep quiet and turn their attention to other and more civilized practices than those of robbery and revolution. If he must fight and cannot live without excitement, why not emigrate to Mexico? In that congenial clime the belligerent Dominican might possibly be accommodated.

Women in Wall Street—A New Phase of the Woman Question.

A few days since our financial writer, whose observation is only equalled by his gallantry, recorded the fact that a couple of fashionably dressed ladies made their appearance upon the *bois de tretoirs* of Wall street and were conspicuous for extensive purchases and sales of stocks, in a *saavis faire* of the routine of the Stock Exchange that could have been derived only from an intimate familiarity with the intricacies of operations in that moneyed region. We have been at the pains since to learn, further of these *speculative daughters of Eve*, and have fallen upon the astounding discovery that woman in a extending her career of usefulness under the teachings of the modern school of female progressionists has entered upon the novel profession of stock brokerage. Here is something for the consideration of Susan B. Anthony and her sister apostles of woman's rights. What complacency must she and they regard the success which has so far attended their efforts. If *finesse* is woman's gift, why not finance? Also? We all know the skill with which she administers the domestic exchequer. Why may not her abilities take a wider range? Woman has made no mean mark in poetry and sculpture. Why should she not distinguish herself in all branches of the arts and sciences? If women can regulate the expenditures of a household and audit a grocer's bill, why may she not manage a bank account? If she can keep a shop, why may she not sell bills of exchange? Why should she be compelled to restrict her talents to certain departments of business and be denied their exercise in all? And as to Wall street, she would be quite in her element. The nursing of a "corcor" would enjoy her maternal skill. "Calls" would be her delight.

The capacity of woman for this new sphere of business being conceded, some little difficulty arises as to the specific nomenclature it would be her duty to assume. It is the experience of Wall street that all who go there, no matter how unbiased at first, gradually take sides with either of the respective opposing elements of the Stock Exchange. Now our politeness prevents us from conjecturing that she would become a "bear." We are aware, of course, that there are such things as female ursines, but they are confined to the kingdom of the lower animals. On the other hand, we are loath to think that she could be so *Hibernian* as to become a "bull." But this difficulty is one which may be easily obviated. The question of her status will settle itself in some way when woman regularly takes her place in the stock board. Meantime we congratulate the brokers that their labors are to be shared by the fair sex. How refreshing the time when the bass and baritone of "seller sixty" shall harmonize with the tenor and soprano of "buyer thirty," and the halls of the Stock Exchange shall exhibit a variety of costume as diverse as the floors of a ballroom. *Yes la frou-frou!*

THE NEW HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT.—Salnavé's enemies are masters of the situation, and, of course, are desirous of proving that they occupy that position. Among their first acts were decrees outlawing Salnavé and a number of his adherents. A price has been set upon the head of the ex-President. The new government has also undertaken to regulate the financial affairs of the country—a rather difficult task, by the way. Salnavé has not yet been captured, and the chances of escape from his enemies are good. When he gets out of danger will he keep quiet? We think not.

IN BAB OOD.—The Senators in Congress, Pomeroy and Ross, and the Representative of Kansas, at home among their radical brethren. Resolutions have been introduced in the Kansas Legislature asking these three worthies to resign, because they were somewhat fishy on Andy Johnson's impeachment, and because in the way of jobs they have had too many irons in the fire. Ross, for saving Johnson, has had a hard time of it, and his case looks bad; but Pomeroy will probably escape as a champion of woman suffrage. Kansas is getting virtuous.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—The report of Dr. Harris that about sixty miles of the streets south of the Park, or Fifty-ninth street, are very dirty and unhealthy, and that the dirt ought to be scraped up and carted off. But it is the old story, and we shall probably have to wait for the scraping till just a day or two before our next election.

LAW AND LUNACY.—The necessity for some more clearly defined processes of law to prevent abuses in the matter of confining persons in lunatic asylums has been forcibly illustrated heretofore by incidents in real life, and to-day we have another case. The persistency of the criminals, if the story as told is true, in trying to deprive the victim of his liberty, would most probably have deprived him ere long of his senses. Mr. Husted proposes to introduce a bill in the Assembly which will cover the whole ground.

THE DIPLOMATS IN WASHINGTON are excited over the question of precedence at the dinners to be given Prince Arthur by Minister Thornton, and General Grant has laid himself open to severe criticism by excusing himself from attending the first one. Between the President's want of diplomacy and the diplomatic sticklers for etiquette we stand on a volcano which any little South American representative may set in eruption at a moment's notice.

WOMAN'S WANTS.—At the late woman's rights gathering at Washington the Hon. James M. Scovel spoke for the cause in behalf of Jersey, and on asking "What does woman want?" he answered, "She wants work, she wants bread, she wants clothes." But the learned Jerseyman forgot her greatest want in forgetting that she wants the latest fashions.

THE ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY.—The bill introduced by Mr. Culom in the House for the abolition of polygamy is being considered by a committee, and it was shown by a witness that if the bill was passed the Mormons would resist its execution. In that case the question arises as to which side the Mormon wives would take, for or against their husbands; whether they desire such emancipation as the bill would give them or whether, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, they prefer part of a husband to none at all.