

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 dispatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—IRLAND AS IT WAS.—RETURNED VOLUNTEERS, &c. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th AVE.—NIDLO.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 28, 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 NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

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

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated April 27. The 2,000 guinea stake was run for yesterday at Newmarket, the winner being Pretender, owned by Mr. Johnston.

The Life Peacemaking bill was submitted to the House of Lords and passed to a second reading. The Cambridge University boatmen have conditionally accepted the Harvard College challenge.

The Corps Legislatif adjourned sine die last evening amid shouts of "Vive l'Empereur" and "Vive la Liberté" from the two sides of the House.

It is agreed that a mixed commission shall be appointed to settle the Franco-Belgian question.

The Portuguese Cortes was opened yesterday by the King in person, and the condition of the finances causes much public anxiety. The Ministers, however, promise great reforms.

China and Japan.

By the steamship Japan, which arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, we have news from Hong Kong, China, to March 19, and Yokohama, Japan, April 1. An edict against the raising of opium has been issued by the imperial authority in China, and causes much excitement among the natives.

The general hatred of foreigners is intense, and it was reported among the people that the troops had been ordered to attack and murder all foreigners during the new year's festivities. Six war steamers and 500 war junks had arrived at Hankow, under command of the Viceroy of Tzu Hui.

The rebellion still continues active in the north of Japan, and Osaka was in a continual state of alarm. Satsuma, Choshu and two other powerful daimios are reported to have tendered their territorial supremacy and their troops to the Mikado.

The Legislature.

Among the more important bills which passed the Senate yesterday were those to unite the village of Lansingburg to Troy; relative to common schools in New York, and to establish a ward for the surgical and medical treatment of persons wounded or taken ill south of Canal street, New York city.

The bills to amend the law relative to instruction in academies and common schools, and to provide for the removal of 169 Sing Sing prisoners to the Albany Penitentiary, were ordered to a third reading. The Senate then held an executive session and adjourned.

In the Assembly, among other bills, the following were passed:—Establishing a market on the Gausevoort property in New York, and to widen Broadway. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill declaring John street, in the village of Gouverneur, a public highway, which veto was sustained by a vote of seventy-six to two.

The supply bill appropriating \$1,296,099 was taken up and passed by ninety-two to fifteen. Mr. Hagen made a personal explanation in regard to an article in Harper's Weekly on the contested case of Hawkins vs. Decker, and moved for Mr. Hawkins. The report given to the seat of Mr. Hawkins in the Assembly extending to Mr. Decker the privileges of the floor during the remainder of the session. The Senate resolution appointing Thursday noon the time for the election of a Police Commissioner was concurred in, and the Assembly adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

It is understood in Washington that General Robert E. Lee has been invited to call upon President Grant at the White House, in order to confer in reference to the reconstruction of Virginia. General Lee is now in Baltimore with a delegation of Virginians interested in the Valley Railroad, but intends visiting Washington, where he will be the guest of Montgomery Blair.

Our Washington correspondent had a conversation with Ben Butler recently on current topics, such as Little Blower, Grant's mistake, the Alabama claims and Senator Sumner's great speech. It will be read with interest, as the Essex statesman, as usual, utters some original and startling thoughts upon the various subjects.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday American affairs again received an unusual amount of consideration. Mr. Rose said the government was discussing the expediency of enforcing the same laws on American shipping that are levied by the

United States on Canadian vessels, but could not pledge itself to any particular line of policy. The Premier said that he could not yet answer whether the government would place an armed naval force on the coast to keep off American fishermen, but he understood that the admiral had a large force on the grounds for a somewhat similar purpose.

It has now come to light that Secretary Seward, while the government was in a posture of strong opposition to the French intervention in Mexico, had authorized General Butler to furnish their army with all the mules they needed.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will probably visit St. Domingo before long, at the invitation of the Dominican authorities. At present they are engaged in taking testimony relative to the illness and Masterman troubles in Paraguay.

The Erie men have fallen into a difficulty with certain owners of property on the Passaic river who were engaged in taking possession of Alderman Stevens' water front yesterday and proceeded to drive piles of their own in his grounds. Mr. Stevens was unable to resist the gang, and legal proceedings have been commenced.

The last spike in the Central Pacific Railroad will be driven home on Friday or Saturday next, near Promontory Point. Crowds of visitors are going to that point to see it done.

The crew of the bark John Bright, who were wrecked in Nootka Sound, a channel or inlet in our Alaskan possessions, it is now believed were murdered by Indians, as several carcasses of white men, beheaded, have been found recently in that neighborhood.

The Gold Hill mine fire is still burning and the steam inflicting has been resumed. The village of "You Bet," in Nevada county, California, has also been destroyed by fire.

In regard to the disaster on the Missouri river, where fifty lives were recently reported lost by the explosion of the steamer Ussela, more recent despatches state that no lives were lost, every one getting ashore safely.

Robert B. Randolph, who pulled General Jackson's nose, is dead.

The City. Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, was arrested last evening on a charge of libel, preferred by John Russell Young, of the Tribune, who lays his damages at \$100,000. The occasion of the suit is an article which appeared in the Sun yesterday reflecting very heavily on Mr. Young. Mr. Dana gave bail in \$10,000.

The bill providing that Henry Smith may hold the office of Police Commissioner for eight years, and also that of Supervisor, has been signed by Governor Hoffman.

It was rumored in Washington yesterday that Patrick Henry Jones had been appointed to supersede James Kelly as Postmaster of New York. Yesterday afternoon, at No. 55 Amity street, a young man named Edward J. Martin, son of the proprietor of the Southern Hotel, No. 479 Broadway, shot, and probably mortally wounded, a married woman named Mittie Brinslow, boarding in the house.

A horse, hitched to a heavy truck, took fright and ran away in Washington street yesterday, running over two little girls, while they were sitting in a doorway. The youngest, who was about two and a half years old, was killed instantly, and the other, aged about five years, is probably fatally injured. An investigation showed that the driver was not to blame, and he, having been arrested, was discharged from custody.

Walter Brown, at the Empire rink yesterday, rode his velocipede fifty miles in three hours and twenty-four minutes.

The aquatic season was inaugurated yesterday by a sculling match of the Elysian Fields between Wm. H. Hayes and James Shean. Hayes came in an easy winner.

The three-story building No. 546 and 548 West Fifteenth street, used as a distillery, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, the loss amounting to \$100,000.

In the United States Commissioners' Court, Brooklyn, Joseph Aletabrondi was brought up yesterday morning on a charge of carrying on a distillery in East New York, corner of Sheffield and Liberty avenues, without having paid the special tax. He gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for appearance before the commission on Thursday next, at an examination into the charges against him.

The Cunard steamship Russia, Captain Lott, will sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post office at 12 M.

The Anchor line steamship Britannia, Captain Donaldson, will leave pier 20 North river at 12 M. to-day for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers.

The sidewheel steamship Magnolia, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will leave pier No. 8 North river at 3 P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was excited and animated over an advance in New York Central to 175, which, sympathetically, occasioned a general rise in the railway list. Gold was higher, touching 134, and closing finally at 133 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Senator Wilson and family, of Massachusetts; Senator Z. Chandler, of Michigan; Benj. F. Butler and family, of Massachusetts; Judge Balcom and Colonel Abel, of New York; Admiral Goldsborough, United States Navy, and E. D. Webster, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

General G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg; H. A. Willard, of Washington; J. Davis, of Boston, and Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Jackson, of Philadelphia; E. S. Dorr, of Boston, and Charles W. McCune, of Buffalo, are at the Hoffman House.

Baron Krause, of Washington; Judge Stephen J. Fuller and Judge Abbott, of Boston, and W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, are at the Brevoort House.

General Holloway, of Illinois; P. H. Stevens, of Rye, and Dr. King, of Newport, E. I., are at the New York Hotel.

Captain R. Dalzell, of Texas; D. T. Watson, of Pennsylvania, and E. M. Avery, of Connecticut, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Judge E. R. Blake, of Chicago; Major A. Clobridge, and Captain C. P. Grant, of Albany; Major McNulty, of Bloomington, Ill.; Senator C. Cole, of California, and Colonel Dewitt C. West, of Louisville, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Major J. B. Levy, for Washington; Governor Reed, for Florida; Congressmen Oakes Ames and B. F. Butler, for Boston; General Tighman, for Maryland; W. P. Schell, W. F. Leach, H. C. Lord, Colonel H. R. Coggeshall and W. P. Buck, for Philadelphia; Major A. Clobridge, for Albany, and Major E. Cobb, for Troy.

Baroness Belagika Stek, of Russia, and Miss Rachel Pomeroy, of Sing Sing, left yesterday in the steamship Holsatia for London.

James M. Brown, the banker, leaves for Europe on the Russia to-day.

Dr. C. W. Brinkman, bearer of despatches from the United States Minister in Mexico, left this city for Washington last evening.

The Revolution in Cuba—Review of the Positions of the Combatants.

The recent authoritative announcements from Havana that the insurrection is almost at an end render an examination of the positions occupied by the combatants at the last advices from the respective localities a matter of some interest. We shall therefore give a cursory review of the facts as they present themselves, premising only that, from the nature of the territory and the absence of communication with the insurgent forces, our deductions are based entirely upon Spanish accounts.

Practically the war now existing in Cuba is carried on in five separate and distinct districts, with little communication or co-operation between them on the part of the insurgents, and independent command on the part of the Spaniards. These are the district of Villa Clara, generally known in Cuba as the district of the five towns, the district of Santi Espirita that of Puerto Principe, the Bayamo district and that of Holguin, the first named comprising the western limit of the insurrection, and the last that of the operations of General Cespedes in the eastern portion of the island after his retreat from Bayamo, the original seat of the movement.

The Villa Clara district was the last to become involved in the revolutionary movement, and from its proximity to the capital has received more prompt and energetic attention from the government than the more distant sections. The elements for the insurrectionary movement were gathered principally from the jurisdictions of Cienfuegos and Trinidad, and the prompt arrival of troops from Havana caused the retreat of the newly formed bands to the mountains lying north of Trinidad, and which place at last accounts they are said to be threatening. Although the movement in this district has no doubt lost much of its impulse from the early encounters with the troops and the necessary evacuation of Siguanay, which had been selected as its central point, it is plain from the Spanish reports of operations and successes that it has not been suppressed. Bands of insurgents also hold the field in the portion of this district contiguous to the northern shore of the island, and the recent order of the Spanish commander for the withdrawal of all the country stores to the garrisoned towns indicates that peace is not restored.

In the district of Santi Espirita, lying east of Trinidad, from which it is separated by a very hilly section of country, operations are on a limited scale on both sides. Recent operations are reported in the vicinity of Mayajigua, and frequent excursions of the troops are announced.

The district of Puerto Principe has presented for some time the most formidable movements against the Spaniards, but no reports of serious operations have come recently from either side. General Lesca some time since succeeded in conveying relief to General Mena, who was and still is besieged in the city of Puerto Principe, and recent accounts state that an attempt to obtain further supplies for the Spanish troops from Santa Cruz resulted in their capture by the insurgents. General Quesada is in command in this district, and is variously reported to have in his army from ten thousand to twenty thousand men. Though we doubt the truth of many of these numerical reports, we have reason to believe that his command embraces many more men than he can arm and equip. This state of things, which is found also in the other revolutionary districts, constitutes the chief embarrassment of the revolution. The weakness of the Spaniards here is shown in the fact that they have not been able to open permanent communication from the coast to Puerto Principe.

Bayamo was for some months the headquarters of General Cespedes, the first who pronounced and who is looked upon as the principal leader of the revolution. It was subsequently occupied by General Valmaseda, who is second in command in Cuba on the Spanish side, and he still remains there. But the country all around him is reported to be infested with insurgent bands, and frequent accounts of Spanish successes there are found in the Havana papers. His communication with Santiago is kept up by strong convoys only. The principal military operations in this district, and that of Holguin, lying north of Bayamo, have been those for the occupation of Mayari, to which place General Cespedes withdrew on leaving Bayamo. That the insurgent chief still carries on the war vigorously there, is evident from the fact that the Spanish Colonel Benegas fell back from Holguin to Aurias, and reports that at the latter place a population of seventeen thousand persons is gathered under his protection. The recent reports of Colonel Lopez Camara, who drove the insurgents from Mayari, indicate their presence through all the surrounding country.

From this review of the insurrection in Cuba it will be seen that the Cubans are operating with little or no unanimity of action or plan, and it is, perhaps, their greatest weakness, apart from the immediate want of arms and ammunition. Both Spanish and Cuban accounts agree that every Cuban is a revolutionist, and this gives them the force of numbers. But numbers can be effectual only through unity of counsel and action. This will be effected when the insurgents shall have formed a government which all will recognize and obey in behalf of one common cause. Thus far the world has not seen an organized government rise in Cuba, and this fact deprives the cause of Cuban independence of moral strength outside of the circle of its friends and promoters. Cespedes is thus far merely the incarnation of the Cuban idea and hope, and should receive a more formal recognition of his authority from the other leaders and the people. While he remains in the field Spanish accounts of the suppression of the revolution will be wanting in the chief requisite—belief.

IMPOSTURE.—It seems to be held that to make clear a case of deception against the spiritual photographers the prosecution must prove that the pictures in court were not made by spiritual agency. This is not so. In court natural agencies are assumed as the cause of material effects, and the contrary must be proven. The prosecution has shown that pictures precisely similar can be made by ordinary means, and the defence must prove that its pictures are otherwise made or the charge of imposture is not rebutted.

News from China and Japan.

By the steamship Japan, at San Francisco, and the use of the telegraph from that city, we have important and interesting reports of the condition of affairs in the far East, dated at Hong Kong the 19th and Shanghai the 24th of March, and at Yokohama on the 1st of April, which we publish in our columns to-day. Our readers will not fail to observe the gravitation toward our shores of that immense trade from both countries which will completely revolutionize the current of commerce and travel, European as well as American, upon the completion of the Pacific Railroad, this steamship alone bringing one thousand two hundred and ninety passengers and one thousand three hundred and twenty-six tons of merchandise.

The news from China shows that the central flowery kingdom is undergoing a religious and social revolution. This is the natural consequence of the political revolution that commenced a few years ago, the new relations which China has entered into with the rest of the world and the inevitable progress of modern civilization. We need not be surprised to hear of long conflicts and changes like those that have taken place and are going on in Japan. Similar causes produce like effects. The Christian missionaries, in the excess of their zeal, are coming in conflict with the old conservative Chinese party, and the Taipings are not yet destroyed. The latest news from China brings accounts of the massacre of Catholic missionaries and several hundred native converts in the Province of Sechuen. We learn also that Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister to China, denies what Mr. Burlingame asserts—that the Chinese desire progress. We are inclined to believe Mr. Burlingame, and suspect Sir Rutherford Alcock belongs to the old British coercive party. The missionaries are not the best pioneers of progress in China and are too ready to get into trouble with the people. The great agents of modern progress are commerce, steam power, railroads, the telegraph, and the application of the science and useful inventions of the Western World. The Chinese will prove a practical and sensible people when they learn the value of such improvements, and it is to these that we look for progress in China. In the meantime, and while the Chinese are in their transition state, conflicts and troubles, both with foreigners and among themselves, are unavoidable.

Japan remained agitated by rebellion and the effects of the measures adopted by the Executive for its repression. The insurgents had captured several islands, Osaka was in a state of continual alarm and many of the leading daimios had joined the revolutionists. The tariff on exported copper had been reduced. Amid the local turmoil the journals find space to publish President Grant's inaugural.

THE EAST-RIVER BRIDGE.—The members of the government commission appointed to examine into all the points in regard to the bridge between this city and Brooklyn are in full agreement that the bridge is practicable and will be safe on Mr. Roebling's plan. The point they have most in doubt just now is the interference with navigation. The fact in regard to this that finally navigation must accommodate itself to the bridge, and not the bridge to navigation. There is dock room above for ships that come by the Sound and room below and on the North river for ships that come by the Narrows, and thus there is no necessity that ships should pass the bridge, save for the convenience of shippers who want freight deposited at one point rather than another. These individual desires must give way to the great public necessity.

TISWELL!—The result of the Abbott-Sprague squabble.

THE MODEL OF YACHTS.—In another column we reprint from Wilkes' Spirit of the Times some articles on the model of yachts, and especially on the model of the new yacht Meteor, that are worthy the attention of yachtsmen for their legitimate criticism and for the canons laid down in regard to naval architecture.

CUBAN RECOGNITION BY MEXICO.—On the 5th of April the following resolution passed the Mexican Congress by a vote of 100 yeas to 12 nays:—Resolved, That the Executive is hereby authorized to recognize the Cubans, who are now fighting for the independence of their country, as belligerents whenever he may judge convenient to do so.

This resolution was officially communicated to President Juarez and by him acknowledged on the 7th of April. Previous to that date the government had issued orders that the flag of Free Cuba should be admitted to the ports of Mexico, but no further action had been taken at the latest dates in regard to the recognition of the belligerents.

NOT TOO PARTICULAR.—We observed at the time that Sprague was startling the country with his eloquence that his oratory was a little mixed in its ideas; but we did not know it was so bad as it has proved. He now says to Abbott:—"The paragraph of my speech referred to was written and in manuscript some time before it was delivered in the Senate and before you participated in the debate, and therefore was not intended to apply to you." Yet this obnoxious paragraph begins thus:—"In answer to the trade of the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from North Carolina I am reminded of a little illustration." Then comes the puppy. Evidently Abbott was very eager to be satisfied.

THE MAZZINI CONSPIRACY IN ITALY.—We have had several rumors of late of a fresh Mazzini conspiracy in Italy. It is difficult to believe that the rumors have any foundation in fact. Italy has just found out that a surplus revenue is not only a possibility, but a fact. The national party are, therefore, naturally jubilant. It is just a bare possibility that the republicans have been doing their best to get up a counter demonstration. It is not difficult to huddle a few arms together and have them suddenly and opportunely exposed. In spite, however, of the discovery of arms in Milan and the discovery of arms in Florence, it is our conviction that Italy is now too strong and too far advanced in the pathway of progress to be even seriously annoyed by any Garibaldian or Mazzinian movements. It is even too late for the son of Bomba to combine with his own worst enemies for the destruction of a common foe.

The Pacific Railroad.

Within a few days the Pacific Railroad will be completed, and the iron horse will speed its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Yes, the cars that leave this side of the Continent will sweep over three thousand miles of continuous railroad, and land passengers, mails and freight at San Francisco on the other side. What a stupendous achievement this of science, enterprise, progress and of liberality on the part of the government! It is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, achievements of this wonderful age or in the history of the world. Whether we look at the work itself, so extraordinary and costly, or at the surprising results to flow from it, there is nothing comparable in the progress of this or any other country. The herculean labors of the thousands of men employed, the astonishing energy displayed, the removal of almost insuperable obstacles of nature in tunnelling and overleaping vast mountains and striding the most formidable cañons, seem possible only to a race of giants. A work that it was supposed would take fourteen years to complete will be completed in five years. Looking at the science and almost superhuman energy displayed, as well as at the enormous cost, the construction of the Pacific Railroad is a theme as worthy really of a grand epic as the siege of Troy or any other event in history.

When the last rail of the Pacific road is laid and the cars are coursing from ocean to ocean travel and trade round the globe by steam power will be complete. We shall be able to go round the world, from west to east or from east to west, by the power of steam, in little over two months. We can take the cars from New York to San Francisco and then the Pacific mail steamships to China, which will be reached in a month; thence by the British lines to India and to the Mediterranean by way of Egypt, by steamship and rail to England, and home again across the Atlantic. Or we can make the circuit of the globe the other way in about the same time.

If any of the grand old navigators of former times, whose ambition was to circumnavigate the globe and who took years in making the effort, could wake up and see what is accomplished in this day how astonished they would be. Yet we shall see greater things still. Improvements in the use of steam or in machinery, or in the application of some other motive power, will send us by and by more rapidly over the oceans and continents. Then it will not be long before that other mighty and mysterious agent of modern progress, the magnetic telegraph, will girdle the earth and bring all nations within speaking distance of each other. Truly we live in a wonderful age. The imagination can hardly outstrip the march of discovery and development.

But, to return to the Pacific Railroad, it is a curious fact that this grandest of modern improvements has been the source of the greatest corruption and fraud. The Union Pacific Company at its first meeting of stockholders in Boston the other day made great efforts to represent its work and officers in the most favorable light. Mr. Brooks, one of the government directors, used the whitewash brush very lavishly, and endeavored to make it appear that neither the government nor public had been cheated and that the company was grossly libelled. As a government director it was that gentleman's duty to see that the work was well done and the public not defrauded, yet it is notorious that the road is not constructed as well as it should have been, and that the enormous sums of money and lands granted by the government have been shamefully misapplied; that, in fact, the Pacific Railroad has been a stupendous job in the hands of a few speculators, who were at the same time managers of the company, the Crédit Mobilier and the contractors for constructing the road. The facts have been partly developed already and time will show the rest. A great part of the road, probably, will have to be reconstructed soon, and it is not likely any means will be found to make those disgorge who have become rich by cheating the government and people. There are too many members of Congress and other prominent public men in the Pacific Railroad and Crédit Mobilier ring to hope for that. Still, as was said, notwithstanding all this evil great good must come to the country through the Pacific Railroad, and in consideration of that the people may patiently endure the rascality connected with it. The resources of the country will be greatly developed, the trade with China and the other countries across the Pacific Ocean will be vastly stimulated, and this iron way will do much to make the United States the commercial and civilizing centre of the world.

A QUEER TRANSITION.—The Providence Journal has ceased its diatribes about the Sprague-Ives-Abbott-Brown-Nye-Burnside-Kilkenny-cat fight, and leads off on the subject of the "Distribution of the Bible in Rhode Island." A very happy transition. If the Scriptures had been conscientiously studied by the parties engaged in the recent puerile scrimmage the exhibition of much bad blood might have been avoided. But, s-a-y! What becomes of Captain Goddard and his "apprehension" card about Sprague?

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial conference which had failed have been resumed. So says a cable despatch. This is only another reason why we must believe that all European trouble must, if possible, be avoided until the elections in France are over. There cannot be too many things allowed to hang in the balance, but there must be as little alarm as possible. It is a wise move to keep this Belgium question alive; for, if the elections are not what they ought to be, it may be as convenient a handle for the Emperor's purpose as any other.

A MAINE REPUBLICAN PAPER talks about "mendicant democrats." They can't be accused of begging for office under the present administration, at any rate.

RATHER BEHIND TIME.—Repairs were done at the scene of the accident on the Long Island Railroad immediately after that disaster. Now they were put in and the track otherwise arranged to make a presentable appearance to a jury. They don't know where repair is most needed till an accident points out the place, apparently.

The Rhode Island War.

One of the Rhode Island Capulets, vulgarly known as the firm of Brown & Ives, now brands the bantam Senator from Rhode Island as "a liar, a calumniator and a poltroon." Surely the contest grows hot. The Abbott deal, which was to comfort us a little by Senatorial bloodletting, has completely fizzled out—not even a smell of powder about it. The pacificators shut off the wind on both sides, and Washington has floated into the Equatorial doldrums. Rhode Island, unable to get up a fight with anybody among the outside barbarians, is now determined to open a civil struggle within her own borders. We fancy, however, that she will be obliged to request forbearance on the part of Massachusetts and Connecticut; for little Rhode is in much the same condition as the petty German kingdom whose ruler was obliged to ask permission of the frontier States when he wanted room to fire at a mark. The fight grows very hot. The firm of Brown & Ives, which has always kept out of politics, is now represented in the Legislature, and is determined to defeat the efforts of Sprague to upset Anthony in the coming Senatorial contest. In the meantime Sprague may be annihilated by the fierce onslaught of the member of clan Capulet, who, with some show of pluck, makes an effort to clear his name from the imputation of having retired somewhat hastily at Bull run. It is difficult to imagine how Mr. Sprague can evade this open attack, unless, forsooth, he retorts in a similar manner. Certainly neither of the hot-headed men can be comfortable with all that ill-feeling in them, and as they entertain us with fine examples of forcible and elegant English, we advise them to continue until they both feel relieved. Mr. Sprague has branded the "late captain of the carlineers" as a coward. This, it appears, did not call out a challenge. The bold captain retorts. Who will furnish the parties with a Billingsgate dictionary, wherein words sufficiently odious may be found to get up a fight? Blood, blood! nothing but a little blood will spit us. We are beginning to be bored with this tempest in a teapot, and if we do not see any prospects of a row within a few days shall have to get some menagerie keeper to stir up these Rhode Island animals with a pole. Should this terrible storm result in a duel we expect that it will be cotton mill at twelve paces.

A LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.—Pot Halstead. LIVELY TIMES AGAIN.—Two murder cases are now under investigation in the city, and one murder of six persons just across the river in the suburbs.

HIS UNCLE.—The Emperor's conception of the first Napoleon is a figure standing amid accumulated ruins. That is about what the revolutionists say.

ANOTHER REASON.—Spanish dominion should cease in Cuba and American dominion begin there for still another reason than those hitherto given: Cuba is a point in the news route between Mexico and the United States, and the Spanish authorities in their discretion may retard Mexican news for several days. There are many cases in which this might be of the very highest importance.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—If Abbott had shot Sprague on sight his native New England would have been "down on" him forever, or if he had "accepted the dogskin" that Sprague threw around loose in the Senate, without demanding and obtaining satisfaction, his adopted State—North Carolina—would have tabooed him as an unfit representative of her chivalry. Between these two fires the humble spirit of the Puritan was likely to succumb to the fire of the Chevalier.

LATHERING THE SPIRITS.—The most satisfactory witness against the photographic humbug was Charles W. Hill, who said, in answer to the question as to his occupation, "I am a soap manufacturer." He specified several different ways in which the "spiritual" pictures could be made, and offered Muller five hundred dollars to make a picture in any gallery but his own. He could not have exploded the spirits more effectually if they had been bubbles of his own "pale brown."

TRAGIC PERFORMANCES ON THE TRAPPEZ.—The telegraph yesterday furnished us with the statement that a daring female gymnast, well known in this community, had fallen from a trapeze at a performance in the interior of Ohio and was taken up without life being extinct. That is the most remarkable part of the affair. It is time the authorities took some notice of these dangerous and self-immolating performances. Not a night passes in this city but an audience of thousands is likely to be shocked by some man or woman being dashed to pieces by an accident like the above. If a crazy man should be seen going up towards the top of Trinity church steeple for the purpose of leaping therefrom the police would take him in hand and lodge him in a place for safe keeping. A similar course might be pursued with benefit to public morals and sensibilities by the police devoting a little attention to the breakneck feats that nightly occur at places of amusement in this city at fifty cents a head.

The Brazilian Mission—Fred. Douglass.

General Pile, of Missouri, nominated for Brazil, having slipped up in the Senate, on the ground that his accomplishments as a backwoodsman were not quite up to the standard required at the imperial Court of Rio Janeiro, this snug diplomatic position remains open. It seems to be settled that our vastly distinguished ambassador down there (James Watson Webb) is to be relieved, with or without his consent. It is probable that the administration desires a less belligerent representative at Rio, and one who will not be floundering in diplomatic hot water or engaged in outside volunteer negotiations all the time. Numerous candidates for the succession to Webb are nosing about the White House and the State Department, and among the number, backed up by some of the "equal rights" philosophers of Boston, is Fred. Douglass, of New York (mulatto man). Very well.

According to the rule adopted of selecting a citizen of African descent for Hayti, and another for Liberia, a mulatto, and the score of color, would be the very thing for Dominica, and not much out of the way for Brazil. Negro slavery exists there, but the facilities for the slave to obtain his freedom are very