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ing for the control of the State. If it be true that these roads have been purchased by the Pennsylvania Central combination, California, already cursed with monopolies, must receive the condensation of all who wish for her healthful growth.

It was thought that Quesada, whose landing on the Cuban coast was reported the other day, had brought out three detachments from Venezuela, one of which was on the Virgin, another on the Bolivar, and a third on some vessel not known. Whatever may have been reported about the success of the detachment of which Quesada was at the head, it is certain that he was not on the Virgin, as reported, as that vessel has returned to Trinidad without effecting a landing. Meantime, a wasteful and ruthless skirmishing is going on in Cuba, the Spanish forces, as usual, claiming almost bloodless victories, which are promptly denied by the Cuban letter-writers.

The recommendation to mercy attached to the verdict of murder rendered against Beckwith, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, will doubtless save him from the gallows. The evidence of insanity was strong on each of the several trials; and it is understood that the principal medical expert, whose theory told most against the prisoner, will personally appeal for commutation of his sentence. The plea of insanity has of late so often been employed for the rescue of palpably sane murderers (if a murderer can ever be said to be sane) that there is danger juries will commit the not less grievous error of hanging irresponsible persons charged with homicide. It is thus that one violation of law and justice frequently leads to other wrongs in the opposite direction.

The official report of the massacre of the Indians at Camp Grant, Arizona, while it does not give any important new facts, serves to increase indignation at the bloody and senseless murders perpetrated on defenseless men, women, and children by white settlers. It is now well known that the animosity of the Arizonians was excited by a knowledge of the fact that the Indians had been furnishing forage to the camp, thereby interfering with their gains. A plea has been set up that these massacred Indians had been depredated upon the surrounding country; but no such complaint was made to the officers in charge, nor was the story invented until the Indians had been suddenly swept down upon and extinguished.

The reply of Gov. Bullock of Georgia to the interrogatories of the Congress Committee on the condition of the late insurrectionary States, published to-day, is a voluminous and exhaustive document. But its circulation is likely to be of considerable benefit to the State, as the financial exhibit made is satisfactory and encouraging. He sets forth that the expenses of the State Government have been steadily decreasing, while the taxable property of the State has greatly increased in value, the return for 1869 being over thirteen million dollars more than that of 1868. It must be confessed that Gov. Bullock makes a strong point in the opening of his reply by declining to establish a precedent for the future by recognizing the right of Congress to demand this information from a State which has its Senators and Representatives in Congress.

According to The London Standard, which it must be admitted, is not the best authority, Mr. Gladstone is about to initiate some of Bismarck's tactics and abolish the purchase system in the British Army by royal warrant. By the theory of law, the Queen is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, commissions are issued in her name, and large powers for the regulation of the army and for the maintenance of order are invested in the Crown. So, while Parliament may reduce or disband the army, the organization is largely under the discretion of the Sovereign. The bill for the reorganization of the army proposed to abolish the purchase system by Act of Parliament, in order that suitable compensation might be made to those who had lately bought commissions; but, the bill being defeated, it is now thought that the system will be broken up by royal warrant, leaving the question of indemnity to Parliament.

Letters from Oregon, Central Minnesota and Indiana—herewith published—give cheerful evidence of the growth of the North-West. In Oregon the farmers are thriving on the misfortunes of their neighbors, and are building great expectations on an increased demand for the products of the soil which must occur on account of the drought in California. The people of Minnesota have had sundry fears for their crops, but are now confident of a good yield and much prosperity. And our Indiana correspondent gives a pleasant and hopeful view of the prospects of the southern part of that State. The discovery of fine veins of coal, the increase of systematic agriculture, and the extension of existing lines of railroad are likely to do much toward the development of this portion of the Valley of the Ohio. And it will be noted that the extracts from The Greeley Tribune show that flourishing colony to be in a decline only in the columns of reckless and hostile newspapers.

It is doubtful if the Mayor can reform the hack service on his new theory. His scheme is elaborate, and about as confused as his most diplomatic language can make it. What is wanted is a simple proposition of payment by distance which will not render necessary an intimate acquaintance with the geography of the city; and then absolute and positive supervision by the Police. At every depot and steamboat landing there should be a standing place for hackmen at which passengers can make bargains overheard by all, or through the policeman stationed there. Such regulations as these would reduce the rates to something reasonable. The strongest hope of reform, however, is held out by the cheap cab companies which have entered into competition with the hackmen. When the Crystals have become more numerous, the latter will be driven by competition to make moderate charges. Meantime, Mayor Hall will make all the political capital possible out of the hackmen by concocting schemes for their benefit like the one submitted on Tuesday, which the simplest coachman at once recognizes as impractical.

Dispatches from North Carolina report that the State is actively canvassed by the Republicans against the proposed illegal constitutional amendments. The Constitution of the State expressly provides for initiating amendments to that instrument, which must be by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature; yet, upon a bare majority in that body, the Democrats have proceeded with their scheme for amend-

ment. It is their wish to get rid of the Republican office-holders and restore the ancient order of things when the Democracy held sway and the whipping-post was a fixed institution. Attorney-General Akerman, in a late speech at Weldon, significantly foreshadowed the policy of the Administration upon the question of a possible collision between the present Government of North Carolina and one that might be born of these illegally proposed amendments. He quoted Taney as having expressed the law when he said that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. He also said that it was his opinion "that the present National Executive, finding two so-called Governments in the field, would uphold 'that one of them which Congress had recognized, unless he found that it had been lawfully superseded by the other.' The issue is one of great gravity.

COMING TO THE POINT. The Omaha Observer is issued from Olean, which is the home of Gov. Hoffman's staff officer, Gen. James McQuade, to whose inspiration we attribute certain "Plain Language" for Horace Greeley, which does duty as leading article in that journal of the 17th inst. It runs thus: "We want to know what you mean by permitting THE TRIBUNE to iterate and reiterate the statement that it lay in the power of Gov. Hoffman to prevent any disturbance in the City of New-York, last Wednesday, on the occasion of the Orange parade? Your own paper shows that ample preparations were made to meet and quell a riot. The whole police force was on hand. The militia was out in its full strength; a great bulk of the Protestant and Catholic citizens joined with the constabulary in a vigorous and energetic order and preserve peace. What more could have been done? We think Gov. Hoffman did his whole duty—nothing more and nothing less. It could not properly issue his proclamation while he supposed the local authorities in New-York would protect the Orangemen in their privileges.

"We assert, and we know thereof we affirm, that on Tuesday, July 12, Hoffman was not aware that the police proposed to forbid the procession. Whatever may be said of the inconsideration of Superintendent Kelso's order, you know as well as we that it did not strengthen the mob, but weakened it. It served to stop the organization of the lawless element which was bent on attacking the Orangemen. Whatever the design of that order may have been, this was the result.

Comments by The Tribune. It was The World which, on the morning after the riot, so clearly demonstrated that the crime and shame of that hideous massacre lay between Gov. Hoffman and Mayor Hall, being the natural result of their game of cross-purposes. Either of them, sustained by the other, would have headed here, as Gov. Randolph was in New-Jersey; but the orders of the one and the counter orders of the other threw this City into an anarchy which reddened its streets with blood. So said in substance The World when, for once, it proclaimed its "real sentiments," and it was the truth. Now, Gov. Hoffman was in this City on Monday, (19th), when the Orange parade of Wednesday, the 12th, was the ruling topic; and Gen. McQuade was sent by him to confer with Mayor Hall, as was eminently proper. The Mayor saw Gen. McQuade, though denying himself to others; and there is no reason to doubt that the apprehended Orange riot was the subject of their conference. Most certainly, if it was not, Gov. Hoffman was culpably regardless of the public peace and his own highest duty.

Now, Gov. Hoffman, Mayor Hall, or Gen. McQuade can state the fact if he will, and we ask each and all of them to do it. Gov. Hoffman, having arrived that morning (Monday) from Newport, left, soon after, for Albany. Did Gov. Hoffman, through Gen. McQuade or otherwise, ascertain on Monday that Mayor Hall intended to forbid the Orange parade? And did he leave for Albany without overruling the Mayor's purpose? If he did so leave, then his interference thirty hours afterward, overruling the Mayor and putting the ship square on the opposite tack, was most reprehensible and the principal cause of the massacre. If, on the other hand, Mayor Hall concealed from the Governor his resolve to forbid the parade, and left the latter under the impression that the Orangemen would be protected by the Police, then the Governor must be absolved, and the bloodshed of Wednesday rests heavily on the soul of the Mayor.

What is the truth in the premises? We wish to proclaim it in justice to whichever it exonerates. Will Gen. McQuade tell all he knows? Can The Observer shed any light on this subject? Why this mystery with regard to a matter of such grave public interest?

CONCERNING FREE LOVE. We print this morning a letter from Mrs. Paulina W. Davis in accordance with the courtesy we have always endeavored to show to a lady whose personal qualities entitle her to perfect respect. The letter is like all from the same source and similar sources. It consists of denunciations of THE TRIBUNE, and an exposition of doctrine couched in phrases which are as vague and indistinct as the ideas they attempt to convey. We have repeatedly referred in carefully measured language to what appears to us the tendency of the loose and rambling discussion of the marriage relation in which a few good women and some very bad ones are at present indulging. As often as we have referred to these matters, we have been met with excited and intemperate denunciation on the part of all these advanced women, some of whom attack us in other papers, and others deluge our office with spiteful manuscripts. But neither here nor elsewhere have we ever seen in print or in manuscript, a single statement of what these ladies mean by Free Love, or what they want when they clamor for it. Still objections to our remarks upon it are not lacking. Our statement that the theory is to many a tattered cloak to cover unclean lives—a fact too vilely notorious to dwell upon—is denied with an earnestness which shows that the charge gives pain to women too pure and too ignorant to know the quality of the allies they are working with. When we show how the principles avowed by the outspoken champions of the anti-matrimonial school lead directly to open and appalling crimes, the champions in question pretend to consider themselves personally accused, and cry out against the injustices and brutality of man. But never, in all their so-called discussions, do they commit themselves to any practical theory of life which can dispense with the marriage tie. They never come down from their nebulous heights where they pass their professional hours, to face the brutal facts of existence, and to tell us seriously what they propose to do with men and women when they have, by destroying Marriage, destroyed the Family. Whenever this question is asked, they betake themselves to the clouds again, and begin to weave their half-dozen phrases into the stale harangue—"Love makes laws," "laws cannot cover love," "the divine sentiment," "the higher purity," and, the inevitable phrase

of people who do not know what they are talking about," the eternal fitness of things." Now, if Free Love means anything, and is not a mere form of words with which these idle women amuse themselves, with no object but pastime, it means that the obligations of marriage are not binding as against the momentary inclinations of the parties married. In place of these ideas of conjugal duty, with which society has succeeded for some centuries indifferently well, we are to accept the "higher truth" and the "inner consciousness" of each individual as his only rule of action in social matters. People are to pair like birds or beasts at the bidding of irresistible impulse, and the obligations of fidelity are to last no longer than the impulse. This, stripped of its veil of mysticism, is the doctrine preached by Mrs. Davis and her associates; and there is but one word to describe this doctrine, which word we have heretofore withheld, but now let these ladies have it, because, as The World observes, it is well to tell the truth in great crises; this doctrine is beastly. The good ladies who profess it may sit in their ballrooms, far above the things of earth, tossing up their half-dozen meaningless phrases like the gilt balls of a juggler, and laying down an unsubstantial law for men and women, which might suit very well if the race were like cherubs, with nothing but heads and wings. But see what work the real men and women make of it when they take hold of it! Two married men, whose souls reject the tyranny of marriage, find their affinity in the same soiled dove, and eliminate each other with revolvers from the embarrassing problem. Another pretty free-lover, who uses in her letters the very slang of the platonic sisterhood on this coast, is so devoted to the purity and sacredness of her emotions that she murders her ex-lovers to save them from falling back into the slough of matrimony, and gets visited by leading apostles of the sisterhood from New-York in consequence, and deluged with their sympathy. And yet, when we refer to these events as the natural result of indulging in these restless impulses of revolt against the social and moral laws, which Mrs. Davis finds theoretically so irksome, these good women recoil with affright, and protest that this is not what they mean by Free Love. Of course, it is not. But this only proves that they do not know what they are doing nor whether they are drifting. Because they are virtuous, they know nothing of the quality of the cakes and ale they are serving out to greedy and vulgar buyers.

Let us see if we can extract, out of all this unwholesome mass of metaphor, any clear idea of what this authorized exposition of the free-lover's marriage consists of. "I regard marriage as founded in the eternal fitness of things," says Mrs. Davis, "a law as immutable and unchangeable as the laws which govern the earth, &c., &c., neither weakened nor strengthened by any ceremony or conventionalisms, or one-sided legislation, by which you have surrounded and overlaid it. I believe that marriage is of God, and from God, and that what He has joined together man cannot put asunder. Neither time, nor space, nor prison-bars and bolts, nor death itself, can sunder souls that are bound together in the true marriage that all pure, true women seek." Translating these words out of ecstasy into English, they mean that no marriage which can be violated is a marriage—that if people can exercise their free will they are not lovers, and must not marry—that if love is not free, it is not love. As the philosopher at a camp meeting once said of vital piety, "If you have it, you can't lose it—if you lose it, you never had it." Marriage is banished from the realm of reason to that of blind caprice, and, when you weary of one fancy, it is a sign it was not a true marriage, and you are free to seek another. This is the bare and revolting hostility stripped of its swaddling metaphors, which these good and pure women—mild and deceived by years of silly playing with phrases (and by one or two able and insidious leaders of their own sex whose purposes Mrs. Davis no more comprehends than she does the real meaning of their catch-words)—are now daily preaching to the world. It is not a matter to laugh at, to dismiss with a word of compliment and badinage. There is a deadly virus lurking in these disjointed and illogical rhapsodies. Mrs. Davis, herself, boasts of the letters which she receives from discontented women all over the land, whose listless minds have been poisoned by this confused and violent declamation. It is sowing in hundreds of families the seeds of discord and ruin. The ignorant and impressionable women whose principles have been shaken by this insidious propaganda will become the easy prey of the first plausible scoundrel who can persuade them of his sympathy. A school which is capable of preparing so baleful a harvest of foulness and misery cannot claim the immunity of silence. Mrs. Davis's vagaries may be fun to men, but they are death to women.

AN IDIOTIC LIE. Mayor Hall is many things we do not like, but he is not a fool. We take leave, therefore, to doubt the accuracy of the Philadelphia report that he said, with reference to his studies concerning the Kelso order: "While studying this question last year, I, with Superintendent Jordan, went to the Historical Society's Library to consult the contemporaneous history, the press of 1849, in reference to the Astor-place riot. We found THE TRIBUNE calling on Mayor Woodhull in advance to close the Opera House and prevent the assembly which threatened the place—an infringement of the rights of the manager and the public."

It is urged by many that Mr. Macready should have appeared on Thursday night, after having been driven from the stage on Monday. We do not see the justice of that argument. He had been driven from the stage by a gang of ruffians; he was asked to return to it by some of our most estimable citizens. He was right in following their request, and it was the duty of the authorities to protect him in so doing; else of what use are authorities at all? If it please a mob to declare that an obnoxious newspaper shall not appear, its publisher to submit to such dictation? No freeman will say yes, but all will applaud and uphold the resolution which maintains the freedom of the press to the last. The two cases are precisely of the same kind. Every man exercising a lawful vocation has a claim to the whole protection of the law.

Our readers will share the satisfaction we feel when we say that if the coroner's inquest removes every doubt as to the right conduct of the magistrates on that trying occasion, it is plain from the whole testimony that the order to fire was given only when there was no choice between so doing and resigning all to the fury of the mob. Every fact is brought clearly out, every step has complete justification, and no doubt mingles with the proposition to award to the City Authorities the credit due alike to their firmness and humanity. All things have their lesson, and if the awful experience of last week has taught our authorities to be sufficiently stern and decided with mobs, the blood that

pooned out will not have been shed in vain. The magistrates who endeavor to humor a mob, and to make personal capital with it by a milk and water course, is a shelter of wholesale murders, and should be executed as a traitor. There is but one honest, one humane way to deal with rioters, and that is to disperse them as promptly as possible. Where there is anything like ample space, it does seem that a resolute charge of cavalry, sufficient in numbers, and formed as compactly as possible, would have the effect of blood, if seasonably resorted to. The time to read the Riot act is the first minute after clear indications of a riotous purpose have been given. The ground thus cleared should be promptly occupied by infantry and artillery. But no citizen soldier should be asked or expected to stand still and receive showers of stones and darts for one moment longer than is requisite to enable the peaceable and obedient to get out of the way; and these means failing, it should be distinctly understood that no such child's play as firing blank cartridges will ever be resorted to. Unless there is necessity for firing balls there is no sense in burning powder—no use in it but to delude the rioters into a confidence that balls will not be used, even after the order has been loudly given to do so. When the question of upholding or overthrowing the supremacy of the law is clearly at stake, the blood of a few lives in thoroughly quelling a riot at the outset may often prove the saving of hundreds by preventing riot thereafter. Whenever it should be thoroughly settled in our great cities that there is a power above that of mobs—not casually or ultimately, but always and instantly—the loss of human life through riots will thereafter be numbered with the things of the past.

We might extract at much greater length, but it were needless. Every word uttered by THE TRIBUNE on the riots of 1849 was consistent with the policy it has urged concerning the riot of 1871, and nobody knows the fact better than Mr. Mayor Oakley Hall. If he is guilty of the foolish talk (as above quoted) first attributed to him in a Philadelphia paper, and approvingly copied in The World, he is a more shameless and silly liar than we had believed possible. —We do not believe the Mayor such a fool; but we know The World is. Its articles give internal evidence that it had carefully consulted our files, before circulating this foolish falsehood, for it has scudulously singled out here and there from our columns of that date a phrase capable of distortion to its ends. It knew then that it was printing a lie, indorsing a lie, basing vehement arguments upon a lie which every file of THE TRIBUNE for 1849 showed to be one complete and monstrous invention, without the shade of a shadow of a pretext. Is there any reason why any statement of such a journal on any subject should ever henceforth be believed?

THE SITUATION IN CUBA. Private advices from Cuba, though discouraging enough to those who hope for an early restoration of peace in that unfortunate island, show that the insurrection, if it makes no headway, at least retains its vitality. The actual force of armed insurgents in the Cinco Villas and Puerto Principe has certainly been diminished; but the more resolute of the patriots still occupy the country around Las Tunas, and have gained some successes which even the Spanish authorities are forced to acknowledge. Meanwhile, the fortified line drawn across the island to the east of Espiritu Santo is held by the Spaniards, for the purpose of protecting the great sugar estates, and confining the Cuban guerrilla parties to the comparatively poor districts of the Eastern Department. Every effort is made to exterminate suspected insurgents found to the westward of this line. But the rustic population is hostile to the Havana despotism. The Government inspires no confidence; the insurgents dare not surrender, because they cannot trust promises of amnesty; and the brutal executions in Havana have exasperated every sympathizer with the party of independence. Thus insurrection even in the Western Department can only be kept down by actual military occupation. But in this the royal Government and Volunteers have exhausted their available resources like men and of money. Its continuance is only a matter of a little time. If there were no extraneous influences to be considered, the Cuban problem would resolve itself into the question whether the patriots or the Volunteers could hold out the longer without fighting, and the chances would all be in favor of the patriots.

But the outside influences are very important. The conviction is strengthening among the leading men of Spain that the mother country can afford no further waste of blood and treasure in attempting to subdue the rebellious island. Yet they feel at the same time that a settlement in some form is a matter of most urgent importance. "In view of the 'Monroe doctrine,'" said Señor Moret recently, during a debate in the Cortes, "and of the fact that Cuba and Porto Rico, the only European possessions in America [sic], lying 'as they do in the Gulf of Mexico, feel the attraction of the United States and their republican institutions, the Cuban question must be considered one of the most serious of modern times in Christendom.'" He might have added that the claims of American citizens who have been outraged in person or despoiled of their property by the Volunteers and the Havana authorities, are not the least of the complications that give this problem so deep a significance. He might have acknowledged that the claims cannot be settled nor wrongs redressed by a mixed commission whose awards there are no means of enforcing, and that Spanish authority in the island has yielded entirely to the ignorant and brutal rule of a mob of volunteers. And how does this self-constituted Government propose to deal with "the most serious question of modern times in Cuba"? It clamors for fresh proscriptions and sequestrations. It sets up the garote in every square. It calls for the blood of every revolutionist, and shouts defiance at every foreigner. It will spare no prisoner and pay no debt; outrage all law and deride all remonstrance, from Spain quite as much as from the United States.

Will the time ever come when humanity will bid us take this monster by the throat? Our diplomatic remonstrances on the massacres of Jiguani and Santiago were wasted. The despotism of Havana cannot be checked by soft words at Madrid. We have citizens to protect, a commerce to guard, treaties to enforce, perhaps also a duty to fulfill toward the weak and the oppressed. It is not for us to play the Quixote by righting all the wrongs of the world, but there must, surely, be a point beyond which it will not become us to keep silent. Spain should understand that she will be held strictly accountable for the wrongs done under her flag to our citizens, if not by her own act; and if she cannot guarantee to preserve order in Cuba, she will find it for her advantage to sell the island to the insurgents or otherwise get rid of it with no unnecessary delay.

It seems like a cruel measure of sanitary reform which the Board of Health has resolved upon in ordering the one hundred and fifty families occupying "Gotham-court"—a tenement house of Cherry-st.—to find other quarters within forty-eight hours. Yet every

person acquainted with his filthy condition of these dwellings, and the fact that they are the nightly resort of some of the most dangerous characters of the city, will heartily commend the action; and the constant possibility of pestilence arising in these crowded and filthy quarters will justify the summary removal decided upon. Sanitary Inspectors were engaged yesterday in examining the condition of the numerous slaughter-houses, and summary action in regard to removing or closing the worst conducted and filthiest of these is also promised. But let not the reform stop here. There are scores of such tenements and workshops in the most crowded parts of the city which threaten the public health and demand sanitary care. A little summary action with reference to a few of the worst of these will force the owners to cleanse and repair them without further hint from the Health Board.

Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, who arrived in this city yesterday—having spent a month, since landing at San Francisco, in crossing the continent—is one of the most successful and effective diplomats who have served Great Britain in Asiatic countries. Sent to China in the suite of Sir Henry Pottinger, and afterward secretary to Sir John Bowring in Siam, the young diplomat was aptly and thoroughly schooled in all that relates to the science to which he had devoted himself in the East. He made himself familiar with the peculiar traits and idiosyncracies of the Oriental mind in his earlier training, and so was admirably fitted for the discharge of the delicate duties afterward imposed upon him. When the British war with China began, he was Consul at Canton; and he accompanied Lord Elgin on his famous expedition in 1860, and was imprisoned by the Chinese, and subjected to the most rigorous treatment. Delivered by the allied forces, he became Consul at Shanghai, and at the same time was made Chevalier-Commander of the Bath. He was sent to Japan as Minister Plenipotentiary in 1865, and has administered the affairs of Great Britain in that country with acuteness and ability. He is now on a year's leave from his post, and visits the United States for the first time.

Some devout and zealous admirer of the law of correspondence has furnished the saloon of the Sylvan Grove, which lies on the East River, with a set of Swedenborg's works in three large volumes, with the name of the boat stamped on the covers. Now no one can dispute the appropriateness of reading "Heaven and Hell" while passing a certain place to the northward of Kip's Bay, where sunken rocks abound, or of studying the Doctrine of Correspondence side by side with The New-York Blacksmith. But where, except in this incongruous Yankee nation, would one ever think of placing theology on the center-table of a steamboat saloon? The act is an illustrative one. Are we to see Butler's Saints' Rest at the Astor House, Comte's Philosophy on the desk of the S-waniakia, and have extracts from Pascal thrust into our hands by little boys on the streets?

Mr. Charles Nordhoff has resigned his place on The Evening Post. He has long been Mr. Bryant's very capable and efficient lieutenant, and his rank among the most forcible and pungent of our editorial writers is acknowledged. Mr. Nordhoff's post-office address, for some months, will be Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

PERSONAL. Mr. James Duffy of Dublin, well-known as a publisher of Irish national works, is dead. Count de la Guericronne, the French diplomatist, has purchased the Paris Presse newspaper. The Duke of Montpensier, a Spanish journal says, "is as bold as a politician, vain as a noble, rich as a king." The General-in-Chief of the army has taken his family to St. Albans, Vermont, where they remain for the summer, while he returns to Washington.

The claimant of the Tichborne title and estates is said to have stopped at the Clarendon Hotel in this city in 1866, and to have forgotten to pay his bills when he left.

Mr. Henry W. Peck, M. P., has offered prices of \$2000, \$1000, and \$500 for original treaties in favor of the maintenance of the Church of England as an established Church. M. Duvergier de Lauranne, recently elected in the Chamber, is the author of some very interesting papers in the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes on the United States during the Civil war.

A Scotch Court has decided that Miss Jex Blake, the medical student, must pay the expenses of the trial at which she was returned, and which she had fought for nearly a year. The cheviot Wilkoff has received from the American Minister at Madrid an official notification that he has been created by the Spanish Government a Knight-Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel II. The Russian Grand Duke Alexis is to be made much of in this city by a grand ball, at the Academy of Music, in September, when the dancing, if it is said, is to be led off by the Prince and Mrs. Catsbury.

Senator Corbett has been received at his home in Oregon, with earnest testimonials of regard and personal affection. He is to resign on the 1st of August, and re-appear in Congress, with the exception of a short excursion to Puget Sound.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh is about to enter the pulpit. She will preach next Sunday morning, in the Unitarian Church in Harlem, and during the month of August will supply the pulpit in which late Rev. J. S. Burleigh once preached, in Bowdoin Church, and will also occupy other accessible places, more or less regularly.

M. Ducaet, an employe of the Paris Board of Works, who, while the Versailles troops were summing away at the St. Cloud, sent, disguised as an English part and in incognito, a letter to the Emperor, in which it has been made a member of the Legion of Honor.

The Hon. W. M. McMaster, an eminent banker of Toronto and a member of the Upper House of the Dominion Parliament, was yesterday married at Newburgh to an American lady. To the kind of a lady, she is even our most sensitive French friends can hardly object.

The Revs. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; J. B. Dunn, Boston; T. C. Niven, Philadelphia, and Mr. E. S. Wells, Chicago, have been appointed delegates by the General Assembly of Presbyterians to visit the different Presbyterian bodies in England, Scotland, and Ireland next May.

The father of the late Minister Burlingame, the Rev. J. Burlingame, is visiting his old home in Andover, N. H., where he emigrated to California in 1850. For fifty years he has been a pious attendant of the Methodist Church. He is to settle permanently in Cook County, Ill.

Lady Avonmore (Mrs. Yelverton) is reported to be secluded in a delightful Sanjour establishment at Escorial, ten miles from San Francisco, and is diligently at work on literary matter for English publication. She proposes returning to England shortly, taking the band which she has been carrying about with her, because of ill new duties. The fact that the Court had to be adjourned in consequence, when Mr. Hoar resigned, Mr. Akerman had been nominated, entirely without her consent, and that she had been in the city for a week before the new recess, and long before the war, settled in North Carolina, and for a time taught school, but afterward passed on into Georgia, where the Rebellion found her.

PERSONAL—BY TELEGRAPH. It is currently reported in St. Louis that Senator... Major-Gen. Barry left Fort Mifflin Monroe yesterday for the South, to be absent a month. Gen. Roberts occupies the Fort Mifflin since the departure of Major-Gen. Barry. A delegation from Boston, consisting of W. L. Garrison, Mr. Charles Allen, George A. Fisher, Edward A. Wright, and Gen. Robert Church, accompanied by F. Dickinson, Jr., and J. W. Foster, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. The object of the delegation was to confer with the authorities in reference to the execution of the Boston Convention.