

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXV. No. 143

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and 52d st.—THE TWELVE TRUSTEES.

WOODS' MINERS AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth st.—Marius daily. Performance every evening.

MILRO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

BOHEMY THEATRE, Bowery.—METAMORPH.—THE KOSCIUSKO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FOUR HOURS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st. between 5th and 6th av.—FOX VERSUS GOOSE.—LION ASHORE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE BENT LADY.—IN THE JUNGLE.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 9th av.—THE COME-GO-BOY.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—EAST LYNN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALES, NEW AND OLD.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALES, NEW AND OLD.

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

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—LION AND OYER.

ROBERTS' OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—FANTASIA, A PROGRESS OF AMERICA, ETC.

GENERAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av. between 5th and 6th st.—THEODORE TOMAN'S POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 23, 1870.

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THE CLOSING OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL against the passage of British troops to the R. River territory for war action is described by a London weekly journal as an act of "studied unfriendliness" on the part of the United States government.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION ENDED.—The revolution in Venezuela has been brought to a close. Guzman Blanco has assumed the Presidency of the country, and Monagas, perceiving the hopelessness of his chances to successfully put down the rebellion, voluntarily surrendered to Blanco's agents.

WHAT IS A TOURNAMENT?—Some speculators in popular amusement have organized a not unpleasant equestrian sport over the river, upon which, however, they invite unnecessary ridicule by giving it the pretentious name of "Tournament." A tournament is, perhaps, etymologically speaking, any riding around a circle—and so our circus and our races are as good tournaments as any; but in its proper use the word was applied to a knightly combat, and therefore to call the sport of tilting at a ring a tournament gives the character of a sham to a fine sport that by a proper name would be equally entertaining and satisfactory to the masses.

The Proposed Adjournment of Congress—What Has Been Done and Left Undone.

Congress proposes to adjourn on the 15th of July. It will just run into the dog days, but has a wholesome dread of sitting longer in the oppressive heat at Washington. The session will have been long enough, no doubt, when the day of adjournment comes. Indeed, it has been long enough now if the time had been spent in practical and necessary legislation. It is now more than five months since the session commenced, and it will extend to over seven months on the 15th of July. There was no delay in December in the organization of the houses; the President's Message and all the official documents from the departments were sent in at once; there was nothing to hinder the important and necessary work being commenced right away. But much valuable time was wasted, as has been the case usually before, in the early part of the session. The most important work will again be left till the last few days, and, perhaps, to the last hours. Then, judging from what has occurred before, measures will be rushed through, probably, at railroad speed, and a number of jobs will be ingeniously tacked on or worked in of which the people will have no knowledge nor time to think about till all is over. That is the way the business of legislation is carried on in Washington. It is said, we are aware, that the preliminary work of preparing, maturing and discussing measures is done during the early part of the session, so that Congress is prepared for decisive action at the end; but this is only partly true. The fact is, Congress is so occupied with more political matters, and has such a bad system of doing its business, that most of the necessary legislation is crowded into the last days, and, even then, much of it has to be passed over.

Let us look at what Congress has done, or, rather, what it has not done during the five months and upwards that it has been in. What important measures have been passed? Has anything really important been done, or likely to be, relative to the domestic affairs of the republic, to the national finances, to taxation, to our foreign relations, to commerce, to restoring our shipping interests or to give direction to the astonishing progress and development of the country? Nothing of the sort. Reconstruction or restoration of the South is not yet finished even. All this might have been accomplished in one year or less, yet it is five years since the war ended. A great part of the present session has been occupied with that miserable Georgia business—that quarrel between Governor Bullock and the Legislature—and now the end seems as far off as ever. The welfare of the country, the interests of the South and Southern people, maintaining peace or the execution of the laws have had little or nothing to do with this long agony of reconstruction. Party politics have been at the bottom of it all. Congress has shown no elevated patriotism or statesmanship in the whole matter. It continues still to fritter away precious time on this question, though the people everywhere are weary and disgusted with it and have earnestly desired the settlement of it long since.

With regard to establishing a sound and enduring financial system so as to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt, to cheapen money, to lessen the burden of taxation, and, as a consequence, to give impetus to the industrial pursuits of the country, Congress has done nothing. The proposed modification of the tariff and taxation to bring down the revenue thirty, forty or fifty millions would scarcely be felt. It would not touch the great and vital interests of industry. Congress is legislating in a small way and chiefly for little local interests. There is no conception of a comprehensive plan of raising revenue from a few articles of luxury in general use, which would simplify the system and cut down the expensive and complicated one now existing. The funding bill, which has been before Congress for months, is a cumbersome and impracticable measure. It has no foundation in established principles and is a mere experiment. Nor is there any unity of views or purpose in the dominant party in Congress or between that and the administration on this measure. It is doubtful if it can be passed, and, if passed, whether it will not fail in operation. In all the measures relating to the national finances, revenue, the tariff and taxation legislation is clogged by sectional and special interests. These prove superior to the general welfare. The party in power has no defined policy or unity of action, and there are no statesmen to take the lead in or to impress their views upon Congress.

If we cast our eyes over what is transpiring in the world we see the most astonishing progress. All the great commercial nations are making extraordinary strides in developing their trade, wealth and power; but we, who have the best opportunities and greatest resources, lag behind. We ought to occupy the first position as a commercial nation, but relatively we are losing ground all the time. Yet what is Congress doing or likely to do to reverse our shipping interests and to enlarge our commerce? The members, for the most part, are small local politicians whose vision does not extend beyond their own districts or section. They do not comprehend in the least the wants or the mighty future of the nation.

Of all the examples of weakness, vacillation, and want of statesmanlike foresight in the government and Congress, perhaps, the course that has been pursued with regard to Cuba, St. Domingo, and the countries of America generally, and particularly with regard to Cuba, is the most remarkable. No part of the world presents such a fine field for the development of our commerce. Cuba, and the other countries that are contiguous to the United States, and that belong to this hemisphere, abound with the richest and a great variety of products. We ought to have a monopoly and to control in a great measure the valuable trade these afford. We could find there an extensive market for the products of our own soil and manufactures. But through the weakness of the government and stupidity of Congress this country turns its back upon the opportunities within its reach. It refuses the gifts of Providence, ignores its destiny, and violates, in the case of Cuba particularly, the principles and love of republican liberty, which are the foundation of our own government. Looking at these and other evidences of the weakness and incapacity of Congress,

there will be little cause for regret at the adjournment of Congress. Our hope must be in the practical common sense of the people and the natural progress of the country, and not in legislation or the government at Washington.

A Pastor in His New Fold—Smyth on His Own Hook.

Few people doubted that the gin and mill martyr would soon find a new congregation if he did not found a new church. Mr. Smyth's first appearance at Masonic Hall yesterday goes far to show that he has approached both one and the other. Taking for his text the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, he avowed himself rejoiced that the chains and the strait jacket of the regular Presbytery had been removed from him and that he was now free to preach as Luther preached and as Christ preached to the Jews, according to the great doctrine of the right of private judgment. The "Church of the Pharisees" holds him no longer. Smyth henceforth stands upon the bottom of his own pulpit, and, if we can judge from the cordial manner in which the exiled martyr was received by his new congregation yesterday, we should say that the pulpit is likely to be well propped up. We must understand Mr. Smyth to mean that the strait jacket church which he has abandoned cripples his ministers in teaching the Gospel with certain restrictions not in accordance with "the fundamental doctrine of the Reformation," when he states that now, if God gives him the opportunity, he will "teach the Gospel of the Lord freely, fully, without alteration, and free from the interference or dictation of any man." The question might be asked, under what circumstances, then, has Mr. Smyth been preaching the Gospel of the Lord all this time in Eleventh street? That he was doing his work conscientiously no one doubts—not even the bigoted Pharisees who drove him from their temple—but it is evident from this admission that he was not allowed to exercise freely the right of private judgment, nor to follow very strictly the "fundamental doctrines of the Reformation."

However, he has full fling now, and he can hang away at the Pharisees, lead his new flock to salvation, and—in the course of human events it should become necessary—after an exhausting sermon to take a little gin and milk on Sunday, he will have no narrow-minded ministers to haul him over the coals therefor. Leaning upon St. Paul, even as he did in his opening sermon yesterday, he can point to the great apostle's advice to Timothy, and there is no man to gossipy him.

Our Special Letters from Europe.

Our special writers in Madrid, Frankfort-on-the-Main, London and Rome furnish an ample historical résumé of the condition of affairs in Spain, Germany, England and the Holy City as it presented on the 7th of May. This exhibit is, as will be seen by our columns to-day, of very great public value. The American people are thus informed of the Cuban question—an exciting question at all times to them, but one which is particularly, personally and mournfully so just now, after the tragic events which have transpired on the island. Spanish telegrams from Havana, in Madrid, report "great results" for the Spanish cause in Cuba. Minister Siskies was in negotiation with the Spanish authorities. President Grant's name was used in the course of the official communications. It appears, however, notwithstanding the personal assiduity of the American Minister, as if our diplomacy towards Spain as directed from Washington lacked that broad scope of idea, and were wanting, to some extent, in that elevated range of executive position which the importance of the Cuban subject demands.

Frankfort-on-the-Main sends forth a report of the operations which were conducted in American securities on the German Bourses. Our writer speaks words of warning against a speculative overloading, and, it may be, a consequent panic and financial crash. From England we have special advices of caution to capitalists who may be inclined to hazard their cash in newspaper speculations. Our writer chronicles the epiphany of a London morning journal which had just expired after a brief and sickly career; a literary infant, precocious in its birth and rickety in a corresponding degree. An extraordinary police case is noticed, as it occurred in London. The Roman Catholic ladies of Great Britain were out in indignant protest against the Convents Inspection bill of Mr. Newdegate. Some of the grand old names of England and Scotland appear on the roll; the blood of "Belted Will" Howard, of Norfolk, of the Douglas, of Aryle, of the Stuarts, of the Douglases, of the Cliftons, of the Stourtons, and of others equally distinguished in the annals of their country, flushing with indignation in the faces of the fair representatives of these houses at the legislative imputation which has been just thrown on the reputation of their sister relatives, their personal friends and their co-religionists who have embraced the monastic life. This protest, as it appears in our pages, would alone render our European special correspondence quite attractive.

THE RESISTANCE OF IRON BEAMS.—The destruction of some of the beams of the iron elevated railway is only what men of experience have had plenty of reason to anticipate. One of these gave some facts in a communication published by us, showing apparently that the constant application of force tends to produce such a condition that a quite inconsiderable pressure will ultimately fracture the beam. Perhaps it would be proper in such cases to say that the continued application of force exhausts the iron—works the virtue out of it—so that a last cohesion between its atoms becomes imperfect or is reduced to a nullity. Fire will, it is well known, produce this condition in iron, and the consideration of Tyndal's theory of heat will show that the constant application of force may do it also, since by that theory force and heat would be in such a case convertible terms.

SIXTY ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES have to be yet heard on the subject of infallibility in the Papal Council. They will "get through" in about a month from to-day. It is fixed that the debate on the subject shall close on the 29th of June. By that time the heat of the weather in Rome—the "sun, which will keep baking, broiling, burning" our helpless clay, will have taught them that man is miserably fallible.

Continental Europe Under Arms—"Attention!"—"Make Ready!"

By a special correspondence from Berlin, published to-day, we are enabled to present to our readers the muster roll totals of the armies which are just now maintained on the Continent of Europe and in Russia. The figures are taken from the War Office records of France, Austria, Italy, North Germany, South Germany and St. Petersburg. The facts, as set forth in tabular form by our writer, speak for themselves. The continental great Powers have one million, eight hundred and twenty-three thousand able-bodied men, ready for immediate operations in war. It may be said, indeed, that this number is actually under arms. The men stand at "attention," "make ready," "present," "fire," to involve the Old World peoples in the flame of war, its difficulties, sufferings, poverty and death. With such a state of facts before our eyes we wonder at the emigrant wave flow which ceaselessly tides, and in hourly increasing volume, from the different countries of Europe to our free and happy shores? Can we be astonished that the strangers arrive, very frequently, in a frosted state of mind, and often also in an impoverished condition as to the possession of worldly goods? Need we even ridicule or be too severe on many of the initiatory citizens and municipal vagaries of our friends from abroad when we recollect how "good" they must feel just after landing at Castle Garden? Certainly not. The emigrants who come here, particularly those who arrive from the countries indicated above, escape not only the personal dangers and physical sufferings which are directly incident to actual military service in the field in the cause of dynasties and monarchism, but they escape also the withering local consequences of the wars—taxation, want of peaceful employment, the absence of home comforts and the grim vision of the gates of a poorhouse in old age.

This military drain on the industrial energies of Europe produces the most exhaustive consequences, and there appears at this moment very little hope of its sanitary, economic, healthy, generous, Christian estoppel. Indeed, it looks very much, judging from the tenor of our recent special written despatches from Europe, as if the exodus would be largely increased, and that at an early day. France and Russia send out the least number of emigrants; it may be said, speaking comparatively with the other continental territories, that they send none. France and Russia need the "raw material" of humanity at home. They keep it in the crude state; unrefined, but inflammable; poor, irritable, and consequently belligerent. France and Russia are the powers which will most probably first need the use of the force of the *brutum fulmen*; their rulers may direct the great power eastward, march it to the tombs of the warriors of the Crusades, and once there subsequently enlighten it at the fountain head of Christianity. Is it science, charity, Christianity, diplomacy or mere brutality which impels Europe so to arm?

Matrimonial Murder.

A lady writes to us that her husband is an intolerable tyrant, whom for his bad usage she has been compelled to leave, and that he persecutes and pursues her, encouraged by the conduct of McFarland and by the approval he seems to suppose that conduct has received at our hands. Into this error with regard to our views the lady also seems to have fallen. We of course do not approve of murder, or of any violent taking of human life, and quite as little do we approve of the abuse of his wife by any man for any pretended reason whatever. In the case of McFarland, as it appeared to the public, we saw a family broken up by pernicious notions in regard to amatory affinities. It did not appear that the wife was ready to rupture her marital relations previous to the time when her fancy was caught by the more agreeable person and more engaging manners of a man other than her husband. The frenzy awakened in the husband by the discovery that she would then cast him away seemed only a consequence of the conditions of human nature, and as such relieved him of the responsibility of any crime he might commit. If full faith is given to the story of McFarland's sometime wife, as related by herself, a different face is certainly put upon the whole history, and McFarland appears as a wretch too mean and contemptible for association with any animal that respects the female of his species. "Mary," no doubt, puts full faith in that story; we believe it is colored by false notions, though we are satisfied there is no much truth in it that McFarland is certainly no hero.

THE OPERA.—The first week of the Italian Opera troupe, under the management of Brignoli and Alibates, has proved a great success. The public have testified to their appreciation of good artists by crowding the house every night. Even the stagnant reputation of the Academy did not keep them away, and that is saying a good deal for the popularity of the management. To-night the second week opens with "Poliuto," to be followed on Tuesday and Wednesday by the "Ballo in Maschera" and "Trovatore," with an interval of one night (Thursday) in Brooklyn, and a grand matinee on Saturday. A fresh instalment of artists is announced to add to the already excellent list, embracing Brignoli, Kellogg, McCulloch, Gazzaniga, Petrelli, Fossati and Lefranc. This looks encouraging for Italian opera under judicious management. Can we not hope that when the summer season at the watering places is over there may be a fall and winter season of opera inaugurated? The public seem disposed to encourage such an enterprise.

ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF RAILROAD COMPETITION.—Out of the strife of the railroad giants, if there comes much evil, there also comes, now and then, a point of decided advantage to the general public. One of these we note in the proposed arrangements of the Erie people for the transportation of live stock. Because the transportation from this State eastward favors the Central above the Erie, so as to strike damagingly at the interests of the latter, this company is making arrangements to give greater facility to the trade by way of this city, thus giving to the dealers a great market on their route and to the city a larger choice of supply. At this rate let the railroad war go on.

The Churches Yesterday.

We suppose few persons will contend that the Christianity of five centuries ago is that of to-day. In the abstract, perhaps, it is; in reality it is not. Civilization progressed too rapidly for the theologians. They first fought against the reason, which science set into activity, and were beaten, and some of them not only surrendered, but have since been running a race with reason on the question of religion. After all, the good old days of our forefathers, which we read of, were happy enough, and men and women were pious, good Christians, if even they were ignorant. Saints, if they did overdo the thing a little, were still men of distinction, whose devotion to God, charitable works and asceticism surrounded their lives with a mysterious sanctity. And the angels that appeared in those days were always spiritual beings with beautiful faces, flowing garments, naked feet, arms clasped across the heart—in fact, real angels standing on clouds. It is mortifying to think how things have changed. To-day all our saints live in fine houses, wear shining broadcloth and white chokers, while our angels have a weakness for Jocky Club and have nothing to do with clouds except when they make their fathers "see stars" in the shape of dressmakers' bills.

Let us not attempt to ignore the fact. Christianity has made prodigious strides. Whether for good or ill time alone can determine. Preachers who aim at the sensational, who dare not risk becoming "played out cusses," to use a most expressive Americanism, are always ready with innovations. Our ideas of propriety got knocked into a cocked hat; but what if they do, so long as Christianity advances? And did not Christianity take a wonderful step yesterday when Mr. Beecher announced from the pulpit that a woman's meeting was to be held in Brooklyn next Wednesday? Now, at this meeting there will be a deadly assault made upon marriage and a vigorous plea entered for more pliant divorce laws, and Mr. Beecher was aware of these things when he made the announcement. Here, then, was progress. It was something more than the "soul-building" of which Mr. Beecher preached. It hinted strongly of an approaching day when professed Christians would build a church, and, in imitation of the Pagans, dedicate it "to the unknown god." Certainly if they persist in eliminating Him from the Bible, it will not be long before He will be quite unknown to them. However, it is consoling to think that we can leave Plymouth Church and refer to Rutgers' Chapel, where Rev. Mr. Richardson preached on the immortality of the soul. His text was taken from the question in Job, "If a man die shall he live again?" On this the preacher remarked that "a more interesting inquiry could not be made." We should say not, and we are glad that Mr. Richardson came to the conclusion that the soul is immortal. Mr. Hewitt's discourse on "The Bible, and How to Read It," was of curious interest, being on a subject less often treated from the pulpit than it might be. Father McGlynn, at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, preached a sermon on the essentials to salvation, which deserves particular notice because of the liberal views and broad charitable ideas of the preacher. Dr. Deems discoursed on the Lord's scavengers, in which he held that when things are no longer useful to the world they die and God has them removed. We are not quite certain what the point of this sermon was; but we think it had reference to the desire of "some Protestants" who would get the Roman Catholic Church out of the way. However, Dr. Deems thinks that this should not be, as the said Church is alive at the present moment and will probably live. We have no doubt that he will receive the gratitude of all Catholics for his kindness.

In the other churches in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Washington the attendance was large, the music excellent and the sermons instructive enough. Whether the clergymen might not have done better is a question we shall not discuss at the present moment. We suppose they did their best, which is all we can expect. Pope Pius IX. is reported to have once remarked of an African priest that he was made in the image of the Creator if he even was an ugly likeness. And we hold that "sincerity leads the sinner to heaven, even though it be surrounded by poor preaching."

Special Advice from Persia—Ten Millions of People Ready for International Communication.

From Bushire, under date of April 13, we have a special correspondence which sets forth the condition of the "solidarities" as they exist to-day in that part of Western Asia. Our writer tells us how young is educated, and how manhood lives, prays, trades, robs, is punished, and makes money generally on the shores of the Gulf. His letter makes a very useful economic exposition, and being dated in Bushire, the principal entrepot of trade in Persia, will command a very universal attention. The city of Bushire is unexceptionally prosperous. Two lines of steamships run from Bombay up the Gulf. Cotton and opium and other valuable products are produced in the neighborhood, and ten millions of people—frugal, industrious, commercial Persians—look to Bushire, and also look for other and new outlets, for a more perfect communication with Europe and America. Where ten millions of people ask for a fraternal intercommunication with the great nationalities of the world they will not be permitted to remain *ex cathedra* for any length of time, particularly in a day of evangelism by steam and electricity. In this point of view the letter of our special writer in Persia is quite opportune and exceedingly useful.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The proposition made in Berlin to abolish capital punishment except for murder committed in cool malice has much in its favor, and it is pretty clear that if we had such a law here much would be done in the punishment of criminals who now go free because of the impossibility of proving that highest point of homicide. If it were understood by juries that this distinction was part of the law they would convict—and so condemn to imprisonment many whom they now acquit because they cannot conscientiously believe the case justifies the extreme penalty of hanging—though the legal definitions make it murder or nothing.

The Defenders and Defamers of the Navy in Congress.

In a previous article we somewhat anticipated the spirit that seemed to animate certain legislators in Congress in relation to naval matters, but we were not quite prepared to witness the ill feeling that exists towards this branch of national defence on the part of individuals who have failed in carrying out projects to demoralize the service. While the discussion of the naval appropriations was being carried on it afforded opportunities for some of the members to introduce remarks on the navy that will stamp them forever as able and patriotic men, who have made themselves masters of a very difficult subject, and have thrown their opponents so far in the background that the latter will hardly emerge from the obscurity to which they have been consigned. It is to Messrs. Sargent, of California, and Hale, of Maine, that we are indebted for such lucid expositions of naval affairs, and Mr. Archer, also, although a democrat and in the opposition, could not lay aside the gentlemanly instincts that belong to him and join in the abuse of the service, when he had been placed on the Naval Committee to understand its wants and help it through its difficulties. All three of the above named gentlemen are entitled to the gratitude of the country for their noble stand in defence of an institution whose decadence would be a deathblow to our country. It must gratify the friends of the navy to find that it has so many able advocates on the floor of Congress and so few enemies worth consideration.

The people of the United States are too intelligent to be beguiled into the belief that naval affairs are badly administered, when they have daily proof that the service is being reorganized and brought into a harmonious and systematic condition, which it has not enjoyed for years, and the aims of those who have undertaken to depreciate it are too well known to have any effect or to need much comment.

Mr. Stevens, of New Hampshire, has shown so much vindictiveness in his late speech that he has failed most egregiously to carry any of his points, which are very bad points, and would do incalculable injury to the navy. This gentleman's term will soon be up, and without doubt it is the last one he will enjoy in Congress; for the people of New Hampshire require fair and honorable legislation, and they hesitate to re-employ a man to represent their interests whose judgments are warped by personal and vindictive feelings. There never was a more feeble attempt than the one made by Mr. Stevens to cast odium upon the Navy Department, which is a part of that administration he professes politically to uphold; and in undertaking to underrate a branch of General Grant's administration, the management of which meets with the President's entire approbation, he is placing himself in opposition to all the principles that should govern a public man. No politician ever occupied any position in his party who decried party measures and placed himself in open opposition to any principle or question by which his party was governed.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who has heretofore been the party leader of the republicans in the House, had not prestige enough to stand the attack of General Butler when the latter showed the House how enormous had been the errors of Mr. Dawes' figures and on what slight grounds that gentleman had assailed the Navy Department and the administration. Mr. Dawes had to go to Massachusetts and recall all that he had said, thus placing himself before the political world in the character of a man who makes assertions one day and denies them the next, showing entire want of consistency and knowledge of his subject. These political errors are so annoying that parties never forget them. Figures are dangerous things to meddle with unless a man studies his arithmetic before going into action, and both Messrs. Dawes and Stevens came upon the floor of Congress so badly posted that their assertions were swept away as if by an avalanche by the counter statements of Messrs. Hale and Sargent, who overwhelmed their opponents with facts that would admit of no rebuttal.

Mr. Sargent's speech was a masterly vindication of the present management of the navy, and will be read all over the country as the production of a gentleman who has broad national views and who is true to the best interests of the navy and the country. He placed the condition and wants of the service before the House in a statesmanlike manner, while the sentimental Mr. Stevens, although professing to appreciate those who have done so much to add lustre to our flag, never failed when opportunity occurred to introduce disparaging statements against the navy. Mr. Hale, although a young member, showed himself worthy to be classed with the first lord of the English Admiralty—Mr. Childers, who so ably conducts naval matters on the floor of the House of Commons.

The future will show that the men who have exhibited mean and contracted views on naval affairs in Congress will be lost sight of as politicians; for when men are selected for political positions their constituents have that pride in their selections to hope that they will at least exhibit some of the qualities of statesmen. When, however, the people ascertain that their representatives are deficient in those broad national views which statesmen should possess they reject them. Such has and will be the fate of politicians to the end of time. While Sargent and Hale will be long remembered as orators and statesmen Dawes and Stevens will be laughed at for presuming to contend with men so far their superiors in all that constitutes public men.

The action of the House in regard to the pay of naval officers must meet with universal disapprobation. The Admiral is cut down \$1,333, the Vice Admiral a proportionate amount, and other officers have likewise suffered. This is unjust to the navy, while officers of the army of assimilated rank will receive much higher pay. This action shows the temper of the House, which it is to be hoped the conservative Senate will somewhat check.

A NICE GERMAN QUESTION FOR TAMMANY.—In the Seventeenth ward the election goes against a German candidate by the interesting process known as "counting out," and in favor of an Irishman named McKiever by the equally interesting process of "counting in." McKiever, of course, is the Tammany man, and the Tammany tactics were once