

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVII. No. 51

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS LEON.

WOOD'S MUSIC, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Performance after 8 o'clock—DALLING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK CLAW.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bowery—CROSSING THE LINE—BUTCHER BILL.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—MARRIAGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BALLET FANTOMES OF HUNTY DEMITE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAYS BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE DEER'S MOTTO.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—EUSTACHE HADIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMO VOCAL—1872, NEGRO A. C. S.—DE-YOURE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway—NEGRO A. C. S.—DUBOISER, HALL, & CO.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—A NEGRO ENTERTAINER, BERLESGER, HALL, & CO.

BRITAIN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, No. 231 st., between 6th and 7th sts.—BRITAIN'S MINISTERS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third av.—FAIRY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 583 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS.

PATILION, No. 685 Broadway.—THE VENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—SOURCES IN THE KING, ACRONY, & CO.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 20, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-Washington: The Ku Klux Reports in the House; The Tariff, the Deficiencies and the Income Tax; Foreign Affairs in the Senate; Confirmation of Charles Hall; Seth Johnson Sentence—Swindling; Arrest of Two Women for Detaining Shopkeepers—Stokes' Grand Jury; Another Field Day of Legal Procrastination—New York Courts—The North Carolina Bonds—Xylo: A New Specific for Small-pox. 4-Congress: The Ku Klux Reports in Both Houses; Extending the President's Repressive Power; The Foreign Affairs in the Senate; Power for Conking Training the Administration; The Deficiency Bill—The State Capital; Comprehensive Scheme for the Lectures; The Board of Commerce Project; The Entire Port of New York to be Seized; Erie and On at King Combinations at Work; Chances of the Charter—Rapid Transit in New York; A Letter from John Foley—The Suicide of Young Lyons—Financier of the Late Mrs. Astor—Hunting in the Harms. 5-Mayor Hall: An Eventful Day in the General Sessions; The Chief Magistrate of the City Demands a Trial; Intense but Suppressed Excitement in Court; Mayor Hall Identified, Earnest and Impressive; The Trial Adjourned Till Next Monday—The City Government; Meeting of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors; The Department of Finance; What the Comptroller Has to Say About the Financial Situation—The Cry of the People; The Judiciary Committee—Judge McCann and the Alleged Corrupt Judiciary—The Quarantine Investigation. 6-Editorials: Leading Article, "The Reign of the Demagogues—National Honor Sacrificed to Party Expediency"—Announcement. 7-The War in Mexico: Trevino, with Twelve Thousand Men, Marching on San Luis Potosi; The City of Mexico Next to Fall—Telegrams from England, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Cuba—Denial and Revenge—Canadian Separation—Miscellaneous. 8-Methodist Preachers—Methodist Conference Convention—The Brooklyn Returners—The Jersey City Episcopate—The Arrival of the Wabash in the Bay of Nice; The American Tourists' Reception at Nice; A Festive Time—Jewels of the Philadelphia Chemist—Burglary in Houston Street—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic and Havana Markets—Marriages and Deaths. 9-Mr. Miller's Insurance Record: Further Testimony Before the Legislative Committee—Free Love and "Marriage" Advertisements. 10-DIsraeli and Gladstone: The Washington Treaty Discussed in the British Parliament; Mr. DIsraeli's Review of the Past and Present Treaties: What Mr. Gladstone Has to Say in Reply; A Most Important Debate Finally Shot in Fun—The Newark Child Murder—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements. 11-Advertisements. 12-Advertisements.

THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ESTIMATE for the support of the army during the military year, from April, 1872, to April, 1873, shows a reduction in the government demand from that of the last but still current year of a million of pounds sterling. This does not look like war. A few such items of retrenchment at home would soon make up a discharge from the American bill of damages in the Alabama case.

REMOVAL ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF THE ISLAND OF ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—A HERALD correspondent in Paris informs us that negotiations are now going on for the purchase of the island of St. Pierre Miquelon by American citizens. The acquisition of the island is with the view of rendering more effective the telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe, and the present operations of the French cable, which terminates at St. Pierre, being considered inconvenient and not equal to the necessities of the service.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS IN PARLIAMENT.—Premier Gladstone assured Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, during the session yesterday evening, that it would be "inconvenient" for the Queen's government to "communicate any information on the subject of the American case in the Alabama claims demand" to Parliament just at present. This declaration is, we apprehend, exactly true. A general international inconvenience may, however, arise from the fact that Mr. Gladstone's "inconvenience" of the Treasury bench may continue or be maintained for a long time.

THE STATE CHURCH IN ENGLAND is bound to go. The Irish disestablishment has given an impetus to the agitation for a disestablishment in the sister island which cannot long be resisted, especially as the proposition involves the dismissal of a horde of lazy ecclesiastical blood-suckers, and the saving of from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars a year to the national treasury. Thus, step by step, England is on the road to the "divine rights" of the people, and no hedging by Her Majesty's government on the Alabama claims will serve to arrest this revolutionary movement.

The Reign of the Demagogues—National Honor Sacrificed to Party Expediency—Time for the People to Act.

Another day has surrendered by the Senate to the demagogues. Mr. Conkling made a brilliant and, in some respects, a necessary speech, and when the Senate adjourned Mr. Schurz had the floor; so we shall have another day of Schurz, with intermittent attacks of Sumner, most probably, and Morton and the wild Tipston. The debate has taken so wide a range that we should not be surprised to see it continue to the end of the session. When a debate of this kind begins it is like the Mississippi River breaking through a levee. In the meantime public business has come to a standstill. The Appropriation bills await action; necessary business languishes; nothing has been done towards crystallizing civil service reform; the taxes remain as they were. The gratification of party hatred and political malice will be the main business of this grave and reverend body, and bills involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions will be hurried through in a few days, at the end of the session, without thought, revision or care.

This is a most deplorable condition of affairs. Instead of a Senate gravely deliberating upon national and international questions, we have a club like the Jacobins or the Cordeliers of the French Revolution. As Senator Conkling aptly said, "We do not have a military ring, as Senator Schurz declares, but a Senatorial cabal, composed of disappointed and disaffected Senators, who have no means of gratifying their ambition but by the overthrow of President Grant; all means must serve that end. With consummate selfishness they bend every department of legislation to that result. We are in the third month of the session, and this cabal of reformers has virtually blocked the wheels of government. We had a committee of investigation here, which proved what everybody knew, that there was a general order business in New York, and that instead of giving this business to the time-honored rats, who have grown gray and fat on Custom House plunder, it was given to a couple of young men whose only merit was that they had served in the army, and whose principal demerit was that they did not divide with the politicians. And now we have what is called an investigation into the sale of arms to the French, in violation of our neutrality obligations to Germany. The annals of our legislation show no proceedings more unworthy, and the darkest feature is that Mr. Sumner lent the weight of his great name to the conspiracy.

When the armies of France and Germany were in conflict our government was engaged in disposing of its military stores. We had the remains of an enormous war establishment—cannon, firearms, powder, cartridges, artillery and monitors. The statute provided that the Ordnance Department might sell any portion deemed necessary, especially the guns that were useless or such portions of the powder as threatened to be wasted. In pursuance of this statute and General Grant's desire for economy, large quantities of arms were sold to the highest bidder after public notice. Some were intended for Denmark, some for Turkey, others for Sweden. A considerable number were sold to Spain and are now used to arm the volunteers in Cuba. When Napoleon's army was broken at Sedan and Gambetta came into power, as the military chief of the French army of national defence, it was necessary to find arms speedily. Large purchases were made in England and Belgium. The English works were kept working day and night to supply Gambetta. The French appointed Mr. Remington, an American citizen and the head of a great arms house, to be its agent. He applied to our Ordnance Department for some of the arms that were offered for sale. As a known attorney of the French, our government refused to make any sale, and this refusal it continued. Mr. Remington then applied through an attorney, whose connection with him was not known—an American citizen, complying with the law—and to him the arms were sold. The point now made is that the sales to the attorney of Mr. Remington were made with the knowledge that the rifles were intended to arm Gambetta's soldiers against the Germans; that there was a corrupt combination of military men interested in the sale; that President Grant was cognizant of it, if, indeed, he was not a partner in the profits of the guilty transaction; that for sheer gain our obligations of neutrality were broken, so far as Germany was concerned; that we supported France in a war upon a friendly Power, just as we complain that the Confederate States were supported by England in their war upon us. These grave allegations are sustained by no evidence. They are recited in a preamble, elaborately drawn up by Mr. Sumner upon information furnished by the French Legation, and emphasized in speeches by himself and Senator Schurz.

Let us show the mischief that lies hidden in this preamble. Of course we recognize the necessities and the ambitions of Sumner and Schurz, Greeley and Fenton, as republican guerrillas outside of the party and anxious to decoy the President into a political ambush and to destroy him; and if by any expedient they can carry the German vote from the President it will be a triumph. But to attain this political end what is sacrificed? The Emperor of Germany is now an arbitrator between England and America on the San Juan question. If it can be shown that we have been unkind to Germany it will not be without effect upon the imperial mind and may be remembered to our injury. We are about to appear before a mixed tribunal at Geneva to arraign England for her aid to the South during the rebellion. If Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz were the retained counsel of Great Britain they could not have done her as much service in that tribunal as they did in the Senate. This very preamble reads as if it had been written to strengthen the British case against America; for if it is true, or in any way approaching truth, it blunts the edge of our case and prepares the mind of the world for an adverse decision to our claims. Now, we can understand why Mr. Schurz, a German, and not above the natural and honorable emotions of sympathy for his Fatherland, might have been driven, in his enthusiasm for Germany, to do a thing which is an act of moral disloyalty to the United States. But no such excuse re-

main for Mr. Sumner; for although we have sometimes thought he was more of a Frenchman or Englishman than an American, this was a criticism upon his intellect and not upon his patriotism. He is an American, born and bred in these lands, and has sat in this Senate for nearly twenty-five years. He knows as well as any man the effect of this preamble. He sees clearly the disasters it forebodes to our Geneva case. He cannot excuse himself on the ground of an enthusiasm for Germany, as he can have no such feelings. And yet he permits himself to drift into a conspiracy of demagogues against the administration, to bring dishonor upon his country to gratify that conspiracy, and to become the tool of a man denounced by Mr. Conkling as formerly a spy of Napoleon, now a spy of Thiers, and willing to be the spy of Gambetta or the Orleans Princes or the Bourbons. This is the greatest misfortune that could have happened to this anti-Grant movement. It shows beyond dispute that these ranted reformers and statesmen are demagogues after all, and demagogues willing to bring any dishonor upon the country, provided they can carry their own schemes. What do they care for the Emperor of Germany's decision upon San Juan, provided they win the German vote? What interest have they in the Geneva Conference compared with the duty of defeating Grant? The interests of the country are their own personal interests. They see the public welfare as in a looking-glass, and have proved themselves to be selfish and narrow demagogues. The spectacle of American Senators and American journalists beguiled by an emissary of Napoleon into dishonoring their country is a sad one. It is only another illustration of what we have called the era of small men—the reign of demagogues. We look for eloquence, and we have gasconade. We crave statesmanship and legislation, and we have intrigue and disloyalty. We yearn for reforms, the purification of the Bench and the overthrow of the Erie Ring, and we have debating society discussions at Albany and schoolboy quarrels. The demagogues still ride the wave and stifle every honest wish for reform and good government. But behind them, after all, is that honest, sensible public opinion, which has time and again swept the demagogues into obscurity, and to which we are convinced we can never appeal in vain when seeking so desirable a consummation.

THE HEAVY SNOWS OF THE WEST—A WARNING TO NEW ORLEANS. Our latest accounts from the great Plains and the Rocky Mountains from day to day still add to the melancholy list of armers, hunters, trappers, miners and travelers lost and frozen to death in those terrible Western snow storms, avalanches and drifts. We are glad to hear, however, that a wagon train of supplies bound for Spotted Tail and his band at their new reservation made its journey of two hundred miles without the loss of a man, though the brave men of this expedition were six weeks on the journey, cutting in some places through snow drifts a hundred feet deep, and though many of the men were severely frost-bitten and several dangerously. The snows through which Napoleon's grand army had to fight its way in its retreat from Moscow were mere trifles compared with these Western drifts a hundred feet deep, and with these blinding Rocky Mountain storms of snow finer than the finest flour raging for several days and nights in succession without abatement, and with the thermometer at twenty degrees below zero.

But what, after all this enormous snowfall from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, will be the consequences should there be a sudden and general thaw, with the addition of heavy spring rains over all that vast region? The consequences will be such floods down the great Missouri and the Platte and the Arkansas and the Red River as will probably deluge the city of New Orleans. The authorities and the citizens of that prosperous city, therefore, would do well to consider and to prepare for this danger in time, or with the return of June, if not sooner, they may have more disastrous crevasses than the worst in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant."

NORTHERN MEXICO is almost entirely under the control of the revolutionists commanded by Trevino and Quiroga. The former, according to our special despatch from Matamoros, is now marching with twelve thousand men on the important city of San Luis Potosi, which is bound to fall before so formidable a force. With the loss of Matamoros, which is to be attacked and will probably be captured by the revolutionists under Quiroga, Juarez's government will not have a vestige of authority in the north, nor any important force to spare to oppose the threatened march of Trevino on the city of Mexico. On the other hand, the Texans on the border begin to tire of the depredations of the Mexican marauders, and if they carry out their threats of retaliation the United States are likely to be driven before long into armed interference in Mexico.

OUR SITUATION WITH ENGLAND—PRESIDENT GRANT'S DUTY—WE MUST STAND BY OUR CASE. Lord Granville's note to the American government in reference to the Alabama claims left London on the 8th instant and will probably reach Washington on Thursday and be considered in the Cabinet session. The tenor of this note has been anticipated in the HERALD despatches from London, and we do not presume the text will in any way vary the impression it has made upon our government. Lord Granville will ask us in a smooth, diplomatic way to reconsider our case as prepared at the State Department, on the ground that it places a construction upon the treaty which is a surprise to the British Ministry and was wholly unexpected by the English members of the Joint High Commission, and could only have arisen from a misunderstanding of the case. The point will be made that as in law there can be no contract where one party fails to comprehend his share in the obligation, and that even according to the rude but generally sensible rules of the sporting clubs there cannot be a true wager where either party misunderstands the tenor of the challenge, so in the treaty we cannot hold England to an agreement which she never intended to make.

The English have shown great ability in this whole Alabama question. It has been their policy to narrow the case into the smallest possible limits—to hold the Americans down to the escape of four vessels from the English ports—and to limit all claims for damages to the depredations committed by these vessels. Having done this, they would then proceed to destroy our case, by the averment that Mr. Lincoln's administration was to blame for the depredations of the English vessels, because Mr. Welles did not take proper steps to pursue and destroy them. They will argue that proper vigilance in the use of our navy would have driven these cruisers from the ocean. Our information from Washington makes us regard this as a very strong point, and that England, as a matter of fact, can show that there was a laxity of purpose on the part of our naval authorities during the war, so far as the pursuit of the English cruisers was concerned. The wily Secretary, it was suspected, used the English cruisers as an incentive to Congress, to compel the passage of large appropriations for the navy. It will be shown that we took the Florida by a violation of the neutrality of Brazil, and destroyed her in a surreptitious way at Hampton Roads to prevent her return to the rebels, and that the contest between the Alabama and Kearsarge was an accident. With this line of defence, and the American case forced into the narrow limits intended by the English Ministers—namely, the consideration of the actual depredations committed by four ships—the effect will be to offset all claims for damages to our commerce by averments of negligence or incapacity on the part of Mr. Welles. If these averments could be sustained England would be released from any pecuniary responsibility, and the tribunal would decide that the loss of our commerce was among the necessary calamities of war, and as such should be accepted by the United States. This would give England what she craves, the priceless advantage of the new principles of international law as affecting maritime nations, which this treaty provides.

With this view of the case the English have felt as though they held loaded dice. What England wants—that is necessary to her supremacy on the ocean—is precisely these new principles of international law. So long as the Alabama claims remain unsettled, and the precedents established by England during the rebellion are unchallenged—so long, in fact, as a maritime nation can so stretch its laws that its ports may become a base of supplies for the enemy of a country with which it is at peace, without incurring any responsibility, England is held in bonds to keep the peace with all the world. We have two oceans which our seaports control, and in the event of a war between England and any Power, these oceans could be filled with privateers or men-of-war and with no more responsibility devolving upon us than England has accepted in the case of the Alabama. England, therefore, is impatient to have these precedents abolished. She will pay a good deal of money for their abolition. This is the meaning of the suggestion that we accept a gross sum of money in lieu of our claims. If it were not that there was an enormous advantage to England in the adoption of the maritime principles embodied in this treaty there would be no treaty. We might wait until we were tired of compensation; nothing would come but diplomatic correspondence. We gain nothing, comparatively, by these principles, but simply concede them as our contribution to the peace of the world.

Will England retire from this arbitration? We do not believe so. Nor should we feel any anxiety if she did. What the English want is to make a bargain. They fancied they might have gained these principles for nothing; they were willing to pay forty or fifty millions of dollars, but they did not care to be visited with an indemnity as great as that imposed upon France. It was this fear, inspired by a press which has always shown an amusing ignorance on American subjects, that led to the recent panic. Nothing, to our mind, shows the value of this treaty to England so much as this very panic. Gaseless as it was—involving in many respects to the United States as the discussion has proved—they would never have arisen had not the English business mind feared there would be the loss of a great bargain. While the newspapers clamored and Mr. Gladstone lost his temper the government adopted the policy of menace. We were to be menaced into a surrender by a repetition of the policy of Palmerston towards China and Turkey and Denmark. We were to have an Oriental diplomacy. England might ask us to consider the Confederate cotton debt loan, and we should make no complaint. But the moment we went beyond the simple line of the four cruisers, and claimed to strengthen our case by illustration and argument, and asked the tribunal to consider the losses to our commerce, our military and naval expenses and the prolongation of the war—the moment we went into a consideration of the consequences to us of the unfriendly course of

England—we were stopped. England informs us that we have taken her at an advantage; that she did not so understand this treaty; that we must make up our case to a certain point, for beyond that she will not go, and will rather retire from the arbitration. Upon us must fall the responsibility of the decision. There is only one thing to be done. We must accept the responsibility. We do not crave this treaty. If England withdraws from a conference of her own choosing, and declines to meet a court before which she has an equal standing, the loss is hers. We cannot accept the position of making a case which is unjust or unfair. If we cannot state our own case in our own way we cannot state it at all. If the English, under the influence of a newspaper panic and a thorough misapprehension of the whole situation, can compel us to withdraw one portion of our case to-day, they can do the same thing to-morrow. If it can be proved that we have in any way taken advantage of England; if it can be shown that we have advanced claims that are dishonest or improper, or that we have made arguments not justified by the facts; if it can be demonstrated that our case is not a natural, necessary, logical deduction from the treaty, then we can understand why as honorable men we can reconsider the whole question and amend it, and come at last to clear and solid ground. But we have not seen this or anything like it. Our case stands as yet unchallenged. We have simply to withdraw certain claims because England did not expect us to present them. We are to make our case acceptable to England before she will consent to go into court. A more extraordinary situation was never seen in modern diplomacy, and while we regret the complication nothing is more clear than the course of the President. Let the treaty live or die, he has sent the honor of the country to Geneva, and he cannot abandon it without dishonoring the country.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY—THE KU KLUX REPORT—DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE, COAL AND SALT—SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—THE FRENCH ARMS RESOLUTION. The House was all day yesterday the scene of busy turmoil and excitement. After the usual time spent in the call of the States for bills for reference a Supplementary Civil Rights bill, of which Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, is the reputed author, and which resembles in its main features that with which Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, so pertinaciously bored the Senate some weeks ago, was introduced by a member from Maine, that State being the first on the call, and would have passed under the previous question were it not that the remainder of the morning hour was ingeniously consumed by the demagogue getting a vote by yeas and nays on the unusual motion that the bill be rejected. It goes over now till the morning hour next Monday, coming up after the call of States for bills for reference; but as that business can be made to occupy the whole hour by requiring bills to be read *in extenso* there is little probability of its seeing the light again through that process. Neither can it, of course, be passed under a suspension of the rules, as that would require a two-thirds majority; but an effort may be made in the Senate to attach it to an amendment to an appropriation bill or some other necessary measure. We think the country can manage to get along very well without this pet measure of Mr. Sumner's. The colored people have quite as many privileges and rights as are good for them, and perhaps a little more. It is not absolutely necessary for them to be received as guests in aristocratic hotels, to ride in palace sleeping cars, to occupy the choice seats in theatres or to be buried in the most exclusive cemeteries, and we rather think that they will have to dispense with these luxuries for a little while longer.

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THE KU KLUX REPORTS were made yesterday in both houses. In the Senate the minority report was accepted without a question, except so far as correcting or explaining one statement made in it. But in the House it had not such an easy time, and came very near being excluded altogether, owing to a criticism of Congress for having passed the Ku Klux bill at the dictation of "an imperial, if not an imperial, President." Such and similar expressions were regarded by the republican side of the House as offensive, and were ruled by the Speaker to be in violation of the Parliamentary rule. Objection was therefore made to receiving or printing the minority report, and a motion to suspend the rules for that purpose was rejected by the lack of a few votes to make the necessary two-thirds majority. Finally the snag was avoided by a motion of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, that the minority report be received and printed, on condition that it shall contain nothing in violation of the rules. That was agreed to without a division, and both these electioneering documents—the majority and minority reports—were ordered to be printed together. A motion to print forty thousand extra copies was made and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The question of taxation also came up in the House yesterday. First it was in the shape of a resolution, offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill putting coal and salt on the free list. Mr. Dawes, the chairman of that committee, attempted to remonstrate against such an invasion of its province, and wished to have the resolution simply referred to it. The Pennsylvania members instantly fired up into active hostility to the proposition, and it failed to receive the requisite two-thirds majority, the vote being 103 to 86. This raid upon the Committee of Ways and Means was followed by another, proposing to take from the Committee of the Whole, where it was referred last week, the bill removing the duties on tea and coffee and to pass it under a suspension of the rules. The Pennsylvanians and all the protectionist supporters this proposition, and the free traders, while recognizing that it was a protectionist measure in the disguise of a measure of popular relief, were afraid to record their votes against it, and so the bill passed by a vote of 153 to 38. Its passage, however, is of no practical account, for a precisely similar bill has been lying before the Senate since the 18th of March last, when it passed the House, as well as a bill to put salt and coal on the free list. As a set-off to these mediated

measures of tax reform the Committee of Ways and Means has resolved to recommend the collection of the income tax for 1871, and is not even disposed to recommend its abolition afterwards.

The debate on the French arms resolution dragged its slow length along in the Senate yesterday. The day was monopolized by Mr. Conkling, who brought his batteries to bear upon Sumner and Schurz, accusing them of being part of a Senatorial cabal engaged in furnishing arms, not to the French, but to the democratic party, and he raked up an old United States statute to which he thinks those Senators may have made themselves amenable, which forbids any citizen of the United States carrying on written or verbal correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or its agents in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States under the penalty of fine and imprisonment. It would be amusing if Mr. Sumner, who has been trying to set the net of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill to catch and punish those who might be guilty of disrespect to his beloved negroes, should be caught in the meshes of this old statute, of the existence of which he seems to have been totally oblivious.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SOUTH, according to the reports of the Congressional Ku Klux Investigating Committee, are perfectly awful. On the one side it appears that the poor negroes are murdered or burned out of house and home by the savage Ku Klux, and on the other side it appears that the poor whites are taxed and robbed and ruined by the rapacious carpet-baggers. In the face of such drawbacks can it be wondered at that the currents of emigration from the North and from Europe cannot be drawn into the South? This is the great question for Southern men to consider—landholders, poor whites, poor negroes, Ku Klux, carpet-baggers and all. Where there is no security for life or property sensible men will not go.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera House—German Opera. The Fabrit troupe, took possession of the Grand Opera House last night, before an audience of respectable dimensions. The opera was rather unsatisfactory work based on "The Merry Wives of Windsor." We say based, as the librettist has made sad havoc with the lines of Shakespeare, and has even changed the names in the most unauthorized manner. It is hardly probable that such an opera will ever find favor with the countrymen or admirers of the poet. The music is very trying on a company, not so much from its intrinsic difficulties as on account of its unsuitableness in some of the scenes to express intelligibly the situation. The cast last night was the following—Falstaff, Carl Formes; Ford, Jacob Albert; Page, Augustus Fenton; Mrs. C. Alves; Slender, Mr. Jauckitz; Dr. Caius, Mr. Weillisch; Mrs. Ford, Mme. Fabrot; Mrs. Page, Mme. Clara Perri; Anne Page, Mme. Rosette. Of these we can only select Mme. Fabrot, Mme. Perri and Mr. Muller as deserving of praise. These two ladies were in excellent voice and received hearty applause at the close, and Mr. Muller's magnificent baritone voice (and we doubt it is second to any in America), his stage presence and graceful acting, secured him a very small rôle of Ford into a prominent position. Carl Formes, for whom the rôle of Falstaff was written, has been better than any other actor powers as an actor, but of the voice that once thrilled the eaves of Europe nothing remains but a wreck, and he is obliged to say that we cannot offer an extenuating explanation of their utter worthlessness in the rôle of Falstaff. The music was simply execrable, and the chorus in the last act sang terribly out of tune. Professor Mulder held a well-appointed orchestra up to their work, and made the best of the music of the most unqualified character. To-night Marchener's "Ivanhoe," or "Templar and Jewess," will be given. It would have been better had the committee selected this opera for the opening. There are some excellent elements in the company, which were not apparent in Nicola's work last night, judging from what we have heard in the Stadt Theatre, the performance of "Ivanhoe" will be found satisfactory in the high sense of the word. Mr. Fabrot is an accomplished lyric artist and is eminently fitted for large rôles in which dramatic talent of the La Grange order is required. He has been better than any other actor, much power and high cultivation, and Mr. Rosetti, who was suffering last night from the effects of a severe cold, has expected to sing the rôle of Zerkina. The baritone, Muller, would be a star in any troupe, and his voice will always be heard with pleasure. The young prima donna, Mrs. Perri, has evinced talents of a high order in the rôle of Zerkina. In "Don Giovanni," and has a bright career before her. The management of the opera will be very good. Let us trust that what will be supplied. A change of opera will occur each evening this week, and matinees on Thursday and Saturday.

Steinway Hall Concert for the Benefit of the Schools in India. The ladies of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church gave a concert last night for the benefit of the Zenana schools in India. There were a good many people present, although ominous gaps divided the audience on the floor. The following was the programme:—Duetto, "Solo Profondo" (Martha).....Flower PIANO solo, "Scherzo".....Gotschalk, Aria, "Di Gioia Inesita".....Gossett, Romanza, "Ballo Etereo".....Gossett, Cavatina, "O Luce Di Gioia".....Dunstett, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Scene a Cavatina, "An' quel giorno".....Rossett, PIANO solo, Berceuse—Waltz.....Chopin, Ballad—"She Wandered Down the Mountain's Side".....Clay, Ferretto—"Vieni al Mio".....Gossett, Mrs. Gullager, Mrs. Norman, Mr. Leggat, Scene ed Aria—"O Mio Babbalino".....Rossett, Mr. P. Remmert, Duo—"Quis Est Homo".....Rossett, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Norman, Quartetto—"Sigismondo".....Verdi, Mrs. Gullager, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Leggat, Mrs. Perri, Mrs. Rossett, As may be seen from the distinguished names of the artists that appeared and the character of the selections, the concert was of a high order, and the attention of the musical public. We are surprised, then, that the hall was not crowded. The principal feature, in point of novelty, at least, was the first appearance in many years of Miss Moren's. We regret to be compelled to say that she did not, fulfil the high expectations formed of her. Her voice, which, having gained in power and volume, has also become hard and coarse, and the delicious cavatina from "Sembramide" was rendered by her with anything but success. Mrs. Gullager sang better than we have heard her before this season and received to a great extent the unfavorable impression caused by her efforts at the Philadelphia concert. We have spoken before of Miss Kellogg's singing in the numbers set down for her, and it is unnecessary to repeat our criticisms on her. Miss Kellogg is endowed with a tenor voice of considerable sweetness, power and compass; but its upper notes show evident signs of strain, and her style is hard and nasal. Mr. Bertl is an agreeable drawing room player, and if he does not command a high position among the great number of excellent pianists we have here, yet he can have the satisfaction of knowing that he will never offend even the critical public.

ART SALE.

An interesting sale of paintings will take place this evening at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth avenue, and be continued on Wednesday evening. This collection numbers about one hundred and fifty examples by native and foreign artists. The character of the exhibition is eminently representative. There are works by nearly every well known American painter, and Verboeckhoven, Van Schendel, Dilloux, Frere and James are named.

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