

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.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE GOOD NATURED MAN. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG. Matinee at 2.
WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 4, 1870.

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2.—Advertisements.
3.—Washington: Another Heated Debate in the House Over the Tax Bill; The Proposition to Repeal the Income Tax Debated; General Butler on the Campaign; Jewish Massacres in Roumania; Facts Concerning the St. Domingo Land Sale; Another Effort to Amend the Tariff Laws—Jersey Criminal Sentences—A Child Run Over and Killed—Blasting Accident in Jersey City—Biting Incident at New York.
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5.—The Eastern Question: Turkey in Her Relations to America and Advance to Reform and Democracy; Universal Religion Not Based on the Koran; The Sultan's Speech on Progress; Russia and the East—"Lothair," Disraeli's New Novel—Death from Hydrophobia—Emigration—Limits and Sphere of Government—Cause of the Suicide of Captain Cornelius Godfrey in San Francisco.
6.—Editorial: Leading Article on the Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Cuba—Oblivious Contagion in Hoboken; A Short History of the Military; Rome Prepared for Insolvency; French State Trials Arrangements—North German Territorial Annexation and Constitution—West Point—Amusements—Trotting at the Fashion Course—Jerome Park Races—The Buckeye Jockey Club—Hay—Lecture by Mr. William Anderson—Business Notices.
7.—News from Mexico: Robbery at the Bremen Dock—The Consul Takes—Duty Done and Undone—Uproar in Mexico—Scherbro: Feast of the Jewish Pentecost—Lola Montez and Her Daughter—Military Review—The City of Boston: Her Loss Admitted by the Overseas—Chess Matters—The National Game—Heavy Sneak to Hoboken—Musical Review—Student Death at a Lawyer's Office—A Contingent—Fatal Political Notes—The Broadway Bandits—News from Cuba—Personal Intelligence—A Shocking Accident—Rural Shufflings.
8.—Red Rivers: Excursion at Fort Gary—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Transfers—A Pearl Street Tragedy—Not a Murder—To Hang—Marriages and Deaths.
9.—New York City News: Kings County Supervisors—Supplies—Inquests—Advertisements.
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11.—Advertisements.

THE SUMMER SEASON has been fully inaugurated on the Hudson in the running of its grand summer steamboats, and the signs are that the season will be unusually prosperous.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.—That appointed for the 13th instant, between the New York yachts on hand and those of the Thames Club, from Dover to Boulogne and back—a little affair, but no doubt it will be very interesting.

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.—Twenty-one thousand emigrants at Liverpool from Ireland, bound for the United States, is, for the month of May, a good figure. At this rate the Fenians here will soon be strong enough to make the capture of the Canada a holiday excursion; but if they all leave the "old sod" will not "the Saxon" go in and settle it, and what then? This is a very interesting question.

ENGLAND AS BADLY FRIGHTENED AS CANADA.—It seems that the mysterious Fenians have caused such alarm in England that orders have been issued to double the guards at the imperial dockyards and naval stations, and that all government steamers are to keep their fires banked, &c., as precautionary measures against possible Fenian plots and revolts, in all of which the British line cuts a ridiculous figure.

A WISE DECISION.—That of Editor Forney in positively declining to be considered a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, or any other political office, because he has better employment as a journalist, notwithstanding the petty jealousies and vulgar meanness of the profession towards each other, and especially against their successful contemporaries. We know what this means. We have had our full share of this disreputable professional hostility; but, having grown fat on it, the HERALD has no favors to ask. We think, however, that we may, from our successful battle, assume the right to second the motion of Mr. Forney in this matter in behalf of a general reform. Indeed, in many things the newspaper press of the United States to a great extent is still far behind the progressive, civilizing and refining spirit of the age.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Cuba.

The readers of the HERALD have read, no doubt, the very able report of General Banks from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to Cuba, which we published yesterday. This important document will be presented to Congress, it is said, next Monday week. It is one of the most state-manlike, comprehensive and exhaustive public papers ever prepared for Congress or submitted to the people. There seemed to have been unnecessary delay in working up this matter in the committee, and both the House of Representatives and the public became impatient. There has been some dissatisfaction manifested toward General Banks even for delaying to make the report. But every one will see now that great care and labor have been bestowed in preparing the matter and putting it in shape, and that General Banks comes up fully to the expectations of the country. There will be, undoubtedly, an interesting debate on the subject when the report is submitted to Congress, and the House, probably, will pass some resolution in accordance with the facts and views presented.

The report is a complete refutation of the mendacious and constantly reiterated statements of the Spanish authorities at Cuba and Madrid and the Spanish agents here about the Cuban insurrection being on its last legs. For nearly two years the American people and the world have been hearing these falsehoods. Being unable to put down the insurrection by arms the policy of the Spaniards has been to deceive the world, and particularly the American people and government, by the grossest and most persistent misrepresentation. The very fact that the war has continued so long shows how utterly unreliable the statements, boasts and promises of the Spaniards have been. We shall continue to hear, no doubt, the same old story—for the Spaniards have unbounded faith in the credulity and gullibility of the rest of mankind—but who after this will believe them? Indeed, no intelligent and unprejudiced American has believed their statements about affairs in Cuba.

And what are the facts? In October, 1868, the Cubans began the war for independence with less than two hundred armed men. In one month after they had nearly ten thousand, and in two months twelve thousand. They have now twenty thousand well armed men. There are sixty thousand enrolled and drilled and waiting for arms. The Cubans claim that with a supply of arms they can put into the field, if necessary, three times that force, and all the reports from those who have been engaged in the struggle or know the state of things in Cuba show that this claim is well founded. There is scarcely a native Cuban who does not earnestly desire independence or who would not fight for it if he had the opportunity. The negroes as well as the whites, and even the Chinese, are animated by the same feeling. It would be strange, indeed, if this were not so; for there never was a worse despotism than that of Spain over Cuba, or a more bloody and ferocious war than the Spaniards are waging against the Cubans. The patriots have never lost sight of the object they have in view, and, to use the words of General Banks in his report, "from the declaration of Cuban independence at Yara to this hour there has not been a week, and scarcely a day, which has not been marked in the calendar of war by fierce and bloody contests. No revolution presents a more constant and determined existence of civil war. But, more than that, it is a war that has shown in a remarkable manner the military skill and fighting qualities of the Cubans. At the time the Spanish government and officials in Cuba were promising a speedy termination of the war the Cubans defeated their best generals—Puello and Goyeneche—in a concerted campaign under Valmaseda. Puello lost thirteen hundred men and Goyeneche two thousand seven hundred. Surely this is evidence enough, as General Banks says in his report, "of the spirit and capacity of the Cubans for successful warfare." What other proofs do we want of a state of war in which the insurgents are a respectable belligerent power with a good chance of success?

Has not the Spanish campaign in Cuba thus far failed? General Sickles, our Minister at Madrid, writes to the Secretary of State at home and proclaims this fact. This was about the time the Spanish gunboats were being prepared in our ports to suppress the insurrection. After telling Mr. Fish the campaign was a failure he adds, "Their (the Spaniards') great reliance is now on the gunboats from the United States." What a humiliating confession! What a stain upon this free and republican country that the only hope of Spain to crush the rising liberties of an American people was in the gunboats which this country supplied! But the gunboats have done their best, and still the insurrection survives and has a better prospect than ever. No other facts are needed to show that the Cubans are entitled, according to the practice and law of nations, to recognition as a belligerent power.

But there are other considerations which should have weight with Congress and the administration at Washington. The war, as conducted by the Spaniards, is brutal in the extreme. Their conduct of it ought to place them in the position of barbarians and outside the pale of civilization. We need not recapitulate the monstrous atrocities of the Spanish authorities and volunteers. They are stated in the report and are well known through the press. If nothing else could induce our government to interfere these should; for we, as one of the great nations of the world, should defend the rights of humanity and principles of civilization. Then, our own citizens in Cuba have been outraged and massacred by the Spaniards with impunity. The representatives of the American government even have been compelled to flee for their lives and to seek refuge under a foreign flag. Our weak and timid Secretary of State was compelled to admit in a despatch to Mr. Sickles at Madrid, dated June 29, 1869, that "the Spanish authorities in Cuba are impotent for the protection of the lives of our citizens." Never was a great nation so humiliated before by the weakness, incapacity and indecision of the government as ours has been. We might advert to the sympathy of the people of this country for the Cubans, or any other Americans strudling

for republican freedom; to the vast commercial, national and material interests we have in the independence and annexation of Cuba, as well as to the policy which our destiny clearly points out in the present crisis in that island, to show that we ought to give all the aid possible to the insurgent patriots; but all this is apparent to every right-thinking and patriotic American.

The able report of General Banks, which is highly creditable to his head and heart, cannot fail to have a great influence upon Congress and the people as well as abroad. It will enlighten and convince European nations as to the feeling and position of this country on the Cuban question. It will inspire the Cuban patriots to renewed exertions. It will go far to convince Spain that she must part with Cuba. It may lead to a change in General Grant's Cabinet; for how can Secretary Fish presume to hold office with such a damaging record against his un-American and weak policy in this matter? Both the American people and foreign nations will look with deep interest upon the action of Congress when the report of General Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs is reported.

The Income Tax—Amendments in Congress—A Word to Republican Members.

In the course of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the Internal Tax bill an amendment was agreed to reducing the income tax from five to three per cent; also an amendment increasing the exemption on incomes from one thousand to two thousand dollars, and an amendment prohibiting the publication of income returns, which is but a continuation of the late existing law or order on the subject. These amendments are something, and will afford a very considerable relief to people of small incomes within the range of the law; but Congress could pass no act giving more general satisfaction to the people than an act simply announcing that the tax on incomes is hereby and out-and-out discontinued and abolished.

The receipts of the Treasury beyond its expenditures, under General Grant's practical retrenchments and reforms, are now sufficiently large to justify the absolute abolition of this income tax. It appears, however, to have some friends among even the democratic members of Congress from the West, and the only reason we can give for this is that this income tax presses lightly upon the West compared with its pressure upon the East, where the proportion of people living upon incomes from salaries, legacies, bonds, stocks, &c., is much larger than in the West. But still, East and West, this income tax is the most offensive to the people of all the forms of taxation to which they are or can be subjected, because of its extremely offensive demands of an inquisitorial character concerning the taxpayer's business affairs. Should this internal tax bill, therefore, with these half-way amendments on the income tax, go from the House to the Senate, it is to be hoped that the Senate will go the other half of the way in abolishing this tax entirely. The republican party, which has to shoulder the defence of all these taxes, will have a pretty hard battle to fight in the approaching elections for the next Congress unless it does something meantime in the way of relief for which the people will feel grateful, and we repeat that in this matter nothing would give such a general and grateful feeling of relief as the complete discontinuance of this offensive and demoralizing income tax.

The Jockey Club Opening Day.

The April weather of yesterday, with its alternate sunshine and showers, was at first somewhat discouraging to all who are looking for a glorious time at to-day's opening sports of the American Jockey Club; but, upon reflection, it was generally decided that we are all the more likely to have bright skies to-day, while the thorough sprinkling conferred by yesterday's showers will have thoroughly laid the dust and freshened the verdure. Therefore, should the Clerk of the Weather not frown again to-day, his gloomy fits of the past week will redound to the general advantage and "all go merry as a marriage bell."

The Belmont, Jerome, Littell, Morris, Denison and other horses of nearly equal celebrity, are entered for the grand "Belmont Stakes," the third race of the afternoon, the competitors booked amounting to about fifty in number. The hurdle race and "Fordham Stakes," which lead the programme of the day, will also be dashingly contested. The Board of Stewards for the spring meeting comprises half a dozen names that in the annals of good fellowship are each of them "worth a thousand men," and if misty old Phylus, god of the rain, will but gallantly yield the course to ruddy-faced Flora the scene of to-day will surpass all like occasions that have preceded it. Extra trains in abundance, special horse cars on all the converging lines, hacks, cabs, wagons and "shandydandies" will convey the multitude; and no doubt the procession of elegant equipages occupied by our republican *crème de la crème* will be something bewildering. Diana and all her nymphs, in the latest styles and tissues, whirling past with a landau and four, and Adonis, in a white hat and gloves *couleur de bœuf frais*, will compose a most Arcadian picture, truly. All the youth and beauty of the great metropolis who can get away this morning will be up betimes and wending gayly forth to the groves and glens of green old Westchester and its hippic Eden in Jerome Park.

COLORED TROOPS ON THE HALF SHELL.—Mr. George F. Downing, the opener of the colored oyster of the period, writes to a local paper complaining that proper respect was not paid to the graves of the colored soldiers at the late memorial celebration at Arlington. Whose fault was it? It was that of Downing himself, who should have taken care from the moment the celebration was conceived that the graves of the black soldiers in the cemetery at Arlington were to be honored and garlanded alike with those of their white comrades in arms. As the whole thing stands smart blishes must tingle the cheeks of those white men who deprived the colored troops—who fought so nobly—of the mild and melancholy token of a common recognition of their loyalty upon an occasion like this—a recognition in the "house not made with hands, but eternal in the heavens."

The Beethoven Centennial and Grand Musical Jubilee.

We are going to try and beat Boston in the field of musical jubilees, and if the managers of the grand affair which is to commence on the 13th inst. only fulfil their promises we think that we can beat Boston, big organ and all. What is this programme? The leading artists of six opera troupes are engaged to assist at the festival in honor of the memory of Beethoven. Two English opera companies, two German opera companies and two Italian opera companies, with Brignoli, Kellogg, Gazzaniga, Lefranc, Petrelli, Massimilian and Isabella McCulloch, are all on the bill. From the German troupe Madame Johanness, Madame Rotter, Habelmann and Hermanns, the superb basso, are selected. The English opera furnishes Parepa-Rosa, Anna Bishop, Richings-Bernard, Castle and Campbell and Poakes. So much for the leading artists. As for the choruses and orchestral portions of the grand whole, it is said that three thousand voices and five hundred picked and well chosen instrumentalists from this and the neighboring cities will combine to render the works of Beethoven, Handel, Mendelssohn and Haydn in superb style. In the programme we find the celebrated oratorios of the "Creation," the "Messiah" and "Elijah." And all these are to gather strength from the not quite artistic adjuncts of a chime of bells, electric artillery and anvils; so that, with the addition of a monster organ, built especially for the occasion by Erben, we stand a fair chance of outdoing the great Boston Peace Jubilee in clamor, if not in scientific and artistic beauty. Gilmore, too, is to be here with his big drum, and that big Irishman to pummel it.

This grand jubilee is to last a week in the American Institute Coliseum, on Third avenue, beginning on Monday, the 13th of June. At or about the same time the Beethoven Centennial Festival will be celebrated throughout Germany by the countrymen of the great composer. The Germans do not forget their distinguished men. The love of Faderland is interwoven with the spirit of affection and veneration for those who have made their country famous in the annals of art and literature. It is but a short time since Humboldt's birthday was celebrated with great honor, both in this country and in his native land, and, indeed, throughout the world, wherever the love and memory of Faderland existed. It would be well for us to imbain with like sentiments the memory of our leading men. With the exception of Washington's birthday we have no festival devoted to a simple recognition of the departed great ones of the republic, and even that day is but poorly and carelessly honored.

With regard to the coming festival Boston is watching with eager eyes and listening with uplifted ears to the proceedings going on, fearful that the laurels shall be snatched from her brow, with which, with the assistance of Jim Fisk, the Hub of the Universe was crowned at the remarkable period when the gigantic and very noisy Peace Jubilee came off. However, our adventurous "Committee of Management" are fairly in the field now for a contest with Boston, and they must not flag in their efforts nor risk the chance of sullying our metropolitan reputation.

The Seventh Regiment Set Right in Brotherly Love.

The gentlemen of Philadelphia, represented by some of the leading merchants, bankers, literati, military men, professors and editors of the Quaker City, have done themselves justice and ignored the paltry parsimony and discourtesy of a clique of the local authorities there by inviting our noble "Seventh" to tarry with them for twenty-four hours on their trip to Cape May in the second week of July. Shaftesbury once wrote that "the taste for beauty and the relish for what is decent, just and amiable perfects the character of the gentleman and the philosopher; and the study of such a taste or relish will ever be the great employment and concern of him who covets as well to be wise and good as agreeable and polite." Put that in your pipes and whiff it gently, oh! curmudgeons who voted against the public reception of our New York boys in gray, with the banner of red, white and blue. When you see their forms and faces and hear the manly cadence of their step as they march through Chestnut street to the "music of the Union," performed by the finest band in the world, you will feel that Sam Weller's "double million magnifier" microscope would not adequately measure the littleness of your recent record. But to the good men and true who have redeemed the title of "brotherly love" by their graceful and well-timed compliment New York sends festive, hearty greetings. "Were't the last drop in the well," &c., &c.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY GAINING GROUND.

Every day gives additional strength to the workers in the Dominican cause. President Grant's late message has won for the treaty many friends. In the light in which the American people perceive the treaty there is no job in it, though there are those who would have them think otherwise. The late message of the President has had a decided effect on Senators who, conscientiously seeking after truth in this matter, wavered in their decisions as to the wisdom of the policy of making the republic of St. Domingo our foothold in the Antilles. There is little doubt now that the sentiments of the American people are in favor of the annexation of St. Domingo. The acquisition of that country will prove a rich prize to the United States. The Dominicans have performed their part candidly and in good faith, and we hope no frivolous objections will be interposed to delay the consummation of a measure which must prove eventually so fruitful in results.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF LAWS.—As there is no possibility of passing any new tariff bill this session General Schenck will to-day introduce into the House, as an amendment to the bill reducing taxation, a proposition materially reducing the duties on imports. The amendment comprises substantially the tariff bill as agreed upon by the House in Committee of the Whole, with an extended free list, including drugs, chemicals and articles not produced in this country, or which do not enter into competition with American industry. The duties on tea, coffee, sugar and other articles of prime necessity are greatly reduced, as are also those on iron and iron manufactures, steel and other goods of general consumption.

Lothair.

When in the month of March it was announced by the Messrs. Longman that a new novel was in the press by the author of "Coningsby," of "Vivion Grey," and of the "Wonderful Tale of Aloy," the reading world was struck with something like amazement. Lord Derby's "Homer" and Mr. Gladstone's "Inventus Mundum" were both marvels in their way; but as it was well known that the great Tory Lord and the great liberal Commoner had for years been spending their leisure hours in the study of "Homer" the publication of the above-named works created the less surprise. Mr. Disraeli had not been unknown as an author; but during a quarter of a century devoted to parliamentary duties and the cares of State the generation which wept with a sweet joy over the pages of "Henrietta Temple," or which learned its first lessons in politics from "Coningsby," had passed away or grown old. A new novel by Disraeli was, therefore, a sensation in expectation such as is rarely offered.

The book is now in the hands of many readers; it has been read by thousands upon thousands of all ranks and classes on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is now in all literary and political centres the prominent topic of conversation. The man or the woman who has not read, or is not now reading, "Lothair" has no claim to even the lowest place in the realm of literature. Mr. Disraeli's latest novel, although differently estimated by different minds, unduly praised by some, unduly depreciated by others, has been read and is being read as no book of any kind has been read in many long years. In itself this is great praise; but it only means, after all, that the book is from the pen of Benjamin Disraeli, a successful man of letters, a distinguished statesman and an ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain. A book from such a hand is bound to be read and commented upon. When men in high places speak the world listens. When they write the world reads. It does not follow, however, that that which is spoken or written is necessarily good. The popularity of a book like that now before us is no proof of intrinsic merit; it is proof only of the popularity of the author. It is our opinion, and we know it is the opinion of many competent judges, that Mr. Disraeli has written many better books than this—books that will better stand the test of time; but we dare not say that "Lothair" is not worthy of the great reputation of its author. We could name some of his earlier novels that are more artistically constructed, that are better written, that are more richly adorned with gems of thought and expression; but for lifelike pictures, for an intimate knowledge of the thoughts and feelings, the dreams, doubts, uncertainties that give form and complexion to modern society—especially to the upper strata of modern society—for breadth and depth of philosophic vision, this latest book is, perhaps, Disraeli's best. One has not read many of the introductory pages until he feels convinced that the hand of the author has lost little of its ancient cunning. Some of the descriptions are fine. Witness the following, where he is giving an account of the chapel at Vaux:

A sound as of a distant rising wind was heard, and a crash, as if were the fall of trees in a storm. The earth is covered with darkness and the veil of the temple is rent. But just at this moment of extreme gloom, when all human voices are silent, and when it is forbidden even to breathe "Amen!" when everything is symbolic of the confusion and despair of the Church at the loss of her expiring Lord, a priest brings forth a concealed light of silvery flame from a corner of the altar. This is the light of the world, and announces the resurrection, and then all rise up and depart in silence.

The words in which he has sketched the Oxford professor—"a young man of advanced opinions on all subjects, religious, social and political," but hampered by "his restless vanity and overflowing conceit"—are known to all; and what is more, they have given pain where, perhaps, it was intended they should. Throughout the book we miss those terse epigrammatic utterances with which he was wont to garnish his speeches, such as "organized hypocrisy" and "bloated armaments;" but there is no lack of fine thinking and beautiful forms of expression. How rich is the suggestion of Apollonia, "The religious sentiment of the Southern races must be wonderfully affected by a more rigorous climate!" "I cannot doubt," she goes on to say, "that a series of severe winters in Rome might put an end to Romanism." Gems like these are to be found in almost every page.

The purpose of the work is, of course, best known to the author himself. There can be no doubt, we think, that one main purpose runs through the whole. Disraeli has of late been somewhat disappointed. In spite of all the beauty that beams from his pages there is evidence in many places that his pen has been dipped in gall. He is not satisfied to be kept out of power, and therefore he likes not the Gladstone liberals. His purpose evidently is to create a new opportunity for the Tories. For this purpose he raises the bugbear of Popery and associates the democracy with *Mary Anne* and *Madre Natura* and all manner of horrible secret societies. So far as this work is intended to produce a reaction in English politics it must be pronounced a failure. The "No Popery" cry can never again be raised with success in England, and secret societies, which have ceased to be a power even in Italy and France, have no terrors for Englishmen. Mr. Disraeli has given to the world one more very readable, very interesting and not uninteresting novel; but he has not given us any good evidence that he is in hearty and active sympathy with the progressive movements of the time. Mr. Disraeli once said of the late Sir Archibald Alison that he wrote a history to prove that God was always on the side of the Tories. After reading this book one feels as if there was no world but that in which movie dukes and princes and noble lords, and as if there was no salvation for the British empire away from Mr. Disraeli and his conservative friends.

The Jews in Roumania.

Telegrams received by prominent Israelites in Washington confirm the reports of the outrages upon their countrymen in Roumania. These outrages have been continued for several months, with the knowledge if not connivance of the Prince of Roumania, whose attention was several times called to the condition of his Jewish subjects by other European Powers. As Mr. Sprague remarked in the Senate the people of Roumania are generally

bigoted, ignorant, idle and poverty-stricken, while the Jews are frugal and industrious, and rapidly amassing property and wealth. This prosperity of the Jews excited the envy of the Christians, and among such religious bigots it only needed the merest countenance of their rulers to cause them to rise upon the innocent objects of their fanatical hatred. These outrages are a disgrace to the age, and must cause the cheek of every Christian to tingle with shame. European Powers have already entered protests against their continuance, and, as the attention of our own government has been directed to the subject, it is to be hoped that President Grant will not fail to interpose the influence of the United States to prevent a recurrence of these horrible atrocities.

Congress Yesterday.

The reported massacre of Jews in Roumania excited the sympathies of the Senate yesterday, and Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the President for any information in the State Department regarding these reported outrages. Mr. Sprague's great financial mind fully comprehended the situation, and he proceeded to enlighten the Senate on the cause of these difficulties, which arose from the fact that the Jews of Roumania possessed all the brains, all the lands and all the wealth of that country, while the Gentiles were a poor, ignorant, hard-worked, imbecile set, envious of the success of the Israelites—a fact which afforded food for reflection for our own countrymen. This little agrarian baraque from the Rhode Islander, however, was lost upon the Senate, which disregarded the warning and passed Mr. Sumner's resolution. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and amended by appropriating six hundred and forty-five thousand dollars for various purposes and passed.

In the House, during the morning hour, Mr. Winchester offered a resolution disapproving of the outrages upon the Jews of Roumania, which was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill to reduce internal revenue taxes gave rise to a protracted and acrimonious debate over a proposed amendment taxing government bonds, the tax to be collected at the Treasury at the time of paying the interest. General Butler sustained the amendment with his usual vehemence, and fairly rivaled the democrats in his opposition to the bloated bondholders. The amendment, however, was defeated by a vote of 110 to 78, and the bill went over for further consideration. The effort to repeal the income tax was also unsuccessful by a most decisive vote.

OUR SPECIAL EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE supplies a very interesting exhibit of Old World affairs as they presented to our writers on the 21st of May. From Rome we have an important statement regarding Napoleon's latest effort to influence the Council fathers by means of his peculiar system of politico-religious propagandism—a "pamphlet" issued from the hands of the State printer in Paris. England's tendency towards a legislative democracy, which will reflect the wants and feelings of the masses in a representative body similar to the United States Congress, is also noted.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL PANACEA.—The agent of the Free Banking Association of this city was before the Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday with a proposition to fund the public debt, stimulate industry, protect labor against capital and to establish a uniform gold and paper currency. All these objects the Free Banking Association think can be accomplished by adopting their views, but the Banking and Currency Committee appear to be oblivious of the fact, and accordingly gave the bill the go-by.

HAYTI, from all appearances, is now about to enjoy an era of peace. How long the people of Hayti will enjoy a reign of quietude depends altogether on themselves. Now that Siffra has been captured, and the revolution in which he was one of the principal actors ended, let us hope that for some time to come, at least, the Haytiens will have that peace which insures prosperity.

THE PAPAL FATHERS assembled in the Ecclesiastical Council in Rome do not, apparently, tire or halt in their work. Infidelity will be promulgated as a Church dogma on the 29th of June, after which, as we are told by a cable telegram, the prelates will take a recess until the 15th of October. They will require a little rest, and also to hear how the fact "works."

OBITUARY.

Cornelius Holland. A telegram from Lewiston, Me., reports the death, on Thursday last, at Canton, of the Cornelius Holland, aged eighty-seven years. He was born on the 5th of July, 1783, received a good education, studied medicine, and on obtaining his diploma established himself at Canton, where he ever after resided. Engaging in politics he was elected to numerous offices. In 1810 he was a member of the Maine Convention, and in 1820 and 1821 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1822-25 and '26 was a State Senator. In 1830 Dr. Holland entered the service of the State as a Representative, and served until 1833, when he retired and was never after conspicuous in politics.

CONTAGION IN HOBOKEN.

How the School Children are Exposed—Apparent Cause of Contagion. When the improvements were made at the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, in Hoboken, two years ago, the building known as the Hoboken House was removed to the corner of Grand and Newark streets. The first floor was then set apart for pupils in connection with Public School No. 3, while the upper floor was rented out to several families. These tenants seem to have dispensed with the use of ash barrels, and the dirt of every kind was dumped outside the building. It can easily be understood that the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter under a hot sun produced very serious results in itself. But in addition to this the effluvia arising from stables, which were adjacent to the Meadows rendered the locality a hotbed of contagion. The disease prevalent, and several of the school children have been stricken down with measles. Dr. Elder sent a communication to the Board of Education, calling their attention to the matter, and asking to have the school closed for eight days. The Police Commissioners have been also notified, in order that they may issue the necessary instructions to the police to have all nuisances abated promptly. Mayor Kimball ordered the place to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

A SHORT-SIGHTED LIVERY MAN.

For many weeks Chester Lamb, proprietor of a livery stable at Nos. 57 and 59 Mercer street, has been the victim of thieves. He finally discovered that bags used for supplying feed were rapidly disappearing, and placing the case in the hands of detectives Paine and Gynn, of the Eighth Precinct, he eventually traced the stolen goods to a livery driver, John Larney, for the offence, and a junkman, named John McGuire, of 24 Sullivan street. Larney was arrested on the 21st inst., and McGuire with selling them back to Lamb. The prisoners will be arraigned at Jefferson Market this morning. The value of the property is nearly \$400.