Cabinet Position in the Case of the Ship Maria Luz-Honorable Acknowledgment and High-Toned Diplomacy-Friendly Action of the American Minister-Washington Ministerial Ideas of the Coolie Traffic-Relations with China and the Irritation of the War Feeling-Steamship Charters for the Conveyance of Troops.

YOROHAMA, March 10, 1873, By the last American mall the special embassy from Feru to the Japanese government, at the head of which is Captain Garcia y Garcia, arrived at 1 Yokohama. The embassy was fortawith introduced by Minister De Long to the Japanese authorities, and the latter have received Captain Garcia and his staff not only with great consideration but immediately tendered them the use of the Mikado's Summer Palace, Hamargs-ten, as their temporary residence. This kind offer was accepted and the Peruvians are really the guests of the Japanese government-a distinction never yet given to any mbassy, but hitherto reserved for distinguished travellers, such as the Duke of Ediphargh and the

I have been given to understand by the Secretary of the Peruvian Legation that there exist indications that everything between Peru and Japan will be settled amicably and that there will be no trouble whatsoever. At their first official inter Soyoshima, the Minister for For-Amars, intimated that the Japangovernment was perfectly willing to enter into amicable treaty relations with Peru, and that a convention could be settled upon between the high contracting parties on the same basis, or nearly the same, which had served for treaties between Japan and other countries. He also informed Captain Garcia that as to the Maria Luz ship case Japan had acted turoughout upon high meral grounds, and that the officers who had taken the necessary measures still thought they were justified both legally and morally. Nevertheless, if Peru entertained the idea that she had been injured by such action, and that Japan had encroached upon any of her riguts, or had infringed any principle of international law to the detriment of Peru, the Japanese government was quite ready to hear the complaint of Peru,

Soyoshima added, "that after Peru's complaint had been submitted to the Japanese government it would receive the closest attention from the law officers, both native and foreign; that if Japan officers, both native and foreign; that if Japan found she owed any reparation to Peru, such reparation should be given; if, on the other hand, it should be found that the action of the Japanese had been throughout consonant with international law, Soyoshima lelt quite confident that Peru would not persist in any unjust demands." Thus matters stand. Captain Garcia will submit the case of the Maria Luz in the form of a claim for damages, and this will probably be submitted, not only to the foreign law officers, but probably to the foreign representatives. It will be some time, however, before the matter will be settled, as Soyoshima will leave the State Department in a day or two now, and this will probably have to await his return from China.

FRIENDLY MEDIATION.

have to await his return from China.

PRIENDLY MEDIATION.

During these preliminary negotiations Mr. De Long has acted as the mediator, and has been of considerable service to both parties in preserving a triendly feeling. He has, of course, done nothing that could by the karshest interpretation be construed into leading either party to relieve that he looked with layor upon the coolle trade, thereby showing a great regard for the sensitiveness of Secretary Fish upon this subject. Indeed, throughout this whole matter, in which the coolle trade has been forced into consideration, Mr. De Long has been exceedingly circumspect in his conduct. But because he was not carried away by his private feeling of disgust for this traffic, but viewed the question from the broad standpoint of a lawyer, and believed that Japan was going beyond her proper authority, he has been condemned by many who have tried to show that his action arose from sympathy with the coolle trade. Even the freproachable State Department has thought proper to disapprove of his conduct, and perhaps that is the greatest reason that has caused the Secretary of State to intimate to Mr. De Long that his resignation would be accepted.

THE SPECIAL MISSION TO CHINA.

proper to disapprove of his conduct, and perhaps that is the greatest reason that has caused the Secretary of State to intimate to Mr. De Long that his resignation would be accepted.

THE SPECIAL MISSION TO CHINA.

The mission to Caina, with Soyoshima at its head, leaves here to-morrow in a Japanese man-of-war. The success of this mission is problematical, and it is not at all unlikely that it will return unsuccessful. Nay, it seems to me that the Japanese are not by any means sanguine themselves, and some of their actions seem to indicate that trouble even may ensue. For instance, they are concentrating large forces at Kagosima, at the western extremity of the inland sea, the most available port for military operations against the Asiatic Continent. Whether the Japanese think they are able, if necessary, to go to war with China, I cannot say; but it would not surprise me if they took a very firm stand in case their envoy did not meet with that consideration and respect that they consider him entitled to from China. Several vessels have been chartered to carry troops from Jeddo to Kagosima. Among them is the steamer Costa Rica, which leaves this afternoon with I,600 troops. Altogether about ten thousand men are to be concentrated at Kagosima. General Le Gendre accompanies this expecition as adviser.

THE EMBANSY TO WASHINGTON.

The successor that was appointed some time ago to take Mori's place in Washington. The successor that was appointed some time ago to take Mori's pace is washington it is probable he will be allowed to remain there for sone time, It seems that Mori's partisans are just now in the ascendant in the government, and as Mori himself rather likes Washington it is probable he will be allowed to remain there for sone time, it seems that Mori's partisans are just now in the ascendant in the government, and as Mori himself rather likes Washington it is probable he will be allowed to remain there for sone time, etc.

The Japanese are daily seeing the importance of establishing some stire means of ge

Ment.

LAW ABOVE REVENCE.

Another edict has been issued lately against a custom that seems to have prevailed in Japan for centuries back similar to the biblical "avenaging of bloed." It was considered the proper thing for the nearest relative of a person who had been murdered "to go for" the murderer, and such avenger was not only not punished, but in some cases was publicly rewarded. This has been ordered to cease, and henceforth the murderer is to be amenable to punishment by a qualified judge only. only.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGLISH SUBJECT.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGLISH SUBJECT.

A very disagrocable affair has recently occurred in Hakodadi, in which a preminent Englishman is involved. Captain Blakiston is an old resident of Hakodadi, and has hitherte been exceedingly popular both with foreigners and Japanese. A short time ago he was appointed to an important office in Hakodadi by the Japanese government. About two weeks ago he had occasion to suspect one of his servants of stealing. Upon being convinced of the man's guilt Blakiston, instead of handing him over to the Japanese authorities, took the law into his own hands. After severely whipping the man he confined him in a room by himself, and left him there all night. In the merming the man was found dead from strangulation. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict of "suicide by strangulation while in a state of frenzy, caused by severities indicted upon him by Thomas Wright Blakiston and the fear of further punishment." The Japanese authorities have laid an information for murder against Mr. Blakiston.

NAVAL AQUATIC SPORT. American Men-of-War's Men in Friendly

Contest at the Oar.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 28, 1873. An interesting boat race came off on the 20th inst. between the cutters of the United States ships froquois and Saco. The race was a five-mile one for \$500 a-side. One of the conditions was "that the boats were to start near slack water, but before the flood make—that is, on the last of the ebb tide."
But the ebb was still running with considerable force when the boats came to the start, and, consequently, the Shanghae side of the river would be a considerable advantage to the boat that had the position. The toss for choice was won by the Iroquois, and, of course, she took the Shanghae side.

A splendid

A spiendid

EVEN START

was effected at eight minutes before two P. M., and the boats went off with considerable vim.

The race was won by the Saco's boat, doing the distance in forty-four minutes and two seconds. This result was owing more to the superior "jockey-ism" of the Saco's exxwain, who seemed to be fully acquainted with the river, while his rival, by keeping in the middle of it, had to face nearly the full extent of the ebb.

The time of both boats was close on to fifty-five strokes per minute.

The Iroquois has challenged the Saco to another match in the same boats, and the men of the former feel quite confident that on the next trial they will reverse the result.

THE LOVES OF GREAT MEN.

Miss Hate Stanton Opens Her Heart or the Hearts of Others Before the Liberal

Miss Kate Stanton opened her heart on the 'Loves of Great Men" last evening before the laberal Club, Phypton Buildings. When she was presented to the audience she made an exceedingly graceful bow, and proceeded to tell her auditors what constituted love. Love was a great, godly force, primal in its origin, sublime in its illustra tions, emulpotent in its power. It was evident that the queenly lecturess was a great believer in love from her claborate exordium, which meant, substantially, that somewhere in the uni verse there is a great tub of ether in which the souls of all who express love in its highest form have been bathed again and again. As Miss Stanton worked into the marrow of her discourse she became animated, and her vivacious face expressed all the tender thoughts which her sweet voice rippled to the audience. She is a indy apparently of twenty-five, with a head a Primperatrice, a fresh complexion, and features that would grace a throne. Had she not been lovely ber discourse on love might have been tamer and less interesting; but as it was love it took other than a woman of forbidding aspect to make it loveable. With every phase of her topic she modulated and mellowed to her ideal. When she told how she despised the mercenary love of the American, practicality that characterized our national life, and the unromantic nature of the Yankee money-getter, she tried to ex-press contempt and freezing disdain; but it was too much for the lovely lecturess. Then she wandered off to England and recalled the noble love of Lovelace, who, in his cell in London Tower, eached one of the lottiest heights known in the grand passion. Leading her hearers to Egypt, she described the gorgeous fascinations of Cleopatra, whose love was among the grandest of which human heart was capable. She did not defend the impurity of Cleopatra, but hers was an undying passion—a sensious, delicious life-dream. That wondrous land, whose hers was an undying passion—a sensious, delicious hie-dream. That wondrous land, whose many mysteries and grandeurs have delighted all the ages had for its crowning monument the immortal love of Cleopatra. Then Miss Stanton rushed off to Rome and told of many of the loves of the Casars; and hastening to the tonb of Heloise and Abelard at Pere la Chaise, she stool beside the torub of the meiancholy couple and pictured their wees and loys. For Heloise she had the projoundest admiration; she adored her memory as that of a noble, constant woman, gifted with a superior pature—an intellectuality higher and intenser than that of her gitted monk. What a hie of devotion, of long, unfaitering love had been that of Heloise; what a miserable, contemptible companionship and reciprocity had been that of Abelard, and the pretty lecturess spoke sweetly and softly of Heloise, but angrily and harriedly at Abelard. The constancy of Heloise illustrated the highest quality of weman. She would not marry again if she had realized the divine passion in her first chosen. She could not accept silver after gold. Then from Paris she went to St. Petersburg, and spoke of the two Catherines. Catherine 1. stood behind her husband's throne and make her influence felt in her time, as that of Aspasia was felt when Pericles gave direction to a new era in the grandeur and giory of the world. She knew that Catherine II. was not chaste, yet her example on the throne was that of a woman loving in all the intensity of the passion at forty-eight. She told the history of Potemkin's devotion to his queenly sweetheart, and she learned to think Potemkin an excessively clever beau. Lady Hamilton she took up and described her, with the needle in her hand, and thought that her distinguished career as a woman of loving temper as a wife a grand linstration of her subject. Elizabeth herself would have been a described her, with the needle in her hand, and thought that her distinguished career as a woman of leving temper as a wife a grand litustration of her subject. Elizabeth herself would have been a superb lover if she had not wished to be a great Queen. Miss Stanton wandered from land to land, believing the German love to be the truest, the deepest, the great love of the world. She asked her hearers to notice the record of suicides and the uniform story would be found—a rejected suitor, a disappointed heart, a life's hope rained, a suicide—a German. It was useless to talk of love among great Americans. There was not a single example of it in our history. To Josephine she cast her finai anchor, and said that her love was the greatest of all—a love which would be a bright example to all time. She closed by declaring, "God is love, and love is God," and left the impression on the andience that she herself would like to stand as a practical illustration of the love of some great man. During the delivery of her discourse the married men edged away from their wives, and the single ones waited for the close of the proceedings to recover from the effects of the love-storm which howled about the platform.

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Board of Appeals-The Considered and the Decisions Rendered-Action upon the Committee of Conference Asked for by the Trainers and Drivers' Association.

Pursuant to official notice, the Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, held a special meeting yesterday at the Everett House. There were present Colonel Amasa Sprague, President, of Providence: J. T. Longstreet, Secretary, of Providence; Thomas D. Vail, of Hartford; H. S. Russell, of Boston; C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo; Chas. W. Woelley, of Cincinnati; and George Sturges, of

The proceedings were opened by calling the old case of E. S. Stokes vs. H. N. Smith, which was continued. The following were then considered:-

The proceedings were opened by calling the old case of E. S. Stokes vs. H. N. Smith, which was continued. The following were then considered:—

John W. Conley vs. B. S. Wright, of Mystic Park.—Mr. H. M. Whitehead was heard in behalf of the petitioner, and moved that the case, which has reference to the payment of certain coit stakes offered by the Association, be reopened. This, on motion of Mr. Woolley was granted and the parties are to be notified to appear at the next meeting of the Board. The decision as it now stands is in favor of Mr. Wright.

John S. Carr and his stallion Lancer.—Mr. Whitehead appeared for the petitioner, who formerly lived in Boston but now resides in New York. It appears that Lancer, while standing for stock purposes in Coldwater, Mich., trotted with another stallion, and the time was suppressed. Upon Mr. Carr bringing the matter before the Board the horse was expelled. He asked that he be reinstated, as the match took place unknown to him and while he was absent in New Orleans. The Board granted the petitioner's prayer.

John H. Martin, expelled by the Fleetwood Park Association.—Mr. Whitehead appeared for the petitioner and asked that he be reinstated. He would present the Board with letters from the Fleetwood Fark Association and also from the management of the Prospect Park course, where, by error, he drove in a race after expulsion, holding such an action advisable. The ments of the case have frequently been commented upon in the HERALD. The former order of expulsion was removed and Mr. Martin reinstated.

E. M. Bradbury, of Coxsackie, N. Y., petitioning for the reinstatement of his horse Berkshire Boy, alias Young Dexter, expelled by the Rhinebeck Park Association.—This horse was entered in a wrong purse at a regular meeting of the latter association by one Hallenbeck, and Mr. Bradbury subsequently purchased him at a large price, not knowing of such proceeding. He asked his reinstatement. Granted by the Board.

J. H. Clark, of Scio, N. Y., and the sorrel gelding David Woods, expe

W. H. Mitchell vs. Syracuse Park Association.-Continued. S. H. Smith vs. Beacon Park Association.—Con-

S. H. Smith vs. Beacon Park Association.—Continued.
S. Octt & Johnson vs. Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Society.—Continued.
S. N. Beckler—An application for judgment of the Board whether a performance on the Beacon Park track, trotting to sleigh, should produce such a record as to become a bar for future entries.—The Board decided that it was a bar.
D. B. Herrington vs. Hall's Driving Park.—Ordered that the proprietor of the Park pay Mr. Herrington such premium as he is entitled to or show sufficient reasons for such delay at the next meeting of the Board.
C. P. Keeler, of Massachusetts, for the removal of the Penalty of expulsion on the horse George A. Hall.—Decided by the Board that the case did not present sufficient grounds to grant the petition.
C. R. Jennison vs. B. F. Akers.—This case, an old, yet important one, was fully considered, the Board deciding that, not now considering the question of parisdiction, does, in consequence of the charges seeming to implicate one of its members, order a full investigation to be made by a committee, composed of Messrs, Vall and Woolley, in connection with Mr. H. M. Whitehead, of New York, who is selected as a prominent turfman and not a member of the Board. This committee, or a majority of it, will visit in person where the transactions.

are alleged to have occurred, proceed to ascertain all the facts, and report the same at the next regular meeting. RELATIVE TO THE TRAINERS AND DRIVERS' ASSO-

A committee was appointed by the Board, with special instructions in regard to the preparation of a report, upon the application of the Trainers and Drivers' Protective Association, for a committee of conference. This report will be given to the press for publication within a day or two. The Board then adjourned.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11,.1873. There is much interest in the race to come off to-morrow at Oakland between Ajax and Elmo. The latter is the favorite. The horses are selling in the pools as fellows:—Elmo, \$36: Ajax, \$17 50.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

senator Madden Testifies-He Denies Having Been Bribed-How He Helped Gould and Gould Helped Him-Senator Wood To Be Examined.

ALBANY, April 11, 1873. The Eric Investigating Committee held a special meeting this morning at the request of Senator

explain his connection with Eric matters:-Mr. Madden testified that he was a member of the 8 te in 186-7, my present membership commenced 872, tregret that Mr. Goold is not present; in the 8pt that Mr. Goold is not present; in the present of the people Mr. Madden testified that he was a member of the Senate in 1862-7, my present membership commenced in 1872 I regret that Mr. Gould is not present; in the Spring of 1863 I came to Albany, at the request of the people on the line of the Eric Railrend, to procure the passage of a bail which would prevent the Eric Railway Italing into the heads of Vanderbilt, at that time I mer dould for the first time here, and during the Vanderbilt and Drew fight I became well acquainted with him; as to any legal fees paid me, all I show about it is that I employed a young man to come here and help me in the passage of the ball; that was John W. Lattle, after the matter was closed I was pad \$1.000, which I gave to Mr. Lattle for his services; I never received one deliar for my services in this or any other case; I wish to state, however, that when I went to pay my hote! bill somebody had pad it; who it was I do not know; I don't believe that Mr. Lattle divided the \$1,000 with any called part in messed in passage of the Classification and the was to the control of the man better that when I went to pay my hote! bill be part in messed to influence legislation; was opposed to the ball known as the Atprine viewer perceive of any money being used to influence legislation was opposed to the ball known as the Atprine viewer perceive which i could not approve of. Gould never spoke to me in the world in regard to any matters of desislation whatever, the Eric Railway as a rule had been managed in the interests of the people along the line; no management ever gave so much satisfaction to the people as that of Gould; the present management was not equal in this respect to that of Gould; had ne knowledge whatever of any money being used here last Winter to affect Eric legislation, except by runor; do not believe that Gould paid adollar; know nothing of matters between Fisk and Gould; had ne knowledge whatever of any money being used here last Winter to affect Eric legislation, except by runor; do not believe that Gould paid adollar; know noth

money I gave to Little, and that was pair by Gould and not by me; I never a-ked Jay Gould or any other person for money for my services.

To Mr. Carpenter—I did not get off in the election with the \$4.000 given me by Gould by a long sight; these matters are becoming very expensive, and no one knows it better than the man who runs for office; I believe it is its form, or any other man who is at home attending to his business, to employ a man to come to Albany and look after the interests of any bills which he may have before the Legisature; no one has ever appreached me and offered money for my services since I was a Senator; it has been done when I was here as an outsider, but in ever in my life took a dollar for any services whatever about the Legislature, either as a Senator or lobbyist; \$50,000 may be a large sum to pay a lobbyist, and I do not know, except from rumor, that any such sum was ever paid; a man has a right to pay whatever he may deem proper, I suppose, for services; I know of no improper influences being used to deteat the Fro Rata bit last Winter; if Gould is called as a winess before your committee I would like to be present in reference to matters connected with myself.

SENATOR WOOD'S STATEMENT POSTPONED.

nected with myself.

SENATOR WOOD'S STATEMENT POSTPONED.

Senator Wood here entered the room, and requested to be examined as to the statement of General Diven that he had been paid \$5,000, but, at the request of the committee, his examination was put off till next Tuesday. Mr. Wood said he wanted to put his statement before the public as soon as possible, as in the present condition of public opinion he did not like to rest under the imputation.

The committee. committee than adjourned until next Tues-

THE SCHOFIELD MASSACRE.

No Clew Received as to Who Murdered and Burned the Remains of the Unhappy Storekeeper in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

St. Mary's County, Md., April 5, 1873. The State's Attorney for St. Mary's county has just returned from the theatre of the Schofield outrage, but is able to throw little further light on the matter, the mystery as to the author or authors of this most horrible murder, rebbery and arsen at present being as impenetrable as ever. Before this officer, who resides in a distant part of the county, had arrived at Fairfield, the place of the outrage, the Coroner's 'quest had been held and its verdict rendered. It found that Schoneld had been murdered by party or parties unknown, but no evidence was elicited seriously implicating or connecting any particular person or persons with the triple crime which had been committed. Indeed, the condition of the remains was found deed, the condition of the remains was found to be such that it is feared legal identification will now be impossible, notwithstanding the verdict of the inquest. Only the larger bones were found, the others being consumed or rendered undistinguishable by the action of the fire. Though a dog and cat are known to have perished in the flames, Dr. Brome, who attended the inquest, readily identified these larger bones as the remains of a human being; and there is no moral doubt, either, that they are remains of James Schofield. The skull was found broken into many pieces, and it is consequently impossible. into many pieces, and it is consequently impe

is no moral doubt, either, that they are remains of James Schofield. The skull was found broken into many pieces, and it is consequently impossible to tell whether it was fractured by a blow or shattered by the action of the fire.

Schofield was last seen by Mr. F. M. Goddard about hall-past ten o'clock on the might of the murder. He was then alone and engaged in writing, and he toid Goddard that he was writing a communication to the county paper. The same night, but previous to this, however, he is known to have sent his little daughter, who was in the habit of sleening with him at the store for company, to his dwelling, about one hundred and flity yards distant, representing that a Mr. Boothe, a resident of the neighborhood, intended to pass the night with him. Boothe seems not to have come, and it is tolerably certain that Schofield retired for the night alone. The exact hour of the murder is a matter of conjecture. It is certain, however, that it was between the hour at which Goddard left him and three o'clock the following morning. At the latter hour the house was discovered to be in flames. When the neighbors arrived they found the building about to fall in, the money drawer, badly scorched by the fire, some thirty feet from the building, and the lock of the store door unlocked. Some gold, which he is known to have had and deposited in an upper part of the store, was found among the debris of the burnel house.

Schofield had three children, two boys and a girl. Two of those were in his dwelling on the night of the murder; the other is absent at the North, it is believed, in New Haven, Conn. Besides the loss of the father these children will be reduced to poverty by the disaster which has overtook them. Schofield is believed to have had neither his goods nor his storehouse insured. His account books are lost, and, with the exception of the gold referred to above, all his money, notes, bonds, &c. Intense excitement exists in the county in regard to Schofield's murder. The County Commissioners meet on Tuesda

public indignation nere is so inflamed that it would almost justify any expenditure to discover the guilty parties, and almost any treatment of them

THE PATTENBURG RIOTS. The Prisoners All Indicted for Murder-They Plead Not Guilty.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 11, 1873. After a protracted session the Grand Jury of Hunterdon county came into Court this afternoon with indictments of murder against seven of the Pattenburg rioters-Patrick Delay, David College, Patrick McCoy, John Bogue, John Keily, Barney McFadden and John Coyle. There was considerable debate in the Grand Jury room before the indictments were found, a number of the jurors being anxious to indict only for riot, but owing anxious to indict only for riot, but owing to the energetic measures taken by the prosecuting counsel the pury, by a close vote, decided to indict the men for murder. The men have now been lying in jail for seven months and should long since have been tried, but the course of Jersey justice, if sure, is generally slow. And in addition to this, the prosecution counsel, unused to deal with criminal cases, were so overwrought with the magnitude of the job that they bungled the indictments at the last term of Court in such a way that the prisoners could not be tried upon them, and an adjournment had to be had to the present term.

The prisoners were brought into Court this afternoon and individually pleaded not guilty. As the trial is expected to be one of unusual magnitude and interest Judge Beasley considered it better to hold a special term and fixed Monday, the 28th of April, for the hearing of the cases. It is not generally believed that conviction will be secured, although Jersey juries do not believe, when a man is murdered, that they have done their duty to the State except they are instrumental in hanging somebody for the crime, whether innocent or guilty.

A SERIOUS LAND SLIDE,

A SERIOUS LAND SLIDE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 11, 1873. Travel on the Wallkill Valley Railroad is suspended from Kingston to Rosendale in consequence of a land slide.

THE POSTAL CAR DIFFICULTY.

Fourth Session of the United States Senate Committee on Transportation-The Constitutional Question of the Right of the Government to the Postal Roads Argued by Mr. Cuyler, Counsel for the Ruilroad Companies.
The United States Senate Committee on Trans-

portation held their fourth session yesterday at the Mr. Theodore Cuvier, of Philadelphia, coppset for

the railroad companies, was introduced by Mr. Hinckley, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore roads. Mr. Cuyler said that he should leave that aspect of the question that related to the details of the postal service to the railroad men and confine himself entirely to the constitutional question as to the right of Congress to compel the terms of any rate of transportation that might be decided upon by Congress as law makers. There is just as much right to seize the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he said, and turn it into a post office as there is right to seize the roads of railroad companies and turn them into post roads. In the federal constitution private property is recognized as having rights, but the practice of the government as to the railroads ignored these well established rights. In 1837-8 a mail contractor brought this question before the Court of Kentucky. The mail contractor insisted upon his right to drive his mail coach on the roads without paying tolls. The case was "Dickey vs. The Turnpike Company." The decision of Chief Justice Robertson was that the Congress gave the government no authority and Congress could not give the power to carry along that road a mail cart without paying tollage. Mr. Cuyler went on to say that if the government had this power they must also have the correlative of this power, namely, the power to compel the State to create these railroad companies. The railroads were quasi-public corporations. They had, therefore, public duties; but those duties were esmprised in the obligation that each and every person, and every person's freight and goods, shall be entitled to equal privileges. The government may say to them they are to carry the mail, and they cannot refuse to do it; but they said that just as they said similar things to a private citizen.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS had power to lay its hands upon private property without compensation, and he must be pardoned if he said that that declaration would be a justification for a revolution.

By Senator Conkling—1 deny the right, with my

Only let it be conceded that

whole soul, of the power of Congress to regulare and control the powers of private corporations; I do not believe in the right of Congress to establish a national life insurance company; the federal government is bound to respect the rights of chartered corporations; in fact, Mr. Cayler said, I have the old fashioned notions as to State rights; in case of the illustration as to the obligation of feeding cattle that was travelling on railroads, and traversing states, he claimed that was a matter of police law of each state.

To Senator Casserly—I believe that the doctrine of "eminent domain" gives the government the power to take whatever it wants; Congress has the power to take whatever it wants; Congress has the power to establish post offices and post roads, and then it has all the powers to designate a line, and then it has the power to ascertain its value judicially by taking it into the courts, and then acting upon that judicial decision; the Postal Department is in an exclusive position to state what its requirements are; I am unable to put a limit to the powers of Congress under the political responsibilities of its members; if the government wants a navy yard or post office they adopt the conriesy of seeking the State's consent; though in Pennsylvania the State has asked the government to exercise the right of "eminent domain" as to the site of a new post office; the government cannot require anything of any railroad except the power to trausport mails; it it be necessary to take the property corporally in its possession it can do so; it is quite true it is an extreme case; I do not suppose the government would ever want more than its postal service; he did not believe that there was

or would ever be born who would vote for taking the "Pennsylvanta Central" bodily and entirely for postal services; but still that did not alter the fact that the government had the power to de it; during the time of war, even, the government never exercised the powers that they now claim as to postal roads; at the same time he did not think the government could take possession of a road without a compensation; he heid, first, that the government held a prescribed power; it possesses the power to carry out its prescribed powers; it also has a very large liberty as to its being a judge as to whether its incidental power is enough to carry the main power out; there was no doubt that the government exercised a much larger power in the occan postal main service than upon the corporations created by the States; I answer this without having made any very due reflection as to the subject; the manner in which government would exercise its power over foreign mails would be exercised by the inws regulating commerce with loveign nations and with its citizens who are affoat; if a ship refuses to take the mails then the government has the power to say as to how that ship shall, or whether it shall at all, have intercourse with this country.

Mr. A. J. Dennis, President of the New Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, submitted to the committee a number of figures showing the difference between the rate paid by the express companies and the postal department on his line.

The committee then adjourned, and went into executive session.

"POOR CAPTAIN WILLIAMS."

A Medal for the Brave Men of the Atlantic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Do you not feel quite proud of the human race when you hear of duty performed in the face of great danger and suffering? I know you must. Why, sir, I feel perfectly sublime when I hear of such deeds, and reflect that we are but cultivated monkeys. Our feeling so, however, does not do much good unless we give expression to those feelings in some appropriate manner. I would like, there-fore, to suggest that a subscription be taken up for a suitable testimonial of our appreciation of the galantry and daring displayed by some of the officers and men of the late steamship Atlantic in their efforts to save life on that fearful morning. I refer especially to the conduct of Mr. Brady, third officer; the boatswain, who was lost in the effort to carry a line ashore, and Quartermasters Speakman and Owens, or to such as may have done their duty in trying to save somebody besides themselves at the imminent peril of their own lives. While many of the papers have severely criticised the conduct of poor Captain Williams, nothing has been done to show the public sense of the gallant conduct of those brave and true men. No money could reward them for the perils encountered; but we may do something that will carry a thrill of pride to their hearts, and at the same thme incite others to emulate their deeds. I would like to suggest, however, that while a chronometer watch, gold-headed came and diamond snuf-box are very pretty things to look at they are very indigestible. A Fiji Islander would hardly be considered modestly attired in any one of the above mentioned trinkets; and last, but not least, they are so very liable to be stolen that they are more trouble than they are worth.

A neat, but small gold 'medal, suitably inscribed with the recipient's name, and "steamship Atlantic, Mars' Head, April 1, 1875," with a request that it be worn, would not cost much. Then add to this a pocketbook well filled with bank notes and you will have made some deserving men very happy. In the case of the brave fellows who were lost, let this go to their families.

As to the poor Captain, "Judge not that ye be not judged" is a good precept, and worthy to be observed of all men. If guilty, he, as a seaman, will best know how much blame attaches to him; and his own conscience and the generous instinct of a sailor will be his worst punishment. According to many reports he behaved well after the wreck; so give him credit for it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a millionnaire, but I wish you to receive my subscription to this fund as a sligat token of my feelings.

I was just going to sign myself "A Naval Officer," but I am afraid some of those jealons guardians of the public purse might take advantage of it to economize on Navy pay so much per month, with a proviso that such re effort to carry a line ashore, and Quartermasters Speakman and Owens, or to such as may have done

A SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TROUBLE.

In 1866 William H. Travers, a comparatively poor man, was appointed as sealer of weights and measures for the First district, covering the west side of the city, and has become quite wealthy. In February last Mayor Havemeyer removed him but failed to name a successor. A few days ago His Honor discovered that Travers was still exercising the duties of his office, and sent for him. Yesterday Travers appeared at the City Hall, and stated that an old statute provided that a sealer on leaving office must turn over his effects to his successor; he had not been called upon for them, and consequently considered himself still in office. The Mayor for once "got his back up," and informed Travers that he would have him arrested if he again acted as a scaler.

THE COURTS.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of Reinhold Steinecke, assignee, vs. Elias Bach, was brought to a close. It was a suit to recover about seven thonsand dollars, the amount of certain property alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by the defendant from his brother Naman Bach, a bankrupt. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$7,391 12. A motion by defendant's counsel for a new trial was denied.

The jurors who attended in the United States District Court for the February term, 1873, will be paid to-day at one o'clock P. M.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

An Old Sneak Thief.

Joha Harris, an old woman well known to the police as an expert sneak thief, was brought to the Tombs yesterday morning and charged with robbing the boarding house 358 West Eighteenth street, kept by Mrs. Selina Braden. The prisoner engaged board with Mrs. Braden on Tuesday and left the next day. Some sixty dellars worth of clothing were missed after her departure, which were subsequently found in her possession. Judge Hogan heid her under \$500 ball to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. Grand Larceny.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox. Maggie Berg was arraigned on complaint of Henry P. Andrews, of 18 Washington place, charged with stealing ladies' clothing to the vaine of \$435, formerly the property of Mrs. Andrews. She admitted her guilt and was committed to answer.

Robbing.

Lawrence Casey was arraigned before Justice Cox, charged with robbing Lawrence A. Hallenbeck, of 61 East 124th street, in a saloon in Mercer street, on the morning of the 17th of March. John McGinness and Themas Johnson, charged with being participators in the robbery, were soon after arrested, and, having been indicted, are now await-ing trial. Casey was committed without bail to

A TRIO IN CONTEMPT.

Tweed, Dutcher and Gould To Be Arrested and Taken to Albany-Where Are They !

On Thursday night, in the State Assembly, Mr. Babcock, from the House Committee of Investiga-tion into the affairs of the Eric Railway Company, reported that the committee had made diligent efforts to secure the attendance of William M. Tweed, Jay Gould and John B. Dutcher as witnesses by the service of subpænaes, but that the witnesses named had failed to appear. He therefore offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to proceed to New York and arrest Messrs. Tweed, Gould and Dutcher, and bring

Arms be directed to proceed to New York and arrest Messrs. Tweed, Gould and Dutcher, and bring them before the bar of the House, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of its authority.

The resolution was adopted and the Sergeant-at-Arms arrived in this city yesterday in the fulfilment of his instructions, but up to a late hour had failed to find either of the objects of his quest. It was no wonder the Sergeant-at-Arms could not find them, for the reporters, who are by long odds the best detectives in the city, could not learn anything as to the whereabouts of any one of the gentlemen. Mr. Gould was said to be at Newport, attending to matters in connection with the Summer business affairs of the Narraganset line of steamers, and Mr. Dutcher was said to be almost anywhere, perhaps in Albany.

A HERALD reporter called at the office of Mr. Tweed, in Duane street, but the ex. "Hoss?" was absent, and his private secretary, Mr. Dewey, stated that he did not think it probable that Mr. Tweed would be at his office during the day, inasmuch as it was Good Friday, and he thought Mr. Tweed was at church, but that any one who desired urgently to find him could doubless do so at one or other of the uptown Presbyterian places of worship. Mr. Dewey stated further that no summons from the House had yet reached Mr. Tweed, and he was not aware that his presence as a witness was desired. Mr. Tweed had been in the city during almost the entire time of the sessions of the committee and they would have had no difficulty in finding him had they desired to do so. So lar as Mr. Tweed was concerned he had always expressed the utmost willingness, amounting almost to anxiety, to appear before the committee and to give them all the information in his possession, and, so far as Mr. Dewey knew, the Sergeant-at-Arms had not called at the office to inquire for Mr. Tweed.

This was the general state of affairs last night, and the impression prevailed that the summonses had not yet reached the gentlemen whose presence was so

THE USURY CHARGES.

interviews with the Officers of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company and the Trust and Loan Company. There were many rumors prevalent in the cor-

ridors of the Courts and about the streets vesterday in regard to the charges of usury brought against the bankers and brokers of Wall street and vicinity. There were, it was said, charges presented to the Grand Jury, especially against two moneyed cerporations having large business on the street, and it was test case would be offered to the Court in an action against these companies. The institutions with which Dame Rumor most busied herself were the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company and the New York Loan and Trust Company, Concerning these corporations it was said their charters gave them the right to exact whatever sum they could make terms for in the way of compen-

ters gave them the right to exact whatever sum they could make terms for in the way of compensation for accommodating parties under pressure with short loans. As the rate on the street is sometimes so high as one per cent per day THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT PER AND MANUM,—
and the legal rate is only seven per cent per annum, while exactions of a five or ten per cent additional are regarded with horror, it was thought well to look after the Shylocks in high places, if any such there be. Sigh at least were the impressions previlent upon the street yesterday afternoon. To ascertain exactly what foundation these rumors and impressions rested upon, a representative of the Herald yesterday called upon, the officers of the two companies above referred to and elected the following statements. From the President and Secretary of

THE GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY COMPANY he learned that their charter gave them a legal right to exact only seven per cent per annum as interest, but allowed them to charge very considerable lees additional under the form of "rates for the custody of securities" on which loans were advanced. The officers clatined that they had as yet heard only the vaguest possible rumors in regard to the action of the Grand Jury, and that while they had nothing to conceal, and were willing to produce an exhibit of their business, with their books, in court, they did not choose to make a voluntary statement of their private matters for publication. The President added that they had been advised by their counsel of their powers and habilities under their charter and had transacted all of their business under the endorsement of a vote of the Inil board of directors. The Secretary stated further that while brokers on the street gave no security for the sale-keeping of bonds and other securities received as collatter as on loans, the company gave guarantees for the return of all property placed in their hands, subject to the

other securities received as collatterals on loans, the company gave guarantees for the return of still property placed in their hands, subject to the "CRETAIN CONDITIONS" on which it was received.

The President of the New York Loan and Trust Company, Mr. Smythe, is ill at his residence, and the Secretary was not at the office when the Herald representative called. In the absence of these gentlemen the chief clerk politic declined to make any statement regarding their business.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 11, 1873. The latest figuring on the Constitutional Convention shows the following result :- Regular republicans elected, 50; independent republicans, 34; regular democrats, outside of Hamilton county, 42; in Hamilton county, 5 democrats, 10 liberal republicans and 4 candidates elected, whose names were on both tickets. Both parties claim the Couvention, but it is impossible to know which has a majority until the official returns are received.

ASPIRANTS FOR FEDERAL HONORS. BALTIMORE, Md., April 11, 1873,

Not less than five hundred applicants for office, including several large delegations of colored men, besieged the new Collector of Customs to-day. The colored men were headed by Blahop Wayman. They were all courteously received by Collector Booth, who promised to give their claims due con-

LAND OFFICE ABUSES IN MICHIGAN.

DETROPA April 11, 1873. An examination of the affairs of the State Land Office, under the management of ex-Commissioner Edmonds, discloses the fact that he has sold lands that did not belong to the State to the amount of 12,964 acres. The lands were all sold at nominal rates, and belonged to the United States, the Chi-cago and Northwestern Raniroad and to private parties.

CUBA.

The Liberal Party of the Island, Its Organisation and Aids-Press Explosion of Antiquated Theories-The Republican Party, Its Organization and Hopes-League of the Slaveholding Oligarchy as a Conservative Delusion-Political Acrimony a Cause of Social Disorganization-The Financial Condition and Market for Gold

HAVANA, April 5, 1873. The grand liberal party of Cuba gives decided proofs of its existence, and is composed not only of the insular inhabitants, but a large number Spaniards have entered its ranks, and Spaniards of position and influence. The Tribuno Español, which was originally established as the organ of the radical party, has changed and joined its laterests to the liberal party, and is now its recognized organ. This journal is daily gaining in circulation and favor by the liberal ideas it expresses, and the new era in journalism it has initiated in this island of attacking, so far as the censor will permit, the weak points of the government, the abuses continually committed by officials, and generally seizing the too frequent opportunities of criticising the action of the authorities of this misgoverned country. The sharp, cutting articles published in the Pribuno have severely disturbed the equanimity of the stately, grandmotherly Duario and spoiled the temper of the Constancia, and, while the former refrains from all controversies, the latter eagerly embraces every opportunity of a tilt, and has launched itself upon the sea of dispute, sustaining all kinds of antiquated and obsolete theories, giving daily new proofs of its retrograde principles, and, while preaching union and the acceptance of the new state of affairs to the Spanish party, is really dividing it. The editor of the Constancia a few evenings ago was treated to a Screnata a serenade more surprising than agreeable. Several arrests were made the next day among the amateur performers, and, as it was rumore that the serenaders would give an encore, the Captain General had a number of police stationed nefore the editor's residence, with orders to cut to pieces all disturbers of his slumbers.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. The republican party in Havana can be safely estimated at over eight thousand. It has been duly organized, has its Junta, or Beard of Directors, composed of well known and distinguished persons, and in each ward of Havana a committee has been appointed for the purpose of converting the lukewarm into active members, and to show its strength as soon as the new Captan General arrives and counteract the influence of the Casino Espanol. It is expected that the new Captain General will come charged with the mission of proclaiming the Republic in this island. So far the republican party here has held few and very quiet meetings, but every evening groups may be seen at the and in the parks discussing their projects and the questions of the country; and, although determined to maintain the flag of Spain floating over this rich Antille, they are also determined to crush the power of the slaveocracy and inaugurate a more liberal system of government in this island. THE SLAVEHOLDING OLIGARCHY BANDING STILL CLOSER.

In the meantime the slaveholding oligarchy, now styling themselves conservatives, are not idle, but are making strong efforts to unite the divided The Voz de Cuba, owned by Spanish elements. spanish elements. The Foz de Cuoa, owned by some of the most wealthy and powerful men of this city, but whose editor. Señor Conti, displayed his democratic tendencles, and in well written articles sustained the republican party and advocated reforms and the abolition of slavery, upon which the editor of La Constancia sharply attacked it, giving a list of its stockholders, and stating that it was going from door to door of the men that owned the Yoz and supported it, and to find out whether such prominent Spaniards as Zulueta, Zavala, the three Alvarez, Rical, Olano, Colomé and other wealthy planters and merchants supported the turn in politics of the editor of the Yoz, and covered their heads with the gorro frigio (phrygean cap). The consequence of this was obvious, the editor of the Yoz, Señor Conti, has resigned the editorial chair of that daily, and it is generally asserted that the Yoz, founded by Gonzalo Castañon, whose name has caused so much bloodshed, will soon be a thing of the past. The journal will be sold, and it is already rumored that the republican party here will buy it, and under the name of La Raza Española (The Spanish Race), and the directorship of the able journalist, Señor Leal, will be made the leading journal of democratic principles in this island. some of the most wealthy and powerful men of

The acrimonious spirit of those whe formerly stood united is on the increase. The rance of differences of political opinion is rapidly undermining the strength of the integritists, and the niture of Cuba is at present very uncertain; naturally the condition of affairs gives rise to numerous rumors, each more alarming than the other. The Laborantes, Cuban piotters in sympathy with the insurgents, are not idle, with their inherent Laborantes, Cuban piotters in sympathy with the insurgents, are not idle, with their inherent cunning they take advantage of the weaknesses of their oppressors. The young republican party, which has recently come into existence and whose ideas are more in consonance with those of the natives, finds its most bitter enemies in the slave-holding oligarchy, which makes the strongest efforts to stem the influence of the new party called upon to improve the present system of government of the island. Your correspondent has found many occasions to converse with some of the leading Spaniards affiliated to the republican party of Cuba, and their only wish is to concliste existing differences, put a stop to Irand and peculation and create for Cuba a government which will give to its inhabitants the reforms necessary to establish peace and prosperity.

It may, however, be safely asserted that although the Cubans apparently assent to all propositions either of the young republican Spaniards or the cld snaveholding party and those interested in the maintenance of that institution, they despise both, and are cunningly widening the breach between them, closely acting upon the Spanish provert, "Rio remedio ganancia de pescalores" (troubled waters bring fishermen gain).

Partisans of Pon Carlos also are not inactive in the present disturbed condition of affairs, to judge at least from the fact that several boxes of carist decorations were lately seized. These were probably intended for distribution, and are unscribed to "The last delenders, September and October, 1869."

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

As well as the political, the financial situation of

decorations were lately seized. These were probably intended for distribution, and are inscribed to "The last decenders, September and October, 1862."

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

As well as the political, the financial situation of the country is not improving. Gold is steadily on the rise, and has already began to be quoted in the thirties. To day thirty-one and a half per cent has been reached, and many are positive that before long the figure will be fity. The intendente, who really means well, and is devoted to the success of his plans for the amehoration of the treasury, has made frantic efforts to improve the finances. The leading men of the "Conservadores," Integritists or whatever they may call themselves—those who have sounded the trumpet of their patriotism far and near, and to whom the Captain General and intendente have turned in the hoar of need—are withholding their co-operation and are giving the strongest proofs of their selfshness and egotism. Instead of ceming forward and covering the recent proposed loan of \$20,000,000, which it was supposed would be eagerly taken up, they tried to evade it, and held many a meeting and conference at the Casino, with the only result of making matters worse.

THE BIDWELL EXTRADITION CASE.

A. B. Bidwell, who, as reported by your correspondent, was arrested on the lath uit, on charge of being connected with the recent forgeries on the Bank of England, has ever since remained under arrest at the Police Headquarters. The Captain General is acting without having received any instructions from the home Government, and the only authority of a telegram from the Spanish Minister at London. His Excellency has allowed the only authority of a telegram from the Spanish Minister at London. His Excellency has allowed the only authority of a telegram from the Spanish Minister at London. His Excellency has allowed the only authority of a telegram from the Spanish Minister at London. His Excellency has allowed the office of the United States Consul General, and the entire store

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 11, 1873. afternoon a son of Mr. Thomas Lamb, ten years of age, while playing on a raft slid into the river and was drowned. The accident occurred in front of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, and several persons witnessed it without offering any assistance.