NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—SHAKSPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUITO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TWENTY YEARS DEAD—LIVING PICTURES—JUMBO JUM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SCHOOL OF REFORM—AMONG THE BREAKERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LANCERS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ARRAH NA POGUE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

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

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—BLACK STATUE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—FIFTH WARD WHISKEY RAIDERS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 12, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Washington: Argument of Mr. Orton Against a Postal Telegraph; Discharge of Employés of the War Department; Protracted Struggle in the House Over the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill; Animated Debate Over the Tariff Bill—City Politics—The Washington Club—McFarland on Broadway—Personal Intelligence—Amusements—The Delaware Water Gap Murder—Murder in Sing Sing Prison—A Car Conductor Injured in West Hoboken—The Orange, N. J., Ballot Impurities.
4—Europe: The French *Plebiscitum* Vote; Executive Coercion in Ireland and the "Memory of '98;" Personal Dispute in the Papal Council—The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad: General Fremont's Bond Operations—The Dia-Diamond Robbery and Seizure: Correct Particulars of the Case—A Houston Street Bond Robbery—A Lost Husband—The Hebernicht Homicide—The Cruel Fate of Watson Webb.
5—Cuba: Particulars of the Capture of Goicouria; Spanish Report of His Interview with Captain General de Rodas; His Arrival and Execution in Havana—News from Porto Rico—Launch of the New Pilot Boat James Gordon Bennett, No. 6—The Anniversaries—Proceedings in the New York Courts—The Jubilant Ninth Marines—The Americus Club—Cut to the Water's Edge—Brooklyn City News—News from Mexico—West Point Annual Reunion—The Mott Haven Stabbing Affray—Harlem River and Portchester Railroad—Valuable Land in Manitoba.
6—Editorials: Leading Article on the Southern Pacific Railroad, General Fremont and His Difficulties—Amusement Announcements.
7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: The French City Riots in Paris and Havre; Charges of Soldiers and Police, Resistance of the People and Fatal Fire; Paris and the Suburbs Still Held by the Military; Election Riot in Ireland and Trades Unionism in England—International Yacht Race: The First Contest Between the Sappho and Cambria; the Sappho the Winner—New York City News—Lecture of Senator Revels—Fat Dutchmen in Council—Bold Robbery—Business Notices.
8—South America: Closing Scenes of the Paraguayan War; Social and Political Affairs in Brazil; Prosperous Condition of Bolivia and Troubles in Chile—The Case of the Rev. C. B. Smyth—Colored Troops Officers' Association—The Crystal Palace—Financial and Commercial Reports.
9—West Indies: Conspiracy Discovered in Hayti; Troubles Anticipated in St. Thomas; Condition of Turks Island and Porto Rico—Rather Green—Real Estate Matters—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10—Wailing Women: American Amazons in Council and Political Females Let Loose—The Trenton Board of Freeholders—Murder of a United States Marshal in Utah—Marine Transfers—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

OUR EUROPEAN SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, by mail, supplies interesting matter coming in valuable detail of our cable news telegrams to the 30th of April. Our special letter from Paris initiates the written history of the *plebiscitum* of Napoleon the Third.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE UP AGAIN.—The almost forgotten Schoeppe murder case in Pennsylvania is up again. It was supposed that after the late decision in his case there was but one Schoeppe from the jail to the gallows. It does not appear what the trouble is now, but no doubt the lawyers are keeping something dangling between the culprit and his doom.

QUEEN VICTORIA appeared in state before her subjects in London yesterday. Her Majesty formally opened the new University of London. The Queen enjoyed a most affectionate greeting from the people at every step of her progress. She was attended by a brilliant and noble cortége. Queen Victoria has reason to be happy and thankful. She is at home, whether in her palace, the cities, or the rural hamlets of her kingdom.

WHAT WERE THEY THANKFUL FOR?—An exchange, speaking of a fifteenth amendment procession and of a few whites in it, remarks—"What they had to be thankful for, and wherefor they were there, is a mystery." Whereupon a Mississippi paper remarks:—"Of course they were thankful for not being made as other men who have two sides white." They were probably of that class of the *genus homo* known as "white men with black hearts."

THE ENGLISH YACHT RACE—ANOTHER AMERICAN TRIUMPH.—The ocean telegraph informs us that the long pending yacht race in the British Channel between the American yacht Sappho of Mr. Douglas and the English boat Cambria of Mr. Ashbury resulted in the success of the American yacht. This may be regarded as another American triumph for our yachtmen and yacht builders. Channel sailing in British waters is not the kind of thing to thoroughly try the mettle of our yachts fairly, yet we have now, for the second time, beaten English boats in their own waters. In an ocean race American yachts are more at home, as the magnificent race of our three yachts across the Atlantic proved. We shall soon have another opportunity of testing the comparative qualities of an American and an English boat upon the broad surface of the ocean.

The Southern Pacific Railroad—General Fremont and His Difficulties.

The reader will find in this paper a statement from a Washington correspondent, setting forth, as he understands them, the facts in connection with General Fremont's difficulties in Congress touching his great Southern Pacific Railway enterprise. From this statement it appears that the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by the Texas Legislature February 4, 1856, for the purpose of constructing and working a railroad from the eastern to the western boundary of the State; that on the same day, by said Legislature, a supplemental bill was passed, providing, among other things, that if one hundred miles of the road be not finished within four years, &c., the charter shall be null and void; that the company failed to meet this condition and other conditions; that under the rebellion the Confederate State Legislature passed an act that might be construed as relieving the company from its obligations without forfeiture of its charter, but that the best lawyers in Congress are of the opinion that the charter is null and void.

It next appears that some time after the collapse of the rebellion General Fremont got possession of this old Texas charter, or became president of the company controlling it; that to establish its validity he managed to get a joint resolution through the House of Representatives "granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean;" that about the same time the bonds of the company were put upon the market in France; that copies of the resolution as it passed the House (the Senate not having acted upon it) were forwarded "to show our foreign friends the national character of the enterprise," and that upon these representations bonds of said company have been sold, mostly, if not exclusively, in France, to the amount of eight millions, four hundred thousand dollars, and that General Fremont, if not directly responsible, is at least guilty as a consenting and interested party to these questionable operations.

These are serious accusations, and yet in the same statement it is further charged that "the same ring is now before Congress with another job," styled "a bill incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company, and granting the right of way and lands to aid in its construction;" that in the matter of bonds the bill proposes construction bonds fifty thousand dollars a mile, secured on road bed, franchise, &c., and land bonds to the extent of three dollars an acre, secured on the lands, &c. We are further informed that the new bill "nationalizes" the old Texas, Memphis and El Paso charter, and gives the company a right of way through to the Pacific.

Now, *prima facie*, this appears a very damaging statement of facts against General Fremont. We are not, however, disposed to prejudge him or his case. From his first explorations in the Rocky Mountains, as the "Pathfinder," we have always had a high opinion of the General in consequence of his great public services and his modest pretensions. Nor are we prepared to believe that at this late day he has become so unscrupulous as a speculator as to be guilty to the extent charged or insinuated in this aforesaid statement from Washington. Indeed, the facts presented are admissible of quite a different construction from that which is given them by our correspondent, though we cannot doubt his convictions from the facts as they appear to him. At all events, having given the case as made out against General Fremont, in fair play our columns, within a reasonable limit, are open to his defence.

With regard to the bill now before Congress it does not appear to us so very monstrous in its demands after all. The lands proposed to be granted will never be worth anything to the government without a railroad, and a considerable portion of them will be forever as worthless as the desert sands of Arabia. We refer to the lands of that irreclaimable desert, for instance, west of the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers, and to the lands on portions of the line east through Arizona and New Mexico. The bonds proposed are to be secured by the road and by the lands of the road, and are not to be, as usual heretofore, an extra gift of so much in bonds from the government. We presume, too, that with the "nationalization" of this line, including this old Texas charter, that the State of Texas, in view of the great advantages of the proposed road in the transportation of her many thousands of cattle to market, will cheerfully make it all right with those French bondholders.

Beyond, however, the facts submitted by our correspondent against General Fremont and his old charter and his new bill we know nothing of this business. We publish the statement submitted, not as an enemy of General Fremont, or as a party on any side in this imbroglio, but because we desire to bring out, in the interest of the public, all the facts necessary for a full and fair understanding of the case. We want a Southern Pacific Railroad. It will be cheap to the government on the terms proposed. General Fremont knows the whole country to be traversed better, perhaps, than any other man, but we want all these doubts, charges and insinuations cleared away. We have had so much overreaching and double dealing in these railway jobs from Congress that we know not who can be trusted in such vast enterprises as this without the most stringent checks and balances from the beginning. First of all, before any bill for this Southern Pacific Railroad is passed, all the material facts in this business should be brought to light.

A FIT APPOINTMENT—That of Assemblyman Lawrence D. Kiernan to the secretaryship of the Board of Education. Mr. Kiernan graduated with high honor at the Free Academy—now known as the New York College—and with no better endorsement could a young man go forth into the world than from this democratic institution, which comes from and belongs to the people. Mr. Kiernan has been warmly identified with the cause of education, both as a teacher and a legislator, and no better successor to Speaker Hitchman, who takes charge of the Fire Department, could well have been chosen by the Tammany leaders. It is true that the new secretary—like other young men—in the beginning of the quarrel of the factions was disposed to follow the standard of the three-tailed bashaws into the battle field; but his talents and his usefulness to the party, we presume, could not well be spared; so the wise heads very sagaciously retained him in the service, and just in that position, too, where his talents and experience will be most available. It is in every respect a good appointment.

The End of the McFarland Trial.

At the close of the remarkable criminal trial that is just concluded we may properly congratulate the public upon certain things the trial has made manifest. It is somewhat the fashion for the press and the people to speak with very positive disrespect of our local judiciary, and this habit, perhaps, originated in observation more or less accurate. But the McFarland trial has shown that in Recorder Hackett the bench here is honored by the presence of one man who may justly be ranked with the best of whom there is any remembrance in all the good qualities of a judge. This was a trial especially fitted to tax the temper, to try the patience and to test the legal knowledge of the presiding functionary, and in its tedious length and its fertility in issues, as well as in the emotions it necessarily excited, it did all this to an extreme degree. But the Recorder was always more than equal to the occasion. His rulings on the admission of testimony are without reproach, so accurately did he balance the scales between either side, and so strictly did he keep the case to the limits that were consistent with the theories of either side. His charge finely simplified from the immense mass of testimony the clear points upon which the jury were to rest their verdict, and while it was a model of impartiality it gave the law so plainly with regard to the well-proven insanity of the accused that it left no room for any other result than the one reached. Another point in the case is its exemplification of the real practical excellence of the much-abused trial by jury. At the end of such a case as this it is painfully plain that the simple common sense of the people is the best safety of society, and this simple common sense the jury officially declares. Science inevitably misleads by an extreme view. We see how lawyers take extreme standpoints, or how a sense of duty seems to compel them to pervert or distort truth to this side or that, till in the end one believes the man the greatest scoundrel alive and the other holds him up as a model of injured innocence. With such a fact before us how can we trust to the law to help us to justice? With the issue of insanity raised the doctors come in, and what is the end of what they tell us? Simply this: that we cannot hang any man for any murder; for on their definitions of insanity we should be justified in assuming that the very fact that a man commits murder is proof that he is insane; since it exhibits him flagrantly casting aside all the ordinary restraints upon which the social fabric stands, the constant recognition of which restraints seems to be their notion of the state of sanity. Between all this extravagance of legal and medical science how would society go distracted with doubts, and how would the world become a bedlam of insanity, but for this decision of twelve plain men, who, directed by a just judge, come to a conclusion fully in sympathy with popular thought and popular feeling?

The Execution of Goicouria in Havana.

From our correspondent in Havana we have the full particulars of the arrest and execution of General Goicouria by the Spaniards. Captured with him on the little island of Guanaja were five others, one of them an American. They were all brought to Puerto Principe, and the news which announced the arrival of the Triunfo in the harbor, with the prisoners on board, was received by those on shore with savage joy. The old hero, after being landed, was placed in custody. He had a brief interview with the Captain General, but even if De Rodas was inclined to be lenient he dare not, in opposition to the volunteers, who, now that Goicouria was in their power, determined to have the old soldier's blood. The prisoner was accordingly sent to Havana and there executed, on the ground, it is contended, that in 1850 he was "condemned civilly for political offences." Goicouria died bravely. The savage joy depicted on the faces by which he was surrounded had no effect on him. Serenely and nobly he walked to the scaffold, and there died a martyr for the country he loved so well. This last act of the Spaniards, in dealing out so hastily the full measure of vengeance on the brave old Cuban, serves to illustrate more strongly the ferocity that ever accompanies weakness.

Very Small for a Great Government.

We understand that our late Minister to China, J. Ross Browne, has lately been to Washington to get what money was coming to him or that he ought to receive, and that he cannot get a settlement. Through some petty technicality, red tape indifference or bad feeling, the departments put him off and say he must go to Congress. Now, whatever mistakes Mr. Browne may have made in his mission at Pekin or in not comprehending the policy of his government, he was honest, doubtless, in the course he took, and at any rate he was the Minister and servant of the American republic. He is entitled to receive whatever money is due to him. Even with that he will necessarily be a great loser. Through a change in the administration, by the expiration of Mr. Johnson's term of office and the inauguration of General Grant, Mr. Browne was recalled shortly after he arrived in China. The cost of going to Pekin with his family, of procuring a residence there and of returning to the United States, without reckoning the sacrifice of property and interests at home, must have exceeded by ten or fifteen thousand dollars the salary of the office. Notwithstanding the great distance to China and the cost of going there and returning, no outfit or infit is allowed under the present law. One year's salary, therefore, will not pay by a long way the Minister's expenses. To leave the servants of the republic, and particularly those occupying high and responsible positions, in such embarrassing circumstances is mean in the government and disgraceful to the country. But to deprive a returned Minister of what is really due to him or to give him great trouble in obtaining it is meaner and worse still. Whatever Mr. Browne's errors of judgment may have been, he was the servant of the republic, and ought to be paid without rebate or hesitation.

The Plebiscite and the Barricades.

We publish this morning some cable despatches which show that the excitement in certain quarters of Paris and among the dangerous classes has not wholly subsided. Our readers will see by referring to our telegraphic columns that in the now notorious Belleville district a fresh attempt was made to raise barricades. Like all the attempts which have lately been made in the same quarter, this latest was a failure. A little killing was done—not much—and the troops remained masters of the situation. The Belleville crowd was bound to do something. It has now done its best, and we suppose men like Henri Rochefort and Gustave Flourens—the one safe in a Paris prison and the other comfortable in the companionship of Fenians in London—will be quite pleased to know that some weak-minded men have died in their cause. The days of barricades are ended, and the men who instigate the people to resort to this played-out form of resistance are murderers.

We are glad to learn from *La Liberté*, a journal so ably presided over by M. de Girardin, that the Emperor is so satisfied with the results of the *plebiscite* that he has resolved to abrogate the decree which consigns to banishment all the members of the Bourbon and Orleans families. This, we think, is wise. If France is with him—and this latest vote shows that France is with him—he has no reason to be afraid of either of those families. It is but little likely that any member of either family will take advantage of the privilege thus extended to them; but the abrogation of the decree of banishment will not on that account be the less magnanimous. The Emperor has no more cause to be afraid of the Bourbons or the Orleanists than General Grant has to be afraid of Andy Johnson. From the same source we learn that no effort will be spared to induce the Emperor to remove all restrictions on the liberty of the press. As Girardin says, the press laws have failed in all their varied forms. We advise the Emperor to make this one stone one ornamental stone in the "crown of the edifice." The law of libel is our only restriction here. With us it works well enough. We know no good reason now why the Emperor should not make the French press as free as is the press in America. If he can do it he ought. These are the forms of liberty, and the forms of liberty are striking.

The Women in Council.

There are two exciting female conventions now in session in this city, one at Apollo Hall, under the stately lead of Mrs. Cady Stanton, who is undoubtedly the noblest woman of them all, and the other at Steinway Hall, under the vivacious leadership of Grace Greenwood, who ranks second only to Mrs. Stanton in her especial sphere, if in the present conglomerate condition of the woman question she has any especial sphere. The feminine agitators have been so long in rebellion against the ancient doctrine of woman's sphere being the household that it is almost rank heresy now to insinuate that they have any sphere at all, especially as on aspiring above the household they do not seem to have secured a very firm foothold outside of it. The present conventions, however, give some encouraging indications for the final success of the oppressed sisterhood. One is the fact that there is a formidable split among them. No great reform has ever succeeded without division and dissensions among the reformers. When a cause is weak the advocates of it stick close together. It is not until it becomes strong that they can afford to divide on the minor questions. The fact that the workingwomen's grievances take up a great part of the time of the two conventions is another indication that speaks well for the possible success of the movement. Abstract ideas never take hold firmly on the people. The questions of wages and of hours of labor are always in order, while the ballot and the right to hold office are apt to be very dull subjects to the masses. A working girl who sees a chance to have her wages increased or her hours of labor reduced by this movement is very likely to approve of the principle, even if she is compelled to swallow suffrage and the ballot along with the increased pay. These cheering indications and the enlivening news from England ought to give our revolutionary damsels confidence enough to carry on the movement in future without any aid whatever, even such as it is, from the men. They ought to request the immediate withdrawal of Parker Pillsbury, Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher from the association. They are mere bones of contention at the best. All they do is to wrangle with the able female orators on the platform and oppose most of the measures introduced. It is time for the suffrage women to assert practically their independence of the men and to stand alone on their rights.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made his positively last farewell speech against the postal telegraph before the committee of the House yesterday, basing his argument mainly on the failure of the project in England, where, he contended, it had proved utterly impracticable. At the conclusion of the argument Mr. C. C. Washburn, who engineers the bill, handed him a letter from Mr. Scudamore, Secretary of the British Post Office, stating that, although thirty thousand messages per day are sent by the government lines in Great Britain, there are on an average not more than twenty-five complaints in the same time of delays or blunders. He says the traffic and consequent income are steadily increasing and the complaints decreasing. Upon reading this letter Mr. Orton subsided; so we may hope that, unlike Charles Kean the actor and other prominent personages, he has actually said his last farewell speech, at least on the postal telegraph system.

THE FRENCH OPPOSITION AND CLERICAL newspaper organs have commenced to belittle the *plebiscitum* as an expression of the national feeling and will. The writers acknowledge a "big vote," but assert that its rendition under the circumstances is "without social, political or religious significance." Plain speaking and drawing the line sharply.

NEW POLITICAL MAXIM.—Under a low tariff—"free traders." Under a high tariff—"few traders."

The Tammany Aldermanic Nominations.

Tammany has done well in the nominations for Aldermen at large so far. These are just the kind of names we want on the ticket. Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Oswald Ottendorfer and Lawrence B. Jerome cannot be objected to as fair representatives of the intelligence and respectability of the community. This is a fair start for the Tammany managers. We have now to see with what discretion they will select the other eleven names from the different wards—a labor which has been entrusted to the hands of the committee of twenty-two. The nominations reported by Senator Creamer, and approved by the convention, afford an excellent example of what may be done with a view to obtain the approval of the public in selecting names for the other members of the Board of Aldermen. The committee should adhere as closely as possible to the spirit of this first nomination, and give us names of the best men which every ward can furnish to make up our new city legislature. There are plenty of estimable citizens willing to act in conjunction with such men as Moses Taylor and Royal Phelps in the Board of Aldermen. They should be chosen, therefore, for this office. The leaders of Tammany must see the increased strength it would give them to put this class of men on the ticket. It would be but redeeming the pledge embodied in the Charter, which meant reform and renovation in the character of our local government. To this course of action the leaders of the dominant party are bound in honor to the majority, who have placed them in power, and to the citizens and taxpayers generally—whether within or outside the party—who will sustain them, looking of course to their own interests, in any effort to obtain an economical and honest city government.

We must not overlook the other tickets of what is called the anti-Tammany coalition. The out of door factions have managed to get some notable names on the Aldermanic slate; such, for instance, as Daniel F. Tiemann and W. F. Havemeyer, both ex-Mayors and men of excellent repute; but whether these gentlemen will accept the nomination or not we are not informed. Nelson W. Young, one of the nominees, has already declined. As to the other nominees, they are little known, and their chances must depend upon their merits, if they have any. For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Marine Court there can be no objection to the lawyers nominated by the coalition. They will no doubt present a fair record, as things go, and may make a good show at the ballot box.

The republicans have also made nominations highly satisfactory, the full list of proposed Aldermen including such names as Henry Clews, William E. Dodge, Charles L. Tiffany, Charles K. Graham, and others equally prominent and responsible. On the whole, between all parties and factions, there is a good chance of our getting a respectable ticket to vote on before the 17th of May comes around.

The New Jury Law.

The jury law passed by the last Legislature is precisely of that character which we have long needed in order to obtain such a class of jurors in our several courts as might be relied upon to try a case intelligently and honestly. It is well known that respectable citizens have been shirking jury duty, on the plea of business and other pretexts, to such an extent that the courts have been considerably embarrassed to find a jury to try important cases. This custom has become an obstruction to the course of law and justice which it is quite time to remove. The new jury law treats the difficulty boldly and covers the ground fully. The very first section of the statute explains its whole purport. It reads:—

> No judge or other officer in the city of New York shall excuse any person liable to serve as a juror, and duly drawn and summoned, from serving as a juror in any court of record, unless it shall be shown under oath by such juror, or, if he be unable to attend, on his behalf, that he is then necessarily absent from the city and will not return in time to serve, or that he is physically unable to serve, or that one of his near relatives is dead or dangerously sick, provided that any court may, in its discretion, excuse a juror from service for not more than three days at a time when the exigencies of his business require temporary exemption.

This is explicit enough. But in case a juror be not legally excused it is provided that any court of record may bring him up and compel his service in the jury box if he be duly drawn and summoned. The exemptions from jury duty comprise those who do not own real or personal estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars (otherwise paupers), ministers of the Gospel, teachers of schools, physicians, attorneys practising in the Supreme Court, United States officials, and those other easy-going gentlemen who hold office in the State or county of New York; pilots, engineers and captains of vessels; foreign consuls, telegraph operators, good and true firemen, who have served their term as prescribed by law, and real soldiers of the State militia regiments, whether they have shouldered a musket in the ranks, flourished a sword and sported gold lace at the head of a company, or tooted on a fife or tapped a drum in "the front."

There is a very important section in the law, which provides that

> Any person who shall give, pay, promise or offer any money or any other thing to any officer, clerk, messenger or other person for the purpose of enabling or assisting any person named or drawn as a juror to evade or be exempted or excused from service as a juror, or who shall make any false statement or representation for any such purpose, or who shall retain, conceal, suppress or destroy any summons, notice or other paper relative to liability or service as a juror left at the residence or place of business of any person named or drawn as a juror, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

This touches the weakest spot, perhaps, in our present jury system, and the enforcement of this clause will do more towards giving us good juries than any other portion of the statute. The law in the main is strict, but not more strict than, from past experience, it should be. It may prove irksome to those who want to avoid one of the first duties of a citizen, but it will relieve our judges and prosecuting officers from great embarrassments and will facilitate the course of law in all our tribunals.

ARE THE MORMONS A CHOSEN PEOPLE?—One would think so—for the wrath to come. Their fields are again overrun by grasshoppers, which devour vegetation nearly everywhere; the measles are having a splendid run through the first families, Salt Lake threatens to inundate the city, and Cullom is after them with sharpshooters. Brigham must look to his tablets and his little family.

Congress—The Question of Removing the Capitol—The Northern Pacific Railroad and the Tariff Bills.

There were two important votes taken in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Morrill proposed amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill providing for the building of a new State Department and for enlarging the Capitol grounds by the addition of two squares on the east side. The first amendment was carried by a vote of forty-one to fifteen, and the last without a division. The importance of the votes lies in the fact that they probably settle the question of removing the Capitol for an indefinite time to come. A good many far Western and Southern members, such as Stewart, Nye, Cole, Ramsey and Flanagan and Hamilton of Texas, voted for the amendments, while only two Eastern men, Cragin and Sprague, voted against them. This indicates that the distant members are by no means united for a removal of the Capitol to the West, and that the neighboring members are very nearly united against it. So the Washington property holders need no longer be restless and unhappy.

In the House the deadlock occasioned by the attempt of the majority to put through the Northern Pacific Railroad bill under whip and spur, without debate or amendment, and the spirited filibustering movement of the minority was finally broken, and the bill, after a short debate, was refused a third reading and referred back to the committee. This is a palpable defeat of the land grabbing lobbyists, and will result in a salutary amendment of the bill before it passes the House. Ben Butler came again, like Monsieur Tonson, with his St. Domingo resolution, but the usual objection, like the other Monsieur Tonson, also came again. The evils of practising law in distant courts and legislating in Washington at the same time are sadly exemplified in Butler's case. For over two weeks he has intended to introduce that resolution, and he offered it every day before he was compelled to attend to his law business. On any day but Monday, however, one objection, under the rules, would serve to prevent its introduction, and the objection was always ready. On Monday of last week Butler was absent on his law business and could not introduce it. Last Monday the House adjourned before he had a chance. The Georgia bill has also been delayed by his absence, and thus it actually turns out that Ben Butler, in order that he may have leisure to turn an honest lawyer's fee in Massachusetts, keeps both St. Domingo and Georgia out of the Union. The Tariff bill came up in its usual order yesterday, and Mr. Covode said that it would be better to drop it altogether, as, even after a thorough consideration and revision of it in Committee of the Whole, it is highly unlikely that it will pass both houses this session. He proposed to take up the Internal Revenue bill—a measure of more general interest to the masses than the Tariff bill, and one more likely to secure the return of several members of the House, who might find their seats endangered by the continuous tinkering at the tariff. Nothwithstanding these well-timed remarks the House continued to tinker.

Mrs. McFarland-Richardson's Statement.

Mrs. McFarland Richardson has given to the public, through the *Tribune*, a statement of her trials and sufferings as the wife of Daniel McFarland, the causes and instrumentalities of her separation, her relations with A. D. Richardson and her opinion of McFarland. It thus appears that her trials and sufferings as the wife of McFarland were those of a faithful, much enduring and long forbearing woman bound to a savage monomaniac addicted to drink; that at last her tortures, humiliations and constant dangers and terrors became too heavy to be longer endured, and that her relations with Richardson throughout were studiously prudent and void of offence. "As to Mr. McFarland," she says, "I believe now, as I have believed for years, that he was a man born to do a murder. The fact that he was always uttering threats of bloodshed does not so much convince me of this as the fact of his temperament, which, partly from hereditary causes, partly from his nationality, and partly from bad education, had become one of uncontrollable violence. I believe he feared this himself." She says much more to justify the plea of insanity set up in his defence. From her statement at large, after discovering the dangerous character of this man, her great mistake was in continuing still to live with him. With due allowances for the vivid coloring of her personal vindication, we are inclined to think that she was "more sinned against than sinning," and that to her imprudent friends, to whom she is so grateful, she is indebted for the unhappy consequences attending her separation from McFarland, and the still more dreadful surroundings of her marriage with and separation from Richardson. It is a melancholy story, but let us hope that the surviving parties concerned will henceforward go their several ways in peace.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.—Our correspondent in Rio Janeiro furnishes us with the closing scenes in the long struggle between the allies and Lopez. As has been before stated, General Camara, the Brazilian leader, at the head of a well equipped army, came up with the half starved, famished and almost naked soldiers of Lopez on the banks of the Aquidaban river and attacked them. The bravery of the Paraguayans has been proven on many a hard-fought field, the skill of Lopez as a general has been acknowledged by enemies as well as friends, and, recollecting these considerations, and with the full facts before us, it is hard to regard General Camara's "great victory" over Lopez, and for which he has received the thanks of the Emperor, other than a surprise and a massacre. The slaughter, we are told, among the Paraguayans was fearful, and, on the other hand, the Brazilians did not lose a man. The reader can draw an inference from this record of facts. Now that Lopez is dead, and hostilities have ceased, we await with interest the next movement of the allies with regard to Paraguay.

A FIGHTING CROSS.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* is perplexed to know whether Terry or Bullock is Governor of Georgia. A cross between a terrier and a bulldog is said to make good fighting stock.