

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 5th av. Matinee at 1. HAMLEY, Evening—PLOT AND PASSION. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 52d st. THE FORTY-TWO TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2. WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Fourth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUEN. Matinee at 2. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TWENTY YEARS DEAD-LIVING PICTURES.—ROBINSON CRUSOE. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 251 st. between 5th and 6th av.—SCHOOL OF REFORM.—AMONG THE BREAKERS. Matinee at 2. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LANCERS. Matinee at 2. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PROUD. Matinee at 1. THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ENGLISH OPERA.—MADON DON GIOVANNI. Evening.—ONEKOR. MISS F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ARMS & POWER. HERBERT COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 553 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—CHING CHOW HILL. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—FIFTH WARD WHISKEY RAIDERS, &c. Matinee. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 53th and 54th st.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS. COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—LECTURE ON NEGROES, OR, LAUGHING GAS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 45 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 14, 1870.

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THE PARAGUAYAN INVESTIGATION, which for nearly two years occupied the attention of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs, has at last been closed. A résumé of the report of the Committee will be found on another page.

A HEAVY LOAD.—The Tariff bill of Mr. Schenck, as he begins to find. He seems resolved, however, to fight it out, though it may take all summer; but as the chances are that the bill will have to go over to next December, why not postpone it at once and proceed to the regular business of the session?

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA ON INFALLIBILITY.—Bausa says she will not allow the apostolic vicars to enter Poland. Austria says she will, if infallibility is proclaimed, restore the Placitum Regium, which was abolished in 1855. Remembering the attitude of France and Spain and Italy these are bad omens, and the Pope will do well to take heed to them.

A NEW DODGE.—Thomas McIntyre, in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of personating an officer in order to aid in the escape of two alleged female pickpockets, who were also arrested. If Thomas is guilty as charged—and we are afraid he is—the dodge he attempted, though a shrewd one, he will not be likely to repeat for some time to come.

THE MAGNIFICENT FISK.—They want to say now that he is interested in the thirty thousand dollar purchase of the fast trotter Lady Thorn. If so we would advise the magnificent Fisk that there is a field of glory large enough for him in getting up in splendid style theatres, steamboats, docks and railroads, and the Ninth regiment, and that fast horses are as uncertain as the bulls and bears of Wall street.

JUDGE BEDFORD, from his late exhausting labors on the criminal calendar of this city, leaves to-day for the benefit of a sea voyage and the relaxation of a month or two on the other side. Faithfully and industriously as he has been attending to the duties of his responsible position since his election, we have no doubt that this community will say that he has fairly earned his furlough. We wish him a pleasant time and renewed health and strength from his trip for the official work still before him.

St. Domingo and Cuba—Popular Movements in New York.

Two assemblages in this city on Friday evening indicate strongly the current of public sentiment with regard to the West Indies and American policy there. We refer to the public meeting at the Cooper Institute calling for the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo, and the banquet at Delmonico's in honor of General Jordan, late commander-in-chief of the patriot army of Cuba. The meeting at the Cooper Institute was called by a number of our prominent citizens, and many of them were present. Among these were Moses H. Grinnell, Prosper M. Wetmore, Moses Taylor, A. K. Garrison and others. General Banks and Congressman Fitch were there and addressed the meeting. The resolutions adopted show the object. They state that in the judgment of the meeting the treaty pending before the Senate for the acquisition of territory in the island of St. Domingo is a measure of vast consequence to the commerce and for naval purposes of the United States. They declare that the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, which wash the shores of American territory and connect the landlocked seas with the Southern Atlantic Ocean, are essentially a portion of the great geographical system by which the hand of nature has offered protection to the national interests and honor of this Continent. They assert the necessity and duty of the American government to exercise a control over these waters. They show that the natural resources of St. Domingo are most abundant and valuable, and that they would add to our staples more products of prime necessity and largely increase our commerce. They conclude by saying that the meeting earnestly recommends the ratification of the treaty recently made for the acquisition of territory in the island of St. Domingo. The whole tenor of the speeches delivered by General Banks, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Grinnell and others was in support of the views expressed in the resolutions.

One of the most striking facts relative to this public meeting is that General Banks, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, should have come from Washington to participate in the proceedings. Are we to understand that there is or has been such determined opposition to the St. Domingo treaty in the Senate that the administration, in connection with the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is led to the alternative of appealing to public sentiment? It has that appearance. We know General Grant earnestly desires the ratification of the treaty, and General Banks is in full sympathy with him. Yet the Senate—a republican Senate—a Senate with a large majority belonging to the administration party—objects to the treaty. This is a remarkable state of things. It is not less remarkable that the administration appeals to public opinion, though gratifying to know that there is so much faith in and respect for the voice of the people. But the question naturally arises, what is the secret of the determined opposition of the Senate? It has been said there is some job at the bottom of the St. Domingo treaty. Probably there is. Some of the parties who have been and are most active in the matter are old filibustering schemers. But is there ever a question of territorial purchase or acquisition without a job—without there being certain parties who will make money from it? The wheels of government in this country would be stopped if we waited till there could be no jobs. It is a great evil, no doubt, but shall we refuse to do a great and good thing in the interest of the country because of some incidental benefit to private parties?

The President, in his far-seeing patriotism, looks only to great results. His object in the St. Domingo treaty is to extend the power and commerce of the United States throughout the West Indies. For this he ignores all trifling or smaller questions. He desires the acquisition of St. Domingo because it will give us a fine naval station in the Antilles and make this country the dominant power over the whole region of the Gulf and Caribbean Sea; because it will increase our staple products, enlarge our commerce and revive our depressed shipping interests, and because it will bring to us within a short time Cuba, that most productive and most valuable of all the islands in the West Indies. This is really a statesmanlike policy, and it is surprising that the Senate does not comprehend it. As to any objection that may be raised to the enlargement or increase of our negro or mixed population by such acquisitions, that is very shortsighted. The overwhelming white population of this country will always control and make useful the other races that may be annexed. The destiny of the United States to incorporate and rule the West Indies is inevitable. Any attempt to arrest this is inimical to our interests and must fail in the end.

The acquisition of Cuba, after all, is the important object, and that seems to be the leading thought with General Grant, although the administration has acted strangely toward the mention of Cuba by the speakers aroused the greatest applause. The hearts of the American people are with the Cubans in their heroic struggle to throw off the yoke of Spain. The great value of Cuba to the United States is well understood also. It was evident that Cuba was first in the mind of that audience, though all desired the acquisition of St. Domingo. Cuba is within cannon sound, almost, of the United States, has a large commerce, populous cities, railroads and telegraphs, an immense production of articles that enter into the trade of this country and the world, has splendid and numerous harbors in which the navies of all nations could ride and be sheltered, and a large and industrious population. Cuba commands both the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and in the hands of the United States would dominate the whole of the West Indies, Central America and the northern portion of South America. Though the President goes in a roundabout sort of way to get this splendid island he is right in this object and should be sustained by the Senate. Let us have St. Domingo first, then, and Cuba will follow in a short time. The banquet in honor of General Jordan brought out some facts about the Cuban strug-

gle not generally known. General Jordan had a year's experience in that war. He is a brave, skillful and thoughtful officer. He has no doubt of the Cubans succeeding in obtaining their independence, though the struggle may be long. No country has greater means of defence and the patriots can exhaust the military resources of Spain. The desire for independence among the native population is universal, and they show it by brave deeds wherever they can. General Jordan asserts, contrary to his former opinions, that both the negroes and Chinese laborers fight bravely for the freedom of the island and against the Spaniards. All the Cubans want are arms and ammunition, and with these he feels sure the Spaniards will be driven from Cuba. The administration has said that these can be shipped as articles of trade if no organized expeditions are sent out in violation of the neutrality laws. Here, then, is the opportunity for the American people to aid the cause of republican liberty in Cuba. Send these? Yes; let every man who has a gun to spare or a dollar for ammunition contribute to this noble cause and Cuba will be independent and a part of the United States within a short time. With St. Domingo and Cuba in our possession a great stimulus will be given to our commerce, and the rest of the Antilles will soon follow the destiny of these two magnificent islands.

His Ex-Excellency Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., General James Watson Webb and His Cigars.

He has got them—at least he has got the greater part of them. They went to the Custom House and were in the Custom House some hours; and therefore it may not be absolutely safe to trust ourselves to the positive declaration that he has every one of them, because we do not know that they were in the hands of Dan Jackson. However, he has enough of them to secure the substantial fact of his victory over the peculiar stupidity of certain officials. His Excellency brought a package of cigars within the legal limits as to size; for Uncle Samuel does not charge duty on less than a specific number. General Webb had less than that number, for he is not so great a smoker as General Grant. Therefore his goods were personal effects—not dutiable merchandise. But behold, they were seized for the very reason that should have secured them immunity—because there were so few of them. They constituted an "illegal importation." The state of the Custom House law, then, is this:—It is against the law to bring in your baggage more than three thousand cigars, and it is also against the law to bring less than three thousand cigars. General Webb must take a few of these cigars to Grant and talk the matter over.

The Fine Arts in Europe.

By a special correspondence from Paris we were enabled to preface in our columns yesterday morning the opening of the annual Artistic Exhibition of France. Our writer in Paris enabled us to anticipate for our readers the fine effect which will be produced in the French capital when the treasures of the exhibition gallery are revealed to public view next Sunday. To-day we chronicle the banquet which was given by the President and Council of the Royal Academy in London on the occasion of the inauguration of the Art Exhibition in that city. The fête was celebrated in the new galleries of the society, in Piccadilly. It was a brilliant affair and was fully worthy of the occasion. Royalty did homage at the shrine of the deity of refinement, talent was rejoiced even in its modesty, and wit sparkled still more highly in the counter-flash and halo of the glory of the fine arts workers of the hour. It was "reason and pleasure, the gay and the grave;" a rapid, deep and brilliant tide in full flow, and onward. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned thanks on behalf of Queen Victoria after due honor had been paid to the toast of her name. The Prince delivered a neat, and, for him, somewhat lengthy, speech, in which he made a very feeling reference to the recent death of Daniel Maclisle, and pledged himself to uphold in his own person the reputation and name of his mother as a patron of art. Minister Motley, of the United States, Premier Gladstone and Charles Dickens addressed the assemblage with happy effect.

Apart from the Royal Academy banquet we find by the European mail that the contents of the picture gallery of a private gentleman, just deceased in London, realized £11,853 at sale by auction. The sale of the San Donato collection was concluded in Paris. It realized, for paintings and objects of vertu, four millions eight hundred and sixty three thousand francs. Our European art correspondence, special and from other sources, proclaims the advent of a new era of refinement and popular inspiration. It is even now upon us. The civilizers of the nations should seize and use the occasion for the benefit of the world at large.

BUNGHOLE LAW.—In the stupendous wisdom of the United States Congress it has been decreed that there shall be but one bunghole to a beer barrel. It is not necessary that the mass of the people should know exactly what are the terrible dangers against which this law guards the constitution and government of our beloved country; but it is necessary that everybody, especially the dealers in lager, should know that there is such a law and respect it. Now this provision is enforced to prevent the retailers inserting into a barrel the pipe attached to a beer pump—but surely every hole made in a barrel is not a bunghole.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The steamboat Bristol cut down a vessel in the harbor the other night by somebody's fault. It is not very clear who the fault rests with, but the ship was cut down. The pilots of the steamboat defend themselves on the technicalities of river usage, and may be right. What is very clear, however, is that no Sound steamer ought ever to collide with a vessel at the battery. The fact of such collision, no matter who is to blame, is one more argument for keeping these boats on the East river.

A MONSTER SEA SERPENT, with a head like a larger beer barrel, has been seen in the Hudson, near Grant's Island. It appeared to be in great agony, and probably had just had "the head put on him" by some other salt water politician whom he had met in his ward rambles.

The Aldermanic Nominations—The Duty of Tammany.

The men who were instrumental in making the new Charter—the men who fostered it and fathered it—were evidently sincere in their intention to give this city a good government, and we must give them credit for that purpose. Their first selection for Aldermen included gentlemen of high standing in the community—such men as the public have been always desirous to see in the Board. The absence of men like those named and the presence of the rough element have been a constant complaint. Tammany has done its duty in nominating such men as Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Oswald Ottendorfer and Lawrence Jerome, all good and excellent citizens; but if they decline to serve—as it is said some of them have—Tammany leaders must not be held responsible. We, and the public for whom we speak, have been contending for years that the only way to obtain a good city government was to put our best citizens into office. It would seem that this is just what the leaders of Tammany have been trying to do; but if the parties who are tendered the nomination decline to accept it of course, to this extent, the effort is frustrated.

What is the duty of the democratic leaders in this emergency? It is clearly to present more good names as candidates for Aldermen in the brief time allotted to them. Let them cast their nets into the waters and they will find plenty more excellent citizens willing to accept the responsibility. There is no end of names that might be suggested. There are respectable men, for example, among the working classes who do not affiliate with any political association, and are not mixed up with any political cliques; men of intelligence, who represent the wants and interests of a large portion of our citizens quite as much as men of wealth. Many of these gentlemen would, no doubt, be willing to accept the positions of Aldermen; such men for instance as Nelson W. Young, who declined the nomination of the outside democratic factions, preferring to stick to the old organization, and might well be put upon the Tammany ticket as a representative man among the working element of the city; and there are many more of the same class who might be selected.

However, the duty of the democratic chiefs who bear the tomahawk aloft, and flourish the scalp, and shake the blankets in Tammany Hall, is evidently clear in this matter of nominations for Aldermen. In the two or three days left before election they must persevere in selecting our best citizens for the ticket. If the gentlemen so chosen shall—one after another—decline, and leave the ticket to be filled in by the roughs, then there will be no fair excuse for grumbling hereafter. It cannot be charged upon the leaders of the democratic party that—with all the power in their hands—they did not give the fullest opportunity to the respectable portion of the community to take a fair share in the government of the city. If the class of men which the Tammany convention has nominated refuse to lead a hand in the proposed reform, who is responsible for any misgovernment that may arise? Certainly not the Tammany leaders who have done their duty in the matter so far.

ARCADE RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVES AND BROADWAY HORSES.—Has Governor Hoffman seen the account of the terrible accident in Philadelphia, where the horses of a funeral carriage became utterly unmanageable during the violent storm that occurred there, and under the influence of a fearful panic dashed wildly through the streets, breaking the hearses and carriages to pieces, and injuring nearly all of the mourners, some of them, perhaps, fatally? Similar scenes will be of daily occurrence on Broadway if the Arcade abomination should ever be suffered to exist. Animals always become panic-stricken from an unseen danger. And if trains and locomotives are ever suffered to dash along beneath them under Broadway, every horse in the street will take fright and the loss of life will be fearful. Broadway itself will become tenantless under such a scourge.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN has written a pretty sharp letter to F. A. Conkling in answer to one from said Conkling suggesting that consistency on the part of said Hoffman requires his signature to a certain insurance bill, he having intimated beforehand that he liked it. The Governor tells Mr. Conkling that "it is my practice to reserve my opinion upon bills until in the course of official business they require my official sanction or disapproval." This is all right; but in "the course of official business" there is a certain Arcade Railway bill before the Governor requiring his "official sanction or disapproval," and in behalf of the property holders and the hundreds of millions of property interested, and deeply interested, in this bill, we should like to hear from the Governor concerning it. We can't understand why he should wait till after our Aldermanic election.

THE QUESTION of opening the Mercantile Library on Sundays is before the Library Association at the election for officers on Tuesday next, and a reform ticket favorable to the project has been nominated. We have all along favored the idea, as filling one of the greatest deficits in the present management, and it is to be hoped that the coming election will result in favor of it.

GENERAL OSTEN-SACKEN, of the Russian army, has entered the field as a spiritual combatant against the Pope. He declares that the vicars-apostolic of Rome will be "forbid to enter Poland." Brave men on both sides, and with their "hands well up." The General wields a mighty sword, but one of modern make; that of St. Peter is very ancient, but keen and of fine temper.

THE REGISTRATION yesterday was the first occasion in which our colored element, without regard to the property qualification, were permitted to take even the preparatory steps to suffrage. The result shows one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven colored voters, something of a falling off from the estimated count, but to-day may bring the number up much nearer the mark.

THE CAZAR ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA arrived in Berlin yesterday. The raft of Yliat shifted in location. It may be managed differently also.

Congress—Sumner on His Black Hobby—The Woman Question in the House—The Tariff Bill as a Comedy—Mr. Cox's Unfortunate Venture in Peanuts.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday, which he called an act supplementary to the Civil Rights act, and which in effect minutely describes several additional times and places wherein a negro shall be as good as a white man, such as theatres, cars, steamboats, institutions of learning, and even churches and cemeteries—any institution, in fact, incorporated by national or State authorities. We had hoped, at one time, that Mr. Sumner, like the Anti-Slavery Society, considered his work finished and was willing to let the negro live in peace. We thought that he had polished up the old subject until there was no additional polish needed, and we felt sure once that he was looking round for a new subject which might possibly have a speck of white in it. But it seems we were deluded. He has studied only one subject all his life and is determined to make the most of it. Even finances cannot seduce him away for any length of time. He will probably continue legislating for the negro against the white man until even Massachusetts is disgusted and shelves him for some man like Wendell Phillips or William Lloyd Garrison, who seem to have one or two ideas outside of the negro subject. In fact, Sumner in thus neglecting his white constituents for his colored brothers, exhibits a spirit of caste that is simply abominable and in open violation of the Civil Rights bill. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed, and the question of granting equal wages to the female as to the male clerks in government employ, where the work was the same, occasioned a lively debate, in which Mr. Pomeroy seized an opportunity to advocate woman suffrage.

In the House the wonted spirit of contradiction that has been some time missing resumed its sway, as in the palmy days. Objection was made to paying prize money to the crew of the Kearsarge who sunk the Alabama, by Mr. Maynard, because it was proposed to pay it out of the Japanese Identity Fund, and by Mr. Farnsworth, because he was opposed to rewarding men for doing their duty. A bill was reported appropriating three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars in gold coin to pay the British government under the award of the commissioners to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay Company. To this Mr. Lawrence objected because the amount was unnecessarily large, and because he opposed paying anything to the British government until provision is made for liquidating the Alabama claims. As Mr. Dawes stated, however, the award being already made should be paid, and that England delays negotiating the Alabama claims is no good reason why we should refuse to pay up a claim already accepted under treaty stipulations. The bill was passed. The question of leaves of absence came up, and the Speaker stated that it was a general supposition that a member's pay went on while he was absent on leave, but it was a mistake. The fact was the other way. We suspect John Morrissey has something to do towards calling for this statement from the Speaker, and it would be hard on John if, after his political disasters and his long illness at home, he should have been refused his hard-earned wages in Congress during the five months that he was absent. The decision of the Speaker is likely to put a stop to the numerous requests for leave, and consequently, we hope, is likely to shorten the session. The Tariff bill was finally taken up, and, although the general public will hardly believe it, it was the occasion of an unusual amount of jollity. The question was on fruits, and the festive Cox, with an eye to his chances for a future election, advocated the striking out of the paragraph, in order that peanuts should be admitted free for his rising Bowers constituency. Mr. Schenck said the speech was very good, but it was uncalled for. It was merely a piece of electioneering buncombe, got up to make political capital. There was nothing whatever about peanuts in the bill. It turned out subsequently to be an unfortunate piece of buncombe for Mr. Cox; for attention being thus called to this source of revenue, a paragraph was inserted afterwards putting a duty of two cents a pound on peanuts, which we believe were heretofore admitted free. Mr. Cox has to settle this matter now with his constituency among the gods in the pit.

Mr. Buckley, of Alabama, wanted more protection for oranges, and the sprightly Mr. Cox suggested also, legislators, and the pleasant Butler, of Essex, insisted on huckleberries. The potato tariff was left as it is—at twenty-five cents a bushel—considerable discussion ensuing over a proposition to reduce the duty to fifteen cents. Potatoes are too democratic, however, for the radical House, and they could not reduce the duty, although their action in the matter will probably affect the constituency of every member. Thus between potatoes, peanuts, alligators and huckleberries the Tariff discussion rose to the highest point of merit attainable even among the mercurial members of the House of Representatives.

THE POPE AND THE ARMENIAN BISHOPS.—The Armenian bishops have been somewhat troublesome to the Pope. Since the opening of the Council they have been pugnacious and pertinacious. They will not have infallibility, nor will they tamely submit to Papal dictation. It ought to be borne in mind that Armenian Catholicism does not cover Armenian Christianity. It is only a section of the Armenians that since the fifteenth century have adhered to Rome; but this section is so powerful that it gives character to the Catholicism of the whole Turkish empire. If the Pope pushes matters to an extremity Rome may lose the whole Catholicism of the East.

REBELLION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A rebellion, we are informed, has broken out in Entre Rios, a province of the Argentine Republic. No particulars of the outbreak are given. This is to be regretted, as of late the republic was laying a foundation with the view of securing a prosperous and peaceful future.

SEÑOR ROMERO, the Mexican Secretary of State, has issued a decree announcing the confiscation of Santa Anna's estates. Treason is sometimes punished in Mexico, but not as often as it might be.

Our Special European Correspondence.—The Roman People "Marching Along."

The European mail at this port yesterday delivered our special correspondence from the Old World dated to the 3d of May. The portion of it which appears in our columns to-day is of much value and importance. It details the history of the regicide plot against the life of the Emperor Napoleon, reveals the secret workings of the conspirators, and announces—speci-ally and for the first time in print—the almost miraculous incident, or accident, by which their designs were frustrated. The occasion for this providential interference was given in London, where a gentleman overheard two of the original assassins in conversation on the subject and telegraphed the fact to the Tuilleries. It appears to have been a dark, deliberate attempt at murder—one of which we evidently have not yet heard the end. Napoleon was tried, as is alleged by the Paris police, by a secret caucus of radical "reds," and the question of his death duly discussed and voted. From Rome we have a special report of the progress of the Ecumenical Council—a neutralizing agency, it may be, to the evil spirit which prevails in certain political circles in Europe—a decisive event in the specific routine of the checks and balances of the world. Our writer in Rome notes a very remarkable occurrence which took place in the Holy City. Outside the Council doors, in the streets, the Italians were busy practicing the American song of "Old John Brown." This is a really healthy symptom. Both the Romans and Italians will soon be "marching along." So be it. The spirit does not die.

The Projects of Prussia.

Not long before the great events of 1866 Count Bismarck, who had just returned from a pleasant trip to the south of France, said to one of the leaders of the opposition in the Parliament at Berlin:—"Here is an olive branch which I have brought with me from my journey. I offer it to you in token of friendship and peace. Unite your efforts with mine." The opposition was short-sighted enough to refuse. "Well," said Bismarck, again, "I had wished to make the country great with you; I will make it great without you. Your friends refuse. So be it."

Such was the attitude of the great German statesman when his own colleagues had not calibre enough to appreciate his exalted views. Such is now the attitude of Prussia as compared with the rest of the Germanic States. Prussia mediates the building up of a grand Teutonic empire to hold the balance of power in Europe between belligerent and restless France on the one hand, and overshadowing Russia on the other. But some of the smaller States hold back, considering their diminutive autonomies of more dignity and value than participation in the life of one vast united power that would command the respect of the world. Prussia, then, determined to make Germany great, and, eager to have done so by the aid of her Teutonic neighbors, will now do so without them. The Zoll Parliament has transacted its business harmoniously and has adjourned. King William is exchanging courtesies with the King of Bavaria; the Emperor of Russia promises an early visit to Berlin, and, meanwhile, the most vigorous preparations, naval and military, are going forward by night and by day, as in anticipation of some comprehensive and yet perilous movement. The Prussian journals, so the Austrians declare, have commenced a systematic attack upon Francis Joseph and his empire in all respects like the general onslaught they made just before the quarrel that led to the Sadow campaign. The Federal Parliament and the Zoll Parliament, devised by the craft of Bismarck, were but features of a temporary arrangement. At the last session of the former as many as two hundred and eight members were missing, and the prospect for another sitting is dim. At the recent Zoll Parliament, although matters went off, as we have intimated, smoothly enough, there was a notable absence of representatives from the South. In fine, it is felt that Prussia, in order to accomplish the majestic programme which her master mind had sketched out for her, must act with decision and act soon. Thus we see her at work on all her coasts and in all her arsenals. Fortifications are pushed forward with haste; iron-clad fleets are equipped and sent forth to cruise in the German Ocean; officers are recalled from leave of absence, and special drill reviews are constantly held.

This peculiar activity has riveted the attention of France, but the latter is still enveloped in the dust and smoke of the plebiscite, and before she can get time to interfere the Prussians may have made such a move southward as to place the lower States of Germany at her mercy. Then both her great neighbors would be reduced to the necessity of acquiescence or forced to make war—a contingency of extreme risk to either of them at this moment.

At all events, we again behold the astuteness of Count Bismarck, whose recent illness, it will be seen, was no idle symptom, availing itself of the perplexities of his rivals. France with the settlement of her new system to complete, and Austria, harassed by the discontent of her Cisleithian provinces, will hardly dare to check the great southward move which the Prussian chess-king is evidently meditating. They are watchful and uneasy, but he advances with caution as well as with steady intent, and leaves no step uncovered. The game as it stands is one of profound interest; to the eye of the statesman; for it, in a high degree, affects the future of all Europe.

NAPOLEON AHEAD OF THE HOLY FATHER.—Napoleon with his plebiscite, which is a sort of imperial dogma of infallibility, is ahead of the Pope with his dogma. But as they say that the Pope, through the Church, came into France to the rescue of the Emperor, the Emperor should now interpose for the rescue of the Pope, and perhaps he will. And why not? Surely one good turn deserves another.

ANOTHER lover's tragedy has occurred in Williamsburg. It grew out of a simple quarrel, and will probably prove fatal, at least to the jealous lover, who, after shooting his sweet-heart, shot himself twice in the head.

ITALY IS STILL DISTURBED by serious provincial outbreaks. Citizen protests against any claim to infallibility.