

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

WORLD'S GREAT NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE ELVES.—CINDERELLA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—HISTORICAL PERFORMANCES.—ELIZABETH, Queen of England.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL TRIO OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MRS. McALEER'S READING IN AID OF THE SOUTH-THE STRINGS OF WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 26 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND JUGGLING.—THE BLACK CO.—LITERARY JAPANESE TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCECITATIONS, JUGGLING, &c.—ORLEANS—MADAGASCAR—SALVADOR.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFIN & CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS, JUGGLING, &c.—THE SONGS JAPANESE JUGGLERS.—UPPER TEN THOUSAND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway.—COMIC TROUPE.—MUSIC MINSTRELS, BULLOCKS, BALLETT, DIVERS, &c.—THEY TRAVEL.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND JUGGLING.—THE STRYKE.

THE RHYMAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—MOVING MINOR OF THE FUGITIVE'S PROGRESS.—SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCENES.—MADISON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT EAR OF PROBT.—THE WASHINGTON TOWER.—WONDERS IN NATURE, HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARTS.—OPEN FROM 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURE BY J. M. W. TURNER.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 12, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The New York Herald establishment is now located in the new Herald Building, Broadway and Ann street.

THE NEWS.

RUSSIA.

By special telegraph from the Atlantic cable, dated in London, Athens and Berlin, we have very important news from the Old World.

The Lussemburg adjustment treaty, perfected by the Peace Congress, was signed during the day in London. It is very doubtful, however, if the peace of Europe is "secured," as announced by Lord Stanley, for we are told that France and Germany continue preparations for war; Russia is arming, and Greece is strengthening her force, naval and military, to a very large extent. The King of Greece has ordered the purchase of seven war vessels in the United States and England.

Queen Victoria is about to propose a general disarmament and the amalgamation of a general Peace Congress, but it is thought the project will not be successful.

The Hon. Mr. Wright, United States Minister to the Court of France, died in Berlin yesterday morning.

The Vice Consul of Italy in San Francisco is appointed Italian Minister to Washington.

The death sentence passed on Captain Dora, of the Fenian army, in Ireland, has been commuted. Earl Derby states that England cannot publish the true history of Fenianism, as it might bring about "troubles" with "certain foreign governments involved in the plot."

The late vote on the Reform bill secures the official existence of Lord Derby's Cabinet.

Consols closed at 92 for money in London. Five-twentieths were at 72 1/2 in London and 77 1/2 in Frankfurt, the bonds selling at an active and excited market in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull at a decline of 1/4, with middling uplands at 11 1/4.

By the arrival of steamships at this port late last night we have interesting details of our cable dispatches to the late of May. The newspaper reports go to show the acceptance of the neutral mediation in the Lussemburg question by France and Prussia, but reveal the fact that these excited no great hope of peace being secured by a Congress.

The *Invincible* of St. Petersburg, has an editorial on the Eastern question, in which it is hinted in plain terms that France, with at least one other of the Great Powers, secretly encourage the Sultan to despise the demands of the Ottoman insurgents and disregard the counsels given in behalf of the Christian people subject to the Porte.

The *Regiments of Police* were notified by the Superintendent yesterday that they must concentrate their attention in the matter of closing up stores in this city and Brooklyn to-day entirely to liquor selling establishments. The other establishments, about the closing of which an order was recently promulgated, will remain open and do business as usual.

The Howard Mission celebrated their anniversary at Steinway Hall last evening.

In the Prussian extradition case, before Judge Shipman yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus was demanded by the counsel of Henrick, to enable him to remove the decision of Commissioner White on the final hearing of his case.

The stock market was dull yesterday and closed steady. Gold was heavy and closed at 123 1/2.

Domestic produce continued quite active, and prices for almost all the leading articles further advanced. Merchandise generally was less active, but held firmly at previous rates. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton advanced fully 1c. per lb., with a fair demand. On 'Change, four advanced 5c. a 15c., wheat 1c. 2c., while corn was unaltered and 5c. lower. Oats were steady. Pork was not essentially altered. Beef and lard remained steady and firm. Freights were dull. Whiskey was a shade firmer and more active. Naval stores were dull and depressed, while petroleum was neglected, and prices nominal.

News from Mexico is dated at Tampico on the 6th inst. Gomez, who commanded the port, had been dismissed by order of Juarez, and General Pavon was sent to relieve him. Gomez, however, declined to be relieved, and as his twenty-five hundred men cut numbered Pavon's small force, the latter was compelled to await reinforcements. He expected the aid of Canales, who was on his way ostensibly to join him, but who, it is said, was making common cause with Gomez. In consequence of Gomez' wholesale confiscation of receipts from customs and revenues, Tampico has been suspended as a port of entry, and those who pay Gomez any duties are notified that other authorities will collect them again if possible. From San Luis the date is to the 27th ult. No confirmation of the execution of Queritara is yet received, although the death of Miramoa is confirmed. The imperialists had been again repulsed on making a sortie. The siege of Vera Cruz continued with vigor. Provisions were so scarce in the town that the besieged were compelled to eat horse flesh. General Diaz refused to guarantee life to Marquez and other imperial leaders in the event of the surrender of Mexico city.

Our Panama correspondence is dated May 3. It is reply to a resolution of inquiry the Colombian secretary of Finance had communicated to the Chamber of Representatives that the President Mosquera, and that he intended to purchase several others to form an Atlantic line. His notes on the Custom House authorities at Cartagena.

asked to the New York owners of the *Cuyler*, had passed a law for non-payment. Congress had passed a law over the President's veto directing all vessels in the Colombian navy to be sold. Another storm was brewing in consequence. The troops under Lord de Godes had rebelled against the authority of that chief, who had been engaged reconstructing certain States along the coast. Godes took refuge on the *Rayo*, formerly the *R. Cuyler*, which, after threatening to bombard Santa Marta, proceeded with him to Cartagena. The Spanish frigate *Navas de Tolosa* followed her, all doubts of her piratical character having disappeared, and lay alongside of her in Cartagena Bay. The captain of the frigate made a demand on the town and government officials for information regarding the character of the vessel. Evasive answers were returned, and the captain immediately disabled the *Cuyler* by removing parts of her machinery in such a manner that she could not leave port, and then notified the government at Bogota that they must prove her to be a bona fide Colombian vessel within forty days. It is believed that Mosquera intends striking a desperate blow at Spanish interests in the Caribbean Sea. The health of Panama was good. Commander Panding, of the *Waterloo*, died of dysentery on the 29th of April. General Sullivan, the new Minister to Colombia from the United States, had arrived. He will succeed Mr. Burton, who demanded his passports some time ago because he believed himself insulted by Mosquera.

Our correspondence from Lima, Peru, is dated April 22. Another meeting of the lower classes was held on the 15th to discuss Congress, which almost resulted in a row, the ire of the crowd being directed against every one who seemed able to draw decency. A bill removing President Prado had been introduced in Congress, but it was rejected. The indications were that Prado would declare himself dictator for another term. The revolutionists had been completely used up by successive government victories, and the rebellion was about over. Congress has declared all disarrangement between Peru and Chile on account of the Spanish war removed, and that the two countries are more united than ever. Advice from Central America as to the effect that ex-President Thomas Martinez, of Nicaragua, had been appointed Minister to England, with instructions to obtain a settlement of the claims against the United States.

Jeff Davis took his final departure from Fort Ross Monday morning under charge of Gen. Burton, and arrived at Richmond in the afternoon. A crowd of people witnessed his departure, and another crowd witnessed his arrival, without, however, any other demonstration. A mounted guard received him at the Richmond wharf, and he was driven in a carriage by a by street rapidly to the Spotswood Hotel, where he was placed in the same suit of rooms which he occupied in 1861. On the trip up the river two bridal parties were aboard the same boat, and a Mrs. Davis of Richmond, died on board.

Details of the prize fight between Tommy Chandler and Donny Harris, in California, which are furnished this morning by our San Francisco correspondent, show it to have been a sharp, short and decisive encounter. Harris was terribly punished, while Chandler was able, immediately after his victory, to act as referee in a fight between two other pugilists who fought over an hour and a half.

Senator Frisbie was surrounded by the Young Republicans of Newark on Friday night, and made a speech in which he endorsed Senator Wilson's recent pledges to the South.

Samuel H. West, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement of funds belonging to the Baltimore Mechanics' National Bank, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He is seventy years old, has a large number of children and grandchildren, and has been a prominent member of the Church. His delinquency amounted to \$200,000, and was carried on through a period of twenty-five years.

The United States steamer *Rosina* was at Lima, Peru, on the 22d ult., all on board being well. The *Waratah*, at last advised, was at La Union, San Salvador, V. L. The *Talpa* was at Tampico on the 15th ult.

Despatches from Council Bluffs say that the *S. Louis* steamer *Minor* was captured by Indians above Sioux City, in the Missouri, recently, and all her passengers and crew massacred, except two men, who escaped.

General Sherman met General Hancock at Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, and the two will depart for Fort Harker on Monday to have another long "talk" with the dissatisfied redskins.

The examination in the attempted child murder case was continued in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, when both the accused parties were discharged, the prosecuting counsel acknowledging he had no substantial evidence against them.

General Sedgwick is on his way home to await his final muster out of the service. His professed to have been showing that his occupation of Massachusetts was in obedience to orders implied if not expressed, and among them are said to be letters of congratulation and thanks from Juarez and others.

The remains of a young lady who disappeared three months ago in Brandon, Vt., were found on Thursday on Chittenden Mountain, in a good state of preservation.

The schooner *James Fulton* was wrecked just above Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound, on Thursday, and two of her crew were drowned.

The European Settlement—Is Peace Secured?

Our special cable telegrams of yesterday, dated in London and Athens, are not by any means assuring with regard to the permanency of the peace said to have been "secured" to Europe by the deliberations of the diplomatists assembled in the London Peace Congress. The war spirit evoked by the defiant attitude which France and Germany maintained towards each other on the Lussemburg question for such a lengthened period has not been quieted by the prompt action of Lord Stanley. Diverted for a moment from the Rhine, it appears, by our despatches published to-day, to be tiding in the direction of the Danube.

France and Germany continue their armaments, and Russia and Greece are in active preparation for war. The King of Greece has ordered the purchase of seven war vessels in the United States, a heavy enrolment of seamen is being made in Athens and the ports of Greece, and thirty thousand men have been added to the King's army.

The Lussemburg treaty of arrangement was signed in London yesterday, but we are specially informed that Queen Victoria is about to make a proposal for a general disarmament, being most likely assured that the sturdy belligerents of the Continent and further north and east care little for the situation of the battle field so as they can secure a fight. It was considered that her Majesty's proposal would not prove successful, and that the appearances indicated the near approach of war.

In the news columns of the HERALD we reflect by our cable despatches the varying changes in the policy of the crowned heads and Cabinets. We had the satisfaction yesterday of laying before our readers, through our special cable despatches, full particulars of the settlement of the Lussemburg question by the Congress of European Plenipotentiaries assembled in London. The announcement, we need not say, has created a very general feeling of gratification. The prospects of a European war, though beneficial in some respects to us, could not on the whole be regarded as advantageous to our interests. What we might gain by supplying the belligerents with vessels and material of war would be but poor compensation for the disturbance which it would bring about in our commercial relations generally, and in the damage which it must occasion to those nations which are so closely identified with the cause of civilization and progress.

The bull interest in Wall street is, of course, rampant under the excitement of this news. There is no danger, even without the endorsement of Lord Stanley, of its questioning its accuracy. A few weeks ago, when we published Bismarck's famous despatch showing the proba-

bility of war, it got dreadfully scared; but, curious to say, as the quarrel became more serious, it affected to laugh at its alarms, and through its organs in the press denounced the HERALD as giving a sensational importance to a very small quarrel. Even when the reference of the matter to a European Congress attested its gravity, and when they learned that France and Prussia were actively pushing forward their preparations for war, this affected skepticism was persevered in.

Now that the correctness of every statement made by our Berlin and Paris correspondents has been borne out by events, we are justified in asking whether this is a fair and candid mode of dealing with a journal which makes such large sacrifices in the interest of the public. Our contemporaries, whose jealousy induces them to lead themselves to it, should feel pride instead of annoyance at the prominence we have won over the European press. Why should our beating the European journals on their own ground excite any surprise?

The cable has effected an entire revolution in the relative positions of the European and American press. Where the European journals had the advantage over us in priority of news regarding diplomatic matters they have not only lost it, but, owing to the censorship to which they are subject, are thrown considerably in arrears of us. There is, therefore, nothing astonishing in the fact that the HERALD, with its large command of capital and its superior organization of foreign correspondents, should be in possession of intelligence which the European journals either had not obtained or did not dare to publish. It is to the jealousy of our less enterprising contemporaries and the Wall street interests affected by the news that we owe all these unfair insinuations. Ever since the cable commenced working we have been more or less subjected to them. For weeks afterwards everything that we published from Europe was "manufactured," and every newspaper critic was a Professor Loomis. But the other journals connected with the Associated Press copied what they abused us, and thus proved their want of faith in their own assertions. There has not, in fact, been one of the special telegrams published by us from that time down to the present which has not been subsequently copied and confirmed by the European journals. The famous Bismarck despatch of the 11th of April appeared in their columns several days after we published it here, and was admittedly taken from us, being the first intimation which they had had, or at least dared to publish, of the existence of the difficulty.

In presence of facts so well established all this cavilling would be incomprehensible, were it not a feature of a long established system. Ever since the HERALD was started its lazy rivals have been in the habit of depreciating every victory that we obtained over them, in order to cover up their own failures. Whether it was an important piece of intelligence from India, China, Japan, Africa, Brazil or any other distant part of the world, it was always "omitted in our office." If all that we have been accused of under this head were correct we must have made arrangements, not with such news purveyors as Cyrus Field and the Atlantic cable, but with Mephistopholes and his agents; for during the last thirty years we have always been furnished with intelligence in advance of our contemporaries, and it has generally turned out to be correct. None are better aware of this than the Bulls and Bears of Wall street, and knowing it, to use the words of Scripture, "Like the devils, they believe and tremble."

Little Fuss and Feathers and His Gold-headed Cane.

Our American caricature of Fouché, the puffy, fussy, inflated little officer who wears the star and the button of the Metropolitan Police Superintendent, and wields a gold-headed cane, to the terror of the little children and timid old ladies of the district, has, in the language of the prize ring, been "sent to grass" by the force of public opinion and the mysterious influence of the HERALD. He has countermanded his anti-Sunday lathering and lollipop law, and has washed his hands of the backslidings of the Hebrew Sabbath breakers. The hubbub and turmoil he excited by jumping upon the back of the dead-letter Blue laws, and riding rough-shod through the city, reminds us forcibly of the fable of the fly who, perched upon the horn of the mad bull, cried, "see what a dust we kick up." His fulminations, however, made a terrible commotion in the several police precincts, and put the captains and the men at their wits' ends. The edict of this moment was contradicted by the order of the next, and proclamation followed proclamation so closely that the force were at a loss to know what to do. The two stalwart patrolmen who are stationed opposite the HERALD office, living specimens of Gog and Magog, and whose ordinary business it is to hand ladies across the road from the Astor House to the HERALD building, were for twenty-four hours in such a state of bewilderment that the ladies were left to find their way through the labyrinth of cars, stages, wagons, coaches, trucks, and other vehicles as best they could. The whistles of the confounded constables were unheard; the drivers abused each other to their hearts' content; the little boys who are experts at balancing themselves on the back steps of the stages and the hind rails of the coaches enjoyed their stolen rides unmolested. Everywhere the police were petrified and the arm of justice was paralyzed.

British Reform—Another Tory Triumph.

Our special telegrams of yesterday announced among other things that the government Reform bill had been advanced another stage. Some few nights ago certain amendments, including among others a lodger franchise, were proposed by the opposition. On a division, which took place on the amendments, the government were left in a very considerable minority. Mr. Disraeli resolved to meet the difficulty by submitting a compromise, the debate on which came off on Friday evening. As described by our special telegram the debate was animated and keen and the House greatly excited. Notwithstanding the attacks of Gladstone, who seems to have been even fiercer and more slashing than usual, and the bitter denunciations of Bright, who spoke of the government measure as the "most unjust and offensive ever submitted to the Commons of England," Disraeli carried his compromise, amid loud and protracted cheering, by a majority of sixty-six. It was commonly reported that in the event of a defeat Lord Derby had resolved to advise a dissolution of Parliament and to make an appeal to the country. Members have a special horror of a dissolution, and it is not impossible that this feeling may have contributed to the strength of government. Be this as it may, Disraeli is step by step leading his party to victory, in spite of the eloquence of Gladstone, of the thunder of Bright, and the monster demonstrations of the Reform League. The success of the London Conference in settling the Lussemburg difficulty will do much to make the government popular, and we shall not be surprised if it secure for the Tories a long lease of power.

Mayor Hoffman and the Remedy for Municipal Misgovernment.

In his recent speech to a delegation of German liquor dealers Mayor Hoffman offered his panacea for all the evils of municipal misgovernment under which the citizens of New York at present suffer. He believes that agitation and monster meetings—a great demonstration of fifty thousand citizens determined to insist upon their rights—will have the effect to "rebuke the intolerant spirit" of the State Legislature and of the Excise Commissioners, and give freedom to the people of New York and Brooklyn. Of course he counsels these gatherings to be law abiding, for he has punished rioters heretofore and has no sympathy with them. But although he deprecates an explosion he has no objection to set fire to the end of a torch, stuck in a barrel of gunpowder. You have been deprived of your liberties, says the Mayor, in substance, and are ground down under odious laws by oppressive usurpers. Your chosen magistrate is stripped of all power. Gather in mobs of fifty thousand to denounce this, but keep the peace and obey the laws. Your rulers treat you with unnecessary rigor and harshness; you are singled out from all the people of the State to be stripped of your rights, and are made the victims of intolerance and bigotry. Get up monster crowds some fine afternoon and stir up men's minds with these wrongs, but keep the peace and obey the laws. The Excise Commissioners are unreasonable and unjust, and make the perfect submission of the people the pretext for new exactions. Call together all the idle and reckless and dangerous characters of the city (for Mayor Hoffman knows that such meetings always contain these elements), to demand their freedom; but always keep the peace and obey the laws.

There is a far better and less dangerous way within the command of the people of the city of New York to secure a good, an honest and a responsible municipal government. Monster meetings and agitation are very well in England, where they are the only weapons within the reach of the masses wherewith they can strike for their rights. But here we have the ballot at our command; and that, if properly used, is far more effective in correcting abuses and removing evils than any number of mob assemblages and demagogic harangues. The absurd, unpopular and oppressive Excise law, and the inefficient and irresponsible commissions under which many of our municipal departments have been placed, are not the only objectionable features of our city government. We have corporation "rings" preying upon our substance, corrupting the State Legislature, turning all the executive and legislative business left within their range into profitable jobs, and swelling our local taxes to over twenty million dollars annually. Let the people march up by fifty thousands to the polls at the next election and vote for a new organic law that will give us a thorough reform in our city government. Let them sweep away by their ballots in November and December next every vestige of a vernal corporation, and wipe out of existence the old political organizations that have heretofore forced upon them nominations not fit to be made. Monster meetings can do no practical good, and are only calculated to excite the popular passions in a dangerous degree. They are used by demagogues and designing political "ring" men to divert the minds of the people from the real evils of bad government and their remedy, by directing their indignation against particular measures and individual officials. If the citizens of New York really desire to reform their local government, to do away at once, not only with the offensive Excise law, but with all its irresponsible commissions and corporation plunderers, they must bear in mind that the means of doing so are within their own reach. If the new constitution shall recognize the right of the people of the city to self-government; if it shall provide for the election of a Mayor in whom shall centre all the appointing and executive power, and who shall be directly responsible to the people for the good conduct of the whole government; if it shall confine the Common Council strictly to legislative duties—it will effectually remove every evil under which we suffer, and give us substantial relief. The people should not allow their minds to be diverted from this fact by any popular excitement that may be raised over the offensive Excise law or the vagaries of the puffy, fussy, fretting and bombastic Superintendent of Police. The Corporation and Tammany "rings" would gladly blind the eyes of the electors to the real issue with the dust of personal indignation. Let the taxpayers of the city, and all who desire to put an end to the existing corruption and anarchy, turn a deaf ear to all incendiary appeals addressed to them by the desperate "rings" who already read the handwriting on the wall, and secure by their united votes in the next election a substantial reconstruction in the city and State.

Indiscreet Demonstrations in the South.

We hear from time to time of the Southerners making demonstrations in honor of the rebel dead and their rebel living heroes. The last items of news with regard to this custom or habit inform us that the Ladies of the Memorial Association, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, propose to hold a meeting at the Court House on the 21st inst., the anniversary of the dedication of the rebel cemetery, at which there will be a picnic, speeches, and memorial observances. We learn also that Robert Ould and numerous other visitors resorted to Fort Mon-

Little Fuss and Feathers and His Gold-headed Cane.

The mysterious influence of the HERALD has again made itself felt to the practical advantage of the New York public. Superintendent Kennedy had forgotten himself. We believe the Superintendent to be on the whole a well meaning sort of a man. He would like to see the community of which he has charge more religious—more given at least to the outward observance of the Sabbath. It is a difficult thing, however, to make people religious according to any one standard. Superintendent Kennedy's standard may be very good for him; but it does not logically follow that it must be equally good for the mass of the people of this city. The mistake which the Superintendent has made is neither unnatural nor novel. To the great misfortune and injury of society it has often been made before. The history of this mistake, which has been repeated in all ages and in all nations, has been pretty fully recorded—recorded, alas! too often in letters of blood. Religious uniformity has been a favorite dogma with greater policemen than Superintendent Kennedy, since the days of the first Constantine downwards. There are some people who think—and with them the HERALD entirely agrees—that it would have been better for mankind at large, and better for Christianity too, if policemen, larger and smaller, for these last eighteen hundred years, had left doctrines and dogmas alone, and allowed the precepts of Christ, without the aid of either sword or baton, to work their way to the hearts and consciences of men. This is a truth, however, which is difficult to learn, and Superintendent Kennedy (or, as we have heard him called, "Little Fuss and Feathers"), for one, has not learned it. Much as the American people prize the general and uniform observance of the Sabbath day, and no people on the face of the earth prize it more, there is one thing which they prize still more—and that is liberty. On this one thing they are all agreed that neither Superintendent Kennedy, with or without his gold-headed cane, nor any other would-be despot, larger or smaller, shall rob them of their rights. We saw that the course of the Superintendent, if not checked, threatened the liberty of the subject. It was for this reason we denounced his conduct. We are glad to learn that he has since rebought himself and so explained away his obnoxious edicts that, in a sense, they may now be said to have ceased to exist. The public is delivered from the terror inspired by Little Fuss and Feathers and his gold-headed cane, and the mysterious influence of the HERALD is to be credited with the result. We shall be glad to see the Sabbath faithfully and uniformly observed, but we shall not lead our influence to back up a system of intolerance which is worthy of the wretched days of New England and the darkest period of the Inquisition in Spain.

Telegraphs to Spanish America.

In the great telegraphic excitement which has existed, as the result of our successful communication with Europe, we appear to have ignored entirely the fact that half of the Western continent is still, in point of time, almost as far removed from us as China and Japan. It is the old story retold, of our neglect of all the Spanish American countries. By this neglect we have allowed foreign influence to creep very close, to absorb all the trade, to damage American interests, to hamper the development of our industry, to crush American enterprise, and to get a control over all the Spanish American States; which control is already so strongly fastened that it has become almost impossible for any American to compete with a foreigner in any of those countries. Rapid communication, secure and cheap mail facilities, and government protection to steamship interests, have hitherto given the advantage to France and England in our friendly and generous commercial rivalry with those nations. The day, however, is past when we as a nation can afford to throw away any of the great advantages which our geographical position confers upon us. We must stand between Spanish America and Europe, as we now stand between the European and Asiatic nations. Happy in a great central commercial position, we must not be slow in making it contribute to our prosperity.

To-day South America is the vassal of the Old World, while Mexico, bordering our own country, is commercially in its hands.

We are to extend our telegraphic communications to the southward the whole of Europe would communicate through us with them, and, in consequence, we should dominate the position. A land communication from Brownsville, Texas, down through the heart of Mexico, and from there, striking all the commercial ports of the Pacific coast as far south as Valparaiso, thence crossing the Cordillera and Palapas to Buenos Ayres, thence to Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, would place all the great commercial centers of Spanish America in immediate connection with us, and they, instead of being from thirty to fifty days behind the world, would march with it, live with it, and consequently be infused with new life.

Telegraphic communication among all those countries would, moreover, have a tendency to harmonize and prevent the working of the revolutionary elements which for so many years have held them in a chronic state of misery. Mexico especially, where the postage on a letter is twenty-five cents, silver, would find a telegraph, which would enable her to live in the world, to be of immense advantage, while hundreds of enterprises which now lie dormant on account of the uncertain and long communication, would spring into activity.

The line to Cuba might be connected with Panama and thus down the South American coast by the route indicated. At all events our merchants should take quick action upon this subject, and not forget that the commercial people which have the most rapid communication with other countries will absorb the larger part of the trade with those countries.

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We hear from time to time of the Southerners making demonstrations in honor of the rebel dead and their rebel living heroes. The last items of news with regard to this custom or habit inform us that the Ladies of the Memorial Association, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, propose to hold a meeting at the Court House on the 21st inst., the anniversary of the dedication of the rebel cemetery, at which there will be a picnic, speeches, and memorial observances. We learn also that Robert Ould and numerous other visitors resorted to Fort Mon-

roo on Friday bearing bouquets and other presents to Jeff Davis. Now all such demonstrations at this time are very indiscreet, foolish, and in bad taste. We can understand and make some allowance for the feelings of the Southern people, but must say that in their present political and social situation, and with the present temper of the dominant political party which holds their destiny in its hands, they are acting very unwisely in showering bouquets on Jeff Davis and in singing psalms to the rebel dead.

The Fashions.

The sprightly letter from our special Paris correspondent which we publish to-day gives a vivid picture of life in the world's metropolis. Always gay and brilliant, Paris is gayer and more brilliant than ever, now that the stimulus of the Exposition is superadded to all its usual excitements. Our correspondent is almost tempted to complain of an excess of fashionable gaiety. "Everything has been overdone." There have been too many parties too swift a whirl of pleasure. Every single night has been crowded with entertainments which, if properly distributed, would have sufficed for the entire week. Mile. Patti and her farrowell at the Italiens, Mile. Nilsson, at the Marchioness d'Aouss's, Mme. Rosa Cailing, at the Salle Herz, and the new violinist Léonard everywhere, have disputed with the concerts of Paderlou and the most expressive gutturals of Thérèse in her song of the "Goose Tender," the enthusiasm of the musical public. The annual exhibition of Fine Arts at the Champs Elysées has been opened. High life has been kept on the qui vive by the arrival and departure and anticipated visits of princely and royal personages, from the Duke of Edinburgh, the brother of the King of Sweden, and the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, to the King and Queen of Portugal and the King of Prussia. Nothing now prevents the latter from visiting Paris now that the Lussemburg question has been settled. The Empress Eugénie is said to pay long visits to the Exposition. And in alluding to the dust as the only serious drawback to the Exposition, our correspondent states a fact that might well serve for a hint to our New York ladies on Broadway. The former "is a place where full dress is perfectly unknown," and surely the latter should be. The March winds and April showers which have intruded into almost the middle of our May render full dress as inappropriate for Broadway as dust can be for the Exposition. We are aware that the good sense and taste of our ladies, as well as the stress of weather, have diminished the ridiculous overdraining which used to strike the eye of a foreigner on arriving in our city. But there is room for still further improvement in this direction. We are not, however, an un-American as to wish that our ladies should be condemned to copy only the common walking dresses which London fags render indispensable. There is no reason why on a bright day Broadway and Fifth avenue, and Madison avenue, and any other fine street in New York, should not be enlivened by the gay colors which our ladies are fond of wearing. And there is no reason why the Park should not offer as splendid a display of tasteful dresses as those composed of the lightest silks, the softest Chambrays, and the finest satins that "daily drive, ride and walk around the lake" in the Bois de Boulogne. For a minute description of the varied costumes which have come into vogue with the Paris Exhibition, and particularly for important new as to the measurement of lounced undershirts, we must refer those ladies who will wear short dresses to the letter of our special correspondent. We may add that, in our own opinion, these short dresses are infinitely preferable to the long street-sweeping trains which used to be worn and which still occasionally tempt the passer-by to tread on them. We may also add that, thanks to the Atlantic cable, the ladies may ere long expect the newest Paris fashions to be immediately known and initiated or improved upon in New York. One of these days, perhaps, New York may even set the fashions for Paris, which will never have to wait for them so long as we were obliged to before the day of steam and telegraph.

The Yachting Season.

There is an unusual stir among our yachtmen just at present. Ordinarily we hear nothing about their arrangements until close on to the June regatta. This season we have not only the programme in advance, but the announcement of another great aquatic contest—the ocean sweepstake—which is to come off on the 11th of July. This shows on the part of the New York Yacht Club a determination to keep up the character for vigor and enterprise which it gained by the Atlantic yacht race. Its members are not satisfied to rest upon their laurels. Like Alexander, they are looking about for new empires to win. Where they will ultimately bring up in their daring exploits it would be difficult to say.

The June Regatta, though a fixed annual event, will present some new features of interest this year. Hitherto it has been a mere classmate to yachts of large tonnage, from the obstacles opposed to their success by a fixed difference in time between them and their smaller competitors. In smooth water the smaller yachts, with this advantage in their favor, were always certain to win. By an alteration in the sailing regulations of the Club, which admits of a sliding scale in regard to time, all the yachts, large and small, are placed on terms of equality. This will of course increase greatly the interest of the contest. It was the only thing necessary to render our June Regatta as thoroughly enjoyable to yachtmen themselves as to the general public.

We are glad to find that it has been determined to open the grand ocean sweepstake to English yachts. We have no doubt that some of them will be induced to come over and take part in it. Their presence would give increased interest to an event which is already creating considerable excitement. But it is not merely in view of this that their visit would be desirable. We should not be surprised if it resulted in a race across the Atlantic between the rival yachts of the two countries, which would take them over in time to enable them to participate in the Cherbourg Regatta. If our yachts were to win the victory in this great ocean race, as no doubt they would, it would compensate us for the mortification of our failures in the Exhibition.

"The stillness of the hour is the stillness of a dead calm at sea." Professor Phelps wrote in his book "The Still Hour." Several hundred copies were printed and sold in which the word "calm" became "calm."