

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street. THE CLAUDETTE MARRIAGE. Matinee-Money.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 79 Broadway. HUNTED DOWN. OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 2d and 3d sts. LA FAVORITE. Matinee-GRANDE DUCHESSE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD. Matinee at 2.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. POMPEY, OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH-MAN AND TIGER.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. SARATOGA. Matinee at 1 1/2.
GLOBE THEATRE, 725 Broadway. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. OR-GREEN BANNER. Matinee at 2 1/2.
NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery. JANE EYRE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 236 st. between 5th and 6th ave. KING JAMES V. Matinee-RICHELIEU.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st. Performances every afternoon and evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)-THE ELFIN STAR. Matinee at 2.
NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1 1/2.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. DAVID COPPERFIELD-FOCADONTAS.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. MISS MAIZE KREB'S PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 58 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELS, FAROES, SCHLUSSE, &c.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st. between 6th and 7th ave. NEGRO MINSTRELS, ECCECITATIONS, &c.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
APOLLO HALL, corner 38th street and Broadway. DR. COBBY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. SCENES IN THE KING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 234 street and 4th ave. GRAND CONCERT.
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue. EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. SCIENCE AND ART.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway. SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, February 18, 1871.

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A PROPOSITION FOR A RIVERSIDE AVENUE, along which steam cars can traverse the city on elevated tramways, has been introduced in the Legislature. It is an excellent idea, and will be just the thing for West street when the new docks and piers are finished.

SATISFIED.-The Boston Post expresses itself as being satisfied with the High Commission as it stands, notwithstanding Charles Francis Adams is not upon it. "The brethren are all satisfied."

THE TENNESSEE.-A steamer has been reported off the coast of Hayti, supposed to be the Tennessee, but the rig does not correspond with that of the latter vessel. Whether it was or was not does not change our opinion in the least. We believe the Tennessee is safe, and that when the next advices are received from St. Domingo it will be found that everything with the Commission progresses favorably. The croakers then will be nowhere.

THE BRITISH LION AND THE BLACK EAGLE.-An English statesman, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, sees "mischief" in an English Parliamentary resolution on the subject of the Franco-Prussian war, for the reason that its adoption by the House of Commons "would irritate Prussia." A most remarkable concession to the power of the new force which has been evolved on the European Continent. But which is the most dangerous-the acknowledgment, or the fact on which it is based?

STATE HONOR AND STATE CREDIT.-We are glad to see the movements now progressing in Minnesota and North Carolina-the one to do justice to the holders of the repudiated bonds of 1858-9 and the other to extricate the finances of the State from their present deplorable condition. Every statesman in the country should remember the ignoble fame which Mississippi won for herself by repudiation. It is a matter for curious investigation how far the bad faith of his native State was instrumental in undermining the loyalty of Jefferson Davis to his country. Repudiation fathered a great many bad children.

THE BILL TO EXTEND THE POWERS OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS so that it may punish a criminal as severely as the General Sessions for the same offence is an excellent measure. Judge Dowling, the man of the long memory, has heretofore shown the will to root out the criminal classes, but his powers have been cramped. Give him full swing and many an old burglar, who happened to run a fool of the Judge twenty or thirty years ago, will find something nearer his deserts than a few months in the Penitentiary.

The Fisheries Debate in the Dominion Parliament-The Joint High Commission.

The Dominion Parliament spent much time yesterday in discussing the fishery question. Sir A. T. Galt thought that it was highly important that Parliament should give expression to its opinion upon this grave question. Sir John A. Macdonald, who, being a member of the Joint High Commission, is supposed to be posted on the subject, insinuated that the Dominion Parliament knew very little about it, and that it might as well be left to the properly constituted authorities to settle. The "opposition," speaking through its leader, Mr. McKenzie, took up the old tune, and abused the press, the President and the citizens of the United States for certain offensive language used towards the Dominion because "it occupied a semi-independent position as a dependency of the British empire, which they desired to change by annexation to the republic." Now, we are not at all anxious about the matter of annexation. That is a subject which touches the interests, nay, the very vitality, of Canada, and it is for the people there to decide when and how they shall come over to us. Canada, for instance, is not self-sustaining. She is notoriously a burden to England. The statesmen of Great Britain frequently and even as recently as under Gladstone's government so declared it. Her value to us, therefore, would not probably be much more than that embraced in the abandonment of the outrageous system of smuggling which prevails on the frontier, by which articles of British manufacture, especially in the iron trade, are stolen into this country, to the great disadvantage of our own manufacturers.

We have long since come to regard the British provinces on our northern frontier as of exceedingly small account, whether in their old condition of colonies or under the more pompous title of a "Dominion." We have always been content to await that inevitable feature in the history of the North American Continent when Canada and the whole British possessions should come into the fold of the United States, there to find peace, comfort and prosperity-to find relief from the perpetual paltry political excitements, the hopes, fears and terrors under which they have been suffering for so many years. We use the words hopes, fears and terrors advisedly, because we believe that our colonial neighbors have been in a most unhappy and unsettled condition as to their future destiny. They had to take several uncompromising snubs from the mother country, and swallow them without sugar coating. In fact, they submitted to an amount of humiliation that under the same circumstances any people with a germ of pluck in them would have resented-the contemptuous slights of the home government-and declared their independence long ago. The British government showed its utter contempt of the Canadian colonies by refusing to send troops to defend them, in fact, they were deserted by a master who had too little respect for them even to oppress them.

But how did the colonies comport themselves all this time? They bullied and blustered about everything which appeared in an American newspaper touching the affairs of the Dominion of Canada. If, for example, the HERALD published a sensible article criticizing events across the border a whole wasp's nest of wicked editors, big and little, was let loose, and made a horrible noise, although they inflicted very little sting. When a few hundred wildly patriotic Irishmen, who mistook Canada for England, invaded the sacred soil, all Canada was in a flurry of terror. She drew upon her local military resources as far as the militia would stand to her in the emergency. She sent up a doleful cry for help to the mother government, but it was disregarded. Canada asked for bread, and the Foreign Office gave her a stone. Who saved Canada from invasion when the Fenians made their rash attempt? Who rendered the part which Canada played on those occasions a farce and a byword? It was the Executive of the United States, who, in obedience to international law, seized the arms, munitions, and even the rations of the invaders; thus leaving them a mere unarmed, unfed, disorganized crowd when they reached the frontier-a crowd which the gallant Canadian volunteers had very little trouble in subduing or running away from, as circumstances controlled the fate of battle. However, we recollect all these events distinctly, and many others besides, which naturally lead us to inquire upon what grounds this Dominion of Canada, with the antecedents which we have sketched, assumes a bold and defiant attitude upon any question relating to the interests of the United States?

The Joint High Commission appointed by the government of England and by our own government will assuredly settle the fishery question to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, as it will the difficulty about the Alabama claims. Both are national questions. Neither Canada nor Ben Butler's Congressional district, although he fathers the claims of every fisherman in Gloucester, will have much to say on the subject of the fisheries when it comes to be treated in the Commission.

Suppose England to-morrow were to withdraw her flag from the Dominion, as she has already withdrawn a large portion of her army, what would become of the Dominion? It would have to drift into some harbor for shelter, and if the politicians and statesmen up in those regions do not see that the time is about near at hand for this consummation, in view of the fisheries question and the Alabama claims, and the action of the Joint High Commission, they must be blind leaders of a blind people. We advise them, therefore, to abandon snarling at their neighbors, to admit the very humiliating position they occupy in sack-cloth and ashes, and to look manfully to the future which is written on the folios of the Fates.

COLLECTOR MURPHY AND MARSHAL SHARPE.-A dispute recently arose between the Collector of the Port and the Marshal of the district as to which of these two officers of the federal government should have control of property seized under process of the United States Court. This dispute led to some em-

barbarrass in the conduct of public business in the Collector's and Marshal's departments. A sort of deadlock ensued, and finally the question was brought to the notice of Judge Blatchford, who yesterday rendered a decision setting forth that the Collector is the official keeper of the property for the court after process is issued, and that the court, after process is issued, has full control over it in the hands of the Collector. The decision, which will be found in another column, is an important one in many respects, and it relieves the departments mentioned from the deadlock which the action of the Marshal had had the effect of putting upon them.

M. Thiers as the Head of the New Provisional Government.

According to all our latest accounts M. Thiers is the coming man in France-not the man who is to remain, but the man who, more than any other, is to give shape and character to France under her new conditions. The resolution introduced in the Assembly proposing M. Thiers for Chief Executive is clear and unmistakable proof that France is not wholly lost to reason-that in the midst of all her sorrow and all her madness she is neither indifferent to her interests nor blind to the way of escape which promises better times. M. Thiers is one of the great men of Europe, who is dear to us for the reason that his father was a working blacksmith, and that he himself is a man who owes his immense success in life to his own genius and his own industry. M. Thiers is a man of letters and a statesman. He has written for the press with success, and through the press his first triumphs were won. As a lawyer his success was not great. This, however, is not to be set down as a fault, for at the time that Thiers was attempting law he was engrossed in those historical studies the result of which we have in the "History of the French Revolution" and the "History of the Consulate and the Empire." No man has written so warmly of the empire, nor has any man who has written of the empire written with more caution. He was the favorite Minister of Louis Philippe, and since the downfall of the kingdom, in 1848, all the world has looked to him as the undying friend of the House of Orleans. The coup d'etat of 1851 sent M. Thiers into exile, although there were many who thought that the eulogist of the first empire would be the first Minister of the second. Since 1848 few have doubted that the great historian and the great statesman was at heart an Orleansist. His appearance in the Corps Legislatif under Napoleon the Third's reform marked the beginning of the downfall of the empire. He has always been in favor of France having restored to her the Rhine boundaries of the first empire; but he was opposed to this war, because, as he said, France was not prepared to fight with Prussia, far less with united Germany. With his European tour and his efforts for peace we are all familiar. Should he succeed to power we have no choice but say he will restore to the throne of France the grandson of Louis Philippe. Because he loves his country even more than he hates Louis Napoleon or loves the house of Orleans he is not likely to talk any more about Rhine boundaries. M. Thiers as Chief Executive means the restoration of the House of Orleans and peace for France.

Congress Yesterday-The Appropriation Bills-The District of Columbia.

Both houses were engaged yesterday on appropriation bills-the Senate on the bill for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, and the House on the bill for the support of the army. The discussion on the latter bill brought up again the question of military interference in the State elections, which afforded Mr. Brooks an opportunity to get off one of his extraordinary specimens of oratory, in which he drew a fearful picture of the terrors into which the women and children of this city were supposed to be thrown by the presence of a regiment of infantry on Governor's Island, or some other place in the vicinity of New York on the day of the last election. It also gave to another shining light of democracy-Mr. Jones, of Kentucky-an opportunity to imitate the example of his Senatorial colleague, Mr. McCree, in asserting the claim of Mrs. Custis Lee to the Arlington cemetery property. Fortunately for Jones, the House passed inconspicuously to the consideration of another subject just as he was about to feel the terrible weight of Ben Butler's sarcasm and invective. The remainder of the day's session in the House was devoted to the business of the District of Columbia. The report of the conference committee on the bill to create a Territorial government for the District of Columbia was agreed to, and the bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. Under the new system the District of Columbia will have a Governor and Council, appointed by the President, a House of Delegates, and a delegate in Congress elected by the people. The legislative power is lodged in the Council and House of Delegates, with the veto power in the Governor. A remarkable bill was also passed yesterday by the House, under which the wife or children of an inebriate may sustain an action for damages against the person who gives or sells intoxicating liquors to the husband or father. The House held a night session for debate on the bill to establish a national system of education. It was a dull and dreary entertainment.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.-In referring most briefly to the Taylor will case, which has occupied so much of the time-net unprofitably, it may be presumed-of counsel, and of the litigants themselves, contra, and of the ever excitable mind of the public, it may be to the interest of all to intimate in advance-through our usual mysterious avenues of knowledge-that Surrogate Hutchings will deliver his decision on this day two weeks. The worthy Surrogate, in limiting his time, has kept in view the great issues-not the dead, but the live issues-that are at stake, and with most commendable industry and zeal-to once more get over the "long agony," and to declare upon the will-whether it is the right will in the right place; and with this intent has fixed upon this early day for his decision.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton on St. Domingo-Strong Testimony for Annexation.

The letter on St. Domingo, of the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of this city, which we publish this morning, furnishes some very strong testimony in behalf of the annexation of that beautiful and fertile tropical island. In reference to the advantages which we shall secure and give to the island with this desirable acquisition, the learned doctor brings forward an intelligent volunteer witness whose experience of forty-one years in the West Indies qualifies him to speak as by authority on the subject. This witness is the British Governor Walker, of the Bahama islands, the capital of which is the flourishing little commercial city of Nassau, N. P. Governor Walker earnestly hopes that the United States will secure the island of St. Domingo; first, because the introduction of our civilization and culture will redeem the society of the West Indies; and, secondly, because the soil and productions of the island, surpassing those of any other, not excepting Cuba, would enrich our country beyond any cost that its acquisition would demand. But the evidence upon this point, from Christopher Columbus down to General Grant, is overwhelming, and so we need not enlarge upon it.

Next Dr. Vinton, from the hint of an old sea captain, calls the attention of General Grant to a chart of the West Indies, if he would be convinced of the naval and commercial importance of this splendid island, in view of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien or Panama. The enthusiasm of our distinguished divine for this annexation carries him so far that he wishes his old friend and schoolmate, Senator Sumner, would give up his opposition to the scheme and see the matter in a different light. We fear, however, that Sumner is past praying for, and we are quite sure that the good work can and will be done without him.

But our learned doctor, in the very outset of his interesting letter, suggests the acquisition of St. Domingo as a sanitarium-a winter resort for our invalids; and he says that the universal wish of those at Nassau is "for a resort on American soil to the West Indies for the benefit of invalids"-a wish expressed in a long letter for the annexation of St. Domingo. To many of our readers who have learned to associate St. Domingo only with the yellow fever which has been somewhat out of the way; but St. Domingo, especially among its beautiful and fertile mountains, which cover a large portion of the island, enjoys a charming and salubrious climate. We have no doubt that within a year or two from its acquisition its winter resorts for our Northern invalids will be occupied by thousands, and that a new lease of life will thus be gained to most of them.

We have east of the Pacific slope no desirable winter resort on United States soil for the invalid who wishes to escape our dreadful winter winds. They sweep down through Texas and to the Gulf coast in its whole extent, even at times to the southern extremity of the peninsula of Florida. For instance, we have noticed in our telegraphic reports a difference of fifteen degrees in the winter between the temperature of Key West (which is in the midst of that string of small islands which extend out into the Gulf Stream from the southern cape of Florida) and the temperature of Havana, a hundred miles only across the water. This difference comes from our cold northern winds, the chill of which is felt even at Key West, but is never felt at Havana, because of the intervening warm atmosphere of a hundred miles in width rising from the Gulf Stream. St. Domingo, lying several hundred miles still farther south, is, of course, entirely exempt from chilling winds, and January among her mountains is softer and more delicious than June in Virginia, and her July temperature never rises to the maximum of Long Branch. We therefore cordially approve Dr. Vinton's idea of St. Domingo as a sanitarium for our invalids who wish to escape to some island refuge under "the old flag," thank God, free from the chilling and searching winds of our continental winters.

"Cramming" in Our Public Schools.

Quite a formidable movement is in progress among the divines, physicians, lawyers, merchants and other influential classes in Boston to abolish the system now in vogue in the public Latin school in that city of "cramming" the scholars. It seems that they are so heavily stuffed with all sorts of learning, and that their hours for study are so continuous, both in school and at home, that they have no time for recreation, either for body or brain. Cases of insanity are alleged to have arisen from this exhausting system of instruction, while, according to the testimony of experienced physicians who had sons in the institution, the youths grew up dwarfed in body, weakened in intellect, and suffering under a variety of diseases, drop into a premature grave. This is a movement in the right direction, and the example might be followed with benefit in our own public schools. In the words of a learned Scotch gentleman, whose language is quoted by one of the Boston physicians on the present occasion, "It is well enough to teach the young idea how to shoot, but dinna use too big a gun." There is no subject in the world that leads to elevate society and establish a high standard for morality and civilization in a greater degree than a proper system of education; and whoever engages in the work of perfecting it can have no loftier ambition.

THE TOLLS FOR COAL FREIGHT from Wilkesbarre to Elizabethport over the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad has been raised by the companies from two dollars and seventy-five cents to seven dollars and ten cents-a most outrageous piece of extortion, which will affect not only the operators themselves, but the most humble consumer in this city. Such a tariff will, in fact, put a complete stoppelt on the further shipments of coal either to this city or Philadelphia from the Wilkesbarre region. Unless the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey can control the ravenous impulses of these railroad corporations, it will become necessary for us to look elsewhere for coal. This extortionate action of the railroads, undertaken in connection with the uniform jugglery between the operators and the miners to bull the price of coal every winter offers another telling argument in favor of a renewal of the import

duty that prevents us getting cheaper coal from Nova Scotia and keeps us in the power of these soulless monopolies.

Proposed Gathering of Press Magnates in Ohio.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a very polite invitation from the officers of the Ohio Editorial Association to attend, as the guest of the city, a press convention to be held in the city of Akron on the 23d instant.

While expressing our regrets at our inability to be present on this interesting occasion, we cannot forbear congratulating our brethren of the Ohio press upon the prospect of their having a jolly good time on the 23d, and hope that instead of the festivities occupying but two days, as suggested, they may continue a week or still longer if the spirits of the participants can be made to hold out. It is a good thing, this meeting of our friends of the country press. They are harassed with pressing office labors all the year, and it is a pity if they cannot be allowed now and then to join hands and indulge in mutual congratulations and a general fraternal wassail all round. But we hope they will in this connection take a little good-natured advice from us in the friendly spirit it is extended. They no doubt have experienced the hardships of a journalist's life, and we trust the technicalities of the printing office will be pardoned when we express the belief that they have occasionally been "out of sorts" when they have had no "quoins" in the drawer, or had their "forms" "battered" by some "squabbling" loafer. On the other hand, they have no doubt presented smiling "faces" when, having no fears of a "lock-up" before their eyes, they have

"Chased" the glowing hours with flying "feet," and returned to their "beds" before old "Nick" has put the "devil" into their heads. We wish them all manner of happiness and success in their proposed gathering.

But we must confess that we do not like the personal publicity which some members of the press on occasions like this and at other times are prone to encourage. It is dangerous, and demoralizing to the profession. The journalist should be like a sensible actor, who, when he is off the stage, discards stage dresses; in other words, he should resemble discreet business men, who "sink the shop" when they are out of it. In short, he should be impersonal. He has a responsibility to bear before the public which should impel him to do his office work in his sanctum, and when he is abroad he should be as modest and quiet as possible, making no pretensions to superiority in any respect over any other class of men. Then he may be considered as "wise as Solomon and as brave as Julius Caesar" (who, by the way, was one of the earliest members of the editorial profession). But if he should open his mouth too widely there is danger of his being mistaken for one of the race of Balaam's celebrated Scriptural companions, and his courage, instead of resembling that of the great Roman warrior and original commentator, be made, like that of Bob Acres, to "ooze out at his fingers' ends."

Besides the impropriety of personal publicity among members of the editorial profession, we regret to notice by the postscript to a circular accompanying our invitation to attend this convocation of the editorial magnates of Ohio another objectionable feature. We refer to the statement of the committee that they are "in correspondence with the leading railroads of the State in regard to passes, and presume there will be no difficulty in obtaining free transportation for all who may desire to attend the Convention." This means that those who attend will probably be "dead-headed" through-a not unusual mode of railway transit, unfortunately, nowadays.

Now, we hold that if there is anything contemptible in the world it is the spectacle of a professional journalist seeking to pass free over railroads or in steamboats, and sponging his board and lodgings from hotel keepers. The whole system is disgraceful, and should not be tolerated by respectable journals; yet it seems to be spreading like an epidemic, as if it were the smallpox among the older or the measles or mumps among the younger members of the newspaper family. What a shame it is to see founders and conductors of influential newspapers reducing themselves to the level of members of Congress and State Legislatures, and accepting a paltry bribe in the shape of a free railroad or steamboat pass! Cannot they realize that it is the mission of the newspaper press, aided by that mighty lever, Public Opinion, to move political worlds, make and unmake statesmen, cause crowns and dynasties to tremble, reveal and lay bare corruption in high places, inspire enthusiasm in religious communities; that it is becoming more potential in all that works the moral, social, political, religious-indeed, all practical improvements of mankind-than any other agents under the sun? There are newspapers in existence that do as important a business and with as much promptness and regularity as many of the first banking and commercial houses in the world. Their credit and standing are as good at home and abroad as those of any of the famous banking and merchant princes we hear so much about, while personally they are more independent in conducting their business affairs.

Becoming thus so powerful an engine in promoting the welfare of mankind and in influencing the human mind, is it not humiliating to see decent newspaper men stooping to barter away their independence by accepting a "deadhead" ticket for any purpose whatever? For ourselves we desire to have it distinctly understood that we do not thank railroad or steamboat companies, or hotel keepers or other influential managers for "deadheading" any person representing himself to be an employe of the HERALD. On our attached are gentlemen who, when on office business, are prepared to pay their way; all others may be set down as imposters.

In conclusion, while throwing out these suggestions to our friends of the press who are soon to assemble in the flourishing city of Akron, we sincerely hope they will enjoy themselves, that they will act with their usual professional courtesy and modesty, that they will preserve their impersonality as far as possible, and, above all, that they will arouse themselves to a sense of their own independence and dignity by casting off forever the intolerable yoke of "deadhead" despotism.

Prussian Siege Against Turbulent Politicians.

The Emperor William of Germany is not only a brave, stubborn and tenacious old soldier, but he is a most aloof political strategist besides. When he had the war against France under full headway, just before the battle of Sedan, he found that there existed in Berlin an anti-war party, a set of secessionist politicians, a peace coterie of men who liked talking much better than soldiering; parties which were likely to annoy the Executive to some extent. His Majesty "shut off" their steam immediately. Berlin was declared in a "state of siege," so far as the right of public meeting was concerned, and the Executive decree has remained in force since. Prussian Parliamentary elections are about to be held just now, so the Emperor has "raised the state of siege" in Berlin, in order that the citizen electoral movement may be unfettered. That is, he has "unbottled" the city politicians for a season, so that they may be enabled to associate, as he terms it, for the purpose of public meeting. Prisoners held in confinement for political offences are to be set free to vote, but "without prejudice to their future prosecution." The Emperor of Germany evidently knows how to "work" the voting system in Prussia. The politicians may associate under a sort of temporary habeas corpus right, and the jail men are come out to the polls with a sort of running noose ligature round their necks. The "straight" administration war ticket will win in Berlin.

The Doing of the Legislature-A Warning to the Democracy.

The Legislature has taken a recess for ten days. This recess will expire on the 27th instant. The people will have noticed through the press what their representatives have been doing thus far. They will, perhaps, have remarked that a principal part of the proceedings thus far has been devoted to the business of securing a democratic majority in the House. But what has all that amounted to? When brought to the pinch, as it was when the bill conferring feudal powers upon the Commissioner of Public Works in regard to our Croton water supply was introduced, there were members enough found on the republican side to give the aforesaid Commissioner all the votes he required to carry his point, which was considered a point gained for the democracy. But if the democratic leaders had taken as much pains to secure the attendance of one of their number who did not put in an appearance as they did to secure a democratic Assemblyman in the place of Mr. Trombley, they would have saved trouble and probably expense. As the bill conferring upon a few individuals power to regulate the taxable standard of real estate values was obnoxious to the people and hangs fire, so the bill to repeal the act to widen Broadway was withdrawn by force of public opinion, and a new bill to assess anew has been introduced, and probably will be passed.

The question now is, how will Governor Hoffman act upon the several measures, which not only affect the property interests of the citizens of New York, but the political interests of the democratic party all over the country? During the present recess the Governor will probably take time to reflect upon the extraordinary position in which he is placed; and, although he may be personally predisposed to favor the projects of his friends and political supporters, he will undoubtedly act with that degree of discretion and sagacity which will save himself and the democratic party from the mortification of a disastrous defeat in the Presidential contest of 1872.

The Japanese Mission.

The arrival of a full fledged Japanese Minister at San Francisco, accredited to Washington, accompanied by his suite and secretaries, and holding in his own person the rank of a prince of the imperial family of Japan, being indeed uncle to the Mikado himself, is an event of great importance. It is the first mission of the kind that Japan has sent forth since days now far back in ancient history. She has not had a Minister, Minister Resident, consular or commercial agent anywhere among the nations of the world for many long years, and we have not yet heard of any similar embassies being forwarded at this time to any other nation than ours. In view of our increasing commerce with Japan and her great twin nation of the far East, China, this unusual expression of regard for our institutions must be considered in a very complimentary light indeed; and in view of our rivalry with England for the commerce of these two bound giants of the Orient, we have a right to credit ourselves with having the inside track. Indeed, this mission may be considered more complimentary to us than the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as head of the Chinese Embassy which was so recently roaming about Europe making treaties; for while that was rather a personal compliment to one of our citizens, this is a general compliment to the whole nation as the first and youngest Power of the globe from one of the oldest.

CUBA.

Valmueda's Reception at Cienfuegos-Continued Surrender of Insurgents-Cospedes Making Efforts to Leave the Island.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1871. Governor General Valmueda arrived at Cienfuegos this morning and was received with enthusiasm. The surrenders to Major Arragon near Colon continue. A telegram from Sanjo Espritu to the Diario states that the surrendered insurgents state that Cospedes is making efforts to leave the island from the north coast.

A plantation at Aballi has been fired for the third time within a month. Exchange-On London, 16 a 16 1/2; premium; on United States, in currency, sixty days, 6 a 6 1/2; discount; short sight, 3 1/2 a 4 1/2; discount; in gold, sixty days, 4 1/2; premium; short sight, 6 a 6 1/2; premium.

THE PEABODY FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871. At the final session of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund this morning the report of the general Agent was considered. This document gave, minutely, the details of the application of the fund for educational purposes in the Southern States. In accordance with his suggestions the trustees appropriated sums ranging from \$300 to \$2,000 for various localities; and this being done the Board adjourned to reassemble at a special meeting to be held at Nashville in October next. The annual meeting will be held in Boston in June, 1872.

AUDITOR OF THE CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1871. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of G. E. Dayton as Auditor of the Canal Department.