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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DREAMS OF THE EMERALD KING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SCEPTER ON THE HEARTH—GYMNASIUM EXERCISES—IRISH EMIGRANT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements. 2.—Advertisements. 3.—Washington: Sharp Maneuvering in the Senate; The Texas Bill Taken from the Judiciary Committee and Passed—The State Capital; The Work of the Legislature; The New Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum; Another Broadway Surface Railroad—The Bergen Branch—Collision on the North River—Navigation of the Hudson—The Forty-sixth Street Calamity—The Buffalo Races.

CHARTER OAKS—The fifteen Aldermen under the new Charter.

A NATIONAL BANK DELEGATION in Washington have informed the Committee of Ways and Means that if they received lower interest on their bonds they would lose money, as they are not making any as it is. Just banking for fun, we suppose.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.—The news of this morning shows that Mr. Gladstone, in spite of a somewhat bitter opposition, carries his Land bill by overwhelming majorities. Whatever be justice in the case it is undeniable that the Gladstone Ministry is irresistible.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Aldermen.—The men who best represent the tax-paying, property-holding, labor reform elements of the metropolis.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S advocate at the recent trial at Tours was hissed as a lecturer by the students in Paris yesterday. It is said that Napoleon has cruelly exiled the Prince from France, and that he will come to America. Here he will meet the young democracy, and, it may be, enjoy peace.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Charles H. Marshall.

MR. CARPENTER'S RESOLUTION, offered a month or two ago, declaring that the Spanish gunboats built in New York to operate against Cuba should not be allowed to leave, came up in order in the Senate yesterday, but it was passed over by a large majority. This is like a story now going the rounds of the newspapers, that a condemned murderer, who was hanged on Thursday, was relieved by the Governor, but as the reprieve did not arrive till Friday the story says "he made no use of it."

HOW GENERAL GRANT CAN BECOME THE WISEST OF MEN.—President Grant is reported to have said that the work of reconstruction might be advantageously applied to his Cabinet in the course of this year. An Eastern paper observes upon this report:—"He's a wise man, and he'd show himself a wiser man were he to carry out the idea, and the wisest of men were he to make an entirely new Cabinet." Many other people are of the same way of thinking. That was not a bad joke the other day when a well-known naval officer received an order signed by the Secretary of the Navy, and exclaimed, "Who the blazes is George M. Robeson?"

The Charter War—Reopening of the Campaign at Albany.

The green militia who parade themselves as "the young democracy" have so far made a ridiculous figure in their strategy and tactics against the old campaigners of the Wigwam. The defeat of the "huckleberry charter" and its appendages should have taught the broken coalition the saving virtues of a compromise; but the Morrissey-O'Brien clique foolishly resolved upon a change of base from Albany to New York, from the Legislature to Tammany Hall. They would have a meeting of the Tammany General Committee; they would expel the "big Indians;" they would reorganize the Wigwam and make it speak in behalf of the young democracy as the voice of the city to the party in the Legislature representing the voice of the State. Believing that they had a majority of the Tammany committee, the Jackknives in this movement were sanguine of a decisive revolution.

The scheme was attractive and promising; the call of the Tammany General Committee was demanded, and an armistice at Albany. The head sacheem, Tweed, consented to both demands; the truce was granted—a three days' truce at Albany—and the call for the meeting of the Tammany Committee was issued. Nearly the whole party in the Legislature, of both factions—lobbyists and all—then came down to the city, and at once commenced operations for the Tammany meeting. There were mutterings on Saturday evening of rough work with the old Indians in the coming council, and by Monday morning the opinion prevailing throughout the city and in all the regions roundabout was that the evening would be marked by "a bloody row in Tammany Hall." The evening came, and the "rough and readies," eager for the fray, took up their line of march for the big Indian, only to find the doors of the Tabernacle held by a third party, the Metropolitan police, in behalf of law and order. The game of the mutineers was blocked—there was no meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

To make the matter worse for the young veterans the Albany truce expired at the very hour appointed for this Tammany meeting, and, with the reassembling of the Legislature, the wide-awake Frear, in the absence of Messrs. Croamer, Norton and Genet, availed himself of the opening to repeat his original Charter, revised and further liberalized, and he improved his opportunity in making it the special order for this day in the Assembly. The battle, therefore, is to be renewed to-day in that body. The general impression outside at Albany seems to be that this Frear Charter, with some amendments, will pass through both houses. The issue now rests with the republicans. The leading organs of that party, especially of this city, appear to regard this war of the democratic factions pretty much as the old lady of the backwoods of Tennessee looked on a life and death struggle between her husband and the bear. She intended "to let 'em fight it out." It was no affair of hers, and she didn't care a copper which whipped. But there are higher considerations than those of mere party tactics which should have their weight with the republicans in this business. We cannot doubt that in a choice between the roughs and the law and order men of the democracy the republicans will be found on the side of law and order. Nor will they be discharging their duty to the people or the State by the beggary policy of playing fast and loose with the conflicting democratic factions so as to leave this city still under its present costly, corrupt, discordant and irresponsible government.

We are by no means sanguine, however, of a new Charter of any sort with the issue in the hands of the republicans. They may choose rather to "smash the machine" than to accept any concessions from "the ring." Their game as a party is to demoralize, distract and divide the wrangling democracy so as to clear the course for next November. This game, too, as the prospect is very encouraging, we apprehend they will continue to play, and that, unless the democracy can come together meantime, the final adjournment of this session will be to them the loss of their best and their last opportunity to retain the State and to secure a substantial foothold for the Presidential succession.

The Frear Charter comes up as the special order in the Assembly to-day. We say that, as its passage depends upon the republicans or upon some assistance from them, we are not sanguine of its success. To-morrow, it appears, under a call of Mr. Sammy Tilden, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Albany to deliberate upon the situation of this City Charter question. It is another move of Sammy and the silk stocking gentry in support of their coalition with Morrissey, O'Brien and their jackknife confederates. It is a move to head off the "hayloft and chesspress" democracy from the Tammany sacheems. Briefly, the situation for the democracy looks horribly blue. To make it worse, it appears that camp followers of both the city factions have gone over the river since Monday evening in heavy detachments. It is possible that peace among them may be restored; but it is quite as likely that the row which was so judiciously prevented at Tammany Hall will, in some shape or other, come off at Albany. In a word, from present appearances the rival factions of the New York democracy have undertaken the fight of the Kilkenny cats, with the fixed purpose on each side to destroy each other, and with every prospect of success.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Moses Taylor. A GOOD JOKE ALL THE WAY FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Those funny fellows of the Legislature of British Columbia have passed a resolution that Canada should annex Alaska and the State of Maine. Why did they not propose the annexation of all the United States, on the principle that if the mountain will not come to Mahomed, Mahomed must go to the mountain? This is a capital joke. It may be, however, a set-off to the proposition of other Columbians a short time since for annexation to the United States. We have flanked these Britishers on the Pacific by the acquisition of Alaska, and they see, probably, that they must come to the American republic. The proposition to annex Alaska and Maine may be, therefore, their mode of agitating the question and preparing the way for the annexation of all British North America to the United States.

The Death of General Thomas.

The sudden death of General Thomas from apoplexy at San Francisco is announced in to-day's news, and this announcement makes a nation of mourners; for of all the soldiers of our war there was none whose qualities had so touchingly taken hold of the popular heart. Thomas will justly be regarded by the future as one of the greatest figures in our national history. He was a man of heroic mould in every lineament of his character. As a soldier he certainly had no superior in the great record of our war, and in many of the points that go to make up the perfect soldier he had no equal. His ability was very great. He had as keen perception as any man of the points of a campaign or a battle; could move the pieces in the great game of strategy with unflinching knowledge at once of the necessities and the possibilities of military operations; but he was a man in whom the perceptive and reflective faculties were at a just balance, and every act that might affect the success of the cause was weighed by a judgment as deliberate as it was finally correct. He therefore never had, through any fault of his own, to retrace his steps in any military operation; and if it had been thus with every one of our commanders, the economy of force would have spared us the vast waste of life, money and effort that at last so nearly prostrated us. But this sort of greatness does not tell upon the popular mind at once, and never wins for its possessor that immediate blaze of fame—the praise of the brilliancy of his achievements. General Thomas was very successful. He first broke the rebel line in 1862. At Chickamauga he not only saved the army, but he stayed the onward movement that but for him would have swept from us all that had been gained by the terrible fighting through which Rosecrans had finally reached Chattanooga. At Nashville he was right. They who were impatient at his so-called "delay" were merely blunderers. He was crushing Hood with the same economy of force that it always seemed with him a matter of conscience to use. The battle at Franklin was decisive of the destruction of Hood. His further advance was a desperate piece of show. Thomas knew this; knew that he could trample Hood under his feet at any hour; knew that Hood could not get past him nor get away from him, and knew that he could finish him more and more cheaply every day he waited. So he waited, like a confident man that knew himself and knew his enemy, although a sort of "on to Richmond" panic in Washington was hurrying him to strike. The proposition in this connection to replace him with a man like Logan can never be remembered save as an insult to the old hero's memory. Thomas' fame is dear to the hearts of the American people, as he was one of our great soldiers, and as he was a simple-minded, unselfish and incorruptible patriot. His story is one that will enrich the annals of the nation with noble example, and the study of which will make men better.

TOO THIN.—One of the great points the Erie men make against Mr. Burt is that there are some English shareholders who oppose his claims. These English shareholders are represented by Mr. Crouch, who is so ignorant in the phrases of the stock market that he apparently does not always know whether he is talking about the number of the shares he owns or the value of those shares in dollars. No one of the many astonishing grand tricks and transformations the Erie wizards have performed before the New York public is more startling than this transformation of Mr. Crouch into a railroad magnate and the owner of some millions of dollars' worth of Erie shares. Crouch has made at times some fair cartoons for the funny papers, but in his present position as a millionaire he must see hints for funnier ones than he ever made yet. If he is required to make oath as to his ownership of shares we hope he may compel the men he serves to give him five or six, or even fifty, shares, so that he may be able to swear conscientiously.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Stewart Brown.

HOW TO KILL WEST POINT.—Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, did, it appears, really nominate a nigger for the military school, but with his usual acute discrimination he nominated one who was ineligible. Somebody, however, will now nominate another; and a nigger cadet is a foregone conclusion of the radical mind. This will pretty effectually drive the right sort of boys away from West Point, and leave there only scuffling hypocrites, willing to make believe that they are as fond of Sambo as of anybody else. That is to say, this will be the effect unless the boys, as boys are apt to, shall decide to settle this matter for themselves on the first darky that comes. West Point, indeed, will be a very hot place for the pioneer nigger, and we prophesy that he will resign.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Robert J. Dillon.

GENERAL LOGAN made an argument in the House yesterday, not so much in favor of his Army bill as against General Sherman. It was called forth by the terse and emphatic letter of Sherman in opposition to Mr. Logan's proposed reduction of the army and muster out of general officers. It is an unseemly squabble between two such distinguished generals, who were so friendly during the war, and who by their co-operation achieved successes that tended greatly to end the rebellion; but we think it especially unseemly in General Logan, who knows better than most people what dangers and hardships were endured in those troublous times to attempt now to have the pay of his fellow officers reduced, because, forsooth, they have an easier time.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, A. T. Stewart.

THE Knoxville W/4g calls for a first class daily paper in that village. The experiment is worth trying; but it will require a little more than Parson Brownlow's influence, we opine, to make it pay. There are several very fine weekly papers published in Tennessee, and the Memphis and Nashville dailies are not discreditable. A first class daily in Knoxville would be a feature for East Tennessee at this time.

The Success of the Postal Telegraph System in Europe.

According to the official statements of the French and English telegraphic administrations the new system has proved a success far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its originators and promoters. An enormous increase of traffic has resulted from the latest reduction of the tariff. In France the increase has been forty-nine per cent in the number of messages and two per cent in the receipts since the reduction. The advices from the British Post Office have also been of the most satisfactory character, and all demonstrate the perfect success of the postal telegraph system. The telegraph has now attained an importance second to none as a means of communication, and should be under government control as much as the mails. It should form a part and parcel of the Post Office Department, and not be controlled by any private monopoly. In this country, on account of the latter nuisance, it is still an expensive luxury, subject to the caprices and whims of the narrow-minded and arrogant corporation which claims entire control over it. A large proportion of the business community is thereby debarred from its use, and one of the grandest inventions of the age is rendered comparatively useless as a swift and sure means of transacting business. Under the control of a private and to some extent irresponsible corporation the telegraph can never fulfill its destiny as a civilizer and apostle of progress. There are numerous instances in which the mail has proved a more speedy and secure means of transacting business, and very often important telegraphic messages have never been delivered to the parties to whom they were addressed. It is high time that Congress should pay a little attention to the universal wishes of the people in this respect, and place the management of the telegraph under the Post Office Department, where it naturally belongs. The experiment has been tried with the most unbounded success, and there is no reason how to hesitate for a moment in repeating it in this country. The advices from France and England on this subject prove the fallacy of the only argument in favor of the present monopoly—that the postal telegraph system would be a hazardous and uncertain experiment. We hope that Congress will turn its attention to this matter at the earliest opportunity.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.—France and all those who watch the affairs of France have been manifesting some impatience at the delay in bringing the facts of the recent conspiracy before the public. A cable despatch of yesterday has it that orders for the arrest of Mazzini, Pyatt, Louis Blanc, all of whom are out of the country, have been issued. To most people this will look like a lame affair. To our minds it is convincing that the conspiracy was feeble and really not worth speaking about. It is just possible, however, that the Emperor and his Ministers, knowing their strength, do not wish to make much of the affair, and that therefore they have concealed facts.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Isaac Bell.

A DOCTOR'S BILL.—In the Assembly there is presented a bill "to protect citizens of the State against empiricism"—that is to say, against quackery. It requires that every person who pretends to practise medicine shall have studied it and been graduated from a medical school. This would be a good law for the people, and nothing can be more absurd than the present state of the law on this subject. As it is, any person may practise, and if he kills he may be prosecuted. Nobody can inform himself in all cases whether the physician he calls has a diploma, and this fact opens the door to the ignorant pretender. And if he destroys life or health the only remedy is expensive litigation, which for the people is no remedy at all. Stringent penalties should be placed upon these impostors.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD is recorded this morning. A broken rail threw two passenger coaches and a smoking car down an embankment near Wellsburg, and a woman and child of this city were fatally injured, while thirteen other persons, mostly emigrants, received slight or serious wounds. In the meantime the "Twelve Temptations," the Wall street speculations, the various litigations and other adjuncts of Erie go on with charming smoothness, owing, probably, to the personal attention of the managers and owners of the road, who no doubt find more congenial labor in attending to these matters than in mending broken rails or securing the lives and limbs of their passengers.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Judge Roosevelt.

OUR TRANSATLANTIC MAIL DERANGEMENTS.—It seems that all our transatlantic mail arrangements have been deranged. The old system, which worked so well, has been abolished by the economy of the present British government. The Cunard, so long favored, is favored no more. The Inman line is equally set aside. Neither of these great companies will bow to the miserable economy of the present times. The grumbling in Great Britain, of which we give a telegraphic report to-day, reads us a lesson. All the transatlantic countries that can afford it should have a mail line of their own. So should we, and with us as with Europe, the special mail lines should be subsidized. This is the lesson, and to this we must come.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, William B. Astor.

CALEB N. TAYLOR, a radical, who contests the seat of John Reading, a democrat, of Pennsylvania, in the House, was declared entitled to it by the Committee on Elections yesterday. We do not propose to discuss the correctness of the decision of the committee, but to call attention to the fact that all or nearly all these contested election cases are decided in favor of the party that has a majority on the committee. There is no use taking evidence, searching election statistics and sending for persons and papers at the expense of the public if it is the intention from the first to count in the man who belongs to the party. The committee lays itself liable by the uniformity of its decisions to be classed with the fraudulent election canvassers in Brooklyn.

What is the Use of a Navy?

The nation that has ruled the seas with her navy has controlled the commerce of the world. This is exemplified in the case of Great Britain, the greatest naval Power on earth. History shows us how great commercial nations have gone to decay when one more powerful has sprung up to contest with them the supremacy of the ocean. The great East India trade, to which England owes her supremacy, has been the prize for which many nations have contended, and it finally fell into the hands of England from her having driven off all her rivals. From present appearances it seems likely that this trade will remain with Great Britain, even with all our advantages of the Pacific Railroad and the shortest route from China.

Our navy has never kept pace with the increase of our population or commerce—the rule that should govern a nation in building up a navy. When the rebellion was crushed was the time for our statesmen to build up and maintain a permanent navy; for it was apparent to every one that but for the assistance given by the navy we should never have terminated the war. During the four years of the rebellion we captured or destroyed a thousand vessels of all kinds. If this destruction were to take place during a war between this country and Great Britain it would do more to bring about a peace than the capture of a hundred vessels of war. The loss of the latter would not touch the pockets of the British merchant, while every capture of a trading vessel loaded with rich freights would be felt throughout England.

We had an example in the Alabama and the Shenandoah. It is well known to the world how much damage was done to us by these two ill-equipped rebel cruisers, which destroyed millions of dollars' worth of our commerce without our being able to help ourselves, while our merchant ships in self-defence had to be transferred to a foreign flag, thereby multiplying the commerce of our natural enemy. Had we possessed proper vessels at the commencement of the rebellion we could have kept these ocean robbers from doing us any injury. At this very moment there are one hundred and seventeen foreign steamers running from our ports to those of Europe, which, if equipped and turned against us, as could be done in a week, could blockade every harbor on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

These are facts evident to the dullest comprehension; but the Bourbons of our country do not seem to learn anything. They rather invite a catastrophe which sooner or later must occur if steps are not taken to place the navy on a proper footing and take its fate from the hands of its enemies, or those who are charged with appropriating money for its maintenance. It is not necessary that we should keep up the expensive naval establishments of England, France and Russia, but we should at least aspire to a navy equal to that wornout nation Spain, which has at the present time a larger force of ships and men in the waters of Cuba than we have in our entire navy. For what does she have such a force there but to intimidate us and prevent our interfering in the inhuman contest now going on? If we could launch upon the ocean the ships-of-the-line, frigates and sloops we had in our dockyards in 1855 we could dictate terms to the Spaniards at once and bring them to a sense of their inhumanity. They know our weakness as a naval Power, and although they are aware that we could raise a hundred thousand troops in twenty-four hours to throw upon the "Ever Faithful Island," yet they are also aware that Spain commands the position, and could capture any land force at sea before the latter could have a chance to put foot on the soil of Cuba. This shows the necessity of a navy, providing we accord belligerent rights to the Cubans; but there are a thousand other reasons affecting our commerce which absolutely demand an increase of naval power.

Our commerce, although at a low ebb just now, cannot long remain so. We are a young and rapidly increasing country, with more resources than any other on the face of the earth, with a debt that is a mere bagatelle, and is rapidly being paid off. Although we may get set back for a time we cannot long remain so, any more than an enterprising merchant would in case he should meet with a business reverse; and if Congress is wise and not entirely Bourbon it will resuscitate our commerce by its votes this winter. Should this be done, in three years more our steamships would be driving from the ocean those who first crippled our commerce and then usurped it; and we owe it to ourselves that this just retribution should overtake those who acted with such bad faith towards us. England is not going to yield and give up a system that has reduced our commerce one-half and increased her own proportionally, and she will find means to involve us in a difficulty which will still leave her mistress of the ocean, unless we have a certain naval prestige that will cause her to respect and fear us.

All that is required is for the people of the United States to understand the wants of the nation to make them demand of Congress a proper navy for the protection of its citizens abroad. Now that we have a Navy Department competent and willing to advance the service and the whole naval corps alive to the necessity of bringing it up to high water mark, we say the occasion should not be lost, and instead of cutting down the appropriations Congress should increase them. The navy yards should be put in condition to build, equip and repair any force we may need in the future, and we should have one hundred vessels at sea or ready for sea within the present year. This is only a little more than the Spaniards have in Cuba, where we have twelve vessels—one-third of our entire navy.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Charles O'Connor. BURT ON ERIE.—Some of the just opposition to the law that practically confiscates the property of holders of Erie shares has been disarmed by the statement that a law similar in principle is in operation in England. Mr. Burt gave the other day a complete answer to this defence of the iniquitous law. In England there have a law of the same character, but with it they have a great many provisions for the protection of shareholders from the abuses of that law. Here we are without provisions for the protection of shareholders. Shareholders have no protection against the misconduct of directors but the power to remove them and elect others, and this power the obnoxious law takes away.

The Texas Admission Bill.

The Senate yesterday took up the bill of the Judiciary Committee for the readmission of Texas, and passed it with unusual promptness. It contains the same conditions that were imposed in the case of Virginia and Mississippi, but as it admits the State we are prone to accept it without grumbling, especially as with the admission of Texas the long line of reconstruction which at one time seemed likely to stretch out till the crack of doom comes to an end. The whole of the seceded States will then be once more in union with the rest of the Union, and the ulcers of rebellion will be at least skinned and flamed, if not entirely cured. It will be the fault only of the radicals in Congress, who wish to territorialize Tennessee and Georgia, if the Union is again marred and disfigured by the anomaly of a subject State in a free confederacy of States.

As soon as the Texas bill passes the House, which it will do most likely, without any delay or amendments, the President has signified his intention of promulgating the State ratifications of the fifteenth amendment and issuing his proclamation declaring it a part and parcel of the constitution. It is also to be hoped that he will issue a general amnesty proclamation re-enfranchising all the ex-rebels, and we believe that such is his purpose.

Here, then, is the end of reconstruction. Never had unrighteous rebellion so hard a struggle and so disastrous an ending. The States that went out of the Union ten years ago with the blare of trumpets and the thunder of cannon have been drifting back one by one, admitted with niggardly reluctance by the powers that declared they could never go out, and all that has been gained by their rebellion is the overthrow of the institution they cherished; the political demolition of their influential leaders; the long and tedious trials of reconstruction; the incubus of carpet-bagism, and the presence of the colored man in the Senate. Surely the erring sisters have received punishment enough to guarantee that they will never rebel again. As they are safely back in the States once more, without a single one missing, let us bid them hearty welcome, forget their sins, remember only their sorrows, and start our fully restored Union of States on its new career of grandeur and power.

A Liberal Offer from Liberia.

It is now said that even Liberia proposes to annex herself to our Union. This is too much. It looks like a piece of sarcasm on the part of Liberia. We have got Alaska, so far the only one of all that offered, and it is to be hoped that we shall get St. Domingo. Canada, Winnipeg, Nova Scotia and British Columbia have been coquetting with annexation, modestly saying "no" when they mean "yes," and we would not object to annex them any more than Brigham Young would object to annexing as many more new and fresh young wives, only we cannot take up our valuable time in courting them. But the wail of Honduras for her rights in the Union has not been listened to, and St. Thomas, which is one of the best offers we had, has been even rudely rejected. Under these circumstances we think that Liberia intends a joke when she proposes to annex herself to us. We sent over nearly all the people she has, and we hope they are doing very well. They have been killing the savages in their neighborhood with an energy that certainly bodes well for her ability to take care of herself. She has her a Senate and House all to herself, which she can fill up with colored members; and she certainly could not expect to do that for at least some years if she were annexed to the United States. Besides, it is convenient for us to have such places as Liberia and Hayti on which to palm off colored ministers and consuls. This thing of annexation is not intended for these far away and useless little patches of land. The United States is young and lusty enough to choose fair and pleasant companions, such as the Canadian provinces and the West Indian islands. She has had one dreary piece of frigidity tacked on to her and she will be more careful hereafter of the company she keeps. St. Domingo will serve as the black diamond in her coronet, and she will dispense with Liberia. That swarthy republic can remain proud and independent, and as an offset for rejecting her addresses, if she likes, we will send her another large quota of citizens, provided they will go.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Charles Delmonico.

THE LATE REPORTED BATTLE IN CUBA.—A few days since we learned of the successful landing of an expedition on the Cuban coast near Nuevas Grandes. Information was also given that a battle was fought near Manati subsequent to the landing. A later despatch mentions that an engagement between the insurgents and Spaniards had taken place near Las Tunas. Accompanying these announcements it was added, "No particulars have been received." Some days have elapsed since then, and the telegrams from Havana have not even alluded to the affair. Has General Jordan again moved on the enemy, and will the Manati or Las Tunas battle prove another Guaimaro for the Cubans?

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

FOUR MEN WERE KILLED at a coal mine in Schuylkill county, Pa., yesterday, by the breaking of the rope while they were descending the shaft. The rope must have been entirely worn out before the weight of four men would break it, and the affair seems to have been the result of criminal neglect that deserves investigation. Colliery accidents are becoming fearfully numerous in the mining regions, and stern legislation against the avarice of the mine owners has become necessary.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.—For Alderman, Charles O'Connor.

NATURAL AND NATIONAL.—An entertainment by the exhibition of bull fighting has been going on for some time past in one of the public halls in London. The manager imported Spanish bulls for the occasion. They have been described as miserable animals, small in size and almost spiritless. They have been quite large enough to excite the natives of John Bull proper, however, for we are told by the cable that the original Bull made a serious riot in the place yesterday. John maintains his insular dignity and position.