

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV. No. 39

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SCENE OF SUMMER NIGHTS AT LONG BEACH.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY OF THE QUEEN'S MOTO.
WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third st.—Madison daily. Performances every evening.

- BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, BOOM! HORN OF GOLD UP TO 10.
THE TAMMANY, Postoffice square.—THE BULLDOG OF THE SEVEN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—OWEN BOOTH AS HAZEL.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 1, 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.

THE BEST WAY to quiet the reprobators is to keep them in bonds (seven-hundred) to hold their peace.

A CONVINCING EVIDENCE of the acquiescence of Old Virginia in the new order of things is the fact that the woman suffrage movement is budding forth there.

A GOOD IDEA.—It is understood that Prince Arthur has promised to attend our great Charity Ball on Wednesday evening. The invitation, proper in every respect, was, with an eye to the charity concerned, an excellent idea.

THE COLORED SENATOR.—The radicals in the United States Senate are willing to admit the Hon. Mr. Revels, from Mississippi; but they make him take a back seat, or in one corner of the Chamber, where he will not be seen and is not likely to be heard.

TAKING THE BELL BY THE HORNS.—A committee of the Democratic Union Organization, headed by Robert B. Roosevelt, called upon Governor Hoffman yesterday and bluntly informed him that if the bill declaring Henry Smith legally elected Supervisor became a law their supporters would blot the regular democratic ticket next fall, and either nominate an entire State ticket or support the republicans. To this candid statement Governor Hoffman replied that he was opposed to all special legislation, and would use his influence to have the question go before the courts, where it properly belongs. This evidently means that the Governor will veto the bill should it pass both houses of the Legislature. Thus the matter stands at present. Altogether, the struggle between John Foley and Henry Smith is becoming interesting.

Troubles in Spain—Latest from Madrid.

Cable despatches from Madrid which we publish this morning reveal a mass of things which are far from reassuring. An exciting discussion had taken place in the Constituent Cortes between Señor Figueras, a prominent republican, and General Prim. Figueras, in the course of his remarks, stated that certain so-called insurgents, who had simply been exercising their individual rights and who had been killed by the government troops, were, to use the right word, assassinated. Prim demanded that the offensive words be retracted. As Figueras refused to retract the general opinion was that the difficulty would result in a duel. It is at the same time announced that a grand military review which was to come off yesterday has been indefinitely postponed. This intelligence does not encourage us to believe that matters are as they ought to be in Spain. The revolution does not make any other kind of progress than that which has been characteristic of Spain any time these last three hundred years. It is a downhill progress. We do not make too much of the difference between Figueras and Prim. Such difference is not unnatural in the circumstances in which they find themselves placed. Men will use unguarded language when they feel strongly, and especially in times of great excitement, when heads as well as hearts are on fire. Prim's great mistake is that he is setting himself up too much against the whole people. It is now some time since we learned that he had ceased to be Prime Minister of Spain. In his capacity of Prime Minister he most egregiously failed. We naturally expected that Prim would for a time retire into the background. But, whatever changes may have taken place in the Spanish Cabinet, it is manifest that Prim is quite as much in the foreground as ever. He is still at the head of the army; and we suppose he feels that to retain his hold on the army he must needs talk before the people. In the Cabinet or out of the Cabinet, Prime Minister or not Prime Minister, it is undeniable that, with the army at his back, Prim is now, as he has been during the whole period of this revolutionary crisis, the most formidable person in Spain. That he has failed to make any good use of his power all the world sees and confesses. He has opposed a republic, but he has failed to find a king. It might have been possible for him to play the part of a Cromwell or a Napoleon; but from lack of courage, we think, rather than from lack of ambition, he has lost his opportunity. That he is still bent on some game is certain; but we have yet to learn that Prim can do anything more than put down paltry insurrections. The continued power of Prim is a very instructive commentary on the absolute incapacity of the Spanish people as a whole. Every lover of liberty has, during these last fifteen months, hoped well of Spain; but every one has to confess that hope has been turned to disappointment.

To our minds the indefinite postponement of the grand military review is a much more serious matter than the difficulty between Prim and Figueras. It really is a bad and discouraging omen. So far as we can see, the natural interpretation of the postponement of the review is that the government has discovered some reason for distrusting the troops. There is a strong republican sentiment in Madrid. The review contemplated would bring in thousands from all parts of the country. Disaffection to the present government—especially to Prim—exists in other than republican bosoms. All classes of the people are sick of the apparently interminable delay in bringing about some final settlement. The review would bring the troops into dangerous contact with the masses of the population. The defection of a single regiment or even of a single superior officer might make an end of the Regency, and send Prim and the rest of them to company with Isabella. If this be the true explanation of the postponement of the military review it shows that a crisis is at hand. All has been well for the men now in power, because the army could be relied upon. If the army is now wavering we shall at no distant day have startling intelligence. We do not think that the falling away of the army would be a bad thing for Spain. It might lead to some fighting. The fighting might develop some new men. At any rate it would relieve the monotony of which all are heartily sick.

There is only one other feasible explanation of the present state of things, and that is that Prim meditates a coup d'etat. It is said that having done his best to find a king to fill the vacant throne, and having so thoroughly committed himself to monarchy, he has resolved to make himself complete master of the government, and then invite the young Prince of the Asturias to take hold of the sceptre which fell from his mother's grasp. It is well known that there are many in Spain who would not be unwilling to tolerate temporary violence for so desirable a consummation. It is notorious that the Cortes are no longer committed against the Bourbons. The recent vote makes a restoration at least a possibility. It is probable that the restoration of the monarchy in the person of the son of Isabella would give serious offence to the Carlists. But a rising of the Carlists would be a matter comparatively of little importance if the progressists and the unionists went together in favor of the restoration. As there is now no chance for a republic, and as a king cannot otherwise be had, the elevation to the throne of the Prince of the Asturias might, in the circumstances, be the best possible solution of the difficulty. One great objection exists to this explanation of the present situation, and, of course, to this solution of the Spanish question—it is that Prim is not equal to such a task.

However it may be, it is at least certain that some solution is now desirable. It is lamentable to see a country like Spain steeped in such misery. It is lamentable to see a people once so proud and so prosperous so abject and so helpless. What other country is so favorably situated? Washed by the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and possessed of excellent harbors, it ought to command the commerce of both hemispheres. Nor is Spain wanting either in agricultural or mineral wealth. Her soil yields corn and wine and oil, and even the choicest fruits of the tropics, in rich abundance. Her marbles are among the finest in the world. Her mines of silver and of quicksilver are well known. Copper and lead abound. Nor is there any lack of iron and coal. Yet this land

remains the most backward in Europe, and the children of the soil have no rivals in poverty, in ignorance, in idleness. The curse seems still upon her. Will it ever be removed? Will Spain ever again take her place in the family of nations? We have, at least, no reason yet to say that this latest attempt at resurrection has been more successful than that of 1812, or of 1820 or of 1835.

How is Cuba to be Made Free?

There are conflicting opinions, it appears, as to the truth of the news from Cuba relative to the disastrous defeat of the Spaniards under General Puello by the Cubans under General Jordan; that is to say, the Spanish agents or officials here pretend to doubt it. There has been no evidence presented, however, to show that the despatch sent to us was not true, and considering that it came through Havana, where there is a censorship over the telegraph, and that the details are particularly circumstantial, and that there had been an apprehension for some time past of a disaster to Puello, there is no reason to doubt its reliability. Still we know by experience during our late war, and, in fact, by experience relative to most wars, that accounts of successes from both sides are sometimes manufactured or frequently exaggerated for the purpose of producing an effect upon the public mind. The Spaniards in Cuba have shown themselves adepts at this all through the struggle in Cuba. The war there will probably drag along, unless prevented by the United States, in the same way, and we shall be furnished with similar conflicting accounts.

One thing is significant and worthy of remark, if the news of Puello's defeat proves true, as we believe it is, and that is that the Cubans were commanded by an American, General Jordan, who understands his business. There were other Americans, probably, in his army—men who, like himself, have had experience in war, and had both the coolness and courage for the occasion. Jordan is a thoroughly educated military man and had won the reputation of a good general in our late war. He is just the officer the Cubans needed, and if Céspedes has made him Commander-in-Chief, as reported, it shows the good sense of the Cuban President. There are plenty of good officers and fighters, both in the South and North, who would be glad to take a hand in the war for republican freedom in Cuba if they could get there. It is a pity they have been prevented from going by the overstrained vigilance and hostility of the government at Washington and through the stupid blunders of those who assume to be Cuban leaders in this country. A force of two or three thousand at most, or, perhaps, a less force, of such Americans, would soon make short work of the Spaniards. The war would not drag along for a long period; the island would be saved from devastation, and Cuban independence would be secured beyond all doubt.

But what is our government going to do? Will it permit this slaughter to go on indefinitely, Cuba to be ruined and our large trade with the island destroyed? If the Secretary of State and administration think they are a match for the astute Spanish chiefs and diplomats in a pretended negotiation for the sale of Cuba they are likely to find themselves deceived. The Spaniards may amuse the administration and continue to hold it as an ally for the suppression of the insurrection under the pretext that they are waiting for a favorable opportunity to sell Cuba; but will the freedom of the Cubans ever be attained in that way? May not the administration be cheated in the end? If there be between the Spanish government and our own a movement, as reported, for the cession of Cuba to the United States, the only way to accomplish the object is to give Spain notice in a decisive manner that the bargain must be closed—that there can be no delay. The other alternative, and, perhaps, the shortest, best and cheapest one, is to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans, and to let our brave and experienced warriors go to the rescue if they choose. If the government do not follow one or the other course it will be responsible for all the blood that must be shed, will do violence to the sympathy and wishes of the American people, will lose the finest opportunity for extending republican liberty in America and enlarging our commerce and power, and will sink into disgrace in the eyes of the country and history.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—It is now feared that if the sweeping law for the abolition of deadhead postage is passed much inconvenience will result—first to the government itself and next to country newspapers. We hope, nevertheless, that Congress will not hesitate. It is not for the government to go into the newspaper business and support a valetudinarian press by the quasi subsidy of free postage. If there are many papers that cannot outlive the requirement of paying their postage let us have the luxury of shedding a few pious tears to their memory. As to the government, it is said that if franking were done away with government business would be entirely suspended for a time. Well, may be that would not quite ruin the country. Let it be tried.

GENERAL GRANT'S FINANCIAL POLICY IN CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives yesterday a resolution opposing Secretary Boutwell's bond purchases, and proposing the redemption of the five-twenties in greenbacks, was laid on the table by a vote of 120 to 41. This vote signifies that the greenback notions of "Old Thad Stevens" and General Ben Butler have ceased to be entertained among the republicans in Congress, and that the party has settled down upon the financial platform of General Grant, which signifies that the party has settled upon Grant for the succession.

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER.—The account, published elsewhere this morning, of the murder of David Sisco by John Nixon, in New Jersey, is another indication of the frightfully increasing disregard of human life in our midst. It was a most shocking tragedy, intensified by the cold-blooded indifference of the murderer, who was discovered by the wife of his victim in the act of washing the evidence of his guilt from his hands, and was afterwards seen by her dragging the dead body of Sisco to a place of concealment. It is to be hoped that Nixon will be speedily captured, and that there will be no delay in meting out to him the severest punishment authorized by the law.

The Colored Successor of Jeff Davis.

The war has exhibited some dreadful revenges. Nine years ago Mississippi was represented in the Senate by Jeff Davis, who left mainly to assert the right of white men to hold black ones disfranchised and without rights. Now there comes to succeed him Revels, a colored man, whose chief aim seems to be to assert the right of black men to relieve white rebels of their disfranchisement and to take off their bonds. This is putting coals of fire upon an enemy's head with scorching effect. But the most terrible revenge of all falls upon Sumner. The black man has been his idol. He has worked for him harder than the black slave ever worked for Jeff Davis. He has set his highest aim on attaining the Senatorship for one of the oppressed race. But in proportion as he loved the negro he has hated the white master. He has been grinding him hard ever since the rebellion tripped him. He has, like Snylock, got "him on the hip," and would feed fat the ancient grudge he owes him. But at this very juncture in comes this negro Senator, whom he (Sumner) had, as it were, raised to the Senatorial seat beside him, and this negro, of all others, brings in a petition to restore their rights to the disfranchised rebels and to let Antonio keep his pound of flesh. It is enough to make even Sumner swear at the black man, "Out, out, damned spot!"

The arrival of a colored man to succeed Jeff Davis as Senator, and his being allowed a seat by courtesy, his State not yet being readmitted, is a most startling exemplification of the great revolution that has swept over the country, putting the bottom ralls on top and the top ralls at the bottom, changing customs, tastes and principles. Bills to admit Mississippi to representation were introduced in both houses yesterday, the official records of the reorganization of the State are all on hand, and the Mississippi bill, with its colored attachment, will probably soon become one of the exciting topics before Congress. Will Sumner, Drake and Company swallow the colored man as readily as they insist on others swallowing him?

One Bill.

An indignant correspondent on gas says that his bill for September was two dollars and old cents, for October six dollars, for November three dollars, and for December nine dollars, and he wants us to account for the difference—the fact being that he burned the same amount of gas each month. If our correspondent had read carefully the testimony taken in different gas cases he would know by this time that it is often the custom for the gas men to guess at the amount that has been burned, and from that he could of course easily jump to the notion that they sometimes guess very stupidly. We do not see that he has much to complain of, as there is a fair average of big bills and little bills. In the early days of omnibuses, when the fare was paid in six cent bits, a certain driver used to arrange his accounts with the stage owner on the most equitable principles. Thus, when the trip was finished, he would go aside in the stable and divide the sixpences between his hat and his overcoat pocket, with "sixpence for Sol Kip"—in the hat; "sixpence for me"—in the pocket; and so on, with fair alternation, through the whole number of sixpences. Now, Sol Kip, who was once a sly witness to this division, only found fault when the driver gave himself an extra count on the ground that the sixpence was bent and not good enough to be given to Sol Kip. In the same way we at first thought our correspondent had some reason to find fault with the December sum of nine dollars and forty-five cents; but upon inspecting the matter more closely we are of a different opinion, and we think our correspondent must admit that the company has distributed the "slices of fat and lean symmetrically and on principle. Thus the main sum of his first bill is two dollars; that of the second is six. The first sum is, therefore, multiplied by three. The main sum of the third bill is three dollars and of the fourth nine—multiplication by three again. If he wants to know why the bill for November was three dollars and that for September two, we assure him that November has the darkest days of the year. If he then wants to know why November was only three dollars, while October was six and December nine, we shall warn him that if he asks so many impertinent questions the company will cut his gas off altogether.

Jack Reynolds, Murderer and Philosopher.

Jack Reynolds, a distinguished member of the governing classes, has evidently given some attention to the study of our social and political institutions. He has observed the operations of the law here with professional interest, and has watched narrowly the course of justice. He gives the sum and result of his study in a single sentence. He has worked the subject down to a formula as simple and distinct as it is true and atrocious—a formula so positively installed as one of his points of knowledge that the very halter will hardly take it out of him. His view is that "hanging for murder is played out in New York." Jack Reynolds himself may be hanged. We should hardly be astonished to hear of such an end to his history—the more especially as we see some indications of a disposition to make a little political capital out of the feeling against him and the sympathy for his victim's family. The balance of "influence," therefore, may be just a little against this murdering philosopher, and he may hang for his act; but if this should happen it will be an accident, and an accident is not to be accepted as invalidating a general law. His own death, therefore, will not disprove his comprehensive statement of the results of our criminal jurisprudence.

Jack Reynolds, whether set free by a Douglas jury or a Johnny Real series of new trials, or by one of the Sheriff's deputies who so kept alive or accidentally hanged—marks an era in our criminal progress. He is the first murderer who has formulated the view of the law and of justice that floats in the murderer's mind with more or less controlling force when he does the act of murder with such savage fury or cool malignity as may be in him. We had something not unlike this from the governing class *apropos* to that murder in Battery place, when a distinguished politician committed "self-defence" by shooting a man in the back of the head. We heard it stated then that "a

great mistake was made in not having two or three men before the Coroner to swear that the victim had assaulted the murderer." That recognized that hanging was played out, but had a little shame in it, inasmuch as it wanted to present a good face to society. Reynolds' declaration is much bolder, broader and clearer. Besides, observe how much greater is the dramatic force it gets in coming from the very mouth of the murderer, standing, as it were, beneath the gallows. We ourselves have repeatedly said about the same thing; all the papers have said it. The people also have seen it. But this indictment of the law—this impeachment of all the judges—this announcement of the failure of society—never was expressed with its true emphasis or intensity till it came as a defiance from the foot of the gallows, and from a wretch whose hands were red with the blood of a victim.

HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Bassett, our colored representative to the Haytian republic, has narrowly escaped outrage at the hands of the opponents of Salnave. It seems his Excellency attempted to obtain the body of the defunct President for proper burial by the family of the deceased, when the mob became so infuriated that Mr. Bassett was grossly insulted and his life threatened. A ministerial position in the Haytian republic is evidently not an enviable one.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.—Senator Ramsey's bill for the establishment of a Postal Telegraph Company, the provisions of which have already been given to the public, was reported yesterday to the Senate from the committee to which it had been referred. No material changes have been made in the bill, and in the shape in which it now comes up there is every likelihood of its becoming a law.

OUR CITY FATHERS yesterday exhibited their lofty contempt of dirty greenbacks and their characteristic liberality by donating a few thousand dollars to various churches, and by appointing several additional assistant clerks at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum each. All this may be fun for the individuals benefited, but what is it for the taxpayers?

DISGRACEFUL AFFRAY IN KEY WEST.—A most disgraceful affray took place yesterday in Key West, in which Gonzalo Castanon, the editor of a Spanish paper published in Havana, was killed and a number of others injured. Judging from our report of the affair the killing of Señor Castanon was a most cowardly act, and the Cubans who figured in the riot are solely to blame for the outrage. They went to the hotel, on the porch of which Señor Castanon was standing, and commenced an attack on him with firearms. He made the best defence he could, but, overpowered by numbers, he fell. While we cannot approve of the course of Castanon in visiting American soil for the unlawful purpose of duelling, we most emphatically condemn the cowardly manner of his assassination—for it is nothing less. We also protest against this transfer of riot and murder to our shores. It is to be hoped that those who figured in this disgraceful *mêlée* will have their full deserts meted out to them.

THE DARREN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The whole civilized world will await with the liveliest interest the results of the explorations of the United States Darien Isthmus Exploring Expedition from this port. We are strongly impressed, from the reports of previous surveys, and more especially from the report of Dr. Cullen, that a short and feasible route for a ship canal, without lockages or tunnelling, will be found, and if found there will be no difficulty in raising funds for the work on the canal, as it appears that a number of American and French capitalists in Paris have organized themselves into a company for taking the work at once in hand when a practicable route for a canal is reported; and we shouldn't wonder if the great Lesseps has a finger in the pie.

NO MONOPOLY IN FRENCH CABLES.—We have the gratifying information from Paris that the French Minister of the Interior, in reply to an application from an English company for the privilege of laying a cable from Algiers to France, replied in effect that hereafter all monopolies in telegraphic cables would be abolished, and that even private parties were at liberty to lay cables. We presume that this concession, from the general terms in which it is given, applies to the laying of cables between France and any other country; and if so, the field is open for any number of cables between France and the United States. Louis Napoleon is evidently resolved to keep pace, even in cables, with the scientific instrumentalities of modern progress, in the shaping of his government to the progressive spirit of the age; and herein lies his strength. In seizing upon the substance of the moral forces of the new age their shadows must follow him.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD AGAIN.—Once more the topic of a road from Washington to New York is before the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and it is said the "first question to be settled is the right of the federal government under the constitution to go into States and construct or grant franchises for the construction of public works." Did anybody ever question the right of the federal government to open Hell Gate or to build Fort Schuyler? Just as little can they question its right to build a road that may in certain contingencies be as much a necessity of national defence as ever any fort was.

GOOD NEWS.—The news that the Temperance Association formed of both houses of Congress is very prosperous. If a book were published giving the list of the leading minds of Congress shattered or impaired by John Barleycorn, what a lecture for the temperance cause it would be! Success to the Congressional Temperance Society.

ANSWERING DAWES.—Despairing of any success in its efforts to answer Mr. Dawes by the logic of General Butler, the administration seems disposed to adopt another plan. The new plan is to dismiss from government employment every man it possibly can. This is a response intended to make the people feel that Mr. Dawes' arguments for economy are arguments against the working men. The only effect will be to excite a general regret that the government can take an appeal for economy only in an ugly, contrary, scorched and obstructive spirit.

Recognition of the Cubans—Another Bill in the House.

The Cuban victory at Guaimaro has already had a good effect on the authorities in Congress. Mr. Fitch yesterday introduced a bill in the House to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans, and on motion of General Banks it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is chairman, by a vote of 125 to 14. General Banks is a strong, devoted and ardent friend of Cuban independence, and as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House has great influence in the committee room and in the hall. It will be remembered that the resolution of last session, in which the President was authorized at his discretion to recognize the insurgents, was introduced by General Banks in the House, but was killed in the Senate by the refusal of Senator Sumner's committee to report upon it. It left the matter simply to the President's discretion, which in foreign matters must, of course, be largely the discretion of Secretary Fish and of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner. The present bill, however, does away with the discretionary influence of Mr. Fish, and directs that belligerent rights be granted, whether the State Department is willing or not. It now rests with the House to pass the bill, which it will do, and with Senator Sumner to report favorably on it to the Senate, which is more doubtful. Thus we shall have the responsibility in the Cuban business whittled down to a small point.

THE LAST DAY OF JANUARY.—Old Father January made on the last day of his lease for this year a deliberate effort to retire in his favorite white overcoat. But in this locality he failed to get it on, though to the west and the north he was successful and went off with flying colors. Some might say it was after all a clear case of showing the white feather. No matter—he has been a real good old fellow, this time, though he did neglect to give the young folks a single day's skating or sleighing. Nor can we close his obituary without recurring to a letter from an "old sport" at the Terrapin Club Retreat, Long Island, dated the 30th ultimo, enclosing a mosquito and some "leaves of grass" of nearly three inches growth, with a note that at said Retreat for the last fortnight the thermometer has run up daily among the fifties. So much for the prevailing south winds from the Gulf Stream. But how about the ice crop? We have still three weeks in which we may be given, by a chopping round of the winds to the northwest, a good ice crop, though we rather incline to the opinion that the New Englanders will have a market next summer for an extra large supply.

HOW TO OPEN A NAVIGABLE MOUTH FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.—Dig a ship canal from some point above the delta, through the swamp to the Gulf, and shut out the river current, with its sediment and washings, by a lock at the entrance from the river.

GOOD FOR TEA DRINKERS.—It will be pleasant to lovers of the cup that cheers, &c., to hear that the line to San Francisco and the Pacific Railroad is likely to be the future great route of the tea trade. English tea traders are of opinion that tea taken to England by this route and the Atlantic will retain its qualities better than tea taken by any other route. With our city as a great station on the line of this trade good tea may be as common and cheap here as it is now in England.

MORE COURT HOUSE.—It is proposed to build another Court House—and up in the Twelfth ward, too. Why? Not because there is enough law business waiting to fill all the courts that could sit there, though there is. Not because there is more crime on foot than will ever be punished in the Court House we have, though most certainly there is. Oh, no! for neither of these reasons; but simply because the other Court House was such a magnificent job—such a perfect Eldorado of plunder.

AN ARCTIC TRIP.—Our St. Paul (Minn.) correspondent, under date of January 23, gives an interesting account of his experience among the snows of the new nation of Winnipeg. His report would rather discourage the ideas of annexation, except for the fact that we have done greater things in the arctic way by the annexation of Alaska.

THE CONDITION OF FIFTH AVENUE.—The Grand Jury, on completing their business yesterday, handed a presentment to Judge Bedford, in which, after referring to various other matters, they call attention to the miserable condition of the pavement on Fifth Avenue, which they declare to be a nuisance. The most elegant thoroughfare of the city has been converted into a road that is worse than the country roads of Virginia during the muddy winters of the war. The action of the Grand Jury is timely and well considered.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—In our account recently of the organization of the Grand Army of the Constitution as a rival to the Grand Army of the Republic a statement was made reflecting somewhat on the latter organization as a political machine. We have since been shown the constitution of the latter organization, and discover that one of the articles expressly forbids the discussion of politics in the society or the manipulation of the society for political purposes.

The Trotting Convention.

The delegates from the leading trotting associations of the country will meet in convention at the Everett House to-morrow evening. The business of the convention will be the adoption of a code of rules which will hereafter abolish malpractices upon the trotting turf. As everybody conversant with the matter knows, we have had good rules heretofore, but they were not always properly enforced. If the convention and the associations which it will represent agree upon a plain, terse code, and then resolve that it shall be carried out beyond all peradventure, much good will result. Whatever the law may be, much will depend upon the judges and officers who will administer the law. The selection of judges at races is of the utmost importance. We venture the assertion that more mischief is often done by incompetence, or something worse, in judges than by the want of integrity in drivers. There ought to be no man on the stand to judge a race who is pecuniarily interested in the result, and if it be so enacted the sanction of the rule should be expulsion