

'Boss,' as he is vulgarly called, that the statue may not balance well on the pedestal, and that there may come a toppling over one of these days. We warn his colleagues also, in all kindness, that they may not be strong enough to carry this restless 'Old Man of the Sea' upon their shoulders, and that the sooner they put a curb upon his personal ambition the better for the prospects of the democratic party.

The fact that the bill has been favorably reported by the committee may probably be regarded as equivalent to its passage. It will therefore remain with Governor Hoffman to serve both his party and himself by vetoing the bill when it reaches the Executive Chamber. If he should not do so, but, by affixing his signature make a law of this obnoxious piece of legislation, he will be only driving a nail in the coffin of the democratic party.

'Deadheadism' and the Public Press.

We are glad to notice that the remarks of the Herald in regard to 'deadheadism,' published just prior to the meeting of the late Editorial Convention in Ohio, have called forth a cordial response from among respectable journals in various parts of the country. Among the most prominent of these we are pleased to recognize so enterprising and vigorous a contemporary as the Cincinnati Commercial, a sheet that may be regarded as among the most dignified and independent in the West. Referring to the members of the late Editorial Convention, and the manner in which they indulged their gormandizing propensities upon the 'deadhead' principle, the Commercial pertinently asks:—

'What is there in the printing and publishing of a newspaper that should entitle the proprietors or editors to privileges not extended to men engaged in other branches of industry? Or what is there about the business that would prevent them from applying to it the same principles that are applied to those who conduct other manufactures? Can anybody tell? The press will never take that position of independence to which it is entitled till the principle is universally recognized and applied. Cash pay for what is done by it as well as cash pay for what is done for it. The whole system of free printing and free mailing, free pulling and free acting, should be done away as a deadweight.'

This language has the true ring. It is a pity we do not hear its reverberations through the columns of the press more frequently. We agree with the Commercial that it is time the day of deadheadism or freekickism for anywhere or for anything were done away with, just as the system of free puffery or free advertising for anything or anybody should be forever abolished. And there are substantial reasons why this change should take place in the management of newspapers. There was a time when newspapers were printed more for the amusement of the editor than for the profit or for the edification of the people. Politicians, too, were wont to start newspapers and prevail on some tramp of a journeyman printer to do the mechanical part of the work for a beggarly compensation. Some authors, too, with the excusable ambition of airing their lucubrations, have started papers, which, after flickering a fitful life, have died out. Even in the present day it would take a quarry of bluestone to furnish tombs for the newspaper bantlings that are yearly buried in early graves. But it is not to journals of this ephemeral character that we are impelled to speak. It is to the great daily newspaper press of the country—those that have to pay enormously for what they consume in every issue—that we appeal for co-operation in uprooting and wiping out this abominable practice of deadheadism. In recent years new and vast burdens of expenditure have been imposed upon the daily press that did not exist formerly. To illustrate this point we propose to look back to an early period in the history of the daily press of New York.

In 1830, at the time of the formation of what was called the Trades Union, which occasioned strikes among all workmen in this city, and which had the effect of advancing some of the leaders of the movement to high political offices, such as Ely Moore to Congress and others to smaller places, the printers came in for a share of the advanced rates of wages. At that time morning paper compositors were receiving ten dollars a week for their labor, and their wages were increased to twelve dollars a week by the strike. The Mercantile Advertiser had six compositors at the time, a foreman, one pressman and a roller-boy. The entire expenses of that paper at the time of the strike for the advanced rates were eighty-six dollars a week, including the presswork; and after the proprietors paid the advanced rates their expenses were less than ninety dollars a week, as they dismissed one of their compositors and made five do the work. The New York Herald now employs over one hundred compositors and over fifty pressmen, and our expenses for composition and presswork alone are over four thousand dollars a week. Our readers can here readily realize the difference between the expenses of one of the old 'blanket sheets' and a live newspaper of the present day.

There is another important addition to the expenses of publishing a newspaper at this day which was not dreamed of thirty or forty years since. We refer to the magnet telegraph. The comparatively new invention of the telegraph annually absorbs one or more millions of dollars from the press of the country—the telegraph expenses of the Associated Press alone being nearly a million annually. The cable expenses of the New York Herald alone during the war in Europe reached nearly two hundred thousand dollars in gold, exclusive, of course, of the very heavy outlay in maintaining an extensive and able corps of correspondents at every point of interest. To these telegraphic charges must be added the weighty expenses attending the introduction of modern improvements in printing and stereotyping, the increase by nearly a hundred per cent of compensation paid to practical printers over the rate of thirty-five years ago, the enhanced price of white paper and printing ink, the employment of a small army of editors, reporters, correspondents and special writers, where a few ready writers formerly performed all the duties required of this class of attachés, the erection of costly buildings, and the numberless other ways that have entailed outlays in order to keep a great newspaper up to the

standard of this living and progressive age. Adding all these expenses together, and the 'sum total' shows an aggregate disbursement on the part of the press of the country scarcely paralleled by the outlay in conducting any department of the government of the nation.

With all these heavy expenditures, borne by the newspaper press of the country for the benefit and enlightenment of the people, how ridiculous it is to see some editors and publishers craving the paltry favor of a free ride or a free dinner or a free ticket to some place of amusement! And, on the other hand, how cool and unreasonable it is to expect that proprietors of newspapers, who have to defray all these excessive expenses, shall surrender their space gratis to noticing and puffing and advertising the little private jobs of interested parties! Our regular advertising columns are open to all customers, and the wonderful array of the Herald daily presents in this respect shows how far the business community appreciates our motto of 'Pay as you go.' Let that motto be adopted by the press all over the land and the deathknell of deadheadism will soon be heard.

Congress Yesterday—Bill to Repeal the Duties on Coal and Salt—Repression of the Ku Klux Klan.

The House of Representatives went to work yesterday in the right direction. The first two bills that were introduced under the call of States were presented by Mr. Hale, of Maine, that being the first State on the list, and were for the repeal of the duties on salt and coal. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—a reference which is usually fatal to all measures; but on the motion of Mr. Cox, and against all the dilatory expedients of the Pennsylvania members, the House followed them up by resolving itself into committee, and taking up for consideration the bill abolishing the duty on salt, to which the other bill, abolishing the duty on coal, was tacked on as an amendment. All general debate was shut off, but the discussion, under the five minute rule, continued until the time that the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who believes in the highest protective duties, especially in the matter of coal and iron, argued that the reduction of revenue which this bill would necessitate (\$1,198,743 on salt and \$521,578 on coal) would prejudice the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury in floating the new bonds issued under the Funding bill; but the inconsistency of the argument was exposed by a Missouri member, Mr. Finkelnburg, who reminded the House that the gentleman who exhibited so much concern lest the Treasury should be diminished to the extent of this million and a half of dollars had voted quite recently to diminish it twelve millions a year by the repeal of the income tax. Mr. Kelley's other argument, that the tax on salt only cost three cents a head per year to the whole population of the United States, was no less insincere. That was the proportion which the tax brought to the Treasury, but its cost to the people was the difference between the price of salt with the high duty on, estimated at between two hundred and three hundred per cent, and what would have been its price to the consumer if it were free of tax. The same fallacy prevails in regard to coal and iron and all other highly protected products. The amount of revenue which they bring does not show the real figure of imposition on the people, which is the difference between the cost of the article free of duty and its cost under the tariff. If the differential price to the consumer found its way to the Treasury there would be no reason to complain; but where ten per cent goes to the Treasury full ninety per cent goes to the capitalists and producers in the country to enrich them at the expense of the people at large.

After the committee rose some propositions were introduced in the House, including one by Mr. Shelabarger, of Ohio, authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces in repressing outrages and executing the laws in any State or Territory, even although the Executive interference may not be called for by the Legislature or Governor of such State or Territory. This is another advance in the direction of centralization which is more simple and far-reaching than Mr. Butler's Ku Klux bill. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate spent but a brief period in session yesterday, being too much exercised and interested in the caucus arrangement to displace Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and to reduce him to the ranks.

No further movement was made in either house on the subject of the final adjournment.

JUDGE BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, has just given a decision in a divorce case that should prove a timely warning to husbands seeking a severance of their marital relations. Twenty-five years ago a Mr. David Halstead was divorced from his wife. At the time of granting the divorce Mr. Halstead, it appears, was comparatively impecunious, and in view of this fact was adjudged to pay only fifty dollars annually toward his wife's support. Since then fortune has kindly favored him. The divorced wife naturally observed these benignant smiles of the fickle goddess, and made application accordingly for increase of alimony. Upon this application the Judge made an order directing Mr. Halstead to pay his wife five hundred dollars within twenty days and five hundred dollars annually during her life. The moral is obvious. If husbands will get divorces from their wives—though in this case the wife got a divorce from her husband, which amounts to the same thing, as to the pecuniary result—they must expect their wives will keep a close watch upon their business careers, and if successful draw from their fuller exchequer increasing annuities in the ratio of their progressive success in business.

THE GOLD SPECULATION.—A rather unsettled market has prevailed in the Gold Room for a few days past, owing to fears of monetary activity in London. Yesterday gold sold as high as 111½. It is now announced that the Bank of England has given no reason for these apprehensions, and that the rate of discount—that great key to the financial situation, which ought to and will one of these days be in the hands of New York moneyed men—remains unaltered.

PARIS.

Conciliatory Attitude of the Government Toward the Rioters.

The Surrender of Cannons Guaranteed by the Mayors.

General De Paladines Congratulated by the National Guards.

DISTURBANCE AMONG GUARDS MOBILE.

Paris Cattle and Horses Diseased.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

Advices from Paris for the New York Herald furnish the following views of the situation in that city:—

A CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

Thus far the French government has maintained a conciliatory attitude toward the disturbers of the peace in Paris, and has avoided any acts likely to increase the agitation which prevails in some parts of the city.

A DUBIOUS GUARANTEE.

At a meeting of the Mayors of all the arrondissements of Paris it was unanimously resolved that the Mayors would guarantee the surrender, by the National Guards, of all the cannon in their possession, without necessitating the exercise of coercive measures by the national government.

THE PARIS DEPUTIES.

It is generally believed that all the Parisian Deputies to the French National Assembly will resign their seats and return to Paris, and that after they have arrived in the city all agitation will cease.

GENERAL DE PALADINES CONGRATULATED.

The opposition of the National Guards to the appointment of General D'Anreille to the command of the National Guards is confined to the regiments of the Belleville, Montmartre and La Villette districts. Upward of one hundred battalions of the National Guards of other quarters of the city have congratulated General de Paladines upon his accession to their command.

DISTURBANCE AMONG MOBILE GUARDS.

On Wednesday last a disturbance occurred among some battalions of the Mobile Guards of Paris. It was quelled immediately without serious consequences.

DISEASED CATTLE AND HORSES.

There is much typhoid and plague among the cattle and horses in Paris. The animals are nevertheless said to be fit for food.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Report in Favor of Moving to Fontainebleau.

Versailles the Choice of the Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, March 9, 1871.

I send the following intelligence for publication in the New York Herald:—

REPORT IN FAVOR OF MOVING TO FONTAINEBLEAU.

The committee on removal of the French National Assembly submitted a report during the session to-day. They recommend that the Assembly ultimately remove to Fontainebleau, but that it remain in session in Bordeaux until the German forces have evacuated all of France excepting such departments as they are to occupy pending the payment of the war indemnity, and until arrangements are completed at Fontainebleau for the reception and installation of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT PREFERS VERSAILLES.

After the report had been read M. Thiers addressed the Assembly, stating that the government persisted in its opinion that the best place for the seat of the Assembly would be Versailles.

A DECISION TO-DAY.

It was finally resolved to postpone debate on the subject till to-morrow. It is expected that the recommendations of the government will prevail.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

The Rights of Neutrals—Contrabands of War—A General Definition Required.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, March 9, 1871.

The great commercial and industrial interests of Belgium remain alarmed by the very retrospect of the dangers which the Kingdom escaped during the progress of the war between France and Prussia.

The most prominent of these is presented in the case of the violation of the territorial frontier of Belgium by the routed soldiers of France, and the threat of reclamation by Germany.

As if to guard against such complications in future the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has adopted a memorial to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium requesting him to make an effort to embody in the code of international law the proposition of the inalienability of the property of private individuals at sea, and to obtain from the Powers an authoritative definition of the term contraband of war.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 10.

1863—Prince of Wales married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor Showing His Hand.

Communication from Him to the President of the French Assembly.

The Vote Deposing Him Declared Unjust and Illegal.

He Will Bow to a Plebiscite Alone.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

I am enabled to forward the following intelligence for the New York Herald:—

A PROTEST FROM NAPOLEON.

The ex-emperor Napoleon has addressed a communication from Wilhelmshöhe to M. Grévy, the President of the French National Assembly, in which he formally protests against the recent vote by which that body declared that he and his dynasty had forfeited the throne. He pronounces the action of the Assembly as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make a treaty of peace with Germany and has exceeded its powers.

AN OMINOUS DECLARATION.

In concluding his communication the ex-emperor declares that the foundation of all public right is the plebiscite. To that he is ready to bow and to that alone.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Arrival of Count Bismarck in Berlin.

The Prussians Asked to Feed French Soldiers.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT LE CREUZOT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

Despatches for the New York Herald received here contain the following news:—

COUNT BISMARCK IN BERLIN.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, reports the arrival of Count von Bismarck in that city.

PRUSSIANS ASKED TO FEED FRENCH SOLDIERS.

A despatch from Dieppe says the Mayor has notified the Prussians that they must feed the private soldiers of the late Army of the North. The inhabitants are at the same time ordered to entertain the officers. Food is plenty at Dieppe, and business shows signs of life.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

An explosion has occurred in the works at Le Creuzot, France, by which eight persons lost their lives.

A FLEET FOR THE ELBE.

A transport fleet is going to the Elbe to convey 90,000 released prisoners home to France.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Prussians have evacuated the department of Calvados and the left bank of the river Eure.

Postal service to Rouen is restored.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

English Reassertion of the Fact of a Secret Treaty—Reputed Terms of the Alliance for Mutual Support—Poland and Austria, and Active Aid for France Provided Against.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

The ruling powers of England—that is the more aristocratic portion of those who direct the affairs of the national government—remain exceedingly anxious as to the consequences, or more immediate diplomatic hereafter, of the war between France and Germany.

I have already referred in cable telegrams to the Herald to the subject, and noted the first inception of a feeling of anxiety in the public mind with regard to it.

To-day the London Post—which is still regarded as an aristocratic newspaper organ—since August last, with a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia was concluded about the time of the very outbreak of the war, and says the following were among its provisions:—

First—Russia to intervene between the belligerents in case the French were successful and should menace Poland.

Second—In the event that an Austrian army should demonstrate upon the Prussian frontier Russia to checkmate it by a demonstration upon the Austrian frontier; and

Third—in case any European Power should combine with France Russia to join Prussia in active hostilities against both.

The Parliamentary proceedings are still quiet and unimportant in tone and of varied import in debate, as you will see by the cable report which I forward to the Herald.

In the House of Lords this evening Earl Granville made a statement in which he denied that the government had any knowledge of a secret treaty concluded between the Czar and Prussia before the war.

Lord Grey asked that a return be made of the names of the French convicts freed since August last, with the conditions of their release. He argued to show 'the pernicious effect of the clemency of the government in these cases.'

Lords Dufferin and Cairns followed in a lively debate.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hodgson, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said £6,000 would be required 'to complete the defence of Quebec, and the Canadian militia force now numbered 40,000 effective men.'

Lord Eichen, who demanded the government plan for reconstructing the army as a trade department of the old system, and defended the purchase of commissions.

ST. DOMINGO.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Action of the People on Hearing that the Commissioners Had Sent Reports Favorable to Annexation.

They Arm Themselves and Cry 'No Annexation!'

Operations of the Insurgents Against Baez.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 9, 1871.

Passengers by the Spanish steamer Reloy, which left St. Domingo on the 7th inst, and arrived at Sanigo de Cuba to-day, say that on the 1st and 2d of March, the people hearing that the United States Commissioners had sent a report favorable to annexation, armed themselves and began crying 'No annexation!'

We have news also, via St. Thomas, of the 24th ultimo, from St. Domingo. At that time all was serene, and the Commission was quietly doing its work. Reports from Haytian sources say that General Cabral left San Juan on the 18th of February, and was before Azua on the 24th, but the Dominican Consul at St. Thomas has no such information.

Luperon, with other Dominicans, arrived from Turk's Island on the 29th of January, and is now in the northern part of St. Domingo, defying all he can to prevent annexation, and it is reported that he was to act in conjunction with Cabral.

Mr. Gautier, American Consul at Cape Haytien, has written a letter, dated February 4, to General Alexie, charging the Haytian officials with assisting Luperon, and warning them against interfering with the Baez government. Alexie replied promising to use redoubled vigilance, professing the strictest neutrality. Minister Bassett has called the attention of the Haytian government to the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality and has named the Haytian Consuls at Jamaica and Curacao as being engaged in aiding the Dominican insurgents. Notwithstanding all these rumors the Haytian government is believed to be well disposed. It is reported that the Governor of St. Yague, a very influential man, has abandoned the Baez party.

At the request of many of the leading citizens of the Danish West India Islands Judge Stakemann has been appointed Governor in the place of Governor Birch, who died in his berth, at St. Thomas, after having lived in the West Indies since 1845, and who has been Governor since 1861. The Colonial Council has sent petitions to Copenhagen by telegraph asking his permanent appointment.

Movements of the Dominican Commission.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 9, 1871.

A letter received from Puerto Plata, dated the 6th, says:—

The St. Domingo Commission left here for Monte Cristo yesterday, accompanied by Baez, officiating. The belief in Puerto Plata is that the annexation scheme will be carried out, notwithstanding there is a strong party in opposition to Baez.

Threats have been made to burn the town if it is annexed, and already two houses have been set on fire. Guards constantly patrol the town at night.

The partisans of Cabral predict a general revolution, and there is much excitement in the island.

It is reported here that the condition of Baez is critical. The annexation party, however, remains firm.

An attempt to assassinate Farrington, the British Consul at Puerto Plata, failed.

ENGLAND.

Special News from Versailles—The Cabinet to Have Viva Voce Information.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the Herald by cable telegram that Mr. Otto Russell, whose name has been so prominently before the world as a sort of non-descript English commissioner or unaccredited envoy of the Queen at Versailles during the war, returned to this city yesterday and will attend a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, at which it is expected he will make some important statements to her Majesty's Ministers as the result of his personal experiences at the Prussian royal headquarters in France.

Condition of the Bank and the Flow of Specie.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

The weekly return of the Directors of the Bank of England shows that the amount of specie in the vaults of the bank has increased £102,000 since the issue of the last weekly statement.

PORTO RICO.

Taking the Oath of Allegiance to the New King.

HAVANA, March 9, 1871.

Porto Rico arrives to the 1st inst, state that there was a grand parade of the troops and volunteers, when an oath of allegiance to the new King was taken.

VENEZUELA.

The Republic Under Guzman.

HAVANA, March 9, 1871.

Venezuelan advices to the 24th ult, have been received. Guzman rules the entire republic. He is making efforts to abolish smuggling. It is reported that the steamer Dudley Buck has been temporarily seized for an infringement of the revenue laws.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Resisting a Deputy Marshal and His Assistant Both Killed.

COLUMBIA, March 9, 1871.

Intelligence has been received here from Protemas Court House of a murderous affray which occurred there a few days since. It appears that a man named Zacharias Young had been reported to United States Deputy Marshal W. A. Loper as being engaged in the traffic of illicit distilled whiskey. Loper, with him a man named Kelta Durham, and a third man named Samuel, were encountered with the wagon of the wagon, which Young demanded to be returned, and said:—

'I will shoot you if you advance. My wagon is loaded with bacon.'

Loper then deliberately drew his pistol, cocked it and advanced, when Young fired, and almost instantaneously Loper was dead. A third man named Samuel, who was with Loper, was also shot and fell. Young then fled through the head. The above fact was elicited the following day at a coroner's inquest held upon the bodies.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

Alleged Disloyalty in High Places.

Political Exile and Conspiracy for Reaction.

Refusal to Take the Oath of Allegiance and a Montpensier Movement.

King Amadeus' Position and Appearance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the Herald that the London Times has just received a special letter from Madrid, in which the writer announces that the system of prosecution for political opinion and expression is maintained by the King's government.

The writer alleges that the Spanish Executive has ordered the Duke of Montpensier to proceed to the island of Minorca because he refuses to take the military oath to support King Amadeus and the Crown as it has been restored under him.

A Montpensier Movement—Refusal of General Officers to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

MADRID, Feb. 17, 1871.

The principal question that now occupies the attention of the government and is the theme of conversation here, and, in fact, all over the Peninsula, is the refusal of General Duke de Montpensier, Marquis de Malpica, Marquis de Novallas, Count de Castejo, Sanz, Calonge, Contreras, Trillo y Lacy, Blasco, Sureda, Novallas and upwards of 200 officers to take the required oath of fidelity to the new King Amadeus. It appears that the government is resolved to all the force at command to compel all officers to take the said oath, and, on the other hand, the generals and other officers before mentioned seem equally determined on their part to resist what appears to be an arbitrary measure and opposed to the new constitution. Among the marshals and generals will be observed the names of men who have held the highest offices of state, and though now in opposition to the present order of things, have immense popularity in the conservative ranks, and the neo-Catholic or clerical party. The question at issue is a most awkward dilemma.

If the indignant order be not enforced the government will show its impotence; if it be put into execution the long list of terrible adversaries will be increased a hundred fold. Such arbitrary measures led to the overthrow not only of the governments of O'Donnell, Narvaez and Gonzalez Bravo, but also of the fallen dynasty itself. The first refusal of the officers caused the arrest of the officers, who were immediately cast into the military prisons. The young fellows found sympathy with the public and staunch defenders in the press, and when it came to the turn for the generals to take the oath and they refused, it became a matter of severe consequences. The non-juring marshals and generals were arrested in their residences under Paris, and the substantial officers were released from the military prisons under some conditions. It is said that all these officers will be banished to the Peninsula.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

It is curious to observe that the revolutionary party of September, 1868, was first given on board the man-of-war Zaragoza, and that Montpensier furnished the vessel to receive the King and the other generals from the Canary Islands to carry out the revolution, when it was first intended to take the King to the continent. Successful Montpensier was to occupy the city left vacant by Isabella. Now, however, the very first step in the restoration of the monarchy is to banish the King to the island of Minorca, and the government seems to dread them as a place of banishment, and has adopted the banishment of the King to the island of Minorca, and the substantial officers were released from the military prisons under some conditions. It is said that all these officers will be banished to the Peninsula.

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