

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HANLEY. Matinee at 2.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROG.
NIRLOW GARDEN, Broadway.—INSURRECTION: OR, THE MEN IN THE CAP.
WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 22, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
2.—Advertisements.
3.—Washington: Diplomatic Correspondence in regard to Cuba; House Scheme for Inflating the Currency; the Sale of Cadetships; Resolution to Expel Representative Whittemore of South Carolina; Fitz John Porter's Case Before the Senate; Discussion on General Butler's Bill for Removing Disabilities.
4.—Europe: The Vienna Press and the HERALD'S Special Correspondence; the Rochefort Riots. Their Unions and Defeat—The New Dominion; Prince Arthur's Opinion of American Annexation Policy—Nobis Methodism—Henry Postel Robbery—New York City News—Personal Intelligence—The Orange Hater's Strike—Free Schools for Everybody—Brooklyn City News—Suburban Intelligence—Naval Intelligence.
5.—Proceedings in the New York City and Justice Courts—The Assassination Hoax—Justices to All—Jack Reynolds' Last Dutch; His Trial for the Murder of William Townsend; Insanity the Only Defence—A Sensation Exploded—Poison in the Air: Dr. Harris's Report to the Board of Health—Burglaries on the East Side.
6.—Editorials: Leading Article: Currency Expansion in Congress and War of the Legal Tender—Amusement Announcements.
7.—Editorials: Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: Radical Revolutionary Agitation in the French Army and Parliament; British Cabinet Economy and Naval Reduction; A German Expelled from the Papal Court; Another Steamer Burned on the Mississippi; The Monarch at Annapolis—Our Battered Heroes: The Proposed State Soldiers' Home—Amusements—Army Intelligence—Fires Last Night—Bridge Burned—Business Notes.
8.—Municipal Affairs: The Common Council in Active Operation—George Washington—Gold in Cash; Secretary Bonswell's Financial Wifo—Real Estate Matters—The Ice Crop of the Hudson—Narrow Escape—Financial and Commercial Reports.
9.—The Seventh in Arms: A Battle by Gaslight in the Seventh Regiment Armory—The Police Board—The Yankess Not So Bad After All—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10.—Washington (Continued from Third Page): United States Supreme Court Decisions—Hayti: The Pickets Still in Arms Against the New Government—Obituary—European Markets—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11.—Advertisements.
12.—Advertisements.

FROM GRAYE TO GAY.—From the "soft German accent" of Fochter to "the sweet Irish brogue" of Barney.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER is reported on the Mississippi, above Memphis. The Emma, No. 3, struck a snag and careened during a gale of wind, and the stove in the cabin upset, setting the boat on fire and totally destroying her. Ten or twelve lives were lost.

THE PARADISE OF PAINTERS.—New York. After the successful sale of the seventeen hundred pictures of the Thompson collection who can doubt it? What a field for a fine metropolitan gallery, free to all comers! Have we no public spirited citizens equal to action upon this hint? We should like to know.

A SPANISH MISTAKE.—Green, walth, killed in Cuba for being in company with persons who had the intolerable impudence to wear American cravats, was, it appears, not an American. As he was not a citizen of the United States it is possible and probable that the government which is responsible for his murder may be called to some account.

TALKING TALKS.—In the falling out of the democracy their practices are likely to come to light somewhat. Thus we are permitted to see, in a little fact published in the interest of Senator Blood, that he spent forty thousand dollars on his election "out of his own pocket." This, therefore, was in addition to the regular election expenses. Does this mean that he had repeaters?

INDIANA DIVORCES.—The Supreme Court of the United States, through Mr. Justice Swayne, yesterday rendered a decision declaring Indiana divorces legal throughout the country. It further asserts that a married woman may acquire a domicile away from her husband whenever it is necessary to the protection of her rights by litigation.

Current Expansion in Congress and War of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender.

Just when the Supreme Court of the United States decides that debts contracted before the Legal Tender act of 1862 was passed must be paid in specie, and thus dealing a blow at our greenback money, Congress seems intent on increasing the national bank currency. There have been several resolutions submitted to Congress to this end, and for various amounts of currency to be issued. These resolutions have taken the usual course of reference to committees, without any action or report up to this time. It appears that the members of the House have become impatient. They want more national bank notes, and want them immediately. Yesterday Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, brought up his resolution, offered on the 14th of this month, to increase the national currency fifty millions, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report to the House at as early a day as practicable a bill for that purpose. On a motion to second the previous question, and thus to bring the resolution directly before the House, the vote stood 108 to 73. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 110, nays 73. It is evident from this vote that the national bank interest is overwhelmingly powerful in the House, and that the Western members especially are favorable to an expansion of the currency. Many of the Southern representatives and democrats voted also for the resolution.

All the talk about contraction in order to bring about specie payments amounts to nothing. In fact it is sheer buncombe, and is only used for the purpose of getting the legal tender greenbacks out of the way so that the national bank corporations may have the whole of the national circulation and the enormous profits thereon. This proposition of the House to increase the currency fifty millions, like that which was pushed through the Senate a few weeks ago providing for an increase of forty-five millions of national bank circulation, is a part of this general plan. We should like to know how many members of Congress are interested directly or indirectly in the national bank associations. A knowledge of that might give a clue to the action of the Congress on this question. If the national bank monopolists can get the greenbacks out of the way, as they appear determined to do, and have the whole circulation of the country in their hands, their annual profits on this will amount to thirty or thirty-five millions of dollars in gold. This enormous sum will come out of the pockets of the people, and could all be saved if we had a uniform legal tender currency only. No government in the world is stupid enough to make a gift of the profits on a national circulation to private corporations but ours. The talk about specie payments is a shallow pretext. How and when is that likely to be reached if we are to have another circulation than the irredeemable notes of the national banks? These institutions would never want it, for they can make much more out of their paper money system.

It has been said of Mr. Chase that he was the father of the greenbacks; but he now confesses that he never liked his offspring, and he is doing all he can to repudiate it. He is proud, however, of that other offspring, the national bank system. He is an ambitious man, and the national banks are a mighty power in the country. His policy or object is the same now that he is Chief Justice as when he was Secretary of the Treasury. The decision he delivered in the Supreme Court on the 7th of this month on the Legal Tender act was a political one. It agrees with the policy and action of the administration and Congress. Labored and careful as his argument was to show that the Legal Tender act did not affect contracts made before its passage, it was weak. Had the bias of his mind inclined to sustaining the greenback currency he would have made a much stronger argument on that side.

Mr. Chase did not stop even in giving that decision to consider the consequences. The effect upon debtors must be very disastrous, particularly if there is to be an inflation of the irredeemable paper money of the national banks. There is no way within our reach of calculating the amount of money involved in mortgages and other debts, but in mortgages especially, prior to the passage of the first Legal Tender act in 1862. Taking the whole of the United States which comes under the operation of this decision the amount must be stupendous. Mortgage debts generally remain a long time unsettled, and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that half, or nearly half, of all such debts were contracted before the Legal Tender act of 1862 was passed. When we consider the vast number of mortgages standing over from that time in every part of the country the amount of money owed on them swells up probably to thousands of millions. What numbers of individuals, besides corporations and companies of every description are affected by this decision. How few would be able to pay in gold if creditors should demand payment now. On all such debts twenty per cent, or nearly that, has been added by the decision of the Supreme Court—that is, reckoning the difference between legal tenders and the market price of gold. It must be seen at once that if the mortgages were foreclosed now people could not find gold to pay them. They could not pay twenty per cent on the currency amount. The consequence must be widespread bankruptcy. The rich, such as the Astors and other millionaires who hold a large number of mortgages, would increase their property greatly, and people of small means who are struggling to hold what they have would lose all. The decision of the Supreme Court begins to alarm debtors and all who reflect upon the consequences of it. There is a movement in Congress already to counteract the effect. Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to provide for a stay of execution in certain cases. This is intended to afford some relief against the operation of the legal tender decision. It proposes to stay execution on all judgments on debts contracted before the passage of the first Legal Tender act from one to four years; but it provides that if the plaintiffs in such cases will receive their money in currency there shall be no stay, and that whenever specie payments are resumed all stays under the bill shall terminate.

If the decision of the Supreme Court on the 7th of February is to stand some measure

as this proposed by Mr. McCrary, or a more comprehensive one, will be necessary to protect a large number of debtors, particularly mortgagors. We say if it is to stand, because the decision was given when the Supreme Court lacked two judges to make a full bench, and because three out of the seven who were sitting at the time did not agree with the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice. Should the matter be brought up again in some other form, though involving the same principle, when the bench is full, the two new judges may take a different view from that of Mr. Chase and the majority who delivered the opinion on the 7th of February. As this is uncertain, however, it is to be hoped that relief may be afforded by Congress. A gold dollar now is worth much more than before the war. This state of things has been brought about by the government itself, and whatever the strictly legal interpretation of the Legal Tender act may be it would be inequitable and unfair to place the mass of poor debtors, mortgagors and others at the mercy of their rich creditors. Cannot our legislators in Congress do something for the people at large as well as for the national bank monopolists and the rich?

The Hospitalities of the City to Hon. William H. Seward.

The Board of Aldermen and that of Assistant Aldermen yesterday, in view of the facts that "the Hon. William H. Seward will shortly return to this city, after a protracted absence from his native State," and that "it is proper that a deserving tribute should be paid to his eminent ability and distinguished services to our common country," resolved to tender him the hospitalities of the city, and to appoint a committee to make arrangements for a public reception at the Academy of Music, and the committee was accordingly appointed. This is as it should be; but who could have dreamed of such a proceeding on the part of the democratic councils of this city thirty years ago, twenty years ago, ten years ago, or even five years ago? But time and the ever changing currents of events have established the truth of the old saying that "wonders will never cease." Mr. Seward has filled his place in history as a partisan, as an aspiring politician and as an active statesman high in the national councils. He no longer stands in the way of any party or any clique, or any aspiring politician. He has taken off his harness and withdrawn from the arena. His enemies accordingly lay down their arms in his presence, and all parties and all men unite with our City Councils in recognizing "his eminent ability and distinguished services to our common country." This, we say, in reference to the venerable statesman and his long and useful public career, is as it should be, and under this general award from his fellow citizens we say, in conclusion, may his days yet be long in the land.

THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.—Mr. Butler's bill for the removal of disabilities by piecemeal was discussed in the House yesterday, but another bill naming about two thousand persons was substituted in its place and passed. A pleasant discussion ensued. Nearly everybody seemed to feel complacent over this piecemeal pardon. Butler talked with unusual suavity in the direction of Cox, and Cox, Covode and McKenzie rose to the height of good fellowship and quoted Scripture, as they understood it, against each other. It was a hearty gathering in honor of the return of two thousand prodigals, and the fattest calf (Mr. Porter, of Virginia, who was bitterly against pardoning his constituents) was killed metaphorically. One or two other calves bleated dismally over the prospect, but the requisite two-thirds of the members, finding they could not get a general amnesty, wisely took what they could get.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—It is to be hoped that this good old anniversary is not entirely forgotten. Except that Trinity chimes will ring, the public buildings be partially closed, the shipping fly their bunting, the theatres give matinees and one or two regiments parade, there is to be no celebration to remind us that there ever was such a hero as Washington. There are to be no fireworks, no grand displays, as of old. Possibly, as he fought against a European Power, celebrating his birthday may be offensive to Spain. The entertainment of the evening here deserving of special notice is the amateur concert at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, under the auspices of the Ladies' Christian Union, the profits of the concert to be devoted to that excellent charity, the "Young Women's Home."

THE TRIAL OF REYNOLDS was commenced yesterday, his counsel having fully recovered. The two little daughters of his victim testified against him and told the tale of the murder as we have previously reported it. It has been said that almost any plaintive distress will turn a jury against the evidence. In this case, where the evidence, the mournful story of two little children and the natural sympathies of humanity all go against the prisoner, can there be found a defence that will save him? Politics itself could hardly do it, and Reynolds has not politics to aid him.

ONE OF THEM CAUGHT.—The arrest, by Captain Jourdan, of Miller, the butcher cart desperado, who attempted a policeman's life some time since, is a gratifying fact. Our arrangements for the tracing of criminals are so bad as to have established among us the rule that if a scoundrel is not caught red-handed and in the very act of crime—if he once gets away from the scene of any outrage—he is not caught at all, and any exception to this rule is pleasant to note.

AN ATHENIAN ORACLE.—The Athens (Tenn.) Post, a smart and observing little paper, in reproducing an editorial from our columns, says:—"The New York Herald is the leading newspaper of the world." The London papers had to acknowledge that when they copied our reports of the campaign in Abyssinia. Our Tennessee contemporary is, therefore, to be commended for its discernment.

A GRAND RALLY was held at Cooper Institute last night for the purpose of devising measures to erect a Soldier's Home for disabled New York soldiers in this State. General Sherman was the principal speaker. Resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature to impose a tax for the purpose of raising the necessary funds.

The New Democracy.

That there is no good opinion of the law is an old story, and the representatives of Albany therefore only act on their own instincts and in the interests of their constituents in proposing to abolish courts of any sort. It is not strange that the delicate Manhattan Club democracy should be with them, since the greedy for power are generally not scrupulous as to means. It is, of course, still less strange that they should be sustained, encouraged and hounded on by the copperhead sheet in this city that is the recognized organ of the thieves, bullies and repeaters. But it is of some interest to the people not to have crime made so free as it will be in the abolition of every restraint upon the class that now declaim so loudly, in the name of virtue, through their mouthpiece, the copperhead organ. It may be fun to the bullies, but it is something else to the people, to have the precedent plainly made that no court can stand in this community whose judge is not in the hands of the cutthroats. Could there be a more startling proposition made than that for the abolition of the Surrogate's Court in this county? People would naturally inquire, what is to become of the very important business that is done in that court—business so vital to society, touching so intimately the most relations of property? Could it be credited, but for the fact that legislators would tamper with such interests merely to displace a judge to whose election they did not consent—merely to reorganize the court and put in another man in defiance of the result of a regular canvass? Never mind the voice of the people, never mind social safety, never mind anything but the voice of a group of men who have been sent to the Legislature because things are topsy-turvy here, and who, if things were otherwise, would have been sent to the State Prison or hanged for heinous crimes a dozen years ago. And this is the kind of democracy that is preached up in the name of reform and purity—in the name of a crusade against "the ring." When the copperhead organ gave us its samples of democracy during the war, when it rejoiced over every national defeat and derided every national success, we thought that was pretty bad democracy; but there was something of angelic purity in that by comparison with the democracy it favors now. The democracy that would have given the country into the hands of the Jeff Davis party was not so bad as that which would destroy civil society and give the people and their property into the keeping of jail birds and desperados.

Fitz John Porter.

The appeal of Fitz John Porter to the President of the United States for a re-examination of the proceedings of the court martial in his case was yesterday brought up in the Senate by Mr. Chandler, who offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any recent correspondence in his possession on the subject. Mr. Chandler spoke at considerable length denunciatory of General Porter, and was followed by Mr. Wilson, who urged the propriety of granting the asked-for re-examination, after which the matter was disposed of by Mr. Chandler withdrawing his resolution. This question in its present shape seems to be very easy of solution. General Porter commanded a corps at the second battle of Bull Run, and was charged by General Pope with willful disobedience of orders and neglect to attack the enemy, resulting in disaster to the Union army, upon which charges he was sentenced by court martial to dismissal from the army and disqualified forever to hold any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States. In his appeal he represents that he is in possession of important evidence, not before attainable, which will vindicate him entirely from the accusations upon which he was sentenced, and files with the petition interesting letters from general officers who were engaged on both sides in the battle referred to in corroboration of his statements. The application is also accompanied by recommendations by Senators Wilson, Sherman, Harris and Foster, General N. P. Banks, Governor Curtin and others for the appointment of a commission to review the case and ascertain whether or not injustice has been done.

Almost innumerable instances are on record of the re-examination of court martial proceedings since the war, many of which resulted in the vindication of the officers under sentence and their restoration to command; and, in view of the high rank held by General Porter at the time of his trial, his faithful and distinguished services down to the date of his alleged offence, the positive character of his statements in his appeal and the recommendations for a review of his case, it seems to be eminently fit and proper that his application should be granted. Now that the jealousies and animosities of the war have nearly if not quite all subsided, a commission of perfectly disinterested officers would undoubtedly be able to thoroughly investigate every circumstance involved in the case, and their verdict would finally settle all doubts on this much disputed question. If such a commission were to confirm the sentence of the court martial it would serve to augment the ignominy of the alleged offence and be a conspicuous warning for the future; while, if the innocence of the accused were to be established, it would not only make reparation for a grievous wrong, but gratify the whole people, who never knowingly acquiesce in the perpetration of injustice. General Porter asserts that he is able to prove that his conduct during the second Bull Run campaign was entirely in accordance with his duty as a soldier, and there seems no good reason why his request for an opportunity to prove his innocence, urged as it is by distinguished statesmen, should be denied when there are so many precedents for the reinvestigation.

A PROMISING EXPERIMENT.—That of Saturday last on the Greenwich street elevated railway, resulting in the running of a car from Cortlandt street up to Thirtieth street in fifteen minutes. The general impression, too, seems to be that this experimental road can be made a great success.

A GOOD THEATRICAL SIGN.—The best theatre in the city pays best. Our one grand dramatic temple that is the true home of the legitimate returns an income for the last month of fifty-four thousand dollars, while no other theatre rises beyond the thirties.

The Sale of Cadetships—Report of the Committee.

The House committee charged with investigating the sale of cadetships have made a report, implicating Mr. B. F. Whittemore, a carpet-bagger from South Carolina, and presenting a resolution expelling him from his seat. The report was read yesterday and shows pretty conclusively that Whittemore gave the appointment to a certain person and received therefor five hundred dollars, the appointment, as he himself claimed in his defence, being outside of his district and the money being in effect merely compensation to the poor of his district for not having sons competent to accept the appointment. The House has decided to take no hasty action on the resolution, but to give Mr. Whittemore a hearing.

It is nonsense for Congressmen to pick up five hundred dollar jobs in this way, when ten and twenty thousand dollar jobs are so numerous. Even carpet-baggers ought to know enough to steer clear of such a paltry venture. The risk is too much for the money, and the simplicity of a Congressman must be unparalleled to draw him into the commission of a fraud that is so palpable and easy of detection as selling cadetships for so much cash. It is true that these cadetships, even when not sold in this way, are given away in a manner fully as reprehensible. They are often the returns made by lucky Congressional candidates to their influential constituents, or the presents given to some rich friend for value received in another way, and with one or two exceptions they are sold in effect even if not in the way suggested by the investigation. The result is that the cadetships of the Naval or Military Academy are almost exclusively for the service of the children of rich men or influential politicians, and the children of the poor or even mediocre population are debarred rigidly from the benefits of them.

Herein is suggested a remedy for these alleged abuses, and also an improvement in the future personnel of our navy and army. Let the appointments be made only from among the scholars of our public schools—not our colleges and universities, but the schools attended by the children of the middle and lower classes of our people. Make cadetships prizes for the scholars most meritorious—not in point of learning alone, but in physical ability, administrative excellence and general accomplishments. Thus we shall have not only a superior class of army and navy officers in the future, but we shall secure at once a commendable rivalry among the pupils of our public schools which will tend to increase the learning of all, even though only one or two may ultimately secure the prize. Make this mode of distributing the cadetships a law, and there will be no petty jobbing even among lobbyists for the sale of them. The method has been tried by Congressmen individually on several occasions, and if made general cannot fail to be an immense improvement on the present system.

YOUNG FRANCE AND THE EMPIRE.—From our cable news it will be seen that the young French concepts have manifested some insubordination. This insubordination is suggestive. It seems to indicate a growing and, what is worse, a deep rooted opposition to the empire, and even to the house of Bonaparte. There are some people who will not hear of possible defeat to the empire. Napoleon is strong. Napoleon has the army at his back. Napoleon can do everything. Those people forget that the France of to-day is not the France of 1789, of 1830, or even of 1848. They forget that Paris is not France, in the ancient sense. Let us suppose that the army was really indifferent or callous, or worse. Let us suppose that the feeling of the country was cold. Let us further suppose that a conspiracy was organized which included the telegraph operators. With the late strike of the Western Union operators fresh in our memory, although it was less a success than probably it ought to have been, who can say that it is impossible for France to rise against Napoleon. Impossible is not the right word. If France is tired of Napoleon France, depend upon it, can throw him off.

THE NEW PREACHER.—In the HERALD of yesterday we gave to our readers what we believe was never given to the public before by any one newspaper in one day. We gave the best portions of no fewer than twenty-four sermons, with innumerable items of miscellaneous religious intelligence. The HERALD is the greatest preacher of this or of any previous age. What is better, the HERALD is no narrow sectary. We see good in all sections of Christianity, and, indeed, in all creeds; and whatever truth there is we reflect it. The sermons preached on Sunday in this and the neighboring cities are thus being repeated on Monday to audiences multiplied a thousand fold. It will not be our fault if the people are not made at once more liberal and more righteous.

SWILL MILK JUSTICE.—The stable on the corner of First and North Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., is a horrible place—a pesthole of the best description, and the notion that milk for the breakfast table should come from such a place is sickening. Mr. Bergh had the managers or owners of the place arrested the other day, in commendable prosecution of the law, and appeared against them before a certain Justice Bulkley, by authority from the District Attorney of Brooklyn. The Justice refused to recognize the authority—that is, he preferred not to enforce the law. When the enforcement of the law is a matter of choice with persons on the bench there can be a great many reasons for it becoming a dead letter.

THE MURDER FREE LIST.—It would be bad enough in any community for one to be able to count up a list of twenty murders committed within a few months; but certainly it is not possible in any other community but this to count up a list of twenty murders and homicides in which there had not been a single punishment. But we gave such a list yesterday, and it is a bill of indictment against our whole judicial system.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO CUBA.—Secretary Fish has sent in to Congress some further correspondence with Minister Siskles relative to Cuba. It partially covers the Siskles' note controversy, and is part of the correspondence that Mr. Fish declined to give to Congress some time ago. It seems he was waiting for Mr. Siskles' consent, which is submitted with the present batch.

The Roman Catholic Church and its Lay Defenders.

The Catholic Church of Rome, when regarded as an ecclesiastical corporation, presents a very ancient history, brilliant at certain points and dark and gloomy at others, but continuous in narrative withal. As a corporation it has had many enemies, internal and external—wolves in sheep's clothing and foolish persons who did not know to hold their tongue. The very worst of the latter class are those who have, and now attempt to assume, particularly on this side of the Atlantic, the character of lay advocates or newspaper knights-errant of the Pontificate and the tiara. We regret that we are at length compelled to record our venerable friend, the Abbé McMaster, of New York, in this category. We consequently proceed to-day to enroll the Abbé's name on the pages of the HERALD Index Expurgatorius, and for the following reasons:—The Abbé finds fault with the special correspondence from Rome in which we have reported the progress of the Ecumenical Council from the first day of meeting of the august assemblage to the hour of the very latest mail date from the Eternal City, and in conclusion writes as follows:—

"The HERALD, which is 'always ahead,' published in its last Sunday's issue, a letter, by the Cardinal steamer Java, that reached here last Saturday afternoon, and left Liverpool on the 23rd ult. The letter is dated Rome, January 28—one day later than, by any possibility, a letter could have come from Rome by that steamer."

In this the Abbé is behind the age. Steam—not to speak of electricity—is too much for him. That "one day later" shows he is not "up to time." Our special correspondence from Rome was not mailed at Liverpool on "the 28th ultimo," but at Queenstown, Ireland, on the following day, the 29th ultimo, late in the evening. The Abbé ignores Ireland. It is exactly in Ireland, however, that he will find his "one day," as the English mails from the Continent of Europe which convey our special letters are made up in Dublin and despatched to Cork by special train, and placed on board the Liverpool steamer at sea, off Queenstown, by a special mail steam tender engaged by the English Postmaster General. Abbé McMaster and the peoples do not, thus, walk hand in hand. The most distinguished prelates of the Catholic Church in America have felt the disadvantage of lay newspaper organs long since. They don't want lay knights-errant any longer. We beg to assure the Abbé McMaster that this important fact will be solemnly declared by the present Council. If its approach is unpleasant to him it is no good reason why he should fail of our special writers and the English Post Office. The Abbé McMaster states that the Council bishops are sworn to secrecy. If so it is very strange that one of their number has already complained within the Council that its proceedings are "made known" outside, and that this very day we have news of the expulsion of an Austrian Abbé from both the Council and the Papal territory for the crime of writing reports from the Vatican for the German newspapers. The Abbé enjoys the right of the utrum horum. The truth is that the Abbé McMaster, who is a fine looking, jolly fellow, with lots of muscle, wants to stand still and fossilize into something like the Onondaga Giant. He gave symptoms of this morbid desire at the commencement of the war for the Union and the freedom of the slaves on this Continent. We hoped he had been cured at that time, but find it is not so. The HERALD must now try to regenerate him by means of steam, electricity and the *par cobicum* of the Council. Should the Abbé prove genial and tractable under the modern influences we may ultimately pronounce a HERALD *do veniam*, and take his name from the Index Expurgatorius. In the meantime the Abbé McMaster is under care of the Committees on Discipline and Orders.

Our South American Correspondence.

By the steamships Rakia and North America, which arrived in port within the last few days, we were enabled to furnish the readers of the HERALD with the latest information of what is going on in South America. The letters of our correspondents from points in the nation south of the equator contained the most important news, given impartially and written without that bias which invariably detracts from communications and which tend rather to mislead than inform the general reader. According to the letter of our Rio Janeiro correspondent the HERALD'S influence is felt throughout the South American Continent. Its news is anxiously read, and the light which it sheds on many questions lays bare subjects which were previously hidden from public gaze. In pursuance of this plan the HERALD but carries out its mission of independent and intelligent journalism—that of giving the progress of the world's events as they occur and as they exist, while reserving the right to express itself freely on them when thus brought under notice.

From the letters referred to we hear of the return to this country of a number of Americans who emigrated to Brazil shortly after the close of the late war. They have had enough of labor in search of fortune in the great Brazilian empire, and have wisely resolved to return to a more fruitful field for operations. Changes, we are told, have been made in the Brazilian Ministry, and nutried men, in some instances, have been called to take charge of vacant portfolios. The severe drain on the Brazilian Treasury of late years is making itself evident. Money is wanted, but from the robuff which the Brazilian agent received in trying to negotiate a loan in England recently we think Dom Pedro will find it rather difficult to raise funds. The news from Paraguay is of the usual character—unsatisfactory. The Brazilian army still keeps up a show of attempting to use up Lopez, but the wily chief cleverly eludes his enemy. The usual wory announcement from the army on the field is received in Rio. The Argentine army has retired from the chase after Lopez; so the Brazilians now have the field all to themselves.

An Indignant "Southern Celt."

The Southern Celt, published in Charleston, S. C., is indignant at Mr. August Belmont, of this city, because he, as the "Grand Sachem" (?) of democracy, in whose ranks are nine-tenths of the Irish votes of New York, stands up before them and extends the kid glove of his aristocratic hand. In the