

Announcement, etc., This Evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Savage and the Maiden, and "An Angel."
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Swiss Bell Ringers.
NIRBO'S GARDEN.—"Colleen Bawn." John Collins.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"Under Two Flags." Mr. and Mrs. Watkins.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Eldo."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Concert. Theodore Thomas.

Business Notices.

HERRING'S SAFES.
IN THE FIRE OF JUNE.
LAST MONTH'S RECORD.

THE GREAT FIRE AT MOBILE.
MOBILE, Ala., June 1, 1871.
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ANOTHER.
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tially given; and incidentally it is stated that the attack was made to rescue a woman and several other prisoners who had been aiding the negroes in some unlawful deeds. With singular maladroitness, the leaders of the two factions loaded and fired at each other a great many times without any effect.

The French Republicans seem determined to find out all about the beginning of the war. The Assembly has appointed a Committee of Inquiry, whose business it is not only to examine into the course of Palikao, brought in question by the irate Trochu, but into the conduct of Benedetti, French Minister at the Prussian Court at the beginning of the trouble which led to war between France and Prussia. So we shall find out now the whole truth regarding that interview at Ems in which the fiery Corsican and the Prussian King were chief actors.

Crises in Spanish political affairs are becoming matters of too frequent occurrence to attract much attention. Señor Moret gave notice, the other day, that he should give up the portfolio of Finance if things did not go to suit him. Things have not gone to suit him, and he has resigned. Señor Sagasta, Minister of the Interior, has temporarily taken charge of the finances, and is likely to have a tough time of it. Meanwhile the Deputies are leaving the Cortes in such numbers that it is feared that there will soon be no quorum.

The long vexed question of the Presidency of Yale is settled. Prof. Porter is to be Dr. Wells's successor. He has been connected with the College for thirty years, has been singled out for some time as the man most likely to be chosen, and is generally conceded to possess admirable, not to say peculiar, qualifications for the place. His election, however is not to be reckoned a triumph for Young Yale. That hopeful and enthusiastic party must now look to their own lately increased powers in the government of the College for the means of further progress.

The Democracy of Arkansas, with singular self-denial, have absolutely declined to publish to the world any platform, preferring to wait until the National Democratic party has called a convention. The Central and Congress Committees, however, in this modestly announcing the decision to which they have arrived, give words of praise to the platform of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy, and call attention to their special merits. This practical deference of "State Rights" to a "centralized political power," will be a surprising puzzle to the Democracy of many other States.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.
The absence of principle and the open shamelessness which are the characteristics of our City Government, for once serve a good purpose. If we could now be astonished at any act of the Directory which governs us, the news of this morning would fill the community with amazement. The Kelso Circular is withdrawn, and the Governor offers to use the entire power of the State to preserve the peace in case it is threatened by the riotous opponents of the Orangemen. This is a desperate though tardy effort on the part of Gov. Hoffman to save the Democratic party of the State, whose position has now assumed a national importance, from the consequences of the enormous blunder which sprang from the ignorance and recklessness of the City Hall Directory. As there is a positive comfort in a feeling of confidence toward the head of the State, we wish we could ascribe this action to the Governor's sense of right and of civic duty. But it is only too evident that it was forced upon him and the party he represents by the unexpected vehemence of the popular protest against the wretched trucking of the city authorities. Not only in the public press, which, with the sole exception of the hired tool of Tammany, denounced the surrender to the mob in dignified and fitting language, but also on the streets and in all places of public resort, there was but one voice of detestation of the craven betrayal of the very principle of government by whom we are misruled. It was rarely you could find any one so lost to all sense of manliness or national self-respect, as to speak in approval of the National Guard. By a singular freak of poetic justice even the ruffians in whose behalf the order was issued expressed no gratitude for it. They growled at Mr. Hall for spoiling their day's fun. But all decent citizens felt that the fair name of the city had been stained by the bungling hands of that coarse cabal, which is so reckless toward the law and so cowardly toward the mob. Later in the day, every cheek which had retained its capacity to blush was reddened with shame when the proclamation of the Democratic Governor of New-Jersey appeared, in which he not only warns the evil doers of his own State of the sure punishment which will follow any attempt at the fulfillment of their riotous designs, but also takes occasion to inform our own rowdies of the reception which will await them, if the expected leisure of to-day should tempt them over the water. From the universal applause bestowed on that sensible and spirited paper, our own rulers may have gained some idea of the depth of public contempt into which they had fallen by their own subservience to the mob.

The proclamation of the Governor was the only way out of the untenable position the Democratic organization of the city had assumed. His action comes too late to save the party from that popular condemnation which always follows such criminal blunders. It is scarcely possible that the Orangemen, who had accepted the situation of force created by the Circular of Superintendent Kelso, can now so far modify their arrangements as to go on with their interrupted celebration. The very change of front, executed so suddenly in the face of critical circumstances, is a sufficiently clear evidence of a confusion of councils, which is fatal to the discipline and success of a political party.

It is possible that an attempt may be made to load the whole fiasco upon Superintendent Kelso, and to send him out into the wilderness bending under the sins of the Ring. But no such paltry device can succeed with the people at large. Behind Kelso stands our Mayor, and no jugglery of signatures can prevent the recognition of that wonderful style where Donnybrook vies with the City-Hall for adequate expression. Behind the Mayor is that trio of shifty adventurers who own and control him, and it is this final power which has inspired and guided His Honor's fatally facile

pen. The city sufficiently understands this. In the honest and fresh indignation of yesterday, there were no words wasted on Kelso Tammany was the source of all the shame and wrong. The country will readily learn this evident lesson. As long as we were only robbed of our money and insulted by the open profligacy of our rulers, the interior seemed to care very little for it. But now that a grave offense has been committed against the very spirit of social order, a blow has been struck at the foundations of civil freedom, the whole country will recognize the peril we are in from this oligarchy of tricksters so weak as to quail before a handful of rowdies, and so ignorant and reckless as not to know or care when they are rudely touching a vital point of civil freedom.

If, after all, the procession takes place, much depends upon the prudence and discretion of the Orangemen. If they avail themselves with tact and good temper of the privilege now guaranteed to them, they may profit by the movement of generous resentment against their lawless persecutors. They should understand that the good citizens of New-York are neither their enemies nor their partisans. If they imagine they are the one or the other, they make a fatal mistake. The city is tired of these endless and unjustifiable feuds among its foreign population. It cannot see its peace continually endangered by their mean jealousies and hates. It says, like the Mountain Chief, "I hold the first who strikes, my foe!"

MR. WELLS'S NEW DEPARTURE.
We have seen that Mr. Wells, in January, 1869, officially reported and proclaimed that "within the last five years," (notoriously years of Protection.)
"More cotton spindles have been put in operation, more iron furnaces erected, more iron and steel rolled, more steam made, more coal and copper mined, more lumber sawed and hewn, more houses and shops constructed, more manufactures of different kinds started, and more petroleum collected, refined, and exported, than during any equal period in the history of the country; and that this increase has been great both as regards quality and quantity, and greater than the legitimate increase to be expected from the normal increase of wealth and population."
—During those five years, we had finished up our Civil War, dismissed more than One Million men (Unionists and Confederates together) from military service, and recalled the most of them to the pursuits of productive industry. We had repaired much that had previously been destroyed by the waste and ravage of a war fought entirely within our own country; we had made considerable progress in re-stocking our farms and plantations with the Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, which the War had thinned out; we had re-established our Cotton-growing; we had grown our own food and a good deal for export; we had discovered, opened, and worked hundreds of new and valuable mines of the precious metals; we had paid promptly every farthing of interest on our vast National Debt and considerably reduced the principal from the point at which it stood when our armies were disbanded; and we had added not less than Twenty Thousand miles to the length of our Railroads, at a cost of at least Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. And Mr. Wells himself, speaking at the "Reverend Reform" dinner in our City hardly a year since, pronounced the rapidity of our recovery from the depressing effects of our great contest "marvelous." All this, mind you, was effected under a Tariff identical in principle with, but considerably higher in its average scale of duties than, the present.

threatened or apprehended violence. If you deny a right to a feeble minority to-day, you will have to deny that of a powerful majority to-morrow. Orangemen are to-day the victims; Irish Catholics may be so dealt with to-morrow. The precedent cannot but be regarded; it will ultimately make itself respected. The Law and its ministers cannot make fish of one and flesh of the other.

Roman Catholics should be especially shy of the kind of pretexts conjured up to justify a veto of the Orange procession. The Pope is a foreign potentate; he claims to be, within his rightful dominion, an absolute sovereign; he makes no pretensions to republicanism. How easy, then, to make ignorant and prejudiced Anti-Papists believe that the public display of a Catholic procession is an affront to the majesty of the Republic? Grant that Catholics mean nothing of the sort, the logic which denounces Orangemen as liege subjects of a foreign monarch, hence enemies of republican liberty, serves to involve Catholics in like condemnation. Beware of the beginnings of evil!

"Let us have peace." To this end, let our magistrates and police uphold every one's legal rights, nor ask him to give up a part of them in order to secure the rest. "That way mad—ness lies." There is no security for the rights of any save in the maintenance of All Rights for All.

WEATHER REPORTS.
The elaborate description of the Signal Bureau at Washington and explanation of the system of weather reports and storm forecasts which we publish this morning, will be read with very general interest. No scientific service which the Government has undertaken in many years has been so universally approved or so instantly successful as the labor performed in this bureau of the War Department by Gen. Myer, Prof. Abbe, and their assistants. It is of the greatest importance to science from many points of view; but it is in its relation to the business of every-day life, to the practical problems of the farm and the seashore, and the out-door amusements of common-place gentlemen and ladies, that it has naturally attracted most of the attention of the public.

Foretelling the weather, when it was not the shrewd guessing of seamen and keen-eyed farmers, used to be a pseudo-art, something like astrology or alchemy, and the almanac-maker who wrote across a whole column of his calendar "Expect—rain—about—this—time," ranked no higher in the estimation of sensible people than the gipsy who told one's fortune with a pack of cards. But we have changed all that. By the best of all tests—that of actual trial—we have proved that the path of a storm can be foretold with almost mathematical accuracy. We can watch its beginning, and by a careful study of the atmospheric phenomena at various points we can decide what course it will take, and flash the prediction by telegraph to all quarters of the country. This is the work which, with much else that is highly important to meteorology, the Signal Bureau is now doing in Washington. The value of such services to commerce and to agriculture can hardly be over-estimated, and the appreciation in which they are held by the public is sufficiently evinced by the eagerness with which the daily reports are read and the confidence which they always inspire.

TRADES TYRANNY.
Opportunity for Gen. Butler, and Mr. Wendell Phillips, and the other advocates of Trades Union conspiracies, we have four stories of outrage which the Labor Reformers will do well to notice. Thirty women employed in James M. Sawyer's shoe factory, at Danvers, Mass., recently struck for higher wages. Six of them returned to work, after a few days, on the employer's terms, and the places of the others were supplied with new hands. Mr. Sawyer was then waited upon by a committee of male Crispiens, and ordered to discharge all these new hands, and to take back the strikers at the prices they demanded. As he refused to submit to such dictation, the men in his employ stopped work. It is satisfactory to know that he readily obtained others, and the difficulty has since been settled by the Crispiens surrendering their extravagant pretensions.

An evening paper mentions the case of a cooper who came to this city in search of work, and found that the association which controls his trade exacted of him a fee before he could be allowed to accept employment in any shop in New-York, though it would not agree to find work for him provided he paid the fee. He could not afford to meet this demand, and no master cooper to whom he applied durst give him work without the permission of the association. The man was at last obliged to go to some other city.

The case of the Boston freestone-cutters, which has recently been before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in an action for conspiracy, is still more flagrant. The plaintiff in the suit had made a contract to furnish stone for several large buildings in Boston, and had sent some of it to New-York to be cut. This was a violation of one of the rules of the Journeymen Freestone-Cutters' Association, and although the contractor was not a member of the Association, they fined him \$500 because he had seen fit to have some of his work done in New-York rather than in Boston. To avoid a general strike and consequent ruin of his business he was forced to pay this extraordinary exaction, but he has now gained a verdict in an action to recover the money, and the court has ruled that "a conspiracy against a mechanic who is under the necessity of employing workmen in order to carry on his business, to obtain a sum of money from him which is under no legal liability to pay, by inducing his workmen to leave him, and by deterring others from entering into his employment . . . is an illegal conspiracy, and the acts done under it are illegal, and the money thus obtained may be recovered back; and if the parties succeed in injuring his business, they are liable to pay all the damage they have done him." We presume this ruling would be held as applying to many other exactions of Trades Unions besides the imposition of a fine.

The fourth case to which we refer occurred in the same English town which is already infamous for the operations of Broadhead and the Saw-Grinders' Union, disclosed before a Parliamentary Commission of inquiry, and used with such startling effect by Charles Reade in one of his recent novels. A brickmaker named Gill, having raised himself a little, obtained a contract to make bricks for a Railway Company. He had been eighteen months a member of the Brickmakers' Union, and by its rules no workman may become a master in less than two years. He accordingly applied to be readmitted to his Union which he had temporarily quitted, but was informed that instead of waiting six months he must wait the whole period of two years, as if he had

been a new hand. He refused, and opened his yard. The result was that one night 18,000 of his bricks, then drying, were "walked upon" and destroyed.

These outrages, it will be observed, were all committed upon workmen rather than employers. The Danvers Crispiens demanded the discharge of hands who did not submit to the rules of the Union. The New-York cooper conspired to prevent any man from working at their trade who would not pay a tax into their treasury. The Boston stone-cutters made a requisition upon an employer who had given work to hands in New-York. The Sheffield brickmakers punished one of their comrades for rising in life, and enforced equality after the fashion of the Paris Commune, by keeping down the industrious and intelligent at the level of the idle and the ignorant. What more is needed to show that the victims of the tyranny of Trades Unions are not merely the capitalists, but the best class of laboring men? When the disorders in Sheffield were at their worst, the men who refused to join the Unions, or broke the rules, or failed to pay their dues, were the objects of the vengeance of the associations. Their tools were stolen; their homes were blown up; if they were brickmakers, needles were put into the clay to destroy their hands. Broadhead confessed to the murder of several obnoxious workmen and the maiming of many others. We have not reached this degree of atrocity in the United States; but what is the difference in principle between the crime of physically disabling a workman who does not choose to join a voluntary association, and a conspiracy to prevent his earning an honest living by threatening anybody who gives him employment? There can be no question of a man's right to cease working if he is not satisfied with his pay; but when he undertakes to prevent another from working, he commits an offense which the laws ought to punish. Trades Unions have some valuable features, and under proper management can effect much good; but their tendency at present is plainly towards one of the most odious and debasing forms of tyranny—the tyranny which degrades industry and exacts a penalty for success.

The Democracy of California are in sorry plight; they have been ravished of their organ. It has left them disconsolate and without that necessary appendage—a head center. California Democrats, like those of other States, do not much affect newspapers, and as the organs of their transient threats of committing suicide if the Democrats did not come forward with cash. So the last Democratic Legislature made official organs of all of those which existed, by ordering the legal advertisements in one in each Judicial District, the District Judge having the designation of the paper thus to be fed. This created an excess for the existence of several new Democratic sheets, and kept alive those already born. But *The State Capital Reporter*, published at Sacramento, was specially designated as the State paper, with the best class of legal advertising and the fastest of other "fat takes." In due time, however, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which is reaching out for everything portable, bought into *The Reporter* stock, secured a controlling interest, turned out the friends of Gov. Haig, who was anti-subsidy candidate for Democratic renomination, and opposed him bitterly. But he was renominated, and now *The Reporter* bolts, and says the action of the nominating Convention made it an independent paper with Democratic proclivities. So Haig, Democratic nominee, is belabored by the newspaper which he and his party helped to make, and a Democratic State Government is obliged to furnish the funds for the show. Moral: Put not your faith in organs that can't live without "pat."

A former slave, who seems to have shot a person pursuing him with blood-hounds, inquires of us whether he can be protected from the consequences of this act if he should make public the thrilling story connected with it, and the strange scenes he witnessed in his wild fugitive life in Alabama during the Rebellion. There is no way by which he can receive a legal guaranty for the immunity he seeks; but we doubt whether even in South Carolina a Grand Jury could now be brought to indict for such an act. We have forgotten a great many men at the South for killing a great many others to perpetuate Slavery; and the prosecution could hardly be very vigorous against one man who, in self-defense, shot another to preserve his Liberty.

IN RE TICHBORNE.
You've shown he's ignorant and coarse—
Deceived a girl and stole a horse.
My learned friend, you're all abroad!
That doesn't prove he's not a Lord.

COL. GARDNER BANKS.
Col. Gardner Banks, who died at Waltham, his native place, on Sunday, was a brother of Gen. S. P. Banks, and commanded the 16th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers during the early part of the late war. He received his first commission from Gov. Andrew as Captain of a company he raised in Waltham at the outbreak of the war. His company was attached to the 10th Regiment of Volunteers, of which he became Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1862, the Colonel, was an excellent exponent. There is no doubt but that Glendale the 16th Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut. Hiram B. Banks, his brother, was killed by his side in the second battle of Fair Oaks, Glendale, Sluiter Hill, Kettle Run, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg. Lieut. Hiram B. Banks, brother, was killed by his side in the second battle of Fair Oaks, Glendale, Sluiter Hill, Kettle Run, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg. Lieut. Hiram B. Banks, brother, was killed by his side in the second battle of Fair Oaks, Glendale, Sluiter Hill, Kettle Run, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg.

GEN. FREDERICO CAVADA.
Frederico Cavada, the last victim of Spanish cruelty, was born at Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, in the year 1822. His mother was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and was sent to that city to be educated, and was there graduated at an early age. He became a civil engineer, and followed that profession until the outbreak of the Revolution, when he at once offered his services to the National Government, receiving a captain's commission on the staff of Gen. Juan Manuel Gaitanero, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Gaitanero. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Gaitanero. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Gaitanero. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Gaitanero.

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