

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 110

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231st, between 5th and 6th av.—OTHELLO.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGESS EXTRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY EIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.—LA ZIGZAG.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street.—MIRAGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DUNNETT, WITH NEW FEATURES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 2d Street.—THE TEMPEST.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARK! HARK! AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth Street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—THE HOLY BURGESS COMPANY.—LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth Street.—THE HOBBS MARRIAGE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—FLETO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THREE STRINGS TO ONE BOW.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-ninth Street, 14th Street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 221 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, FROM MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Forsyth Street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th St.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—MR. F. HENNING'S GRAND CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE 47 THIEVES, &c.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLOR, No. 755 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN MATHIE AND CHILD, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS will all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 19. The French government has refused to modify its opinion regarding the subjects to be brought up at the proposed Franco-Belgian Conference.

The British theatre, at Naples, was destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday, the 18th.

The consideration of the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed yesterday in the House of Commons. The amendment postponing the time for the bill to go into effect until 1874 was lost.

An amendment allowing bishops of the Irish Church appointed previous to the passage of the bill to retain their titles and rights of precedence for life was agreed to.

Cuba.

The Marine Court at Havana has rendered a final decision declaring the Mary Lowell a legal prize. Heavy engagements are reported near Remedios.

The Bahamas.

Our correspondent on board the Peruvian monitor Manco Capac writes from Haggid Island under date of April 2. He gives additional particulars of the capture of the Mary Lowell, which occurred in sight of the monitor. The Lowell at the time had 3,000 muskets and rifles on board for Cuba.

She was captured in the harbor and an English custom house officer was on board at the time. The loss of the town of Reyes was owing entirely to the obstinacy and incapacity of the captain, Sanchez, who would accept no advice from the Americans. The coal schooner from Nassau had arrived and the monitor intended starting on the 21 inst for St. Thomas, where she will join the other monitor for the Antisillas.

Africa.

Accounts have been received in London vouching for the safety of the great African explorer, Dr. Livingston. He left Zanzibar last January for Cairo, en route for England.

The Senate.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler offered a resolution declaring the sense of the Senate that the Alabama claims can be settled by a surrender of the British possessions in North America to the people of the United States, and requesting the President to enter into negotiations for that end. He made a long speech in advocacy of the resolution, and at Mr. Sumner's suggestion it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Among the nominations sent in was that of Samuel Shellbarger as Minister to Portugal.

The Legislature.

Several unimportant bills were passed in the State Senate yesterday. A bill was introduced making ten hours a day's work for railroad and omnibus employees in New York and Brooklyn.

In the Assembly bills were passed incorporating the Sportsman's Association; relative to salaries of Quarantine police, and relative to the qualifications of prescription clerks. Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to amend the law relating to New York City.

Miscellaneous.

The President, it is stated, has sent a certain gentleman, whose name cannot be divulged at present, to Cuba on a secret mission, his object being to obtain full and important reports of the ability and strength of the contending forces, and the chances for and against the success of the rebellion. He will make a report accordingly to the President, and on his statement will probably depend the action to be taken by our government.

A special Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the last nominations for offices were made. A delegation of Quakers from Philadelphia waited upon the President yesterday, in the presence of his Cabinet, and furnished him with a list of Quakers whom they wished to have appointed Indian agents, in accordance with the proposed peaceful policy toward the savages. General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, invited them to make the nominations.

General Canby arrived in Richmond, Va., yesterday, and will assume command of the district to-day. The dams on Grand River, Canada, gave way yesterday, and considerable damage was done in the towns of Waterloo, Bridgeport, St. Jacobs and others.

One of the old crew of the pirate Alabama, who is now on board the Virginia at East Boston, says that the yacht Deerhound, which reached Semmes and his officers after the vessel was sunk by the Kearsarge, of Cherbourg, was in reality a paid tender to the Alabama—had on board at the time the stolen chronometers, and a few days before had brought from England fifty trained gunners, who were working the Alabama's guns during the fight.

The fire is still burning in the Yellow Jacket mine in Nevada. The shafts of the Kenrick and Crown-point mines remain closed, although the fire has probably died out in both of them.

A meeting is to be held in Boston to-night having in view a general reform in matters of legislation and a modification of the tariff, the payment annually of a part of the principal of the national debt, a reorganization of the civil service, the reversion to a specie standard of value and the promotion of reciprocity treaties with the North American provinces.

Arrangements are being rapidly perfected in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for a new issue of greenbacks and fractional currency in an entirely different style from those at present in circulation.

An old and well known Washington beau, who was engaged to a young and beautiful lady, on applying to be confirmed in the Episcopal Church, recently, was refused by the bishop, who could not lay his consecrating hands upon a wig. On hearing of this the young lady, who suspected nothing of that kind, broke the engagement.

Kinsida and Doyle, two alleged accessories in the D'Arcy McGee murder, were discharged at the Ottawa Assizes yesterday.

The City.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the usual donations were made in the shape of extra service money and church subscriptions, the vetoed ordinance was referred and the Board adjourned.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen a resolution in reference to placing the management of the Second Avenue Railroad under the direction of the Common Council was refused. After the usual charitable and religious almsgiving the Board adjourned.

For several weeks the Cubans in this city have been quietly but assiduously working to aid their brother revolutionists in the field by the shipment of men, money and munitions to them. Volunteering is going on very rapidly but very quietly, and the recruits are promptly forwarded in small detachments to Cuba. Very recently a full battery of field artillery, completely equipped and manned, was despatched, and information has been received of its safe arrival.

Recruiting is progressing rapidly at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The report that twenty vessels are to be made ready for service is untrue. There are only eight that could be made serviceable in a few weeks, and the only one that is actually preparing for sea is the practice ship Sabine, which carries thirty-six guns.

Annie Rogers, a woman twenty-four years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of opium eating, a habit that she had been addicted to for eight years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Bedford presiding, John Wilson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree; sentenced to two years and six months. Mary Smith, convicted of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. Leonard Dupret and Patrick Carpenter pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree; sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Antonio Carroll pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with passing a fraudulent check for \$25 on the Fulton National Bank. Thomas Egan pleaded guilty to carrying a song shot and to acting disorderly; remanded for sentence. Alfred Carter, alias Scott, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

The steamer Etna, Captain Jones, of the Inman line, will leave pier 46 North river at 12 M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mail and passengers. The mails will close at the Post Office at eleven A. M.

The Hamburg American Line Company's steamship Albatross, Captain Barlow, will sail from Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, England, and Hamburg. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamer Nebraska, Captain Guard, will sail from pier No. 46 North river at one P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The stock market yesterday was buoyant and strong until the late hours, when it settled, but not to the lowest quotations of the day. Gold was excited and advanced to 134 1/2, closing finally at 134.

With fair offerings and only a moderate demand the market for beef cattle yesterday was rather heavy at the following prices:—Prime and extra, 16 1/2c; fair to good, 15c; a 16c; ordinary, 13c; a 14 1/2c; and inferior, 10c. A 12 1/2c. Mutton cows and extra were in fair request and firm at \$90 a \$95. Veal calves were in limited demand, and, being in fair supply, prices were lower, prime and extra selling at 11c, a 12c, common to good at 10c, a 10 1/2c, and inferior at 9c. A 9 1/2c. Sheep were but little sought after, and the market was heavy, particularly for unweaned, which composed the bulk of the arrivals. We quote:—Steers—Prime and extra, 7 1/2c; a 7c; common to good, 6 1/2c; a 7c; inferior, 5 1/2c; a 5c. Unshorn—Extra, 5 1/2c; a 5c; prime, 5c; a 4 1/2c, and inferior to good, 4 1/2c; a 4c. Swine were slow of sale and the market was unsettled and lower, heavy prime being quoted 11 1/2c; a 11c; fair to good, 10 1/2c; a 11c, and inferior, 10 1/2c; a 10c.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina; General M. S. Littlefield, of Washington; Judge H. A. Nelson, of Foughkeape, and W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor Samuel Gardiner, L. Dunlap, of Baltimore; Ben R. Nesbit, of Buenos Ayres, and Charles A. Miler, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor Risley, of Philadelphia; Napoleon Centofroy, of Texas, and Major H. L. Garrison, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

J. L. Smyser, of Louisville, and J. R. Coyell, of Galveston, Texas, are at the Malby House.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia; Dr. George C. McKnight, of Providence; Colonel G. Moorhead, of New Orleans, and H. Phillips, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. B. Donahoe, of South Carolina; A. P. Heid, of Boston; S. A. Bonis, of Syracuse, and Colonel E. Woodward, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

James H. McKean, of Saratoga; R. H. Gamble, and J. S. Adams, of Florida, and W. L. Stewart, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

General and Mrs. Averill, Mrs. General Rawlins, J. P. Usher, F. A. Sawyer and J. A. Drummond, for Washington; Governor Marshall, for Minnesota; State Senators Folger and Chesborough, Colonel S. C. Pierce, Ben. Field, M. P. Demas and J. D. Griswold, for Albany; W. C. Harris, for Philadelphia; S. Switzer, for Chicago; W. P. Mohratty, for Boston, and G. D. Woodruff, for Hartford.

ALABAMA MARCHING ONWARD.—The Montgomery Mail states that a number of immigrants from Switzerland and Baden arrived at Deatur, Ala., a short time ago and immediately received employment. The Mail characterizes this as excellent news and exclaims:—"Would that the hills and mountains of North Alabama could be filled with the race of William Tell!" The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Association have taken steps to prepare for a State fair, which may reflect honor upon the resources of Alabama and upon the industry of her people. Every encouragement to immigration is to be given, and a line of emigrant steamships between Mobile and some German port is already contemplated.

Spain and Cuba—Our National Duty to Ourselves. What is to be the attitude of the United States with reference to Cuba and Spain? This is a question not only of vital interest to North America, but to the whole of South America. Expediency and self-protection enter largely into our national views of the subject. Much of the future progress of fifteen republics and the fate of one empire hang upon the wisdom of our action. What is Cuba? It is a great natural fortification, unequalled as a base of operations for European Powers against any country in the New World. It is not only self-supporting, but so rich that it gives thirty-three million dollars of revenue to the decrepit monarchy that dominates it. From this military and naval base have been launched nearly all the expeditions which have struck at the mainland since Hernan Cortez invaded Mexico in 1519. From 1810 to 1829 it served for the complete desolation of every Spanish-American country on the Continent. Havana was the rendezvous for the English, French and Spanish expedition against Mexico during our civil war. Again it became at once the purse and the stronghold of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Nanez for the desolation of the Pacific coast of South America and the late barbaric bombardment of Valparaiso.

Were the movement of the world eastward instead of westward how long would Europe permit us to hold a fortified island in the English Channel or a point like Gibraltar at the entrance of the Mediterranean? And yet this is an inferior comparison to what Cuba is to this Continent; inferior even to what Cuba is with reference to our own Atlantic coast and our Mississippi valley.

No national or international laws can be laid down to cover questions which are born of progress and the times. National expediency becomes the irresistible lever forcing national action. It is so in the history of our great mother England, and, were there space, we might make a tour around the world and point out numerous illustrations of territory seized and held by her in spite of treaties. In the history of nations honor and force are synonymous; for force is the result of great progress; great progress is honor. If a nation, progressing beyond its fellows, finds itself cramped and threatened by one of retrograde tendencies, it becomes not only expedient but right to sweep away the obstacle, be it a fortification, an island, or both. It is this which not only our progress but that of the Continent calls upon us to do with reference to Cuba as held by Spain.

It is upon this broad ground we would announce to Spain that she can no longer cover our coast with her guns. We would not make war under a petty subterfuge, for the game at which we shoot flies higher. We are great enough and strong enough to frankly acknowledge our necessities. Let us not disgrace ourselves by descending to the European method of covering up a great national objective point under the smoke of a pistol shot, the seizure of a vessel, or the confiscation of a contraband cargo of war material. All those should be secondary, not primary, causes of war in the Cuban question. As secondary causes they are powerful. The seizure of two men from the deck of an American vessel, the Lizzie Majors, while on the high seas, is a parallel case with that of our Trent difficulty with England. It is a sufficient cause of war if Spain refuses reparation and apology. But in declaring war we would announce the higher reason we have mentioned.

How well Cuba may serve to make war against us is best shown by the constant warfare indirectly waged upon us from Havana after the Spanish concession of belligerent rights to the "Confederate" rebels. Can Secretary Fish be so pusill as to now make a proposition to the country to purchase Cuba, when shot and shell were rained upon us from that fortification for four years? Who would lower his national dignity by paying hard cash for a four years' insult? "Negotiate with Spain for Cuba!" Where is President or Cabinet that dares propose it? How long since our people began to swallow insults and pay for the privilege? Mr. Fish thinks that "it will be more economical" to buy instead of to make war for the acquisition of the island; that "war with Spain, coupled with England and France, would involve us in vast outlays and require now and great sacrifices from our people, who already suffer quite enough." "Economy" at the expense of national degradation! What splendid stuff this Premier is made of that he hints at such a thing. Is this the material of which our new Cabinet is composed? Doubtless the large fleet now concentrating in Cuban waters is for the purpose of protecting the island for Spain until the negotiations for its purchase may be concluded.

In the now pending question of the Alabama claims with England we advise our British rivals to take the hint that the great republic has already become so decrepit that "economy" is the keynote of national action. We are even ready to pay for the favor done to us by the English pirates, and any order drawn upon us by England will be honored at sight.

Now is the moment for the enunciation of a national policy. The United States in 1860 were an unincorporated chaos of localisms. Our war set the particles in motion and like gravitation towards like all over the country. When Richmond fell we found ourselves, for the first time, a nation. The work has heretofore been almost entirely internal. We have ignored external issues and continental questions. We have been absolutely without a foreign policy; and in the lack of this we have caused the countries to the south of us numberless revolutions with attendant misfortunes to them and to ourselves. We are bold, therefore, to advocate that the time has come for us to look beyond our own frontiers. The Cuban question is of the first importance to the whole Continent. Others must quickly follow in its train; for up to this time everything has been ignored. He who has not travelled to the southward has but little idea how the Spanish American republics hang upon our motions. When we grasp Cuba we shall send them twenty years ahead in the orbit of republicanism. We ourselves shall then be doubly compact, and our power for offensive and defensive war be infinitely increased.

Our Relations Towards England. Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, took parliamentary action in Washington, yesterday on the subject of our existing relations towards the British government, sketching by resolution a plan of settlement of the Alabama claims and other difficulties, easy of comprehension by the people and very likely to be effectual if applied immediately, directly and with firmness. The Senator embodied his ideas in the following words:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate of the United States the true solution of the settlement of the Alabama claims may be found in the surrender by Great Britain of all the British North American possessions to the United States, and that the President be authorized to open negotiations to settle all matters in dispute on that basis.

The reading of this resolution took the galleries by a surprise which warmed into excitement as the Senator proceeded to advocate its adoption in a stirring speech, in which he reiterated the argument used by him in former years on the same subject, drawing the inference in conclusion that Congress was to-day convinced that he was right and that members were now almost ready to adopt his views. If Congress did so—withdraw our Minister from London and proclaimed non-intercourse—England would settle all our claims, he believed, within thirty days; but if not, and if she wanted war, then let us have war—a "sharp, short and decisive." Senator Chandler undertook to guarantee that the sixty thousand veterans of the Union army now in Michigan would of themselves "see to the capture of the British North American provinces," the possession of that territory being now a "national necessity" with us. England, like France in Mexico, staked the continuance of her power in America on the success of the Southern rebellion, and lost. The Senator then reviewed the hostile demonstrations which had been made against the Union from Canada since the organization of the St. Albans raiders, asserting that reparation would have been had long since were it not for the objections of Reverdy Johnson and the non-action of General Grant when we had six hundred vessels of war, manned by fifty-four thousand sailors, after the capture of Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for consideration, thus giving another assurance to Europe that we are ready and able to "right our wrongs," whether in Canada or Cuba, and that the "Star of Empire" will soon shine more and more directly daily towards the great republican confederation of the West.

A HINT TO CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.—There are other localities besides Keyport that the customs officers should keep their eyes on. A communication in another column throws out some pretty strong hints that a certain cigar and liquor dealer at the Quarantine on Staten Island has a secret method of landing dutiable goods without the trouble of passing them through the Custom House. Report says that this cigar and liquor dealer is the right bower of the Health Officer.

SMILING IN COMMON.—The face of nature and the faces of the farmers during the past few sunny days.

ANOTHER PLAN WITH GAMBLERS.—Hitherto the police, when taking action on the law against gambling, has taken such action as was likely to throw discredit on the law. Now there seems a disposition to act otherwise. In the latest arrest, instead of giving special attention to the crowd of persons present, against whom no charge could be made, and letting the keeper go, just the contrary was done; the keeper of a gambling place was attended to and the crowd ignored. This plan, well followed, will be effective.

TAKING THE MEASURE.—"We know what a man is when we know what he admires," Boutwell regards Dana as a great financial genius. Fish looks upon Sanford as our great diplomat. From such points men may conceive the future of our finances and our diplomacy.

LOOK OUT FOR SPRING DISEASES, particularly fevers.

DEBARKED TO THE CORE.—One of the divines on Sunday said this was the condition of society. He further said:—"In many respects its condition resembled that of the pagan world when Christianity was first established. The law of God had lost in a great measure its hold on vast numbers, and especially upon many who control the movements of the social body." Now where is the resemblance? When Christianity came the law that was losing its hold on the world was the law of Jupiter. He was the law in whom the world was losing faith. Does the divine mean to put another "law of God" in this comparison? And what is the Ecumenical Council to supply as the analogue of Christianity?

RATHER DELUSIVE.—Because nearly all great discoveries have in their origin met with opposition, therefore it is supposed by some that every discovery which encounters opposition must be great and be destined to have the same history in the world as the art of printing, the steamboat, the telegraph, &c. This idea is at present the main support of spiritual photography.

BUDS AND BLOSSOMS.—The one in the Park in the morning, the other upon Broadway in the afternoon.

THE CAR STRIKE.—In the real point at issue between the Second Avenue Railroad Company and its drivers in the present strike the public have some interest. This point has regard to the speed at which cars are to be run. The company want to run the cars more rapidly than hitherto, and the drivers object. The company want eight trips made in the time hitherto required for seven. Thus the interest of the public is with the company.

WISE TAKES A HELIOCENTRIC VIEW.—Henry A. Wise says that God "ordained and directed and fore-d the result of emancipation of slaves in America, knowing that there was no other way to bring it about," and that he (Wise), taking a "heliocentric view," agrees with God, and is glad slavery is gone.

SMOKE DOCTRINE.—It was announced from the spirit world on Sunday that "when men have grown up with a spiritual life they will not want tobacco." In the meantime, then, they must have it. This gives the wood a place in the spiritual religion.

Neutral Rights and National Obligations—Our Demands of Spain. We have two questions pending in our relations with Spain which are separate and distinct in themselves and should by no means be confounded in diplomatic treatment. The first is that of reparation for the unwarranted seizure of the brig Mary Lowell and her cargo while in neutral waters, and the violation of the territorial rights of the United States in the capture of two persons and their extradition from the schooner Lizzie Majors while sailing on the high seas under the American flag. The second question is that of recognition of the state of actual war existing in Cuba and the proclamation of our neutrality between the parties, which carries with it the right to each to purchase supplies in our territory and the friendly admission to our ports of the national ships of each of the belligerents.

This right of search and capture is a belligerent right, and can be exercised lawfully, under the existing provisions of international law, only when war has been formally proclaimed. This has not been done by Spain in the present instance, and therefore even those articles which are admitted to be contraband of war are not legally subject to seizure on the high seas by the Spanish cruisers. In the present instance the case of Spain is made worse by the proclamation of General Dulce, of the 24th of March last, which assumes the extraordinary powers recited in the following clause:—"Vessels which may be captured in Spanish waters, or in the free seas neighboring to this island, with cargoes of men, arms and munitions, or of goods that may in any way contribute to promote the insurrection in this province, whatever may be their port of departure or destination, after examination of their papers and register, shall be considered in fact enemies of the integrity of our territory and treated as pirates, in accordance with the laws of the Spanish armada."

In making our demand for reparation in the cases of the Mary Lowell and the Lizzie Majors it will not suffice that indemnity for the private wrong be made; but the government owes it to its own honor and to the safety of the American seas that this extraordinary proclamation of General Dulce be withdrawn. As for the private wrong in the case of the Mary Lowell, Spain cannot claim the right of search and capture on the high seas previous to a declaration of war, and even after this preliminary step she cannot obtain the right to invade neutral territory. If the Mary Lowell were then even laden with arms and ammunition for the insurgent Cubans her capture on the high seas would have been illegal; for in time of peace nothing is contraband. The open seas are free to all traders, except when the acknowledged consent of nations gives certain rights to parties engaged in war. The case of the passengers of the Lizzie Majors requires no argument. It is too plainly a wrong, and must be redressed in a manner adequate to the outrage that has been committed.

The question has a wide bearing in the manner of redress. As Spain acted without notification, we might redress the injury in the same manner by seizing sufficient Spanish property to indemnify the American merchant if indemnity is refused, and by placing a suitable force off the port of Havana and preventing the egress of Spanish war vessels that commit these outrages. If the offensive proclamation of General Dulce is not withdrawn. It was in a similar posture of affairs that the United States took like measures in regard to the French republic, when Congress, by the act of July 7, 1793, repealed existing treaties with that Power, and on the 9th of July authorized the capture of French cruisers and traders. There was no declaration of war, no interference with neutral Powers, and reprisals were continued with such success in 1798 and 1799 that early in 1800 France came to terms by treaty. We would add, for the special information of Secretary Fish, that since the year 1800 the United States has not receded in material and moral power.

The second question—that of recognition—is in form nothing more than an announcement that war is going on between Spain and the people of Cuba, and declaring the neutrality of the United States in the contest. This places both parties on an equal footing in the procurement of means from the United States and in the use of our ports by their vessels. If it is not done then the conflict is ignored officially, and Spain may claim to be alone entitled to derive from our shores whatever she may choose to purchase in order to destroy the Cubans and their hopes. This measure is a proper and an indispensable preliminary to the recognition of the Cuban government which the House of Representatives has anticipated by its action. If we fail to put ourselves in this position of neutrals, by recognizing the existence of the conflict, how are our own citizens to be notified that they have duties to observe and that their property is in danger of capture? In peace arms and powder are lawful objects of traffic, and they become contraband only when war is declared. In the one case they are free, in the other they are forfeited by capture.

This, then, is the position of the question. Spain is at this moment waging war against the Cubans, but gives other Powers no notification, and the United States gives its citizens no note of warning. The government must, therefore, either protect the vessels of our citizens, whatever be the cargo, or else recognize the existence of war. This will make warlike stores contraband, and give to Spain the right to capture and confiscate; but it will also give the belligerent right to the Cubans in accordance with the measure voted out to ourselves by Spain during the rebellion of the South. Until this is done the ordinary conditions of peace prevail in our intercourse with Cuba, and our government is bound to protect our trade against any intrusion by Spanish cruisers, be the cargoes what they may—arms and munitions of war being as lawful in peace as corn or cotton. If Spain does notify us of hostilities then the United States must proclaim its neutrality with the contestants, which, while it will leave our traders open to the penalties of contraband of war, will also confer on the Cubans, as on Spain, the rights of belligerents. It is this step which is required in the interests of civilization and humanity.

MANAGERIE AT LARGE.—When the Senate adjourns. This managerie was accidentally omitted in our recent list of itinerant shows.

1775—19th Day of April—1861. Yesterday (April 19) the national ensign was displayed on the City Hall, the principal hotels and public edifices generally in honor of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, when the first blood was spilt that inaugurated the seven years' struggle of the Revolution. It is, therefore, nearly a century since the British commander (Major Pitcairn) rode up to the front where some sixty or seventy patriots were parading on the village common and cried out:—"Disperse, ye villains! Ye rebels, disperse! Lay down your arms! Why don't you lay down your arms and disperse?" We are told that the little band of patriots kept their ranks firmly until Pitcairn discharged a pistol at them and ordered his soldiers to fire. Seven of the men of Lexington were killed and nine wounded by the volley. This murderous act aroused the whole country, and the battle of Lexington, where first the puissance of the British monarch was questioned in the colonies, became the keynote of the Revolution and the pioneer of the illustrious events which followed in the cause of freedom and independence.

On the 19th of April, 1861, eighty-six years afterward, a scene occurred in the streets of Baltimore the effects of which were, in some respects, not entirely dissimilar to those that succeeded the firing upon the militiamen on Lexington common. The country was, to its remotest corners, violently agitated. The question of disruption and revolution against the government, the corner stone of which was laid in the blood of the Lexington martyrs, was openly advocated. The South had already risen in arms. A national fortification had been fired upon and the national standard humbled and trailed in the dust. The crowning act of open rebellion was the killing of Captain Dike, of a Massachusetts regiment, and the wounding of others, while passing through the streets of Baltimore on the way to the relief of the national capital. No loyal blood had been shed. There was now no time for parleying or compromises. The challenge to arms must be met, and how gloriously the Northern hosts rallied to the support of the government is too fresh in the recollection of our readers to require recalling. Therefore the 19th day of April, 1861, is a day in our national history as worthy of commemoration as the 19th of April, 1775. The one placed the capstone upon the pillar of American liberty, the foundations of which were laid on Lexington common. There are no doubt many who would like to have the dead past of the rebellion buried in eternal oblivion. But there are certain irresistible truths carved upon the altar of liberty which cannot be erased nor the memories attached to them entirely obliterated. The South has her consecrated grounds and the remnants of her devotedness and her heroic deeds enshrined in the hearts of her sons and daughters. The North has likewise her cherished souvenirs of the war; and as Lexington was a grand point of departure on the highway to religious and political freedom, so will Baltimore be regarded as a beacon which illumined the onward march of the republic to a solid and substantial and a happy future for all the American people.

A SLUNG-SHOT.—It is stated by a Philadelphia paper that a slung-shot, with which it is supposed Twitchell murdered his mother-in-law, has been found with certain indications that it was the precise weapon used to accomplish the tragedy. At the time the counsel for the defence started the theory that the deed had been committed with such a weapon instead of a common poker, a paper in the interior of this State urged that a thorough search be made of the premises to ascertain whether such a weapon could be found, alleging that a similar investigation had resulted in perfecting a chain of evidence that had solved the mystery of a murder in another State. But this whole Twitchell murder case has had its day. The interest of the public in the matter has subsided, and, slung-shot or no slung-shot, it is time the affair were slung out of the columns of the daily press.

AMENDMENT TO THE QUARANTINE LAW.—The Quarantine laws give the Health Officer power to grant permits to board inward bound vessels. The proposed amendment extends that power to the Board of Health, nothing more. And this is what the radical organs, the Bohemian organ, and that marrowless old concern down in Beaver street are making such a fuss over.

TAUT.—Fish fancies that Sanford has more tact than Sickles. Sanford has the *instus eruditus*—the learned touch that finds a great man's weak point. At least it looks so.

COMPLIMENTARY TO GRINNELL.—Are we to conclude that there is to be complete failure