

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

Volume XXV No. 33

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALL & K'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.
THE THEATRE, 224 st. between 5th and 6th av.
HERCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LA GRACE
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—SERIOUS FAMILY
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SUN
NIMROD GARDEN, Broadway—GRAND ROMANTIC
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street—ITALIAN OPERA
WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BOCK, BECK, HOW
THE TAMMANY, Fourth street—THE BULLDOG
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn
TORY FOSTER'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery—COMIC
THEATRE, NIGRO MINSTRELS, 231
FRENCH COMIQUE, 214 Broadway—COMIC VOCAL
RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 231 Bowery—ETHIOPIAN
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway—HOOLEY'S
APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway
ASSOCIATION HALL, 22d street and 4th av.—GRAND

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, February 4, 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.

MR. HOAR'S NOMINATION was rejected by the Senate in executive session yesterday by a majority of ten. It is now considered incumbent on Mr. Hoar to retire from the Cabinet and betake himself, "with his little board of maxims preaching down his country's heart," to the obscurity of a Massachusetts law court.

SMOKE AND NO FIRE—The attempt of the House to keep Mr. Segar, Representative elect from Virginia, from his seat. He should be admitted without higgling. Personally he is a living monument of exemplary conduct and consistency during the war. The Richmond Whig, referring to Mr. Segar, avers that "by his thorough knowledge of all the material interests of Virginia he could be of vast service to the State." And it speaks truly.

A WATCH DOG WANTED.—Representative Cobb in the House yesterday slipped through an additional bounty bill of about one hundred dollars to all volunteers. Cobb probably intended to make political capital and bring grit to his mill by the movement, which will, if it becomes a law, compel the Treasury to shell out several millions. None of the watch dogs saw the manoeuvre. If these things continue we shall have to recall Mr. Washburne from his dinners and dancing at the Tulleries.

Our News from Cuba—The Opportunity of the Government.

Our correspondence from Havana and Nuevitas, published yesterday, confirms in every particular the special despatch in the HERALD of Sunday last relative to the complete defeat of Puello's forces and success of the Cubans under General Jordan. The Spanish Consul and Spanish agents here pretended to doubt the news we published, and made extraordinary efforts to throw discredit upon the despatch. They were afraid of the effect upon the American government and public, and were silly enough to suppose they could destroy the facts by simply denying them. It was the old story of the ostrich burying its head in the sand and forgetting that all the rest of its body was exposed. Such simple and red tape officials do not comprehend the enterprise and mission of the press. The independent press of this country has the means and expends large sums of money to get at facts before the governments most deeply interested bear anything about them. It will be remembered that the HERALD furnished not only the American public with the important news of the Abyssinian war in advance, but that it gave to the British government and press the first information of the storming and taking of Magdala. Our news from Cuba of the important battle of Guaimaro showed the same enterprise and reliability. Though the Spanish officials here pretended to doubt it, we knew it was reliable, and said so. The letters of our correspondents now corroborate what had been previously stated in the special telegram to this paper. If government officials, Spanish, American, or any others, could understand the mission of the independent press and its means and opportunities, they would trust to that sooner than to the statements of their own agents. Spanish carrels and bombastic declarations of what the Spaniards are doing and going to do will be received hereafter in their proper light.

A new aspect is given to Cuban affairs and the Cuban question by the success of General Jordan at Guaimaro and by the news generally of the condition of things in Cuba. There may be contingencies in the war not always looking so favorable to one side, for that is the fate of war generally; but this success of the patriots shows they have strength enough, not only to whip the Spaniards in an important and well prepared battle, in which considerable forces of all arms were engaged, but that they have both the skill and courage to maintain the struggle for independence. When we consider, too, the disadvantages they have labored under from the first—wanting arms and materials of war, and that they were poorly organized till lately—when we consider that they were under the necessity of creating nearly all the materials with which to fight their enemy, and that but little aid has been obtained from abroad, it is fair to conclude they will never be subjugated by the Spaniards. In this victory at Guaimaro General Jordan has shown that he was just the man the Cubans needed and the man for the occasion. He is one of the best educated military men of America, or of the world, has had great experience in war, and is no doubt more than a match for any general the Spaniards can send against him. Cespedes, the President of Cuba, showed his wisdom, discrimination and liberal mind when he made this American General Commander-in-Chief. Cespedes himself is evidently a man of great resources, tenacity of purpose, coolness, courage and prudence. With two such men at the head of the revolutionary movement the Cubans have good reason to believe their cause will be successful.

What, now, ought the United States government to do in the case of Cuba? It has been too indifferent and too slow heretofore. In fact it has given aid and comfort to the Spaniards, and has acted more as the enemy of the Cubans and the cause of liberty than the friend. While the lamented General Rawlins was living, and a member of the Cabinet the President was disposed to recognize the Cubans as belligerents or their independence. Indeed, it is understood that it had been resolved upon and the time fixed for issuing a proclamation of recognition. After Rawlins' death the policy was changed. The President listened to the cold and narrow-minded men in his Cabinet and to the misrepresentations of Spanish agents, and abandoned the Cubans. The Secretary of State and Attorney General, backed by Senator Sumner, made the President believe that the Cubans had no chance of success, and, in fact, that the insurrection was "on its last legs." They made great efforts to deceive the American people in the same way, for the purpose of covering up their own weakness and narrow-minded policy. They did not venture to avow themselves enemies of republican freedom on American soil and thus openly oppose public sentiment, though they really were, but pretended that the Cubans were incapable of carrying on the struggle for liberty. This pretext will hold good no longer. The battle of Guaimaro has settled that. What, then, ought the government to do now? Undoubtedly it should recognize at once the belligerent character or independence of the Cubans.

Congress has begun to move in the matter. The resolution of General Logan, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, to the effect that the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for independence, and that they have established and still maintain a de facto government, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what reasons, if any, exist why the republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the United States as a belligerent, indicates that the representatives of the people are ready to sustain the administration in support of the Cubans. The address of Mr. Howe in the Senate, by special leave, on the Neutrality laws, shows also that the Senators are disposed to aid Cuba in her struggle for freedom. There is no doubt that Congress would have taken decisive action in the matter some time ago had it not been restrained by the administration. The majority being of the same party as the administration, they did not wish to oppose it or act independently of it. The time has come, however, when the administration must either act in accordance with public sentiment and the wish of Congress or it will sink into irretrievable disgrace. As to the President himself, we have no doubt his

heart is right, and that he would willingly assist the struggling Cubans. He has now a glorious opportunity to do a great thing, to acquire the beautiful and valuable island of Cuba for the United States, and to make himself more popular on this than on any other question of the day, or that can come up during his term of office. Under the existing state of things the Cuban question is the pre-eminent one of the time. Will he cut loose from the trammels that surround him and take a bold, independent and patriotic course? Let notice be given to Spain that she must quit Cuba, and that this country cannot be led into lengthy negotiations, with the prospect of being cheated in the end, on the pretence of acquiring the island at some future day, and when public opinion in Spain may be ripe for such a transfer. Spain will never consent willingly to sell or part with Cuba, and the United States may as well face the question boldly at first as at last. The golden opportunity is just now. If Spain chooses to go to war, let her do so. We will soon take all she possesses in this hemisphere and blow up her seaboard cities at home. As to the damage she could do to our mercantile marine, that would not be a large item in the general settlement of accounts. The advantages would be greater than the loss. It would lead, probably, to the repeal of our absurd navigation laws, and in the end would build up a much larger mercantile marine. A war would unite the American people. The old flag once unfurled in a war with a foreign country would rally the people of both sections again to fraternal feeling with each other. It would give England, France and Europe generally another lesson of the power of this mighty republic. We need not fear a war if Spain should be foolish enough to make one. At all events, the time has come when we should secure the freedom and annexation of Cuba. It is, as we have said, a glorious opportunity for General Grant. Will he seize it? If he should not, it will remain for Congress to take the initiative and force the administration to carry out the will of the people.

Our Proposed New City Charter.

The proposed new city charter is carefully adapted to secure an unimpaired democratic administration. The commissions established by the republicans are not abolished—they are only transferred into democratic hands, and consolidated under the controlling authority of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel are to be elected for four years each. All heads of other departments—to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen—are to be subject to removal or suspension by the Mayor. The Board of Aldermen are to be elected by general city ticket, fifteen of them, for two years, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen by districts, one member from each ward, for the same term. A large discretion is diffused among these authorities in the spending of money; but the Councils are prohibited from levying taxes or borrowing money without authority from the Legislature.

These are the essential features of the bill before the Assembly, and in several respects this proposed charter (if adopted by the Legislature, as we expect it will be,) is calculated to work well. For instance, the Mayor will be the responsible head of the whole administration of our city affairs in all their details. In the divided and subdivided responsibilities of our present mixed system we can nowhere fix the responsibility for spoils and wasteful appropriations. Under the changes proposed we can call the Mayor to account for inefficiency or rascality in any department, and compel him to rectify any detected abuses. This, we think, is a very important advantage gained in behalf of the taxpayers, and in view of much needed retrenchments and reforms in the disbursements of the people's money. Next in the election of the Board of Aldermen by general ticket the taxpayers will have some chance to secure a lot of reasonably honest men as Aldermen; for the general ticket system to a great extent will put the noses of the little managing ward cliques of grogshop roughts and repeaters out of joint. The Board of Assistant Aldermen will still be in the hands of the ward primaries; but as the Aldermen correspond with the United States Senate in reference to appointments, &c., they form the important branch of the Municipal Legislature.

But the principal safeguard of the city treasury, after all, in the bill providing for a new democratic dispensation, will be in this provision—that no taxes shall be levied and no money shall be borrowed by the Corporation without authority of the Legislature. Last year we had a somewhat astounding city tax levy; this year, as the first step in democratic reform, this levy will be lessened to the extent of over a million dollars, in accordance with the estimates made by the Comptroller. With the State Legislature retained as the guardian of our Corporation taxes and funds, there will be every incentive to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., to enforce economy and honesty in all the city departments, inasmuch as no man can tell, otherwise, who will be our next Governor or what will be the republican majority in the State Senate or Assembly.

In our last November election, which gave the democrats their present absolute control, there was a deficiency in the popular vote of the State exceeding two hundred thousand. Next November, in the elections for the next Congress, all this reserve will be brought out, and we know that that means in the rural districts. The very necessities of the democrats, therefore, under their whole programme of reconstruction, will compel them to present a good face to the people of the city and the State. If they fail to make a fair exhibit of their stewardship, if they give us increased spoils instead of retrenchment, and a reign of the roughs instead of a reign of law and order, they will be swamped.

THE QUESTION OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS in connection with commerce was discussed in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and a report of the special committee on the subject was ordered to be placed before Congress. All the aids of science should be extended to our seamen and the shipping leaving our ports, and the advantages of the system of meteorological observations have been so plainly demonstrated in England and elsewhere that it should have been adopted by our government long ago.

Prince Arthur in New York.

Prince Arthur has now been with us for a week, or all but a week. He has behaved well, very well. We had no absurd expectations; but our expectations have been met in very agreeable shape. The Prince has seen the heat of New York society. Our best people have been kind, thoughtful, considerate. The Prince has been sensible, wise, judicious. We have all learned to admire a young, well bred, well conditioned gentleman. We do think that Prince Arthur, on the other hand, has had good reason to admire our New York society. We have every reason to believe that he does. In the Prince's judgment New York has no cause to be ashamed of London. Whatever may be the future of Prince Arthur he will never have any reason to think or speak lightly of our republican institutions, at least in so far as these are reflected in our better social centres. This, however, does not fully state the case. New York is notoriously the hotbed of Fenianism, although we do not know if there be a live Fenian in our city. Some journals, disposed to talk wildly always, did speak of Fenianism, and did go the length of suggesting danger. With a lively remembrance of Fenian troubles in Great Britain, and not wholly forgetful of his brother Alfred's experience in Australia, Prince Arthur, if he had not, might have had some fear to show himself in our streets without a body guard. But he has shown himself, he has walked our streets, he has driven through our magnificent Park, he has gone to our theatres, he has even been brave enough to appear at our firemen's ball, and no voice has been rude, no hand has been rough, except in the way of hearty greeting. We have no doubt that the Prince is a good and faithful correspondent, at least to his excellent mother. Each successive mail and occasionally a telegraphic despatch convey to Windsor or Buckingham or Osborne young Arthur's thoughts. It would not surprise us to learn that the Prince has been telling his mother that he is half converted to republicanism. Gentlemen without titles he has found to be gentlemen. Ladies without coronets he has found to be both beautiful and accomplished. As for Fenianism, he has not seen it. The warmest words he has heard, the heartiest grips he has experienced, he will ever associate with the sons or daughters of Erin. In any case he will ever have to confess that the American people, as a whole, know and fully understand the meaning and practice of hospitality. Of the value of republican institutions it is long since all the peoples of Europe were convinced. It is something to know that we begin to convince princes. Princes as princes we care little for; but youth, good birth, good breeding, good looks, spirit, pluck and genuine manhood we admire and honor.

LEGISLATION IN LOUISIANA.—The radical Legislature of Louisiana is evidently not above suspicion. The colored members, being new at the business, do not see the necessity of looking blacker than they can help at the lobby corruptionists, and some of the leading citizens of New Orleans, including Mayor Conway, according to the statement of Governor Warmoth, are not averse to securing the votes of these colored members by a lavish expenditure of money. The Governor himself seems to be the mainstay of the honest people, having, as he says, refused one hundred thousand dollars offered him to sign two bills. The reconstructed State and the newly enfranchised law makers evidently take promptly and kindly to the devious windings of legislative ways.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.—The proposed act "to regulate the conduct of elections in this city" is good in so far as it seems aimed to prevent a repetition of the notorious counting frauds of our recent canvassers. We have always thought it was the real interest of the democratic party to have an honest election, and have thought that, much as that party could carry, it could not long successfully bear the opprobrium of a studied attempt to cheat the people of the results of elections. For this reason we are not astonished to see it making some effort to prevent the recurrence of fraud; but we do not see how this particular effort is to have much effect. We do not believe that inspectors or canvassers will be any better through coming to their positions by a different process; and all the other means laid down in the new law for securing an honest count will be as easily evaded as similar regulations have been hitherto.

A TERRIBLE BILL FOR THE MORMONS.—The bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Cullom. It proposes simply to deal with the Mormons as outlaws, and with such as are guilty of concubinage, bigamy or polygamy as criminals, subject to a fine for each offender not exceeding a thousand dollars and to imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years; and the United States Marshal is to have power to call upon the United States army to enforce the law. The news of the introduction in Congress of such a bill will create a sensation at Great Salt Lake City, and if it does not bring to the Prophet Brigham Young a new revelation touching a new emigration of the saints we shall be somewhat disappointed. At all events, the issue now before the Mormon dictator is whether he shall abandon polygamy or abandon Utah, and he must soon make his choice.

A CLEAR CASE FOR WINNIPEG.—Our Winnipeg correspondent gives an extract from the New Nation, the official organ of the Winnipeg revolutionists, which, under the title of "Canada's Blunders," gives five instances of mistakes on the part of the New Dominion government in the transfer of the territory. These five blunders make out a clear case for Winnipeg. Her *causa belli* is sufficient, and if the right is always invincible she has a sure guarantee of success.

A JUDICIOUS VERDICT has been rendered against the Long Island Railroad for an accident to Edward Van Gansbeck last spring, the damages being assessed at fifteen thousand dollars. A similar verdict to the amount of five thousand dollars has also been rendered against the Brooklyn City Railroad for a similar accident. This is encouraging for travellers, and will probably teach railroad companies that it is cheaper to expend these amounts in improving their property than in repairing damages to individuals.

The Pilots of the Port.

In another column we give a succinct account of the lives, character, occupation and skill of the pilots of the port, a class of skilled navigators perhaps without their superiors anywhere. We have endeavored to present a view of the question of pilotage from another standpoint than that of the shipowners, since this class, in a recent petition to the Legislature, present themselves as the advocates of a change that would entirely sweep away the system of pilotage now in use here. No such change should, of course, ever be heedlessly made, and to us it appears extremely shortsighted for shipowners to propose it. It may be doubted, in the first place, whether under any other system we could have an equally effective pilotage, or even a cheaper one. In the twenty-two pilot boats that cruise off the harbor there is, perhaps, an invested capital of three hundred and fifty to four hundred thousand dollars. The pilotage does not pay a good interest on this investment or good wages to the necessary labor. Pilots are poorly paid, receiving from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars by fees on draught of water, and often less than that sum. This is insufficient remuneration for an occupation involving such great risks and requiring so much skill. To understand the risks it is only necessary to know that in the New York fleet of twenty-two boats there have been sixteen wrecks since 1853. It is not desirable to protect any class at the expense of the commerce of the port; but we believe the best interests of commerce are to be favored by fair treatment of the pilots.

To Triumph!—New York Again a Free City of the Republic.

The Legislature of the State of New York, in its session for the year 1870, is bound to become the most remarkable since the formation of the municipal government. Its most important action has especial reference towards reorganizing the local government of the city of New York. The new Magna Charta, conferring well remembered and well beloved privileges upon our citizens, has appeared in the shape of Mr. Frear's bill. The particular points of this new lease of liberty are discussed elsewhere, and we have yet to hear from any quarter worthy of consideration serious objections to its final adoption by the Legislature at Albany. It is probable the matter will excite the attention of the rural members, for by the acceptance of the new charter our agricultural friends may be deprived of pickings which under the old régime—they have rolled under their tongues as delicious morsels. But let them not despair. There are fields and verdure upon which they can browse to fatness without encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of the city of New York.

The new city charter as presented is open to no objections. It is the result of the calm and earnest consideration of its framers, who are among the best citizens of the metropolis. As it stands it needs not the dotting of an "i" nor the crossing of a "t" to make it the most perfect model of a system of municipal government that modern wisdom has produced. How will the Legislature take it? That is an interesting question. We do not believe any city member of the Legislature will conscientiously oppose it. It may meet some objections in the Senate and possibly in the House. A committee of conference may be instituted. That committee, we think, will not go back upon this admirable work, and the suggestions of that committee will be to strengthen and not to impair the splendid fabric. We therefore cordially congratulate the citizens of New York upon the prospect of being at an early period—say by the 4th of July next—emancipated from rural thralldom. Again, *to triumph!* Let the houses be illuminated when the act finally passes, which, we trust, will be speedily.

GOOD OUT OF NAZARETH.—For once a commendable lesson comes to us from Chicago. The manager of Crosby's Opera House during the performance on Wednesday evening discovered a fire in the upper story of his theatre, and going on the stage calmly informed the audience that the performance must cease, owing to an unavoidable accident. The audience quietly, and perhaps sulkily, retired, and when outside discovered the escape they had made.

MISSISSIPPI.—General Butler reported a bill in the House yesterday to admit Mississippi on the same conditions as were enforced in the case of Virginia. The bill was passed. Thus it will be seen that the radical Congress refuses to trust even Mississippi, which was carried for the radicals at the last election by ten thousand majority against the conservatives led by the President's brother-in-law.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—Minister Curtin has made a report to Secretary Fish in reply to the request of the President that he would inquire into the condition of the Jews in Russia. The report states that great ameliorations have recently been made in regard to the Jews, and that many privileges have been granted them, such as gratuitous concessions of lands to agriculturists, subsidies for expenses of colonization and settlement and exemption from taxation and military duty for a certain term. They are also entitled to domiciliation in any part of the empire, and if possessing the requisite qualifications are admitted to exercise public functions, to enter the medical service of the army, and in some cases are admitted into the class of "notable citizens." New measures are being discussed for their advantage, and altogether Russia has shown by her treatment of them that she has well earned her right to a foremost position among the enlightened and liberal nations.

THE NEW FUNDING BILL.—The Finance Committee of the Senate reported a funding bill yesterday which has large streaks of both good and bad running through it. It provides for three classes of bonds of four hundred millions of dollars, bearing interest at four, four and a half and five per cent, running twenty, thirty and forty years, and it requires national banks to exchange their present bonds for the new ones. There is the huge streak of good, but the huge streak of bad consists in a further provision, increasing the capital of the national banks one hundred millions and withdrawing that amount of greenbacks.

A Yonkers Job.

A bill has been introduced and reported favorably in the Senate of this State for the creation of the pretty village of Yonkers into a city, and the annexation of about two and a half miles square, between it and the city limits at Kingsbridge, to its area. This space, which is filled with the residences and farms of a large number of persons who mostly do business in the city of New York, and who have no more to do with Yonkers, lying north of it, than with any other village on the Hudson, naturally forms a part of the city of New York, and is the only suburb over which the city can extend, unless in New Jersey or on Long Island.

An enterprising little clique in Yonkers, who have recently run two boulevardsthrough this devoted section at its expense and for their benefit (where may be seen one of the worst hills, on a boulevard leading nowhere, in the world), are now endeavoring to absorb it to help them out in other village expenses. It is firmly believed that there is not a single resident or property owner in this whole section who is not utterly averse to this forced annexation by a bill which they have just discovered. Its taxation has already vastly increased to the business relations of this little clique, who will need a Court House and a City Hall as some of their earliest adornments of this pseudo city. If any addition to the village of Yonkers is necessary it should be towards the north. New York has little suburb enough to spread over, while Yonkers may be extended to Albany if desirable, with no limit of space to her ambition. The Central Park Commissioners are already laying out this section, and the property owners have been taxed for its expense, and a large portion of them do not see Yonkers once a year, and then to pay their taxes, while they belong as much to New York, except in name, as though they resided on the island. This movement, which will be opposed by the whole mass of the residents, will precipitate its annexation to New York. Its annexation to Yonkers would be as popular as that of the principalities to Prussia or Poland to Russia, and it is only necessary to awaken the attention of those opposed to this outrage to insure its defeat. There is a geographical impossibility in such paper extension of a village on to the border of a great city as evident as the coolness which prompts the attempt, and the Legislature will doubtless, on investigation and a hearing, defeat this obnoxious project.

THE EMPEROR AND THE OPPOSITION.—All our latest news from Paris shows that the opposition is as wicked and unreasonable as it well can be. Everything has been done by the opposition to provoke public sentiment against the empire, the Emperor and the new Ministry. The attempt made to have the Chambers surrounded by an armed force for the sake of protection is one of a series of efforts, all of which have failed. The vote of Wednesday on this particular question was just as unmistakable as any of the previous votes which the opposition has forced. On every occasion on which the government has been compelled to reveal its strength the government has come forth overwhelmingly victorious. Looking at the whole situation, we cannot but say that the Emperor has well matured his plans, that M. Ollivier makes a good first Minister, and that after all parliamentary government has a fair chance in France. The rebellious elements are no doubt strong, intensive, but so far as the French people, as a whole, are concerned, the opposition is weak, miserably weak, and worthless.

SENATOR FENTON AND FINANCE.—The Chauntiqua (Jamestown) Democrat lauds Senator Fenton's speech on the financial question, observing that "there is one point in it which we trust all men who view with apprehension the present tendencies to monetary stringency will heed—that the hard way is the safe and only safe way to specie and solvency." The Democrat continues:—"Mr. Fenton is wholly right. Men may scheme and scheme. It is no use; there is no easy path out of our embarrassments. But there is a safe way. Let the country have the courage to be led through it by men like Senator Fenton and other practical minds." The Democrat speaks according to the organic law—that is, it is Senator Fenton's organ. The honorable Senator's remarks on this subject deserve a more general criticism. They should not be entirely confined to his home paper.

KANSAS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The Lieutenant Governor of Kansas by his casting vote in the Senate on Wednesday tabled a memorial to Congress favoring the sixteenth or woman suffrage amendment. We think that even Miss Susan will lose her temper over this, and if so, that Lieutenant Governor will have a warm time when she and her stanch coadjutors next canvass that State.

FREE RELIGION IN SPAIN.—In the Spanish Cortes on Wednesday the silvery-tongued Castellar, in many respects the most capable man in Spain, and certainly one of the most eloquent of living men, spoke out against the payment of the clergy by the State. M. Castellar will of course be defeated; but it is cheering, refreshing, indeed, to find that another eloquent tongue is enlisted against an abuse which is as old as Constantine, and which has done more to injure Christianity than all other causes combined. The State Church, or money appropriations in support of religion, is an evil not yet killed; but the death hour is not far distant, and some of our New York friends ought to know and recognize the fact.

THE CURRENCY BILL passed by the Senate is a bill to add forty-five millions in the South and West to the currency of the national banks, at a cost of six per cent to the Treasury, when, upon an issue of greenbacks, this interest would be saved. It is to be hoped that some member of the House will put in this difference between national bank notes and greenbacks, in the consideration of the bill in that body.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN NEW HAVEN.

Yesterday morning, as a workman named John Dargan, employed in the Judd Manufacturing Company's works, in Howard street, New Haven, was endeavoring to adjust a belt upon a pulley attached to a line of shafting near the ceiling, his right hand became entangled in the belt and he was carried over the shafting, which revolved at the rate of 140 times in a minute. The unfortunate man was flung over and over until his arm was wound up and he dropped to the floor, where he died in a few minutes. He was in the room alone at the time, and another young man arrived just as he fell to the floor. The walls were bespattered with blood and the clothing was nearly all torn from his body. Dargan was about twenty-two years old.