NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LINGARD SKETCHES—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES CROISIENNES.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—FAUST.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ON HAND—A DAY WELL SPENT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—JUDGE DOWLING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—OTHELLO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HORIZON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MARRIED LIFE.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—GRISELIDIS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE CHILD STEALER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street—GRAND CONCERT OF THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 472 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 740 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 23, 1871.

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GOVERNOR HOFFMAN will hear arguments in opposition to the pneumatic railway on Thursday next. Our Broadway property holders have thus a final and most promising chance of defeating this threatened outrage. They must not let it pass from them.

WHICH IS CORRECT?—The St. Domingo Commissioners say that the people of Dominica are almost unanimous for annexation, and yet Ben Wade in his private letter says that if annexation does not take place at once Baez will be ousted by the revolutionists. If the former statement is correct how can the latter be true?

WAR HONORS—BISMARCK AND MOLTKE.—Our news of this morning shows that the Emperor William is magnanimous in the hour of victory. All the world knows that the Prussian system is slow to honor merit. All the honor and glory belong to the crown. But all men everywhere know that two men have made the Emperor William what he is. These two men are Bismarck and Moltke. The one has been to him and Germany a brain; the other has been to him and Germany a skilful right arm. We are glad to learn that Bismarck is to be a Prince of the German empire, and that Moltke is to be adorned with the badge of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

COLONEL JOHN WARREN, one of the American citizens imprisoned in Ireland for Fenianism, proposes to lay a claim for half a million dollars damages before the Joint High Commission. If the British members ever seriously contemplated pressing the claims of individual Englishmen for damages received in this country during our civil war as a sort of set-off to the Alabama claims, let this startling demand of Colonel Warren be a warning to them. For every Englishman that was in this country during the war we can bring forward a half-dozen Irishmen—true blue American Irishmen, too, according to the terms of the American-British naturalization treaty—who have heavy scores to settle on the other side of the account.

A GENUINE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—That which ended here at the close of the day on the 21st inst., the day when the Sun, in his course to the northward, crossed over to our side of the equinoctial line in his daily journey across the firmament. We cannot properly, however, call this of the 21st the equinoctial storm, inasmuch as it was only the winding up of a series of equinoctial rains, storms and tornadoes, running through a period of two or three weeks and extending over the whole Continent, as far as known. The whole Continent has thus, in its fields, forests, mountains, plains, wells, springs, streams and lakes, received a supply of rain or snow which will go far to insure us a fruitful year, from the lakes to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean.

Rumors of a Change in the Cabinet and Retirement of Mr. Boutwell.

A rumor comes again from Washington that Secretary Boutwell will soon retire from the Treasury Department. His successor, it is said, will be Senator Morton, of Indiana. The reason assigned for Mr. Boutwell's retirement is that the President regards the financial policy of the Secretary as unpopular and damaging to the administration. Whether the old saying, that where there is much smoke there must be some fire, be applicable or not to the rumors about Mr. Boutwell going out of the Treasury, there can be no doubt that the reason assigned for his retirement is a good one. He has been a weakness and a drag to the administration all along; he has done nothing to make it popular, and had it not been for the superabundant resources of the country and the enormous revenue, which have kept the Treasury on a high tide of prosperity and enabled the government to pay off a large amount of debt, public opinion would have set strongly against him long since. The people have borne heavy taxation with patience, and have lost sight in a measure of Mr. Boutwell's incapacity because they felt some gratification at seeing the debt greatly reduced. But the credit of having a vast income is not due to the Secretary; that comes from the enormous wealth, resources and industry of the country.

But there are two sides to this question of raising a vast surplus revenue and paying off the debt so rapidly, and Mr. Boutwell has been on the wrong side, as far as any action he has taken in the matter goes. What the country most needed after the bulk of the floating war debt was paid or adjusted was a reduction of taxation—a removal of its burdens—and a limited income only for economical current expenditures and a small sinking fund. That would have stimulated industry and enterprise, improved the condition of the people and increased trade and commerce. The money unnecessarily extracted from the pockets of the people to keep the Treasury gorged would, if left with them, have created more wealth, have placed the country in a better condition to pay the debt hereafter, and have checked extravagance and corruption. The Secretary did not or would not see this. He had but one idea, and that was to keep the Treasury full—to keep on hand all the time from a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and to pay off the debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year, in order that he might make political capital. Then, at the bottom of this extravagant and burdensome financial policy, there has always been another one which springs from Mr. Boutwell's New England protective education and notions. He has been conscious that the larger the revenue exacted from the people the more protection would necessarily be afforded to the New England manufacturers. In taxing articles of general consumption to raise a vast revenue the home manufacturers are protected, and the higher price they get in consequence from the consumers is as much a bonus as if the money were paid directly out of the Treasury or transferred directly from the pockets of the people to the manufacturers. Here, then, was a double motive for the Secretary to oppose the reduction of taxation and to keep up an enormous surplus revenue—to promote his own political aspirations and to serve his New England friends.

Mr. Boutwell has overreached himself and damaged both the administration and his party. We should not be surprised, therefore, if General Grant is waking up to this fact and should desire a change in his Cabinet. The divisions in the republican party on various grounds are embarrassing the administration, but none are likely to prove more disastrous to it than the difference that exists between the Eastern and Western republicans on revenue and tariff issues. The revenue reformers, who are for the most part a fragment of the republican party, are numerous in the West, and have no interest in common with the New England protectionists. As an agricultural people those of the West naturally incline more to free trade. Many of them, it is true, are from the Eastern States, but while their radical and old home affiliations may remain to some extent, they are governed chiefly, as all other people, by their material interests. As a consequence the breach that is already apparent between the old republicans of the East and the West must widen as time advances on revenue and tariff issues. It is certain, too, that the mighty West will soon overrule the New England protective policy which has controlled the government for some time past. Then the interests of the South and West, both being agricultural, will be combined before long against the protectionist section.

The sooner General Grant emancipates himself, then, from the control of New England politicians, modifies his policy to suit the West and leans more upon that section for support the better it will be for him. The people are weary with the burden of taxation. They bore it patiently and nobly as long as the life of the nation was in question or its credit required to be sustained. But the war and war issues being settled and the credit of the government firmly established they demand a large reduction of taxes, a much less revenue and economy. They cannot see the justice of keeping up taxation for the protection and benefit of a small section or a limited class. Besides it is well known that a plethoric Treasury is always a temptation to extravagance and leads to corruption. If it be true that Senator Morton is spoken of as successor to Mr. Boutwell in the Treasury Department there may be a change in the financial policy of the administration, and one more likely to suit the Western people, he being from the West and more imbued with the views of that section. The administration and republican party cannot run the government machine longer upon New England principles and for New England without imminent danger of disruption and defeat.

There is another good reason why Mr. Boutwell should retire from the Treasury Department. He has shown ignorance of the simplest principles of national finance and economy. During the whole of his term of office he has lost to the government and people fully six millions of dollars a year in hoarding a capital of over a hundred millions instead of putting it out at interest, or, what amounts to the same thing, instead of buying up the interest-bearing debt with it. There never has been any reason to fear the surplus money in the Treasury would be wanted. Had the Treasury been emptied any time during the last few years there would have been a month or two after a surplus again, so fast and constant has been the stream of incoming revenue. No business man of the most ordinary capacity would have been guilty of such folly in the management of his funds. No one would have locked up his money when he could have drawn good interest from it. The pretext that a large reserve of gold was necessary to keep down the premium is fallacious. The diffusion of it through the currents of trade would have had a better effect. Mr. Boutwell is a failure as a finance minister, and if General Grant would consolidate the republicans of all sections and save the West from going over to the democrats, the sooner he invites the Secretary to retire the better, both for himself and his party.

The Latest News from France.

The tenor of the latest despatches received from France indicates that the lull in the revolution is about to give way to activity. Both sides manifest little or no disposition to yield. M. Thiers has addressed another circular to the prefects, giving a favorable report of the situation, and asserting that the government and the National Assembly are rapidly becoming masters of events. A proclamation is to be issued warning the insurgents to lay down their arms, although M. Thiers announces that he will not declare war against them until instructed to do so by the Assembly. When this instruction will be given is a matter of doubt, as the proceedings of the Assembly are lacking in decision. All it has done thus far has been to approve a proclamation condemning the insurrection and appealing to the troops and citizens to rally and save the republic; which means that the Assembly is anything but assured of its power. Armed assistance has, it is true, been offered by all the departmental authorities, but as these officials are appointees of M. Thiers they could not very well make any other offer. Of more significance is the announcement of the provincial protests against revolution, and declarations of adhesion to the government.

While the Versailles authorities are resolving and proclaiming the insurgents in Paris are acting as well as proclaiming. They have occupied all the fortifications on the west side of Paris, but unless they can get possession of Fort Mont Valérien they will be unable to hold them. The Central Republican Committee have declared that they will hold the communal elections without the co-operation of the Mayors of Paris, and their newspaper organ denounces the National Assembly as "narrow-minded and rural," and as incompetent to act, being elected "under pressure." Altogether it is becoming more evident that the crisis must attain its height before many days, when one side or the other must back down or come to blows. Such is the conclusion at which we arrive from a perusal of the despatches received from France this morning up to the hour of going to press.

Where Were Those Boys?

Our readers were no doubt a little astonished yesterday, in perusing the HERALD's graphic report of the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn, at the non-appearance of the names of the male members of the Queen's family as participants in the august ceremonies. The whole affair seems to have been arranged by the ladies of the royal circle, with the good and motherly Queen herself as mistress of the occasion. Now it will be curious to know what caused the absence of the male scions of the house of Guelph on this interesting event. Where was the Prince of Wales? Where was Prince Alfred? Where was Prince Arthur? It is no answer to say that either of them was abroad (and we believe Prince Alfred is at sea in some part of the world), for the nuptials of a sister of the blood royal should have been fixed for a day upon which the entire family could have been present—had they wished to be. Was the match considered by these young princes an unsuitable one because the bridegroom did not come of royal stock? If any reason like this prompted their absence we must say it was unworthy of them as men, to say nothing of it as the act of those pluming themselves upon being princes among men. The day of this kind of snobbishness has gone by. The Queen mother acted like a mother and as a Queen among mothers in giving away one of her beloved daughters to the man of her choice, albeit that man was a subject of her Majesty. She will receive the praise of all mankind for her noble conduct in the present instance, while the pride of her sons will surely be humbled in the end. Again we ask, "Where were those boys?"

LORD SALISBURY ON ENGLAND'S POSITION.—We publish in another page of the HERALD this morning the substance of the speech of Lord Salisbury, delivered before the House of Lords on the evening of the 6th, on the position of England with foreign nations. His lordship expresses himself fully conscious of the inability of England, with its existing military strength, to meet any of the three great Powers of the Earth, Russia, Prussia or the United States. Even with the augmentation recently proposed to the British army, England will still be far behind the great European nations whose military strength at the present day is sufficient to be the cause of uneasiness to that "right little island" which is only separated from the Continent by a "streak of silver sea."

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION REPEAL BILL is still under discussion before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly. One of the Erie lawyers yesterday ventured upon a defence of the original Classification act, and quoted English precedents to uphold him. Whatever arguments may be advanced on either side the fact remains that Erie will not pay dividends, and dividends are what stockholders want.

THE BILL TO CONSOLIDATE the city debt was passed in the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Tweed exercising his masterly ingenuity by clothing it with life after a vote had killed it. The consolidation of our city debt at a lower rate of interest is, in the main, a highly desirable consummation, but the title of a legislative document is so unreliable that there is no certainty what dreadful job is hidden under this comfortable cloak of consolidation.

The Paris Insurgents.

No further atrocities are reported from the insurgent "reds" in occupation of Paris. The shopkeepers, however, have no faith in them, for the shops remain closed, and all business and labor, except the labor upon the barricades, continues suspended. The benevolent usurpers of the city administration have issued a decree interdicting, till otherwise ordered, the expulsion of lodgers who cannot come up to time with their rent. The parties responsible for this decree find it, no doubt, very convenient. They will, if tolerated much longer, proclaim all rents for lodgings aristocratic impositions upon the people, incompatible with the republic of "liberty, equality and fraternity." This is unquestionably a fundamental doctrine of Count Bismarck's "gentlemen of the pavement," who now rule the capital of modern civilization, which appears, also, to be the capital of modern barbarism. As the capital of France, Paris, they contend, is the only place for the National Assembly. They want it in Paris, and they demand it; but M. Thiers is too old a fox to be caught in such a trap. Not until these insolent ruffians are disarmed and driven back into their holes will any government of law and order be safe in Paris. There is surely no safety for the National Assembly in the city while the officers of the police are in prison and the whole force is virtually disbanded and an armed mob from the slums and socialistic back streets are the masters at the Hotel de Ville and the Tuileries.

These facetious patriots betray themselves in their declaration that while they will respect the treaty stipulations with Germany it is but just that the largest portion of the indemnity should fall upon the authors of the war. The "reds" mean by this that they intend to have their revenge upon the Imperialists, the property holders of Paris and France who supported the Napoleonic government, whereby these *sans culottes* for twenty years at the bayonet's point were kept upon their good behavior. Of course all these things are operating in Paris and throughout France to produce a reaction among the property holders and men of capital and active business pursuits in favor of the empire and the strong mailed hand of Napoleon. No doubt the ex-Emperor and Empress, in their secure retreat at Chiselhurst, England, in discussing these anarchical scenes in Paris, find in them not only a strong vindication of the empire before the world, but a strong hope of an early restoration. This impression widely prevails, and all the circumstances of the situation seem to justify it. Still we apprehend that the fearful losses and crushing humiliations to France resulting from the disasters of Weissenburg, Woerth, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, Beaumont, Sedan, Strasbourg and Metz have left an impression too deep upon the people of France to reconcile them to the restoration of the Bonapartes. We know not, however, what France may be driven to as a choice of evils to escape the horrors of anarchy. We can only hope that every day gained by M. Thiers against the Paris "reds" is a gain in behalf of law and order, and a strong and stable government acceptable to the great body of the French people.

The Bantam Republics of Central America.

By telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, we have later advices from Panama, and learn, without surprise, that Honduras has formally declared war against Salvador. These wars and revolutions of the bantam republics of Central and South America are becoming amusing. They used to be looked upon in a serious light, but they have become so thoroughly farcical that we cannot hear of them without a smile. They are attended with so much bombast, so much fuss and feathers, and the results are so insignificant that they are hardly worth recording. We have not cared to examine closely into the cause of this war in order to determine which is the injured party, but are content to let them fight it out until one or the other or both are tired of the sport, and give it up in order to let some of their neighbors have a chance. The other republics of Central America may be drawn into the war, and we should not be surprised if they were. Then they will be happy, for they will all be in "a muss" together, and they can have a good time generally. We learn, also, that a new President of Nicaragua was recently inaugurated, and that immediately thereafter a revolutionary party tried to turn him out of power, but were not successful. In Colombia the revolutionary party was meeting with success in the State of Boyaca; and so it goes on, a never ending war, a continual riot, a perpetual scene of anarchy and bloodshed, with no strong Power to step in and give them all a good sound thrashing and make them keep the peace. Why should these mongrel republics be permitted longer to keep that part of the world in a state of uproar and confusion? This is a question that it is high time to answer. We can see no reason why they should not be cautioned and warned that further disturbances will not be permitted. A strong notification of this character would serve every purpose and maintain peace and tranquillity.

THE WONDERFUL RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE OF THE HERALD.—An evening contemporary takes note of the fact that the Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, while awaiting at St. George's chapel, Windsor, the royal party, was earnestly engaged in reading the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England; and our philosophical neighbor thinks that as Mr. Disraeli was never known to do such a thing before, he must have been brought to this religious frame of mind "by the rays of our dazzling religious contemporary, the HERALD." We are strongly inclined to think so too, bearing in mind the great sensation created in England some time ago by several of our editorial Sunday sermons on the Millennium, and "the New Heaven and the New Earth," and the "New Dispensation" which is coming, and "the New Jerusalem" of New York.

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNOR DO with the Pneumatic Tube bill? All the arguments and objections which were held to be sound against the arcade railroad last year are good as against the pneumatic bore. The same results to Broadway will follow from one as from the other; therefore we do not see how the Governor can discriminate in the matter. If the arcade road was declared a nuisance what is the pneumatic railroad?

The Emperor William's Speech from the Throne of Charlemagne.

The speech delivered by the Emperor William on the eve of his seventy-third birthday, in the North German Parliament, must, not merely from its intrinsic merits, but from all the attendant circumstances and surroundings, be regarded as the speech of the period.

First of all, the speech was delivered from the throne of Charlemagne, a chair identified with Roman imperialism in the West for many centuries and which, up until the sixteenth century, when the Holy Roman Empire became, nominally at least, the inheritance of the House of Hapsburg, and which the Emperor William, with a skilfulness not unworthy of the occasion, has had transferred from Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) to Berlin.

Secondly, the speech takes it for granted that the German empire, anciently the Holy Roman Empire, is once more a fact and in truth more a fact than ever. All through his speech the Emperor shows that he thinks no longer of Prussia as Prussia, but of Germany as Germany, of which he is the unquestioned chief. The war has been so conducted that glory is the result, but the glory is to be shared as much by Bavaria as by Saxony, as much by Wurtemberg as by Hanover, as much by Baden as by Saxe-Coburg. The war brings indemnity in the shape of money, but all the States of Germany must benefit by the distribution. The war has realized all the German dreams of the past; it has made Germany a unit; but the German empire, the Parliament is plainly told, must be defended, preserved and honored by Germany.

Thirdly, Germany has her mission in Europe and the world, and although the Emperor's speech is not so explicit on this point as on the others we have mentioned, it is not difficult to gather from it that German modesty is henceforward to cease. The success of Germany is a guarantee for peace, but it is also a good reason for German self-confidence. We are not disposed to exaggerate, but we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the removal of the throne of Charlemagne from Aachen to Berlin (a wicked spoliation in itself considered), means the re-establishment of an empire in Europe which shall know no rival. Russia must now march eastward, Sweden and Denmark will find it convenient to recognize the Teutonic empire and all the Southern peoples will submit to dictation. The "streak of silver sea" cuts England off from the Continent and leaves her to follow out her career as a grand Asiatic Power. We have entered upon a new era. The Emperor William's speech from the throne of Charlemagne, of Otho the Great, of the Red-bearded Frederic, marks its commencement.

Congress Yesterday—Ku Klux Legislation.

After a very exciting discussion yesterday, in which Messrs. Blair and Pool made faces at one another and otherwise acted very naughtily, the Senate passed Mr. Anthony's resolution to limit legislation altogether to the Ku Klux and the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which latter found its way into the resolution as an amendment. In fact, the resolution had hardly been brought out for the first vote before it was pierced by amendments from all sides. Coal repeal clauses were flung at it from Ohio and Illinois and Missouri; salt repeal and general amnesty clauses from South Carolina; civil rights measures from Massachusetts; an income tax abolishment measure from California; an internal revenue proposition from New Jersey, and a tariff reform amendment from Maryland, were all hurled pellmell at the unsuspecting Anthony. But none of them left their mark upon Anthony's resolution except the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which had to be passed under any circumstances. The others fell unnoticed. The resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 36 against 18, and the unthring Senators set to work at once discussing anti-Ku Klux measures for the South—a subject which they had thoroughly exhausted in their discussions on the measure just passed. Indeed, these indefatigable public servants have been since the early part of the month arguing about the Ku Klux on the question of whether or not it was worth while to argue about the Ku Klux. Now that they have discovered that it is worth while, no doubt they will continue to spin out the well-worn thread.

There is nothing of interest going on in the House. There are no committees, and without these compasses and rudders of legislation the big unwieldly House floats around aimlessly and uselessly, like an old hulk at sea.

Scientific Lectures.

We have frequently mentioned the encouraging fact that the lecture season which is now drawing to a close has been characterized by special efforts on the part of lecturers and committees to popularize the results of modern science. Some of the ablest of our college professors have heartily seconded this movement in the right direction. Perhaps none of these learned men has personally done more at once to stimulate and to satisfy the thirst of the public for scientific knowledge than Professor R. Ogden Doremus, who will deliver tonight, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the third lecture in his course on the "Agreement Between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of the Histories of Creation." Among the experiments by which Dr. Doremus is to illustrate the correlation of light, heat, electricity, magnetism and power will be that famous and beautiful experiment, the revolution of a globe of oil, which has been so often tried in America by other chemists, but never successfully carried out except by himself. Like Orfila and other celebrated chemists, Dr. Doremus is enthusiastically devoted to music, as well as to science, and it is doubtless at his suggestion that Mr. G. W. Morgan, the skilful organist, has volunteered to precede the lectures of the ex-President of the Philharmonic Society with appropriate selections from Haydn's "Creation." Each evening thus offers a feast for the ear as well as the eye and the mind. Brooklyn is a city of schools, no less than of churches, and it is not strange that the scientific lectures at the Tabernacle attract crowds of its most refined and intellectual citizens.

PROPER DRAINAGE for the city is the import of a bill introduced in the State Senate yesterday. There are very few things upon which a little timely legislation could be better expended. We sadly need an improvement in our sewerage and drainage system.

The Annexation of St. Domingo.

By telegram from Key West we learn that the Tennessee, with the Commissioners, will leave that port to-day and will call off Savannah to land her distinguished passengers, who will proceed to Washington by rail in order to present their report at the earliest moment. It is stated in Washington that republican Senators have expressed the opinion that if the subject of annexation is brought up now it will be defeated in the Senate. It is also said that Ben Wade has written a private letter to a friend, in which he says that it must be acted upon at once or else the probabilities are that Baez will be turned out by the revolutionary party. The President, although not desirous of pressing the subject at present, by reason of the doubtful success of his pet project, may be compelled to do so by force of circumstances. If so we shall probably have the question before Congress during the coming week. The more light that is thrown upon the matter of annexing the republic of Dominica the darker the picture looks. Baez has been held in his office for some time past because the United States forces will not permit him to be molested by the revolutionary party, and if we desire to get possession of him, his territory, his people, his debts and the other little matters that will go with him, we must take him at once, or else, in spite of the instructions to our novel authorities in the Gulf, Luperon, Cabral and their commands will end the matter by compelling Mr. Baez to leave for a more healthy clime, and in a very summary manner reject a closer relationship with the United States. We do not think that Congress will be apt to saddle the country with St. Domingo until the whole affair receives due and most careful consideration.

Governor Holden's Conviction.

We publish this morning a special despatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, announcing the conviction of Governor Holden by the State Senate. From the time the trial, which has just terminated, began, the impression prevailed that the accused official had no chance of obtaining a verdict of acquittal, and the result has not disappointed public expectation. What has surprised us is the announcement that some of the republican Senators voted for conviction, while some of the democrats voted to acquit. Unless this was prearranged it relieves the conviction from the charge of partisanship and gives it something more than a semblance of impartiality. And it must be said that while the evidence brought forward by Governor Holden exhibited a deplorable state of affairs in North Carolina, which must have provoked him to arbitrary acts, it is none the less true that the evidence against him developed the most shocking brutality on the part of his subordinates, his responsibility for which is doubtless the cause of his conviction.

The sentence of Governor Holden is exceedingly severe. He is not only deposed from office, but he is declared forever ineligible to offices of emolument and trust. Thus, by a singular reversion of fortune, the ex-Governor finds himself more absolutely disfranchised than any of the ex-rebel leaders whose rehabilitation in their political rights and privileges he so strenuously opposed. It is a noteworthy fact, also, that Governor Holden is the first chief magistrate of a State in this republic found guilty on articles of impeachment and subjected to the full penalty of the law. To many it may appear that the provocation he received atoned in part for his offences, but it is a mistaken public policy which punishes evil doing with evil doing; and, though the precedent furnished by Governor Holden's conviction is most regretable, if it teaches other Governors a lesson of moderation and forbearance it will be productive of some good to the peace and quiet of the country. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that now Governor Holden has been put out of the way the Ku Klux Klan and other disorderly and ruffianly characters of North Carolina will give their State tranquility, and instead of engaging in murderous occupations settle down to the profitable employment of cultivating peanuts and manufacturing tar.

Personal Intelligence.

General Michler, Superintendent of Public Works, has arrived from Washington and is now stopping at the Brevoort House.

General Myer, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor Price, of New Jersey, is sojourning at the St. James Hotel.

A. D. Barbour, of Titusville, N. Y., is temporarily at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Olmsted, of Connecticut, and Colonel D. S. Dexter, of Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. L. G. Watson, President of the French Cable Company, is among the arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge G. M. Johnson, of South Carolina, is temporarily at the Grand Central Hotel.

General William G. Ely, of Connecticut, is quartered at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

General Williams is stopping at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. Harrison Tweed, of Taunton, Mass., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

General J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Hoffman House.

Mr. Hugh Allen, one of the members of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—Perhaps during the entire grand successful season of Nilsson there never was a house more crowded and more fashionable than that which received her with the warmest appreciation at Steinway Hall last night. The representatives of the highest class of New York society were there to endorse by their presence the great esteem in which the delicious cantatrice is held. Nilsson was in excellent voice; the symptoms of fatigue which were noticeable since her return from the West, where she had to struggle a little against hard travel and a temporary illness, were not noticeable last night. She looked more lovely than ever, and as happy as a cheerful mind and a congenial audience could make her. She rendered the favorite cavatina from "Traviata," "Ford e Lui," with her usual tenderness and delicacy of expression. The "Miserere," from "Trovatore," with Brignoli, brought the enthusiasm of the audience to a point which led to an encore. Miss Carey, whose delightful voice and ease of execution carry a charm with them, sustained herself splendidly in the aria from "Dinorah," "Kathleen Mavourneen," which she sang in response to an encore, and the duet from "Trovatore," with the accomplished tenor, who, although not in as good voice as we have sometimes heard him, sang divinely, as he was in duty bound to do to such a house. To say that Vieuxtemps, the great master of the violin, kept the audience entranced by the exquisite playing of his own compositions would be but to repeat what must be said of him upon all occasions. Mlle. Nilsson will sing at a farewell matinee on Saturday, and will conclude the concert season in these parts at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on Monday evening. From here she will go to Philadelphia, Boston and other country places, where she will no doubt renew the success which has met her everywhere in the provincial cities.