NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII..... No. 207

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—MEDEA—JEALOUS WIFE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE WONDER—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAST MAN—COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—DOG OF THE STONE CROSS—GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS—HANDY ANDY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—THE ROBBERS.

BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—CURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART.—THE MARBLE HEART.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS, at 8 o'Clock P. M.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN, COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &c.—THE OMNIBUSTER.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, No. 660 Broadway.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS IN SCENES FROM SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.—THE PROGRESS OF A NATION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROGRESS—THE WASHINGTON TWINS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART. LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

LEED'S ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

New York, Friday, July 26, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, July 25.

The French budget has been approved and the legislative session adjourned. Omar Pasha reports that the war in Candia is ended by his suppression of the insurrection. The English authorities have an American gun on trial against the iron armor of their war vessels.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money in London. The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount to two per cent. Five-twenties were at 72 13-16 in London.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant at the close, with middling uplands at 10¼d. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions generally unchanged.

Our special European correspondence by the Persia embraces a translation of a very interesting biographical sketch of Maximilian, published in Vienna, with an Austrian account of the Mexican expedition; a statement of the political grievances of Ireland, with the proposition of a plan of cure and the latest mail yachting reports from France, England and Ireland.

THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday a resolution was adopted directing the obstructions to be removed from Battery place within five days, and another allowing the Second Avenue Railroad Company to lay a track in Sixty-third street between First and Third avenues.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a communication was received from Dr. Harris concerning cholera in the West. He says the disease has not become epidemic this summer at any point east of the Alleghanies or north of the Ohio, but is spreading in a fatal manner west of the Mississippi upon the great routes of travel.

In the Board of Excise yesterday, the license of Jacob Ritze was revoked by a unanimous vote for inviting his friends to drink lager at his place on Sundays under the new "club" system.

The Pioneer Grant Club, of Brooklyn, was organized last evening by the election of K. P. Page as President.

Dr. William Shine, a gentleman well known in the First ward, was recently arrested for having in his possession, and intending to dispose of them, two bonds of the aggregate value of $6,000, which were stolen in December last from the Royal Insurance Company's office in Wall street. In the absence of material witnesses for the defence, the Doctor was held to bail in $10,000. Mr. MacDonald, agent of the insurance company, in giving evidence stated that he had received from one "Jack Tierney" the sum of $75,000 in the missing bonds, for the return of which he had given Tierney one per cent.

The argument in the case of Bolles, receiver, &c., vs. Duff, for the removal of Duff and the appointment of a receiver of the rents, &c., of the Olympic theatre, was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers. The Court appointed Duff receiver upon his own bond for $25,000 for the faithful performance of his duty.

A decree of divorce, on the ground of the adultery of the defendant, was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Justice Leonard, in the case of Sarah Catharine Schlotter vs. Franz Schlotter. Custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Europe, Captain Lemarie, will leave pier 50 North river at twelve M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship Virginia, Captain Prowse, will sail from pier 47 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passengers.

The steamship Allemannia, Captain Meier, of the Hamburg American line, will sail to-morrow (Saturday) at twelve M. from Hoboken for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for the German States will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 139⅝.

There was but little activity in commercial circles, though a good business was consummated in some kinds of domestic produce. Merchandise was quiet, but generally steady. Coffee was moderately active and steady. Cotton was less active and lower, except for middling, which was steady at previous prices. On 'Change flour was quiet, but prices were not materially changed. Wheat was dull and 5c. a 10c. lower. Corn and oats were in fair demand and firm. Pork was in active demand and higher. Beef and lard were unchanged, while whiskey and freights remained dull at unchanged rates. Naval stores were rather more active. Petroleum was but little sought after, and nominally lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mexico city correspondence, dated July 9, gives an account of the manner in which the Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans there. Our Vera Cruz correspondence of July 15 contains an account of the enthusiastic reception of Madame Juarez on her arrival at that place. She and her party intended to start soon for the capital. It was rumored that no foreign ministers or consuls would be recognized except those of the United States. It was considered probable that Juarez's nomination as a candidate for re-election would be unanimous.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, the consideration of the report of the Suffrage Committee being the special order of the day, the report of the Committee of the Whole on it was read. The resolution extending suffrage to women was again called up and again defeated. A motion to preface section one by a preamble declaring that the State has alone the right to regulate the franchise among her own citizens, without interference or control from any other authority whatever, was offered and occasioned some argument, but was lost by a vote of 50 to 91. An amendment to disfranchise all those who have defrauded the government of the State or the United States was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

In the Surratt trial yesterday rebutting testimony for the prosecution was continued. Several New Yorkers testified that the character of Dr. Bissell for truth was very bad. A witness from Montreal offered that Mr. Nagle, one of the witnesses for the defence, had confessed to receiving $1,000 before he came as a witness. Considerable discussion ensued on a proposition from the defence to close the case without argument, but the prosecution would not consent, and a recess was taken until this morning.

The Justices of the Richmond Hustings Court have made answer to General Schofield's recent communication calling their attention to certain decisions of the court, which he considered partial and unjust. One of the cases was that of a man who whipped the teacher of a freedman's school for flogging his brother, for which he was fined one cent. In relation to this, the Justices say imprisonment for such an offence or a heavier punishment was never known in the history of Virginia courts and would shock the moral sense of the whole community.

Our letter from British Honduras is dated July 13. Another steamer had arrived from the United States with a large number of immigrants. As inducements to settlers the Legislature exempts all immigrants from duties and taxes for three years after arriving, admits their stock, implements, furniture and provisions free, and gives land and money to each able bodied settler.

General Grant is still enjoying himself at Long Branch, and the reception and complimentary ball given to him last night was a grand affair. He was, of course, present and passed the evening away mainly in shaking hands with the numerous crowd that passed him in review.

A fire at Long Branch yesterday destroyed the outbuildings belonging to the Mansion House.

It is reported in Montreal that recent petitions for the release of McMahon, the Fenian, are to be favorably considered.

In the South Carolina Republican Convention yesterday, a resolution proposing a colored candidate for Vice President was voted down.

A woman named Mary Blake, thirty-five years of age, who resided at Cornwall, on the Hudson, and has been missing since Tuesday morning, was found yesterday lying partially in a creek about five hundred yards from her house. She had been brutally murdered, her skull being fractured, and her nose crushed and broken.

A cargo of twenty-three coolies arrived at New Orleans yesterday from Havana, and several others, who had arrived previously, are already at work on the plantations. This being in violation of the acts of Congress, the Attorney General is preparing instructions for the district attorneys on the subject.

Eight persons, four of whom were women, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat off Mount Desert Island on Wednesday.

In the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts yesterday a petition asking that an assessment of certain State taxes on shares in the national banks shall be set aside as invalid was dismissed, with costs, the Judge deciding against it.

Henry Keep resigned the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad at a meeting of the directors in Albany yesterday, and H. H. Baxter was elected to the position.

A riot occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday, between radicals and conservatives, during a conservative meeting, at which Emerson Etheridge was speaking. Two men were killed, and seven mortally and thirty slightly wounded.

Negro Suffrage in the South—A Batch of Blacks in Congress, and What Then?

A day or two before the adjournment of the late session of Congress Mr. Sumner admonished the members of the Senate that it would be well to prepare their minds for the reception, within the next twelve months or so, of a sprinkling of Senators of African descent from the Southern States. From the developments of the initial steps to reconstruction, and from all the signs of the times, there was something more in this notification than idle badinage. We think the probabilities are all in favor of the African sprinkling so boastingly foreshadowed by the Massachusetts Senator; and we should not be surprised if, with the accomplishment of their work of rehabilitation, the ten outside States were to send up five, ten, fifteen or twenty colored gentlemen to the lower House, and half a dozen, more or less, among the conscript fathers of the Senate.

In round numbers the aggregate population of these ten outside States may be set down at eight millions, and the proportions at four millions five hundred thousand whites against three millions five hundred thousand blacks—which gives the whites a majority of a million. Allowing one voter to every seven persons, these figures will cover five hundred thousand black voters against six hundred and fifty thousand white voters. The blacks have decisive majorities in South Carolina; Mississippi and Louisiana; the whites in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas, while the two races nearly balance each other in Florida—allowing for the larger destruction of the whites by the war and the increase of the blacks by accessions during the war from the border slave States. Hence, if all the voters of both races are brought out, the blacks are sure of three States, and they may carry four or five of the ten. We may safely assume that, while the blacks *en masse* will vote the republican ticket, they will be supported by some considerable fractions of the whites; so that, if we go no further, the chances are in favor of the blacks.

But rebel disfranchisements will probably in the aggregate cut off say seventy-five thousand men otherwise entitled to vote; so that in all the ten States concerned the whites will have but seventy-five thousand majority to rely upon. But, in the next place, the actual registrations made of voters from Virginia to Texas exhibit an almost unbroken catalogue of black majorities, so heavy in most places as to show that large numbers of whites, from indifference, disgust or despair, have given up the fight on the threshold, and that, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the republicans, with their solid black vote and their white supporters, hold the game of reconstruction in their hands.

So, from the facts and figures before us, the actual situation of things warrants the conclusion that the republican party will carry nearly all, if not all these ten outside revolutionized Southern States, in their work of reconstruction. Nor is it likely that the blacks, constituting in all these States the bulk and strength of the party, will consent to do all the work without any of its rewards. They have only to demand a share of the honors and offices to get them. Hence, we may confidently expect, and during the present Congress, that sprinkling of members of African descent in both houses suggested by Senator Sumner.

We are called, then, to inquire what will be the moral effect in the political world of this startling innovation upon the old order of things? We may be sure that negro equality, proclaiming itself through negro voices from both houses of Congress, will make a profound impression upon the public mind throughout the North. We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the republican party in the Northern States; for we know that there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South. This prejudice elected Buchanan in 1856, and would have elected Douglas or Breckinridge in 1860, had the Charleston Convention consented to unite upon either. We may expect, then, when the blacks assume the political balance of power of ten reconstructed Southern States, and send up their black representatives to Congress, that there will be a revolutionary reaction against them among the whites of the North which will upset the republican party. This may be the real object of those leading Southern white politicians who are urging their people to the experiment of allowing the radicals and the blacks all the rope they may desire in this business of Southern reconstruction. Let us push this thing of negro equality, say these Southern leaders, into Congress, and then the laboring white masses of the North against this Southern negro political balance of power will take the alarm, and a Northern reaction of the whites against the blacks will be the inevitable result; and thus the republican negro party will be destroyed by its own weapons.

This will, in all probability, be the solution of the experiment of the political organization of the blacks against the whites in the South—a reaction of the whites against the blacks and the republican party in the North. Meantime, however, we suspect that the spontaneous and powerful popular movements North and South in behalf of General Grant for the succession will carry everything before them; but with the settlement of this question there will unquestionably come a decisive Northern revolution on this other and momentous issue of negro political and social equality.

The Colombian Struggle—Our Interests.

Our recent Colombian news indicates that the elements of revolutionary struggle are far from settled. For the present they simply remain quiet, ready to burst out into warfare so soon as European intrigue can be brought to bear upon them. The struggle in Colombia, which has thrown the country into constant turmoil since its war of independence, has within a recent period grown into a new issue, in which the old war to separate Church and State takes a secondary position. The contest to-day results from the geographical position of that country, or rather New Granada. From the outgrowth of Pacific trade it has drawn the eyes of the commercial nations to the narrow transit between the two great oceans, and made that strip of land the diamond prize in the great national commercial tournament. It is evident that, sooner or later, the Panama isthmus will be cut by a ship canal, that other railways will connect the two oceans, and that the nation that can control all these, by holding the territory, will hold also the key to half the commerce of the world.

Europe, always more active in seeing and seizing commercial advantages than even our own plodding government, and keenly alive to the immense importance of the strategic commercial points that shape the courses of the great trade currents of the world, has set its whole energies to the task of controlling Panama. In this is found, too, a great political as well as commercial advantage. In the hands of France and England Panama is the greatest barrier to the progress of their only great commercial rival. If every ton of our freight that makes the transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans pays a tribute to our European rivals, we may well say that we have no distinct nationality of our own, but live really under the shadow of the monarchies that would destroy us, or prop themselves into a factitious existence by drawing, as their superior commercial policy already draws, upon our national vitality. In view of these things the political events occurring in Colombia become of earnest importance to us. The interference of Europe in our own neighboring sister republic having been gloriously crushed, the Colombian question now becomes a primary and prominent one with France and England. Before the empire was overthrown in Mexico Colombia was secondary; for, had the Mexican republic fallen, Colombia would have bowed to the control of European influence without a struggle. Now the problem is shifted from Mexico to the next great republic south of us. Mosquera's official organ—*La Prensa*, of Bogota, February 2, 1867—stated the character of the political struggle well when speaking of Mexico relative to Colombian interests:—"That expedition was carried out with the connivance, if not the secret complicity, of the governments of Europe. For this reason we have been partisans of the empire in Mexico; not precisely from a love of monarchy, but because it is necessary to dam up the invading spirit of the United States."

Mosquera had at that time been allowed to sport his tinsel uniform at the courts of France and Spain; he had been feasted and petted by Earl Clarendon; he had been allowed to boast his relationship to Eugénie, the Empress, and Isabella, from the Peninsula, had turned the old man's head by a flattering letter. Henceforth Mosquera worked for royalty in the Western World. His first announced policy, however, was the consolidation of Colombian unity. Maracaibo was to be cut out of Venezuela, Ecuador was to be overrun, and, finally, Costa Rica was to be annexed. Thus the new European-Napoleonic-Clarendon-Palmerston scheme was to concentrate a new force to impede the march of the United States, and, at the same time, hold the key to the world's commerce. The desperate efforts of Mosquera to gain his point by the assumption of dictatorial power, his sudden overturning by his clearer-headed colleague, with the present uncertainty of national unity upon either side of the question, show what strong political forces there are at work to give Colombia an increasing interest in the eyes of the United States. There is something more than the Panama railway franchise involved in the struggle. It is a contest of the same nature with that which we have just terminated in Mexico—the republicanism of the New World, headed by the United States, against Europe. With lamentable ignorance, our State Department lately said that it "knew very little of Colombian affairs." It was a confession not necessary to make. It will be wise, however, if our government awakens in time to the vast importance which the control of Panama bears to our future.

The first Designado was absent in Europe when Mosquera was deposed. The second Designado holds the power until his return. We see that Mosquera's leading military commander has left Panama for St. Thomas for the purpose of meeting the first Designado. When Level de Gods meets Santos Gutierres at the above island we shall have the new plot, and, backed by England and France, the Mosquera party may open a new campaign in favor of Europe. Under no circumstances must Panama be allowed to fall under European control; better a five years' foreign war; for it is more essential to our future than any strip of territory on the face of the globe.

Rumored Resurrection of Mazzini.

The Atlantic cable announces, on the somewhat dubious authority of Italian refugees in Paris, that Mazzini has gone to Italy to join Garibaldi in his intended movement on Rome. This questionable rumor brings the name of Giuseppe Mazzini before the public for the first time since he positively declined, in a letter to those Parisian journals which still retain republican sympathies, to become a candidate for election as a Deputy to the Italian Parliament. Doubtless the leading spirit of the Roman republic of 1848 is as sincere and determined an enthusiast as he ever was for the complete emancipation of Italy. Confident as he may be, however, of the possibility of capturing Rome and expelling the Pope, he can hardly be so inconsiderate as to imagine that Victor Emanuel would, if he could, ignore the obligations of his convention with the imperial government of France. Nor can Mazzini have forgotten his suspicion that Garibaldi himself may be, after all, but a cat'spaw for the Emperor of the French. The latter is, perhaps, quite willing to have just enough agitation kept up in Italy to precipitate a state of things that shall afford a pretext for sending back his troops to Rome, and attempting to carry out his own ulterior plans. It is possible that Napoleon III. would gladly use Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi and Mazzini, all three together, as instruments in accomplishing, wittingly or unwittingly, his old idea of such a distribution of powers, spiritual and temporal, as should let the Pope retain possession of the keys of heaven, while his own imperial hand might grasp the sword. To be sure, Orleanists and republicans and legitimists, in the French Legislature and outside of it, are making such an ado about the unlucky Mexican expedition and the sad fate of Maximilian that Napoleon has his imperial hands full at home, and it is not absolutely impossible that Mazzini is visionary enough to hope that the present moment may be seized for re-erecting a Roman republic. But even if he succeeded in restoring it, how long, in the actual condition of Europe, could he expect it to last?

Brutality on the City Cars.

On Monday night a conductor of the Forty-second street line pushed or kicked a newsboy from the platform of his car while it was in motion; the boy fell upon the track, and a car coming close behind ran over him and crushed his skull, causing instant death. So ended one little life, cut short for no greater offence than the attempt to gain a meagre subsistence by humble, honest effort. Another case has been published in which a conductor of the Fourth avenue line did his share toward furnishing a repetition of this cruel story, by kicking a newsboy off the ear while it was in motion, without so much as warning the victim. It would seem, then, that the conductors had begun a war on the newsboys, and were to wage it with unmitigated brutality, and without regard even to the lives of the poor little wretches. But though they have a sharp hostility to the boys, this is but one of the manifestations of their character. A case was reported the other day in which a gross outrage was committed on a lady passenger by a conductor; and there is at present a very general complaint of the gross rudeness and insulting expressions of these men toward passengers. Nor must we forget the fact that for months the cars have been a favorite sphere of pocket-picking and highway robbery, and that in very many cases it has been tolerably evident that the conductors were in league with the thieves.

The blame for all this lies with the directors of the various lines, who have deliberately degraded the position of a car conductor and awarded the places to men whose claims specifically were that they were bullies and roughs. It is not worth while to blame the conductors; for a ruffian will still be a ruffian wherever he may be placed, and words would be wasted on him. But the public has a fair right to find fault with the directors for putting such fellows where they should have decent, civil men. There are so many hours of labor on the cars, and the wages are so low, that it is said an honest man cannot hold the place; but a surer means has been taken to keep honest men out. Conductors' places are part of the "patronage" that the stockholders trade away in their political bargains to secure members of the Legislature and the Common Council in their interest. Thus it is not because a man is fit for the duty that he is made a conductor, but because he is one of the "friends of Mr. Mulrooney," who will remember the company next winter if they remember him just now. Thus bullies, gougers, plug uglies, dead rabbits and kindred gentry are pushed into all the cars to accommodate future legislators, and so it happens that the men and women riding in the cars are constantly insulted by coarse speeches and shocked by acts of rudeness, brutality and indecency. What do the directors care? The people must ride, and the Legislature is "all right."

Wendell Phillips and the Republican Plan.

Wendell Phillips writes in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* on what he calls "the republican plan," by which he means the course of Congress in not impeaching the President, but giving executive power with regard to reconstruction into other hands. For a wonder here is a subject in regard to which this unqualified scold hardly knows what to say, and not being positive he is not even entertaining, much less exciting. He approves in one breath and condemns in another; he deliberates and is lost. He finds fault, of course. He could not open his mouth without that in this badly arranged world. But he does it mildly, without vim; for it is a case of which he cannot see the drift and aim, and recent blunders have taught him that mere passion cannot supply the place of foresight. It is a good sign that even Wendell Phillips can learn.

Federal Prisoners.

The letter of the rebel commissioner Ould, which we published yesterday, should be immediately placed in the hands of Mr. Shanks, whose committee upon the treatment of federal prisoners is fully empowered to investigate the acts. Mr. Ould does not state whether there were any conditions which the government could not accept attached to his offer to deliver up fifteen thousand of our starving countrymen. A searching examination into the refined butcheries of Andersonville, Belle Isle, Millen and other prison pens should be immediately made, and that, too, without reference to the political feelings of any party. Let blame fall where it belongs; but let justice no longer be made a mockery.

Revolutionary Movements in the West Indies.

From our correspondence it is observable that there is a general revolutionary movement in the Spanish West India islands, which, sooner or later, must break out in open revolt against the rule of Spain. Cuba, now almost in telegraphic contact with us, and day after day gathering liberal inspiration from our progress, is rapidly urging onward to a new condition of things suited to her geographical position and her immense natural resources. The iron hand of Spain is, however, still upon her. The Spanish budget of 1866-'67 showed the enormous expenditure of $132,809,580, and the greater portion of this is wrung out of the few island colonies that remain to the mother country. Cuba cannot be held down much longer; for intolerance, narrow statesmanship, and colonial corruption will produce its fruit despite all effort to uproot it.

Porto Rico it appears, is more inclined to take the lead in a revolutionary movement than Cuba; she has a population of seven hundred thousand souls, of which but thirty-six thousand are slaves. The people are, apparently, through a greater liberal sentiment, better fitted than their neighbors for a revolutionary blow in the direction of independence. During a recent revolt on the island the people shouted "Viva el General Prim!" "Viva la Republica!" We trace in this a curious plotting which must have reached the West Indies from old Spain. General Prim, it is known, is stirring up revolution in the latter country, backed, it is supposed, by France. The revolt of the colonies at this moment would go far towards making General Prim's movement a success.

We look with interest upon the discontent existing in Cuba and Porto Rico; for the time is close at hand when they must shake off their Old World fetters and join in the progressive movement of civilization on this side of the Atlantic.

The North Schleswig Question.

Prussia is at last coming to her senses in regard to North Schleswig. She has done her utmost to avoid the fulfilment of the obligations imposed upon her by the treaty of Prague. The plebiscite or popular vote then promised has never been granted. Knowing well the Danish sympathy of the Northern Schleswigers, and unwilling to bear the odium of an adverse vote, Prussia has made a proposal to the Danish government to the effect that she will hand over to them the province on the receipt of a guarantee that the rights of the German population therein residing will be properly respected. The Danes and all other sensible people have been at a loss to know why such a guarantee should be necessary. Denmark is too weak, as all the world knows, to provoke unnecessarily the enmity and interference of Prussia by doing injustice to Germans residing within her bounds. The conduct of Prussia is, after all, not difficult to explain. It is necessary for her to find a reason for giving up what she unjustly holds, and it is desirable to obtain, if possible, a pretext for future meddling. The reason and the pretext are both involved in the guarantee. Denmark, we learn from one of our latest cable announcements, is not unwilling to give a suitable guarantee, but demands information as to the nature of the guarantee required.

Radical Alabama.

If there are any men in Alabama who do not yet know that there has been a war they are likely to find it out before the new constitution is made; for there is every indication that that instrument will bear the most positive radical stamp. Forty-nine counties heard from in the registration leave the nigger vote nearly double the white vote. It is beyond doubt that the niggers will have a great majority in the whole State, and counties that have nigger majorities will send more than half the members of the Convention. Those counties, therefore, will send either niggers themselves or such unqualified white radicals as will frame the kind of constitution that Congress wants. And this is very well. Let the white men stand aside, then, and play dead till the niggers get the States in the Union, and then the white men may come out of the holes in which they are hiding and do what they like.

M. Rouher's Reply to the Attacks of MM. Thiers and Favre.

In yesterday's HERALD we printed M. Rouher's reply to MM. Thiers and Favre. Those who have read this reply will admit that the Minister has failed to make out his case, and that we have no cause to retract the opinion we have already pronounced. The opposition, though in the minority, have carried off the honors of the debate. Napoleonism has sustained a serious blow, and "France," to quote the language of a Deputy, "is indeed doing penance, with a fool's cap on her head."

AMUSEMENTS.

New York Theatre.

The unexpected arrival of Mlle. Marietta Ravel, who is engaged for a short season at this theatre, caused a change of programme in last night's entertainments, the French Spy being substituted for The Wonder and Antony and Cleopatra. This gifted danseuse, the envied rival of the captivating Zoe in this trying *rôle*, wears her blushing honors with a charming grace, fully sustaining the reputation awarded her by the press and the thousands of critical patrons who have greeted her wherever she has appeared. She combines the aerial, sprightly grace of the danseuse and pantomimist with dramatic powers of no common order. The little infant prodigy, La Fairee, also made her first appearance here, enchanting all beholders with her remarkable performances on the light fantastic toe. Quite a respectable audience welcomed these new candidates for public favor.

Bowery Theatre.

The untiring manager of this establishment, Mr. W. B. Freligh, loses no opportunity of catering for his many patrons in the way of novelty. The Messrs. G. W. and W. J. Thompson, and their wonderful dogs, Hector and Carlo, have been for some nights performing to large audiences. Last night these gentlemen, with their canine friends, appeared in The Dogs of the Pirate Ship, and the former, without the dogs, in The New York Fireman. Both pieces were well cast, and the leading *rôles* rendered with considerable spirit and dash.

This evening the Brothers Thompson have a joint benefit, on which occasion we bespeak for them and the other dogs a substantial token of public favor. Verily the dog days (or nights) of the Bowery are flitting by quite merrily.

Butler's American Theatre.

An attractive and varied programme, with a good company and a well ventilated hall, are serving to draw large houses nightly to this long established and popular place of entertainment. The company is undoubtedly one of the best variety combinations that has been presented to a New York audience for some time. Mlle. Amalie Zeccoli continues to please the patrons with her eloquent and graceful performance in the ballet, while Ada Tessman, Master Barney and Johnny Quinn are the recipients of well merited compliments for their efforts in their respective *rôles*.

The American Cousin in Paris.

Our Paris correspondent, writing on the 12th of July, says:—Mr. Sothern produced the "American Cousin" at the Théâtre des Italiens, in Paris, on the evening of July 8, with great success. Mr. Sothern has taken with him to Paris a very complete and excellent company, and has engaged the Italiens for a month, with the privilege of two. At the first representation the house was crowded, and had been full all the week.

GENERAL GRANT.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

LONG BRANCH, July 25, 1867.

General Grant's visit to "The Branch" has brought a fresh immigration here of the fashionables from New York and its surroundings. The Continental and Stetson House are both beginning to exhibit signs of repletion, while all the other caravansaries along the esplanade are crammed with guests, as many as they can hold. The great ones of Gotham, the celebrities of New Jersey, and those quiet ladies and gentlemen who go to the seaside to enjoy themselves without making a fuss, are all here.

Last evening everybody turned out to see a boat race which had been advertised to come off in front of the Continental Hotel. The contesting craft were to be some new fashioned species of surf boats, constructed out of gutta percha, some people said, and as no one saw the boats in question this statement could not be contradicted. It was to be quite a grand affair. The crews were to pull, the bands were to play, the ladies were prepared to wave their handkerchiefs to the rivals, and General Grant was to distribute the prizes to the winning crew. But it did not come off. A brisk southerly wind blew all day, the ground swell was heavy, and the boats, although claiming to be especially "surf" boats, did not like to venture out. The General consoled himself for the disappointment by smoking an extra cigar, and then attended a quiet hop at the Howland's. Of course the ladies were "put out," but they live on in the hope of the race yet taking place, which, if there should happen to be a dead calm, will probably be the case some day.

Talking of the ladies, one is reminded of stars, and last night was certainly the most starry night seen for a long time. The "gates of heaven" were bright enough with diamond-dusted twinklers, and one especial star, Jupiter or Venus, was so bright that it had a luminous pathway to itself across the water, just as if it were a moon. Diana was late in rising, and so the stars had the best of it up twelve o'clock, when the "silver orb of night" arose from her ocean bed like a ball of fire. Many people who were looking out last night thought it was a fire at sea, and it was not until the moon had ascended half way up the sky that they discovered their error.

This morning a sad accident very nearly occurred to a venturesome bather, Mr. Stockton. He plunged into the sea for a dip, and swam out some distance, but on his return was unable to get in, although he struggled bravely against the tide and "undertow." At last he called out "help!" and the boatmen got out a boat and went to his rescue. Before they got him in he had sunk twice, but they fortunately saved him from a watery grave. It is very dangerous bathing at Long Branch sometimes, as the waves will wash one out against one's will, when the wind is in a certain quarter. There is also a constant sucking under action of the water on the return flow, and it is very hard for even the best swimmers to manage to get ashore when this is the case. Quite a collection of ladies and gentlemen had hurried together by the time Mr. Stockton was released from his peril, and of course all readily proffered their help and assistance.

The beach to-day is very enjoyable. The surf is breaking all over the shore, and sending clouds of spray flying over the old wreck which lies stranded just under the cliff, opposite the Stetson House. A few craft, bound up New Yorkwards, have passed by, and a steamer or two are perfuming the atmosphere with their inky smokestacks and their long trails of vapor.

There are about five hundred people at the Stetson House, which is so full that they have hardly a decent room left to put a guest in. About the same number are at the Continental; but a large addition is expected by the afternoon trains to participate in the grand hop to be given to-night in honor of General Grant.

Everybody looks gay here. There is nothing but croquet playing, bathing, walking on the esplanade, driving out and sitting flirting under the verandas round the hotel from morning until night. Of course there are so many pretty young ladies and idle young gentlemen about that flirtation is simply impossible.

The General appears to be enjoying himself very well, and would doubtless be more so if the people would not hunt him down. He has come to Long Branch to have a rest, and wishes to cast off his greatness, if possible, and be a simple citizen. He seems to take more pleasure in driving than in anything else. As I write—five o'clock P. M.—he has just started off from the hotel with a splendid four-in-hand team, driving at a great pace, as he usually does. I dare say he would be glad to avoid the hop to-night if he could; but he cannot always be in *mufti*. He looks remarkably well and smokes as much as ever. It is said that he leaves Long Branch early to-morrow morning, although at the Stetson House they report that he will not leave until Monday.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Reception and Ball to General Grant.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

The reception and complimentary ball to General Grant at Stetson's to-night was an elegant affair. No finer assemblage was ever seen at "the Branch" than filled the spacious ballroom with the General's entrée at ten o'clock. He was followed by his staff, a group of officers from West Point, and a detachment from the frigate Minnesota, including a dozen handsome midshipmen. After promenading around the room the General took his position for the order of hand shaking, and was introduced to ladies and gentlemen by the hundred, miscellaneously.

The ball was opened, and though the heat was oppressive, the available space was covered with dancers. The Governor's Island United States Band and Gilmore served up the music. "The Branch" is in a blaze of glory, and the hotels are mostly overflowing.

General Grant, it is reported, will leave to-morrow for Pennsylvania, though an effort will be made to detain him for a grand dinner projected for Saturday evening.

STETSON'S, LONG BRANCH, July 25, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M.

The ballroom, in a blaze of light and beauty, is a magnificent spectacle. The General is still at his post receiving his friends, and Mrs. Grant, in white satin, is at his side, sharing in the honors of the evening. The General remains here till Monday, and will then return to Washington.

FIRE AT LONG BRANCH.

Yesterday afternoon, at Long Branch, just as the guests at the various hotels were going out for their customary after dinner drive, the alarm of "fire" was raised at the lower end of the esplanade, where the Mansion House Hotel, S. Laird, proprietor, faces the beach. A crowd quickly assembled at this spot, and before five minutes had elapsed after the alarm had been given dense, thick volumes of black smoke arose from the building and floated out seaward. Messengers were despatched to the adjacent hotels to borrow hose pipes; for, strange to relate, Long Branch does not possess a fire engine. On inquiry it was found that the fire originated in the gas house at the back of the Mansion House, and here the flames raged furiously for upwards of half an hour, until the outbuildings were totally consumed. The gas house was only about twelve feet from the main building, but the hotel fortunately did not catch fire, although for some time the greatest alarm was felt as to its safety.

The utmost confusion prevailed among the guests during the progress of the fire. Trunks, bedding, dresses, and all sorts of articles were brought out of the hotel and strewed upon the grass in front. General Grant, who had been driving on the esplanade, drew up his team in front of the building, and evinced much anxiety as to the fire, while hundreds of other equipages were ranged along the road skirting the Mansion House all the way from the turning point to the railway station up to Pittman's House above.

The fire was got under about half an hour after its commencement, and at half-past six was completely put out, although the ashes continued to smoulder for some time afterwards.

No estimate could be obtained at the time of our despatch as to the damage done, but it is believed to be confined to the gas house, with its fixtures.

This fire should be a warning to the various hotel keepers of Long Branch to procure some fire engine or other apparatus for extinguishing conflagrations, as the place at present is totally without such. If this fire had communicated to the main building the Mansion House would have been burned down without the lookers-on being able to give any assistance towards saving it.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

MONTREAL, July 25, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

A Commissioner of the imperial government left here to-day *en route* for the Northwest Territory to organize a Colonial government there, and facilitate the settlement to counterbalance recent acquisition of Russian America by the United States.

Lord March, Colonel Hill and other officers of the guards arrived to-day by steamship and leave soon for the Rocky Mountains for a year's hunting.

Reports are current in private circles that recent petitions for the release of Rev. John McMahon and other Fenian prisoners, will meet with favorable consideration.

The city is crowded with American tourists. The delegation of the Philadelphia Council are on their way home after an informal visit to Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

AQUATICS.

The Atlantic Rowing Club of Hoboken has issued a challenge to the Columbia Club of this city to meet them in a friendly trial of skill off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Saturday next, between the six oared ice boats of the respective associations. Should the race prove propitious a spirited contest may be expected.