

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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MUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE OPERA, 239 Broadway. THEATRE COMIQUE, 94 Broadway. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 33d st. LYCEUM THEATRE, Broadway. BOVEY'S THEATRE, BOWERY. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. THEATRE COMIQUE. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. APOLLO HALL. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. NEW YORK CIRCUS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 28, 1871.

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THE NEWSPAPER ORGAN OF THE coal capitalists intimates that martial law is needed in the coal regions. Martial law would have annihilated the capitalists and the railroad companies and all the rich conspirators long before this.

MR. GENET has a magnificent plan for a rapid transit, which from all accounts is the accepted one of the all-powerful "ring" leaders. It is to run from the Battery through Greenwich, Laurens, Washington square, Seventh Avenue and Broadway to Harlem river. It proposes to cut through in any way that may suit the fancy of the engineer, sometimes underground, sometimes on the surface, then again elevated on sticks like the old Greenwich street road, and again running its rugged way through blocks of houses.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.—The roll of the House of Representatives which is to meet on the 4th of March shows that the republicans will have a majority of thirty-five in a House of two hundred and twenty-seven members. There are two members yet to be elected to fill recent vacancies, and New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and California have yet to hold elections for their full delegation. These will add seventeen more to the full representation, making the aggregate number of members two hundred and forty-three. California and Connecticut may possibly send all democratic members, seven altogether, and Texas will certainly return two, if not all four, of her apportionment democratic. New Hampshire, of course, is safely republican. She will return three members to swell the republican majority. There are a number of democratic seats contested, but as the roll stands at present the two-thirds majority of the republicans is gone.

THE OHIO EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—This Convention assembled in Akron on the 23d inst. So far as fun and jollity were concerned it must have been a decided success; but what benefit will arise from its deliberations is not quite so clear. The members had not the courage to meet the dead-end issue face to face and declare their independence of railroad companies, steamboat lines, hotel keepers, and so on; and in this they exhibited a lamentable lack of professional independence. A resolution denouncing personal defamation in conducting editorial discussions was passed. This was a very good thing. If it can be made to apply to some metropolitan editors it will be a still better thing. On the whole, the Ohio Editorial Convention for 1871 may be regarded as affording our country brethren a fine opportunity for self-admiration and a chance to have a jolly time generally.

The Peace Treaty—The Frustration of France—The Heavy Exactions of Germany.

Once more Kaiser William thanks God, and this time not unwisely. To his beloved Queen Augusta he telegraphs these words:—"With a deeply moved heart, in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them." All the world rejoices in the prospect of peace, and in so far as Kaiser William's words encourage or assure that prospect all the world will say to them, "Amen."

So far as the preliminary peace terms are known to us they are these:—France cedes Alsace and a certain amount of territory to the westward, including what the French have been proud to call their maiden fortress, the fortress of Metz. Belfort, it is said, is to be restored to France and the war indemnity is fixed at five milliards of francs, or one thousand millions of dollars. As we announced yesterday the German forces will occupy a certain amount of French territory in addition to the above until the indemnity is fully paid. Contrary to what was reported some days ago, the German soldiers are to enjoy the full fruition of their hard-fought fights by temporarily occupying a certain portion of Paris, and by means of a sort of triumphant procession, showing themselves off to the ladies of the gayest centre of the world's population. Had we been fighting in the German armies we might have insisted on this special reward for our labors and sacrifices. As it is, however, we think the German demands rather hard in this particular. The National Assembly of France, of course, must yet ratify the preliminaries of peace.

No unprejudiced mind can look at these preliminaries, thus stated, and say they are unjust. But as little can any such mind look upon them and say they are other than hard. After a six months' war France finds herself more prostrate, more exhausted, than she was after all the wars of the Revolution and all the wars of the First Napoleon. The fact is that to-day France is, to all intents and purposes, demoralized in every department of trade and industry. According to our skillful estimate France has actually lost in this war, as nearly as possible, twenty-five thousand millions of dollars. This loss is terrific, and we do not think it overstated. But to understand the financial condition of France to-day we must think of France as she was before the war. The last year before the war for which the accounts are closed was the year 1867. In that year the actual income, from all sources, was about three hundred and sixty millions—the actual expenditure being about three hundred and ninety millions. According to calculations which we have been at some pains to examine the deficit of 1867 was rather under than over the average of the preceding and succeeding years of the empire. It is not, in fact, unreasonable to conclude that the annual deficit in 1868 and 1869, not to speak of all of 1870, was over fifty million dollars. It is well known that there had been for twenty years a chronic deficit, the expenditure having increased upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the charge for the debt fifty millions; although in consequence of the general prosperity of the country and the consequent productivity of the old taxes the financial manipulations under the empire contrived to make it appear that the imposition of new taxes was uncalculated and unnecessary. It is not unreasonable to infer that there was before this war broke out some unexhausted taxpaying power in the country; but as French taxes have all along been high this unexhausted taxpaying power cannot be great; and it is extremely difficult to see how the French people, by curtailing expenditure on the one hand and by increasing taxation on the other, can pay interest for any loans which may be contracted for liquidating the burden of the war. It ought to be remembered, too, that the France which will have to bear this war burden will not be the France of 1867. In that year the Bas Rhin, the Haut Rhin and the Moselle yielded from direct taxes, from indirect taxes and from registration dues some ten millions of dollars; but the greater portion of this territory is no longer French. And in addition to all this we must make large and liberal allowance for the falling off of revenue from the influences of the war on the products and trade of the country. The presumption is that in addition to all her old burdens France would need to be able to spare for the interest of a new debt some seventy millions of dollars annually. It is difficult, however, to see how she will be able to spare twenty-five or thirty millions. The sum which Germany demands is not so large as was at one time anticipated; but it is still so large that France must feel like a millstone around her neck for many years to come.

It will be well of the National Assembly if it decides to accept Germany's terms. Should the Assembly rebel war will be resumed, and France will be hopelessly and forever ruined as a great Power unless the other so-called great Powers interfere, not by force of mere words, but by force of arms. It is not at all likely that the Assembly will unqualifiedly endorse the treaty. It is much more likely that an earnest request will be made for the prolongation of the armistice—a request which, in spite of all present appearances, may be complied with—and that the German demands may yet be considerably modified. France in her humiliation and sorrow begins again to command the sympathy of the nations. On this Continent, in Great Britain and among all the peoples of Europe, the Germans alone excepted, there is heard a powerful undertone, and the language of that undertone, when translated, means that France is being too much humbled—that the exactions of Germany are merciless and revolting to the better sense of civilized humanity. On all hands it is felt and confessed that in those exactions there is too much of revenge, too much of man's inhumanity to man, and too little of the milk of human kindness. It will not be good for Germany—it will be bad for Europe and for the cause of civilization generally—if Count Bismarck or Kaiser William insists upon his "pound of flesh." It is a principle well understood, a principle recognized in international law, that a victorious nation which takes territory shall take nothing else. We commend to the attention of Count Bismarck and his

master a notable example. After our successes against the Mexicans we decided to obtain the possession of a certain amount of territory which hitherto had been considered to belong to the enemy. It was not known to us then that the territory we took from Mexico contained "the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada;" but it was nevertheless felt that the extent of the acquired territory exceeded the requirements of justice; and, as became a great and law-loving people, we paid down to Mexico several millions of dollars by way of adjustment. We have no cause to be ashamed of that magnanimous act. But if Germany, yielding to the influence of men who, after all, have no sympathy with the people properly so called, will abate nothing of her demands, the time may come when Germany in her turn will look in vain to men and Heaven for mercy. True, the first Napoleon—and France through him—was cruel to Germany, and especially cruel to Prussia. But is there to be no forgetting, no forgiving? Is the progress of civilization to be exercised in influence on the bad passions of men and nations? Is each successive war to sow the seeds of another war, still more bloody, still more destructive? Is magnanimity to cease to be a characteristic of the victor? Is our vaunted modern civilization only barbarism made more cruel?

The Joint High Commission—The Preliminary Meeting.

At eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday the Joint High Commission met at the State Department, Washington. All the United States Commissioners except Mr. Hoar and Senator Williams were present, and all the British Commissioners except Sir Stafford Northcote, en route from England, and Sir John A. Macdonald, of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. We publish to-day a very interesting report of an interview between a HERALD correspondent and Sir John, from which it will be seen that this Canadian member of the Joint High Commission has the views upon the subjects to be discussed of a broad-minded statesman, and that, as the representative of the New Dominion, he is prepared to make all reasonable sacrifices for the sake of "a happy accord" between Great Britain and the United States. The meeting was merely a meeting for organization and the arrangement of the subjects to be discussed. As in all treaty negotiations, the Commission sat and will sit with closed doors, and we may not learn the precise details of their treaty until its submission by the President for the ratification of the Senate. That there will be a treaty, and that it will be satisfactory to both countries, very little doubt seems to be entertained. Nor does it appear that the Canadian claims for indemnity for Fenian raids, or the claims of those Anglo-rebel cotton loan bondholders, or the claims of English cotton speculators for cotton purchased of the so-called Confederate States and destroyed by the armies of the United States during the war of our late Southern rebellion, will be allowed to interfere with the proposed honest settlement of our Alabama claims. Sir John A. Macdonald, in reference to the Fenian raid claims, has materially lightened our misgivings upon this subject, and, from his standpoint, the Joint High Commission clearly means peace.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. Sumner proposes to deliver a new speech on the St. Domingo question to-day, and we may confidently look forward to a great shaking of dry bones again. Mr. Sumner's normal condition is war and opposition. He must have some object to fight at, and nearly any object will do. He is not particularly fastidious about it. All that he wants is to see a head that he may hit, and he will hit it. This St. Domingo business, for instance, is a small matter. It has amounted to nothing more than the appointment of three Commissioners (and very creditable appointments they were, too) to spy out the land and let us know all about it. They are not authorized to annex the black republic at once, Baez, Fabens and all, whether or no, nor even to advocate annexation among the uncivilized barbarians that they seem most likely to encounter there. They are nothing more, so far as their powers and authority go, than a trio of Don Quixotes, with a comfortable retinue, seeking adventure in a strange land at government expense. They have already created a good deal of hubbub, it is true, but that is because some landlubber of the press started a panic about the loss of the vessel upon which they sailed, and for this the Commission was in no way whatever responsible. The good news did not know at the time, and probably do not know yet, what an excitement they were creating. So, as we say, the St. Domingo business is a small matter, and yet Mr. Sumner sees in it enough to call forth his hottest invectives against the administration, and to warrant him in a war of opposition to the Executive of that party with which he has been identified all his life.

There is a possibility, if Mr. Sumner sticks to his position, that this St. Domingo business, insignificant and outlandish as it is, may break up the republican party. Squatter sovereignty in Kansas did as much for the democracy in the days of Douglas and Breckinridge; and that was a matter that ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people took no interest in. Things of little moment are often the cause of great effects; and it would be too bad, indeed, if so meagre a matter as the appointment of the St. Domingo Commissioners should end in a total disruption of the great republican party.

MADAME SEEBACH IN BROOKLYN.—After a long absence Marie Seebach will present herself this evening before a Brooklyn audience at the Academy of Music. She will appear in one of her most touching, if not her most powerful characters—Marguerite, in Goethe's delightful poem-drama of "Faust." We doubt not she will be welcomed, even in this Lenten season, by the critical people of the City of Churches, who have always appreciated the genius of this great tragedienne.

A Warning Voice to the New York Democracy.

The democratic party stands to-day upon the verge of a glorious success in the future, the fruition of which is the possession of the Presidential office and the control of the national government in 1872. We say, advisedly, that it stands on the verge of success, because it has not the prize yet within its grasp, though all its opportunities would seem to place it within easy reach. The fate of parties, and even of nations, has been decided sometimes by very small things. Great events have been moved from their original centres by unbalancing the pivot or demoralizing the leverage; and this may be done again. A good deal of what must make the future of the democratic party, for good or evil, rests with the democracy of New York, and that means, in fact, the democratic leaders of Tammany. With their commanding majority in the city and State, their experience in managing all the intricacies of politics, their power is not to be despised. But we warn them that there are many little pitfalls in their path, into which, with all their sagacity and foresight, they may tumble. We have supported the democratic party as represented by Tammany for some time past in their contest with enemies, inside and outside the ranks. We stood by them in their fierce fight in Albany last winter with the Young Democracy through all the difficulties and dangers that beset them. Even when the leaders were filled with doubt, and scarcely knew whether to uphold their standard, or yield the field to the enemy, we stood shoulder to shoulder with them and encouraged them to the end. And why? Because we believed that the plan which they introduced into the Legislature for the government of the city was about the best we had seen; that it was an improvement upon the then existing system, and much safer to adopt than any experiment attempted to be forced upon us by a branch of the undisciplined and unwashed democracy. We are not disappointed in the result of that struggle. The men who know something about governing the city are in power, and we cannot say that up to this time that power has been abused. On the contrary, the people generally appear to be content with the present management of our municipal affairs.

But, apart from questions that are merely local, the future destiny of the democratic party, which involves the Presidential succession—if it cannot be secured in the coming election, at least can be counted as certain in the election of 1876—depends in a great measure upon the good sense with which the democracy of this State shall use their power. The democratic party, with all its success, is not quite "out of the woods," and cannot afford to halloo too soon. It is still like an army in the enemy's country. It is surrounded by foes, who are to be found not only among the soreheads within its own circle, but in the ranks of the republicans, who are watching every weak point in the daily action of the party, eager to take advantage of anything that may be used against it. Therefore, in a spirit not unfriendly, and believing that the democratic party is based on broader, more generous, more American principles than the republican party, which represents centralization of authority, concentration of wealth and unrepentant exclusiveness, we warn the triumphant democracy of New York that they must not imperil their chances of obtaining power in the government of the country for the next quarter of a century at least. The prize, as we have said, is almost within their grasp, but they must not go too far even in what may seem small matters. If there should be even a suspicion that certain pending legislation—such, for example, as the tax levy or the water bill—may in the least degree jeopardize the future fortunes of the party, wisdom would suggest that such legislation should be abandoned. If there be a remote chance that such measures may be used successfully by the republicans to weaken the power of the democracy in its march toward permanent control of the national government, as it undoubtedly will, then we think sagacious leaders would not urge these measures to the bitter end.

We have much faith in some of the leaders of the New York democracy because they have been tried, weighed in the balance and not found wanting—because their experience is large and, as far as we know, has been usefully applied. But they ought to exercise some control over a few of their restless and reckless colleagues—men of hobbies, who will ride them, whether on water or on land, without regard to the interests of the party or its future as a great national organization.

At the same time it is very foolish for some of our contemporaries to heap indiscriminate abuse upon a whole party because of the selfishness of a few. It is like mixing up mean scrub oaks with a grove of the live monarchs of the forest. While we abuse no one we give a friendly advice to all the leaders of the New York democracy that they must not allow their future prospects as a grand national party to elude their grasp for the sake of small temporary advantages. The prize is in view. Let them secure it by cautious and wise action.

THEY HAVE GOT A GOVERNOR.—The people of the District of Columbia, and Henry D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., is the happy man. The happy people of the District, promoted to the status of Utah and a Territorial Governor, and with a banker as their man, ought to get up another carnival for the Governor's inauguration. Best of all, they will, like Utah, New Mexico and the other Territories, have a delegate of their own in Congress to look after the special interests of the District, which is a very good idea, and they will have a Territorial Legislature; and so, what with all these things, and what with negro suffrage and the expectations of woman suffrage, the people of this national district have a right to be proud.

JERSEY ALWAYS LEADS US A DANCE OF SENSATIONS. Now they have a coal famine and a gas famine in Jersey City, while her citizens are yet exhausted with the bitter but successful warfare which they have been waging against the "ring" who wanted to thrust a swindling charter upon the city; and in Hoboken—devoted Hoboken—they are not only in the midst of a degrading charter war, but they have the smallest.

Refunding the Debt—The New Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury will begin in a few days the experiment of refunding the outstanding five-twenty six per cents, which form the bulk of the national bonded debt, into the new loan, which is divided into five per cents, four and a half per cents and four per cents. We trust for the sake of the credit of the nation that the effort will prove successful, but in view of the plain patent fact that the six per cents which are to be redeemed by exchange for the new issues are selling at less than their par in gold, and as the new loan may not be placed on the market at less than its par in gold, it is difficult to believe that the process of refunding will meet with other than such temporary success as is promised it by the few proposals already on file at the Treasury Department.

Mr. Boutwell will have no reason to complain if the whole plan fails; for he has selected a season most favorable for its embarkation. Money for a week past has been almost a drug in Wall street at four per cent, and before midsummer is likely to be worth less than three per cent. Peace is assured in Europe, and the political horizon looks particularly bright for ourselves, what with the Joint High Commission sitting in Washington and a special commission doing the pioneer for our expansion into the rich islands of the West Indies and Caribbean Sea. But a silk purse cannot be made of a sow's ear. And certain broad and insubstantial obstacles confront Mr. Boutwell's plan for transforming the debt. We say Mr. Boutwell's, because the bill for refunding the debt was the Treasury Secretary's special suggestion to Congress, and was the subject of his incessant solicitation with the committees prior to its report to the two houses, which at length passed it. For this reason, should the new loan prove a failure, there will be less discredit to the country. People here and abroad will know that it was the mistake of a man, and not of the government.

Of the obstacles in the way not the least which will be encountered is the discrepancy between the price of the six per cents and the price of gold. Last night the 1862's, which are the earliest of the five-twenty issues, closed 112½ in Wall street. Deducing the accrued interest, which is about two and a quarter per cent, the bonds are worth 110½, with gold at 111½. In other words, six per cents can be bought in the open market for 110½, when Mr. Boutwell offers five per cents for 111½, and cannot sell them at less. Of course there is a difference in the permanency of the investment, but not enough to make so great a superiority in the five per cents as to render them universally preferable or even desirable. If this be the case with the five per cents what is to happen with the four and a half and four per cents? So far some enthusiastic persons have sent one hundred thousand dollars of six per cents to Washington to be exchanged for the new five per cents, and the host of bankers throughout the country have solicited agencies for placing the new loan; but these facts argue nothing. Individuals will be patriotic, and bankers are professionally bound to try and earn the commission promised for disposing of the new bonds.

In all this matter of refunding the debt we have taken little heed of the experience of history. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committees in Congress should have taken the pains to investigate what was done by England, France and Germany in the several centuries of their existence, when they were from time to time forced to become great debtors. England, with a national obligation as large as ours, pays only three per cent. Why can we not borrow on as cheap terms? Simply because we do not offer so durable an investment. Should Mr. Boutwell's present plan fail we suggest that a loan at 3.65 per cent (which would be popular because of the cent a day interest on a hundred dollars), running fifty to a hundred years, would gradually replace the present debt, with its burdensome rate of interest.

The Government Weather Reports.

We have been carefully watching for some days past the daily weather reports of the Government Signal Service Bureau, and its statements of the condition of the skies in different parts of the Union, the courses of the great storm currents, and the probabilities of the weather for a day or two ahead, East, West, North and South, and from these observations we are satisfied that this meteorological institution is in a fair way to render signal service to the country on the land and water in regard to approaching and disappearing storms. For instance, in the official weather report of Sunday last from Washington, at 11:25 P. M., after noting the winds and rains in different sections of the Union, the opinion is given that on Monday "fair weather, with fresh winds, will probably prevail on the Gulf and Upper Lakes," and brisk winds and clearing-up weather on the Atlantic coast and Lower Lakes." The report for Monday is a complete fulfillment of these predictions. This late storm or "wet spell" covered so much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains that in breaking away the whole intervening country has cleared up.

We say we have great hopes from this Signal Service Bureau of signal service to our landmen and seamen, especially our coasters. The season, too, is near at hand when, with the breaking up of the winter, we may expect heavy floods and freshets, especially in those rivers which drain off the surplus water from our melting mountain snows, and here our Washington meteorologists may prove themselves eminently useful in giving in the most important cases a seasonable warning of a coming storm. The bureau is doing very well and is making some very interesting discoveries in relation to the movements of our storms from the west to the east and from the south to the north, and we should like to see the area of its operations still further enlarged.

THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, yesterday rendered its decision in the case of John Thomas, the negro recently convicted in the Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Walter Johnson, another negro. This decision sustained the verdict of the latter court. As the respite granted Thomas expires on the 10th of next month there can be no escape for him now from undergoing the extreme sentence of the law, unless Executive clemency is further extended in his behalf.

Congress Yesterday—Failure of the "Omnibus" Bill—The Conflict of Jurisdiction Between the Two Houses—Legislative Abortions.

The "Omnibus" Appropriation bill came to an unimpaired and unexpected end yesterday in the House. After spending four days upon it, discussing it and voting on it paragraph by paragraph, the House suspended the rules, and, by the necessary two-thirds majority, agreed in a single vote to the last quarter of it. Its passage would then have seemed to be a mere matter of course, when a motion to lay it on the table was made by an Indiana democrat—Mr. Holman—and was carried by a vote of 115 to 71. This must have been a matter of astonishment as well as annoyance to Mr. Dawes, who, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has had the trouble of getting up the bill in committee and of managing it in the House. He promptly moved to reconsider the vote, and then got the House to adjourn without acting on that motion, thus securing time to find out what the trouble is and to take steps to bring members to their senses. The apparent excuse for the hostile action was the fact that the bill contained such large appropriations for public buildings; but inasmuch as most of those items were voted into the bill by a two-thirds majority, it is more likely that the hostility came from these members whose districts were not included in this partition of legislative favors. We expect that the House will undo to-day its action of yesterday and pass the bill, otherwise the Committee on Appropriations will be obliged to get up a new bill and pass it under a suspension of the rules, without the House having an opportunity, perhaps, of being even acquainted with its contents.

The conflict of jurisdiction between the House and the Senate, in regard to the right of the Senate to originate the bill to repeal the income tax, was made the subject of a report from the managers of the conference committee on the part of the House. They report a resolution maintaining the exclusive authority of the House over subjects of revenue, and denying the right of the Senate to originate any measures affecting the revenue, either by increasing, reducing or repealing taxes. This idea is based upon English Parliamentary precedents; but the analogy is not very close, inasmuch as the upper House there—the House of Lords—has no representative character, but exists by right of descent, whereas the Senate is an elective body. Besides, the mere adoption of such a resolution has no more effect than a mere expression of opinion on the part of the House, the practical remedy being for the House simply to reject any such measures.

The Senate spent nearly the whole of yesterday in consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. One of its first acts was to defeat the proposition for doubling the service and subsidy of the China branch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The question of compelling a change of plan in the construction of the bridge across the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Newport, was discussed at some length, but the proposition to that effect was defeated by a close vote.

The action of the Ku Klux committee was made the subject of an attempted personal explanation by Senator Blair, one of its members, who complained that its chairman, Senator Scott, had exposed the secrets of the committee in a republican caucus. The Senate, however, declined to go into that subject. Senator Cragin also offered to make a personal explanation in reference to the failure of the Naval Committee to obtain action on the bill regulating rank in the navy. This, also, the Senate declined to listen to, preferring to go on with the Appropriation bill. The application was made on the part of the Ku Klux committee for leave to sit during the first session of the Forty-second Congress. No action has yet been taken on the request; but it will be complied with as a matter of course, for the main object of creating the committee was that it should exert an influence over the next Presidential election.

The amount of abortive legislation at this Congress is remarkable. The business on the Speaker's table which is likely to fall from want of action on the part of the House includes the following bills:—To revive the navigation and commercial interests; to authorize the building of a military and postal railway between Washington and New York; to establish a system of national education; to increase banking facilities; to authorize the registration of foreign built iron vessels; the General Amnesty, bill and for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. All the foregoing are measures reported by committees of the House, many of them during the last session, and which found their way, by various parliamentary avenues, to the Speaker's table, never more to be brought to life. Besides these are the following two House bills with Senate amendments awaiting action:—To fix the time for the election of Representatives to Congress, and to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by an international exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Then there are no less than one hundred and fourteen Senate bills on the Speaker's table, thirty-two of them being there since last session, of which twenty-six are Land Grant bills. Only two such bills found their way there at the present session, probably because the Senate was convinced that they stood no chance of passing in the House. Among the most important Senate bills are the following:—To provide for the redemption of copper and other coins; increasing pensions by twenty per cent; to define and protect the rights of miners and to encourage the development of mines; authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and Mexico; for the relief of loyal citizens of London county, Virginia, whose property was taken for destroyed by United States troops.

The bill to repeal the income tax is on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. There will be an effort to-day or to-morrow to get at the business on the Speaker's table. The calendar of business in the Senate shows four hundred and twenty-seven bills awaiting action. About half of this number come over from last session. None of them, excepting the appropriation bills, will receive any attention. The Naval and Army Appropriation bills are on this calendar, and those with the "Omnibus"