

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third Street.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth Avenues.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.
WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.
ATHENIUM, No. 55 Broadway.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.
DE GARMO HALL, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth st.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- THE CONTEST OVER THE CITY SPOILS! THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC MAYOR AND THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.—EDITORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.
MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND THE REPUBLICAN RING! SEVERE DENUNCIATION OF THE REPUBLICAN MANAGERS! THE MAYOR CLAIMS THE CITY OFFICES AND PATRONAGE FOR HIMSELF AND FRIENDS—THIRD PAGE.
MURDER MAD! AN AWFUL SCENE IN A BLEEKER STREET LODGING HOUSE! ANOTHER MURDER FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE—SEVENTH PAGE.
STRENGTHENING THE GERMAN FORTRESSES! THE PRUSSIAN PREMIER PROPOSES A NEW PLAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST! FORTY-FIVE MILLION THALERS ASKED FOR—SEVENTH PAGE.
BY CABLE FROM EUROPE! ONE HUNDRED PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH IN ENGLAND! CITIZENS DISPERSED BY TROOPS IN BOHEMIA! WELSH MINE-OWNERS THREATENED BY STRIKERS! CARLIST TRIUMPHS REPORTED FROM SPAIN! THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY "LEFT" ENDORSE GARIBALDI—SEVENTH PAGE.
SWINDLED OUT OF THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS! THE WIDOW OF MOSES Y. BEACH CHARGES A FIRM OF BROKERS WITH BREACH OF TRUST—THIRD PAGE.
A BRILLIANT BANQUET! PROFESSOR TYNDALL ENTERTAINED BY HIS FELLOW SCIENTISTS AT DELMONICO'S! A GENEROUS FAREWELL—THIRD PAGE.
CONSOLIDATING THE NATIONAL BANKS! MR. WILSON'S RESIGNATION! THE MOBILIZED SENATORS! SPECIAL ITEMS OF WASHINGTON NEWS—THIRD PAGE.
CROWNING THE NEW KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—LATE TELEGRAMS—SEVENTH PAGE.
WHITELAW REID'S LETTER ON BEHALF OF MISS IDA GREILEY—MARITIME INTELLIGENCE—PROMOTING TEMPERANCE—REAL ESTATE—TENTH PAGE.
A RESPLENDENT PHASE OF CHARITY! QUEEN FASHION DANCING ATTENDANCE ON THE GRAND OLD DAME! THE NOTED PERSONAGES AND TOILETS AT THE BALL—THIRD PAGE.
KILLING NIC DURYEA! THE CORONER'S INQUEST CLOSED! A SINGULAR FINDING BY THE JURY—FOURTH PAGE.
BOSTON'S BARREL HORROR! THE BUTCHERED HUMAN REMAINS FOUND FLOATING DOWN CHARLES RIVER! TRACING THE CRIMINAL! THE TERRIBLE CIRCUMSTANCES BROUGHT OUT ON THE INQUEST—FIFTH PAGE.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—FREE BANKING—THIRD PAGE.
CALDWELL'S PURCHASED SENATORSHIP! HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE ON HIS DEATHBED! THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—FOURTH PAGE.
REASONS AND REMEDIES FOR CORRUPTION IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE! THE LOBBY VULTURES SCENTING THE CARRION! CHARTER PROSPECTS! THE CITY APPOINTMENTS—FOURTH PAGE.
LEGAL BUSINESS IN THE SEVERAL TRIBUNALS! A DECISION ON THE STORES BILL OF EXCEPTIONS PROBABLE AT AN EARLY DAY! INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN THE JUMEL CASE—EIGHTH PAGE.
CONSOLIDATING THE CITIES OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN—STREET CLEANING—EIGHTH PAGE.
MONEY MORE ACTIVE, AT SEVEN PER CENT GOIN! THE GOLD CLIQUE AND THE SYNDICATE! GOLD HIGHER AND GOVERNMENTS BUOYANT—NEARLY A RAILROAD DISASTER—NINTH PAGE.
THREE DANIELS COME TO JUDGMENT—Dix, Hackett and Brady. Now, then, let us have a speedy clearing out of the Tombs.
THE END OF THE SECOND WHARTON TRIAL.—It appears that the jury in the case of Mrs. Wharton, charged with an attempt to poison Mr. Van Ness, have disagreed and have been discharged. Thus ends the second trial of Mrs. Wharton on the charge of poisoning. She is now held to bail to appear when called upon to answer another charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Van Ness. While we offer no opinion in these cases, but accept the action of the juries as showing that crime has not been proved, it is only fair to say that the determined hostility to this woman on the part of certain medical men, whose reputation for professional knowledge is at stake, and on the part of a portion of the Baltimore population, shows very much of persecution.

The Contest Over the City Spoils—The Issue Between the Democratic Mayor and the Republican Legislature.

We publish to-day two communications which foreshadow the contest about to take place over the spoils of the city government involved in the last election. The one is from Mayor Havemeyer, and is addressed to a self-constituted party of office-seekers known as the Committee of Seventy; the other is from a correspondent of the Herald at the State capital. Mayor Havemeyer, who was elected as the republican nominee, but endorsed by the Committee of Seventy, of which he was the presiding officer, makes a direct issue with the republican party and declares himself in antagonism to its policy. He claims to owe his success to the independent votes of the citizens of New York, independent of party, although he received about the same number of ballots that were cast for the regular candidates of that organization, and hence he insists that the patronage of the municipal government belongs exclusively to him and his friends, and should be distributed by him without let or hindrance. He takes issue with the Republican Legislature, which has indicated its intention of framing a charter which might divert the city offices from the control of the Committee of Seventy, and pronounces the leaders of the majority party "as dangerous a set of corrupt politicians as those who are under indictment for past raids upon the city treasury." His communication is at least entitled to the credit of boldness. He charges the republicans with a design to cripple the power of the Comptroller or to supplant him with a "partisan successor," in order to open the door to wasteful expenditures, and he denounces the abolition of the Board of Assistant Aldermen—a body notorious for its corrupt and degraded character—as only a portion of "a gigantic scheme of partisan jobbery." In short, Mayor Havemeyer throws down the gauntlet to the republican party, and follows up, with a vigorous assault upon its character, the policy foreshadowed by his support of Charles P. Shaw, an anti-Grant liberal, for an important city office, and his appointment of a Tammany politician as a City Marshal. His letter follows hard upon the heels of Mr. Tilden's exhaustive criticism of the position of the republicans in regard to the Tammany "ring" exposures, and is shrewdly designed to lead the city of New York back into the democratic fold from which, through the folly of the shepherds, it has recently strayed.

Our Albany correspondence foreshadows the passage of the New York city charter by a republican party vote and gives some of the points of the new law. The appointments are to be made by the Mayor in the same manner as appointments are made by the President of the United States or the Governor of New York—subject to confirmation by the legislative body, the Board of Aldermen. As, however, a conflict of opinion might arise between the Aldermen and the Mayor, and as it is necessary to adopt some method by which vacancies may be filled in the event of a failure to confirm the Mayor's nominations, it is to be provided that if such disagreement shall exist for twenty days the Mayor and Aldermen shall meet together at the expiration of that period and proceed to elect persons to fill the vacant offices. The principal recommendation of this plan is said to lie in the prospect that a property qualification will be long required for a vote for Aldermen, thus giving that body a more conservative and respectable character than it has heretofore enjoyed. It is also urged that the Aldermen, being chosen from the different districts, are more likely to be fairly elected and are really better representatives than the Mayor of the popular sentiment. A judicious arrangement of the aldermanic districts may certainly give the respectable portion of the citizens a better chance of carrying a majority of the Aldermen than they sometimes have of electing their candidate for Mayor. Last November, if the democracy had been united, Mr. Havemeyer would have stood no chance of success. Before another Mayoralty election comes round the breach in the democratic ranks may be healed, and the party may unite on a candidate for Mayor. But it is almost certain that divisions will always exist in the aldermanic districts, where politicians are less under party control, and hence a closer contest may take place over the Aldermen than over the Executive.

There are many who believe that to give the Mayor the absolute power of appointment and removal would concentrate responsibility and thus render good selections of heads of departments more probable. There is some force in this argument; but the objection arises that, where the uncontrolled power of appointment rests with one officer, a combination of the existing heads of departments, with all their enormous patronage and means, might at any time render certain the success of a candidate who might be ready to make a bargain with them for their retention in office. Thus, the chance success of a dishonest Mayor for a single term might lay the foundation for a long continuance of corrupt rule too powerful to be easily broken up. This danger would be greatly lessened if the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen or an election by the Mayor and the Aldermen combined should be required. It is therefore probable that the plan indicated by our correspondent will receive the sanction of the Legislature and the approval of the Governor. In regard to the Finance Department it is gratifying to learn that the enormous political power of the Comptroller, a growth of Tammany corruption, is to be entirely destroyed, and that the officer whose duty it is to audit and pay all the accounts against the city is to be henceforth wholly independent. The suggestions of the Committee of Seventy will be in this respect adopted, and a Commissioner will be placed at the head of the Finance Department, the Comptroller's office being made an independent bureau, like the Chamberlain's, in that Department. Some of the impatient party organs, too eager to seize upon the spoils, are urging the Legislature to rush the new charter through with indecent haste. It is to be hoped that no attention will be paid to the advice of those indiscreet partisans, whose zeal is probably incited by anxiety to realize on disputed accounts against the City Treasury. The Legislature is making a charter under which the city may live for the next fifteen or twenty years, and their work should be carefully and intelligently done. The expectant office-holders can afford to wait a month

or two months, if necessary, and the city which has lived thus long under the present state of affairs will not be seriously injured if no change should sooner take place. It is important that every provision of the new charter should be carefully scrutinized and re-scrutinized, so that we may no longer live under a law which no two public officers interpret alike. The spoils will eventually be all gathered into the republican net, and the new "ring" will succeed to absolute power; but the very certainty of such a result removes the necessity for scrambling haste. Let the charter be a good one and the people will be quite contented that the republicans, who are responsible as a party for the future government of the metropolis, shall fill the offices with their own political friends, provided the appointees have the requisite qualifications of capacity and integrity. But the people will not be willing that for the sake of hastily clutching the spoils the republican party should drive through the Legislature a slovenly law which would require legislative tinkering and judicial interpretation for years to come.

We are glad to learn that the rumors of a conflict between the Governor and the Legislature have no foundation, and that the two branches of the State government, the executive and legislative, are in harmony. The democratic antecedents of Governor Dix may have given coloring to the report, which, no doubt, owes its origin to those who would be glad to break the solid republican strength in the Legislature for their own purposes. But very little reflection will serve to show its unreliability. Governor Dix stands in a very different position from that occupied by Mayor Havemeyer. The former was the nominee of the straight Republican Convention for the office of Governor of the State, and accepted the nomination at the hands of that political party alone. The latter was the choice of the republicans and the reform party, and was put forward in the campaign as the representative of the people at large and not of a political organization. The issue made in the State was different from that made in the city. In the State the administration republicans fought against the combination of democrats and liberals and made the issue directly a party one. In the city there was a pretence at "independence," and it was declared that no political considerations should enter into the canvass for municipal offices. While Mayor Havemeyer may have a perfect right to avow himself a democrat, to counsel with Mr. Tilden, John Kelly and Comptroller Green, and to abuse the republicans who refuse to place absolute power in his hands, Governor Dix owes fealty to the republican organization, to which alone he owes his present position. Indeed, the issue in the State was made against an amalgamation of democracy and republicanism, and the result was the election of over two-thirds of the straight republican members of Assembly and the overthrow of such powerful politicians as ex-Speakers Littlejohn and Alvord. Governor Dix will therefore doubtless feel himself bound in honor to approve such constitutional measures as the republican party in the State Legislature may think proper to adopt, even though they may not be in strict conformity with his personal views and wishes. In his assault upon the republicans Mayor Havemeyer is not likely to win over the Governor to his side, and the fight he makes will therefore be confined to the city. His letter, while a good democratic campaign document, will not be likely to alter the temper of the republican Legislature, and will, in all probability, hasten the passage of the new charter. This is the more likely, inasmuch as it is well known that a coup is contemplated by the democratic managers, who are now endeavoring to obtain the resignation of all the city office-holders of their own party in order that Mayor Havemeyer may fill their places with members of the Committee of Seventy, and thus render the removal of heads of departments under the new charter the more irritating to those "reformers." Meanwhile the people are expected to look on patiently while the office-seekers are thus playing their respective games. We wonder that our citizens should grow weary of this farce and demand at the hands of the Legislature a charter framed for the efficient government of the city, and not for any Mayor, party, committee, clique or faction.

A Touch of Spring.

Yesterday brought to a large portion of the country the first soft breath of Spring, "ethereal mildness." From the lakes to the Gulf and thence over the Alleghenies and the seaboard rising temperature was announced, and after the intense cold of last week it was most welcome. What effect this warm spell may have in dissolving the snows and ices which have accumulated on the mountains and along the seaboard can be determined only by its duration. It is, however, a warning to us to prepare for the water floods which the soft touch of Spring may prematurely send rushing with ruinous consequences through our water-courses. The sun has already completed more than half his march from the southern tropic to his vertical position over the line. Two weeks ago a writer from the Pacific slope described the usual early Spring there, already as balmy as the breath of June in New England, the country green and beautiful and the vegetables and crops flourishing in the genial weather. Although our vernal season is nearly two months behind that of the Pacific States and Washington Territory February may send us streaks of fine, warm weather, sufficient to melt all our winter snows and inundate our rivers. The day was, no doubt, a "weather breeder." We may now look for the early and final dislodgement of the great ice gorge at Port Deposit and at other points on the Eastern rivers.

A PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CABLE seems to meet with favor in Congress. We are informed that the bill of the old East India Telegraph Company for that purpose has passed the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously and the House Committee with only one dissenting vote. This company, by the way, is entirely an American one, and is wrongly named. Its object is to lay cables from our Western shores to Japan and China and along the China coast. It asks no subsidies, and, therefore, Congress sees no objection, probably, to giving it a charter. If the capitalists and business men connected with it can accomplish this important work with their own means, and without asking money or bonds from the government, every one will commend their enterprise and wish success.

Effect of the Credit Mobilier Exposures Upon the Morals of Public Men.

One of the most remarkable developments growing out of the Credit Mobilier frauds is the effect of the exposures upon the morals of public men. Our advisers from Washington inform us that every conversation upon this question, either in public or in private, is tinged by the moral or, rather, immoral hue of official bribery as compared with other vices which the world unites in condemning. Men who were not accustomed to vaunt their virtues have become the loudest of the Pharisees. A Senator noted for his volubility in profanity is often heard to say that though he sometimes swears he has not yet learned to steal. A Representative who frequently yields to the rosy god of the overflowing cup congratulates his boon companions on the triviality of their offences in comparison with the offences of the sinners whose masks have just been torn from their faces. The illiterate men, the vulgar men, the bad men are now the ones who make broad their phylacteries and thank God they are not as other men. The Senate and the House are the same this year as last, but the relative positions of Senators and Representatives differ. Before, Colfax and Patterson and Dawes and Garfield and the rest looked down upon their struggling brothers from the lofty elevations of public probity and private virtue. The poor chaps underneath looked up to them as upon the dizzy heights of honor and honesty and truth. Now, those who were above are below and those who were below regard the erring ones with contempt and disgust. Men who were not supposed to be nice in their affiliations hesitate to take the Vice President of the United States by the hand. All of those who, like him, yielded to the temptations of Oakes Ames go about with the collar of the Evil One round their necks, and are shunned as the ministers of evil. Some of them are begging their associates in Congress in the most piteous way not to allow them to be utterly forsaken and cast down. Their punishment is greater than even the strongest of them can bear. If they had simply been corrupt they would be derided and laughed at; but, having added perjury to corruption, they are scorned by the dishonest as well as the honest. Even the sycophants who basked in their smile in the day of their power wear an appearance of horror when they approach and are the loudest to cry "Hypocrite!" when they depart. The secondaries who are daily bought and sold in the Capitol put on faces of injured innocence in their presence, and go about gently sighing, "I never would have suspected such villainy in these good men!" Thus they go, and every day they sink lower than they were the day before.

If this were all the country might regard their degradation with the joy that comes of the knowledge that their punishment is deserved. But religion suffers from the crimes of its professed followers. The Church is regarded with contempt, and its ministers are contemptible. The mention of the Young Men's Christian Association raises a laugh. "The Sunday school business is played out" is heard daily from a hundred lips. Christianity is becoming a reproach. Piety is regarded as a cloak for fraud. Temperance and all the virtues are pointed out as the covering for corruption. There is nothing good except evil, and nothing evil except being caught at crime. The smirk of goodness is equivalent to hypocrisy, and the affectation of immorality the badge of integrity and truth. The want of private virtue indicates the possession of public worth. The order of things has been reversed, and the unbelievers are loud in their thankfulness because the "good men" have come to grief. The "good men" cover before the storm. They can never again be their former selves, for, like the woman who was happy in the love of her children, yesterday a wife and to-day a courtesan, they carry their shame in their faces. Like the unfaithful wife, they plead their temptation while they deny their guilt, and thus make the proof doubly damning. Their fall is immeasurable, for the injury done to morality and religion is as much a part of it as the sins which occasioned it.

Looking back over the history of the Credit Mobilier investigation, we are appalled at the enormity of these men's offences. We can understand the avarice which tempted them to "invest" in Oakes Ames' bonds. We can even appreciate the sophistry by which they might try to convince themselves that they were not bribe-takers. But we cannot understand why they should solemnly swear to lies which were almost certain to be refuted. It seems impossible that Mr. Dawes should assert that he had a thousand dollars in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms "waiting investment," when in fact he had no money to his credit on Mr. Ordway's books. It seems impossible that Senator Patterson, while, as it appears, perjuring himself and asking Ames to commit perjury also in his behalf, should assert things to Ames' discredit which he knew Ames had it in his power to disprove by documentary evidence. It seems impossible that Vice President Colfax should goad Ames' sluggish nature into furious activity by charging the latter with something like embezzlement of five hundred dollars of his money when he knew the "S. C." check would overturn all his falsehoods. It seems impossible that Judge Kelley and General Garfield should assume positions equally untenable and as easily disproved while attempting to make Ames the scapegoat of their sins. Yet these, and others besides these, have so made their utter baseness apparent to the eyes of their countrymen. It is no wonder, then, that men stand aghast at their offences, that morals are unloosed and that religion is contemned. But it must not be assumed that any of the jobbers are deterred in their work of bribing and being bribed, for the old couplet is still true, and

Men who were honest have turned knave, And they who knaves have been the closer shave. While all eyes are turned toward the Credit Mobilier exposures, the lobby, both in and out of Congress, is more industrially at work than ever. The jobbers can operate with comparative ease, for there are none to watch them. The chucking rascals at the capital rejoice that they are allowed to pursue their schemes undisturbed, and the record will show more accomplished thefts this Winter than ever before. The effect of the Credit Mobilier exposures upon the morals of public men has been to make them even more corrupt than in the past, and many a rascal, not affected by

the calamity which has befallen these few "good men," is busy earning money and infamy.

We cannot dismiss this subject without a glance at the peculiar attitude which these people bear toward morality and religion. Three of the men whose connection with the Credit Mobilier has been definitely fixed were preachers in early life. These are Patterson, Harlan and Garfield. They were liberally educated and trained in all good ways and works, Patterson graduating at Dartmouth College, Harlan at Asbury University, Indiana, and Garfield at Williams College, Massachusetts. They were not men, like Adam of old, ignorant of the knowledge of good and evil, and they not only knew the difference between an investment and a bribe, or, to suit Harlan's case, between legitimate election expenses and a bribe, but they knew how to make the one look like the other. Besides these, Colfax and Wilson were temperance and reform lecturers and "exhorters," and better men were deceived into applauding their apparently superior excellence and virtue. Even a few nights ago the outgoing Vice President lectured in Baltimore on the temperance issue. It is not possible that the multitude which listened to him would be instructed by his teachings, in view of the cloud that overhangs his reputation. To make the picture a complete one the incoming Vice President should have appeared upon the platform with him, and thus the way would have been paved for Harlan and the rest of the clergymen to preach from the same pulpit with Parson Newman. In such effrontery as this there would be nothing out of harmony with their past careers; but, on the other hand, it would have a peculiar fitness not unlike that of the presence of Mephistopheles and Faust while Marguerite was trying to worship. There would be something so wonderfully Satanic in these men simulating their dissimulations that it would add wonderful perfection to their past lives, especially at this time, when all men are deploring their downfall and the effect of their downfall upon the morals of public men.

The Committee of the Assembly and President Thiers.

On Monday last President Thiers appeared before the now famous Committee of Thirty, and, on the constitutional project which that committee has submitted to him, stated his views at considerable length. Our readers have already been informed through these columns that while the President is entirely in favor of the creation of a second legislative chamber, he is utterly opposed to the new project in so far as it provides for the limitation of his powers. On Monday the President criticized in detail the proposals of the committee. The scheme, he said, contained ill-disguised attacks on himself, and he urged the necessity of his being free to address the Assembly on questions of general policy, in place of being allowed, as is proposed, to take the tribune only when bills are before the House. His concluding words show that the President is not at all satisfied. "You humiliate me," he said. "I accept humiliation, but I will not become a political manikin. I am only a little bourgeois. You wish to make me contemptible." The President appears again before the committee to-day. It is not at all impossible that when the project comes before the Assembly the President may be found to be stronger than the committee. The little man has fought well hitherto and with great success.

Cuba Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

General Banks, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of Congress, has been all along the friend of the patriot Cubans, and has made several efforts to induce the government, either through the action of Congress or by the direct action of the President, to have them recognized as belligerents. According to our Washington despatches he has renewed his efforts. He offered a resolution in the House of Representatives recommending the President to open communication with foreign governments with a view of devising the most efficient means for the protection of non-combatants, to enforce emancipation and the rules of civilized warfare in Cuba, and finally to establish peace in the distracted island. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, it is said, will come up again shortly. Moderately worded as it is, the object is to concede belligerent rights to the Cubans, which they are entitled to by four years of heroic warfare. It is said that the representations of Colonel Macias, the agent of the Cuban Republic, who has just returned from Europe, have had some influence in this new movement. As General Banks and Congress were deterred some time ago from taking action in this matter by the administration, and as Congress, being indisposed to do anything adverse to the will of the President, who represents the dominant party, there is reason to believe this movement is in accordance with the views of the administration. If so, and we hope it is, the Cuban difficulty is near a solution. The long struggle, seemingly impossible for Spain to terminate it, only needed the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the American government to secure the independence of Cuba. The information afforded by our correspondence, and the supply of materials of war and other necessities lately to the Cubans by blockade runners, with other facts favorable to the Cuban cause, may have had the proper effect upon the administration and Congress. If England should be disposed to unite with our government to thus terminate the horrible civil war in Cuba, and to extinguish slavery there, as is stated, all the better; but if not, the United States government should no longer be a passive spectator of the atrocities on its border. Let us hope Congress will take some action before the present short session ends to encourage and guide the President, in a more determined, humane and American policy with regard to Cuba.

Consolidation of New York and Brooklyn—Why Not Westchester County, &c.?

The subject of the consolidation of the cities of New York and Brooklyn has been taken up in a practical way by some of the most public spirited and influential citizens of the latter city. They met at the residence of a private gentleman, and after a full interchange of views, it was determined to start a petition for presentation to the Legislature in favor of the proposed consolidation, and also to draft a bill to meet the purpose. A more public expression of opinion will no doubt in due time be given in favor of the movement. Now it becomes the duty of the citizens of the metropolis to act in concert with those of our enterprising sister city, and by a strong and united appeal to the present Legislature set the ball in motion toward attaining the object in view. There is no reason under the sun why New York and Brooklyn should not be united under one municipal government. The interests of the inhabitants, socially and politically, as well as pecuniarily, are in a great measure identical, and in the concentration of political power under few and responsible chiefs there will be less danger of looseness and corruption in the administration of municipal affairs, and there is no reason why the movement in favor of consolidation with or annexation to the metropolis should be confined alone to the city of Brooklyn. Westchester county is as much part and parcel of the city and county of New York as any of the uptown wards in the city proper. The limits of the city are gradually creeping into Westchester, without course of law or ordinance, so naturally do the citizens in each county ignore the existence of a boundary line in the transaction of much of their ordinary daily business. It is through Westchester we

Our Jury System—The Real Remedy for Its Apparent Mischief.

In natural wrath against those Tweed jurymen who voted for acquittal some of our contemporaries and many public correspondents have indulged in ignorant and illogical statements about the jury system of our city. It has been asserted that it was the Jury Commissioner who selected the grand list for the county, and it is claimed that only taxpayers should sit in the jury box. The fact is that the law obliges every male citizen between the ages of twenty-one and seventy years to become a jurymen, and makes the Commissioner a judge to strike off the names of those citizens who are professionals or officials, or firemen or militiamen, or sick or infirm, or illiterate or of bad character, accordingly as he can ascertain such cases. Curly stated, the law is that no citizen is disqualified absolutely from jury duty, and exemption has been legally construed to be substantially a privilege. It is believed that many a minor serves, and not a few old beaus, who generally prefer the task to the alternative of admitting their age. There are not unfrequently instances of retired firemen and soldiers who evince patriotism by not asking exemption.

There have been three Commissioners of Jurors in this city, Messrs. Hays and French, now dead, and Mr. Douglas Taylor, the present Commissioner. Each one of them, as the official records show, has made the Directory and poll lists his foundation for jury books, and then, by serving notices, has usually discovered who of the Directory men were aliens or non-residents and who of the electors claimed peculiar exemptions. Perhaps, too, by oral examination the Commissioners have obtained much information about the character and fitness of the men who called at their offices. Even when a corrected list of fifty or sixty thousand names has reached the wheel from which, by lot, the Judge and the County Clerk draw a monthly or daily set of jurymen, the Courts have continually come across deaf men, illiterate fellows, aliens and others, excusable, who had escaped prior examinations, but whom the authorities would properly report. These exempt the Commissioners thereupon drop from their books.

Legislative annals show that at the long session of 1847, which followed the adoption of the new constitution of 1846, the lawmakers not only originated the present system of selection but made two radical changes in accordance with the popular tendencies of the times. These were the abolition of property tests for jurors in this city and of the pernicious system of picking up jurymen from court bystanders, and who were called talesmen. The locofocos, butt-enders and equal rights democrats, who were then in ascendance, refused to admit the whig and aristocratic doctrine that poor men should not sit on juries. They said that if the property, liberty and life of a man depended on the verdict of his peers then the poor citizen should have a chance of being judged by his fellows as well as the property-holder of being arraigned before his brother taxpayer. And so the law has continued until the present time. All this pother about tampering with the Jury law is nonsensical, because, if the law of 1870 be looked at, one finds that whatever changes it made were restrictive, and not an enlargement of that law of 1847.

Undoubtedly the poorer classes, and indeed the mental dregs of our electors, are in a large majority upon the jury service lists. But this arises mainly from the fact that the business men of the middling and upper classes can get exempt from the jury box at twenty-five dollars each chance of drawing, even if they do not happen to tip the wink to a server of the notice or enlist the sign manual of some politician for the eye of a friendly court officer or deputy clerk. The class of jurors who mainly serve is composed of impetuous men, generally without influence. Of course there are men of means and intelligence, with leisure and patriotism combined, who also attend court as jurymen. Yet these, as newspaper readers and free thinkers, usually get black-balled by the judges or lawyers. The remedy for the jury abuse is not by making taxation the standard for a juror, but to abolish the fine, and then allow the judges by attachments to force each one who votes to serve once, but only once a year as jurymen in some Court. By this mode the reformers and bank directors, who now grumble at verdicts and disagreements over their newspapers and before their cosy breakfast tables with their twenty-five dollar exemption receipts snugly in their pockets, will be compelled once a year to occupy Ingersoll chairs in a Garvey frescoed court room by day, and at night to sit beside a cheerless Davidson safe beneath the dim burners of a Keyser chandelier.

Consolidation of New York and Brooklyn—Why Not Westchester County, &c.?