

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 126

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 82d street.—THE TEMPEST.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN—SOAP FAT MAN.
RUTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—OTHELLO.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BUREAU OF EXTERMINATION OF THE POETRY TRIVIES.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—CASTLE.
GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—NACHT UND MORGEN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HEMPY DEMPY, WITH NEW FEATERS, MAINEE at 1 1/2.
WAVERLY THEATRE, 230 Broadway.—ELIZABETH'S BUREAU COMPANY.—PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAX FRIDAY.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—PICTO.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S MESSA SOLENNELLE.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 58 Broadway.—ETIQUETTE ENTERTAINMENTS—THREE STINGS TO ONE BOW.
TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VAGABOND, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—RISLEY'S JAPANESE TROUPE.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—THE BILL POSTER'S DREAM.
MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLOR, No. 765 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND GULLY, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 5. The London Times of yesterday has an article on the Alabama claims question, in which the speech of Senator Sumner is sharply criticised. At the Chester races yesterday the Tradesman's Plate or Chester Cup was won by the horse Knight of the Garter, and the great Chester Produce Stakes was won by Lambton. In the House of Commons the bill to disable the Mayor of Cork, Ireland, from acting as magistrate was read for the first time. Justice Lefroy, late of the Queen's Bench, died yesterday. The Spanish journals maintain that the seizure of the Mary Lowell was a legal act and deny that England has made any demand for restitution. Ologaz and his friends demand the establishment of a directory. The Ministry of the Italian government has resigned. A new Cabinet is being formed. The North German Parliament has passed a resolution in favor of the payment of deputies.

Cuba.

Rear Admiral Hoff reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 27, that a large expedition, with men and munitions for the Cubans, which sailed from Yucatan, Mexico, had attempted to land them on the south side of the Western Department, and the Spanish Admiral had sailed with a portion of his fleet in search of the expedition. The transport carrying political prisoners to Fernando Po has put into Porto Rico for repairs, and the Captain General of that island has ordered to send some of the prisoners to the Canaries and the rest to Cadiz. The crew of the Peruvian transport Reyes, which was sunk off the Bahamas, have arrived at Havana, and are in charge of the American Consul. The British Minister at Washington yesterday received intelligence of another Spanish outrage on British shipping. A brig was halted by a Spanish man-of-war, and, on refusing to stop, was fired into and sunk. No particulars are given. The Washington authorities, it is understood, will not object to the sailing of any vessel with war munitions unless her clearance is made out for Cuba. It is intimated that if the clearances are made out for Jamaica, Nassau or Mexico they will not be questioned.

St. Thomas.

The Peruvian monitors were still at St. Thomas on Saturday. The American crew had been discharged.

St. Domingo.

The troops under President Baz were twice defeated, with heavy loss, by the revolutionists on the 12th and the 23d of April.

Haiti.

Gaux Cayes was again bombarded by Salnave's auxabots on the 24th, but no visible effect was produced on the garrison.

Paraguay.

Our Buenos Ayres letter is dated March 23. The effort to form a provisional government on the part of the allies in Paraguay have not yet proven successful. No letters have been received from Minister McMahon, and rumors are current that he has been imprisoned by Lopez, but they are discredited. The cholera has disappeared.

Buenos Ayres.

A financial crisis is prevailing at Montevideo, and a general crash is apprehended. The great Argentine Central Railroad is almost completed, and proposals have been called for to construct lines of telegraph across the republic.

The Legislature.

The following bills, with others, were passed by the Senate yesterday:—To regulate the fare on the Troy and Boston Railroad; widening Fourth avenue, Brooklyn; fixing the compensation of record clerks of the New York Common Pleas Court; for a new drive from 15th street to the Blind Asylum; for the improvement of Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek. The Supply bill was amended by giving \$2,500 to the New York Poultry Association, and the bill was then passed. The bill incorporating the Oswego Pier and Dock Company was returned to the Senate with a veto by the Governor, and on motion the veto was tabled. In the evening session the Assembly amendments to the State Excise law were non-concurred in. In the Assembly the General Tax bill, assessing a tax of five mills, was ordered to a third reading. The Charity bill, appropriating \$151,000, was amended by granting \$10,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, of Brooklyn, and \$5,000 to the Roman Catholic Reformatory, of Buffalo, and passed by a vote of 77 to 77. Mr. Gleason, on behalf of the members of the House, presented Speaker Younglove with a gold watch and chain. The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill concerning the public schools of Johnston, which veto was sustained by a vote of 71 to 18. Bills were reported to regulate the sale of theatre tickets, to incorporate the Staten Island Bridge Company and for other purposes, and the bill to authorize the construction of a central elevated railway in Broadway was passed.

Miscellaneous.

The Indian tribes in the southern districts of the Indian Territory, where the grass is beginning to grow so that they can feed their horses, are becoming discontented and anxious to renew the war. They complain that their annuities have not been paid. Numbers of them have already forsaken their reservations and are roaming north of the Red river. General Lee is receiving a warm and demonstrative reception from his old friends in Alexandria, Va. Governor Jewell was formally inaugurated Governor of Connecticut at Hartford yesterday. Both houses of the Legislature met and organized. Judge Gray, in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, decided yesterday in the case of Drew that the Legislature had a right to punish him for contempt in refusing to obey its summons. He was thereupon remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Caroline Brown, a negro woman who had charge of the ladies' retiring room of the Senate, was one among a party removed recently by Sergeant-at-Arms French, under an order to reduce the force. Caroline is the one who was put off the Alexandria Railroad some time ago, and about whom the Senate got itself into a virtuous indignation at the time. She now threatens to have Mr. French removed unless she is reinstated. The Hon. George Villiers, a son of Lord Clarendon, and Rustem Bey, a Turkish general, are among the latest prominent arrivals in Washington. Trouble is apprehended among the settlers on government lands in Kansas, many of whom have lived upon the land after the usual pre-emption payments, and now suspect that some of the recent Indian treaties enacted by the Senate will not suit them. A surveying party on the Fort Scott Railroad was attacked recently and one M. O. Vasey, while addressing a meeting of settlers, was mobbed. A judicial decision was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas in Dauphin county, Pa., yesterday, against the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$20,000 due as back taxes. The Inquest in the Long Island Railroad disaster was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict that the death of the victims was caused by the neglect of the railroad company to keep the road in proper order. The North German Lloyd's steamship Donan, Captain Ernst, will leave Hoboken at two o'clock P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock. The steamer Columbia, Captain Van Sice, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for Havana. The stock market yesterday was again greatly excited under a heavy decline in the railway list. Gold was dull and closed finally at 135 1/2.

The Assault of the Republicans and Copperheads Upon President Grant.

There are to-day three boldly marked divisions in American politics. These are the dominant republican element, the copperhead, and the less noisy yet stronger force which supports the President. The former represents a radical victorious body of men, who, having had unlimited power placed in their hands, are intoxicated with it. In all the world's history there is no parallel to their lavish expenditures of treasure. We have seen Rome rocked by civil wars and foreign conquests; have seen empire ride into power upon the rains of the Roman republic; we have seen France, England and the German countries run through centuries of war; but the debt, the expenditures, the corruptions and the plundering which have followed the wreck of their national morality have been light in comparison to those which have characterized our own civil strife. North and South, those who were the legislative leaders during the rebellion appeared to make it a rule to rake into their own pockets and into those of their friends the wondrous wealth which modern prosperity had poured upon the United States. In the North Congress has held the reins, and, mounted upon our national treasure box, with the people in harness, has driven in a manner which can only be estimated by the two thousand six hundred millions of dollars of debt which mark its track. So firmly have its members sealed themselves in power that they no longer represent the people whom they originally used as a stepping stone to political preferment. Congress is, in its unity, our dictator. Each State has furnished a larger or smaller number of particles to form this dictatorial element. But how of the copperheads? They are a curious combination. Among them are men who, too cowardly to have a well defined opinion, maintained a sort of political vagabondage during our war. During the same period they furnished from their ranks that element which, behind our backs, was worse than a rebel army of two hundred thousand men. Since the war they have taken advantage of the character of that "bull in a china shop," Andy Johnson, and have stirred up large masses of the people, North and South, with the fallacious idea that the war settled nothing, that slavery still exists, that no political conditions have been changed, that three hundred thousand slaveholders even now hold the power, that steam and electricity are dreams, that all the gentlemen are South and that their education North counts for nothing, that England cannot breathe without American cotton—that, in fact, eight years of desperate war and political turmoil have had no results. They surrounded the Presidential ball, and persuaded him that, in the main, they were right. He, with horns down, gored by friend and foe, charged here and there. He belloyed for "my policy" and the "constitution" do the delight of Congress, to which he gave more power, and to the joy of the copperheads, whose sole hope of office was and is the keeping of the country in an unsettled condition. There is another element. It is that off of which all this republican and copperhead war scum has grown fat. It is the sturdy conservative heart of the country. It represents the yeoman who, back of the seaboard cities, gives the nation its sinew and power. It comprises the soldier who, on both sides, fought from the conviction that he was doing his duty. It is this element that, firm as a rock, has saved us from disintegration since the war closed. It is this both copperhead and republican have tried to control—the one trying to gain power, the other to perpetuate it. Both parties felt that President Grant had the strongest hold upon this sturdy backbone of the country, and it became a desperate game which should nominate him for the Presidency. Grant took the republican road because of the two offered it was the cleaner. The republican party got the name of electing their President; but this party in the election of Grant simply recognized the silent but irresistible governing force of the United States—the common sense of the people. We have thus pictured three distinctive political elements. Two of them were even before the war too vile for national good, but now they are reeking with the corruption which festers in the last eight years of our history. Congress represents the dominant one. Copperhead and democrat, in their attempts to stir civil hatreds into action, represent the second. President Grant represents the third. He is the sole exponent of all the force that gives us national cohesiveness at home and national respect abroad. It is to him that the common sense of the country turns, with the hope that he will express, by word and act, the will of the people. It was in opposition to the contending republican and copperhead elements that Grant took his seat. The hounds at once set upon him. The force they brought to bear was terrific. The vast and intricate system of "rings" that held and dictated the methods of public plunder were at the heels of Congress and urged its members to the attack. Congressional salvation hung upon its power to force its instruments into office. United States Senators went so far as to dictate to the President who should and who should not be nominated or confirmed. Their colleagues sustained them in this dictation. Again, the copperhead press, true to its principles to create turmoil, immediately opened upon the Executive. The whole hungry pack which it represents echoed the howl. The President has stood the assault well. He has thrown them the bones and they are now purring over them. This gives him time to look about him and study his position. He must discover that the Congressional party that had him forced upon them are bent upon making him a nonentity in the government—that the copperheads and democrats are but a crowd of political Rip Van Winkles. He can, therefore, turn nowhere for support except to the yeomanry and the common sense of the country that gave him his fame, enshrined him as the commander who saved us from national disintegration and virtually made him President. There is yet a greater victory in store for him than any he has won. His first step towards it is to reorganize his Cabinet and place young, energetic and able men in the chairs of those who represent 1800 instead of 1869. Doing this the people will feel that their President really places himself at their head

and is willing to fill the position which they have given to him. Doing this, and ignoring republican and copperhead, President Grant will take the initiative in the organization of a party which can within three years sweep away the existing ones with all their obsolete ideas, dictatorial proceedings and corruptions.

Educational Progress—The School Commissioners, Old and New.

The members of the Board of Education of this city, as organized under the old law for the control and discipline of our public schools, held their last session yesterday evening. The proceedings, as will be seen from our report, were of a very interesting character, some of the representatives retiring from this wide and important sphere of public duty, while others have been called upon to continue to give the benefit of their experience to the rising generation under the simple yet comprehensive and pointed measure drafted by Mayor Hall and passed by the Legislature on the 30th ult., which is to supersede it under his magisterial management. This document, with the appointments, appears also in our columns in the shape of "memoranda" filed by the Mayor in his office at the time of making the appointments of School Commissioners. A careful perusal of this paper will show that his Honor is duly conscientiously impressed with the responsibility which rests on him as an executive officer to see that our school system is administered faithfully, impartially and intelligently, as there are few men in the community who have known such lamentable consequences, both to families and society at large, flowing from the defective or ill-directed education of youth, as he has in his professional capacity. The new commission is made up of gentlemen taken from almost every class of industrial pursuit in the metropolis; men who, as an associated unit, will contribute useful hints, derived from practical experience of everyday life, for the further reform and elevation of our school system, not merely in the routine method of imparting instruction to the young, but how it should be conveyed so as to be permanently useful and at the same time retain the mens sana in corpore sano of the men and women who are to succeed us. In this list of Commissioners of Common Schools we find the well known name of Isaac Bell, one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, an able and devoted social reformer, the friend of the orphan and homeless, a careful adviser of youth approaching adolescence, one who has always held out words of hope even to the most degraded, directing personal correction with a firm leniency when needed. Next is Richard L. Larremore, president of the board just dissolved, a lawyer and man given to incessant work in the school improvement cause, and a writer of repute on the subject of public education. Messrs. Thomas Murphy, ex-Senator; William Wood, banker; Nathaniel Sands, Magnus Gross, editor; Lorin Ingersoll, manufacturer; Samuel A. Lewis, broker; Timothy Brennan, ten years a Commissioner; John H. Sherwood, builder; Bernard Smythe, Receiver of Taxes, and William E. Duryee, present a Commissioner from the Fifth ward. This commission will enter on its duties at the expiration of ten days from the passage of the bill and hold office to the last day of December, in the year 1871, any vacancy occurring in the meantime to be filled by the Mayor's appointment. The constitution of this board, its instructions, aim and object cannot fail to impart satisfaction and hope to the parents residing in this—the great American metropolis. But we may here with propriety say that the complete realization of the hopes, both of our legislators and the gentlemen who give their services to secure it by a more complete system of public schools, depend almost entirely on the exertions of the parents themselves. They have to see that there are no more truants; the Commissioners and teachers will exert themselves so that we may have no more rowdies. The example set by the inhabitants of New York imparts, for good or evil, the morals of the people of the country at large. The radical cure for the vices of society which lead to crime in our midst can be found only in the primary school and in front of the teacher's desk. Our citizens are liberal in their outlay in "this" direction, and we sincerely hope that they will soon behold the fruition of an educational era which will constitute by its fruits a period of repayment. By a constitutional avoidance of the latitudinarianism of the French schools, the national hobbies of the German institutions, the managerial defects of the English board, the deficiencies of the Irish system; but examining, and perhaps culled off ideas from the working of the Belgian plan, we entertain a firm belief that the public schools of New York will soon become channels of the most refined enlightenment and public utility.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD DISASTER.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent slaughter on the Long Island Railroad was concluded yesterday. The jury found a verdict holding the company liable for the deaths of the different persons, in consequence of the defective state of the rails and negligence in not keeping the road in proper repair. Their surviving friends must now vindicate the memory and family interests of the deceased. ENLARGING THE CANALS.—Canals are too slow for this age, and unless there is enterprise enough to put steam on these channels of communication we ought to spend no more money on canals. Some men are ready to argue that changes would be necessary to make it possible to use steamers to any extent, but to make these changes would involve greater expense than the building of another railroad, and the railroad would be more effective. Steam, then, on the canals as they are, or no more canals.

OUT ON A FURLOUGH.—In Massachusetts they apparently have some of the usages that find such favor in the Sheriff's office here. John Dorsey, in quod, serving out a sentence, was permitted to go home for a day "on furlough" and to "attend to home affairs." Massachusetts saw in this disposition the development of the domestic virtues, no doubt, and encouraged it. Dorsey improved the occasion by beating his wife's brains out with a club.

International Yacht Racing—Mr. Ashbury's Challenge.

Criticism of after-dinner speeches is not always gracious, and therefore it is with reluctance that gentlemen will readily understand that we venture to examine what was recently said by Mr. Ashbury in the cabin of his own yacht when, the dishes being removed, his health was proposed by Lord Lennox. Indeed, we could not be tempted to such examination by any ordinary means; but on this occasion Mr. Ashbury manifested so uncommon a degree of the post-prandial tendency to associate matters having no relation one with another, and did so astonishingly put things in the wrong places, that a failure to dissent might be misunderstood. He spoke first of the cup won by the America, and now held by the New York Yacht Club, and of his intention to come here and try to win it, saying "it had been in the possession of America for seventeen years, and no one had had the pluck or the energy to compete for it." From the consideration of the cup itself he went on as follows:—"A great deal had been said about the difference in the tonnage of the vessels. He desired in no shape or way to take advantage; but he did desire that the vessel he competed with should be of the tonnage of the Cambria, and not double." And thus he runs on touching the discussion in regard to the size of the Dauntless. Now, we have to inform Mr. Ashbury that this question in regard to the size of the Dauntless has nothing whatever to do with his proposed race for the cup won by the America; and we cannot conceive that a yachtsman so intelligent and accomplished should suppose the contrary, save we fall to the pleasant after-dinner theory. We hope that his attention will be called on this point to the communication we give in another column from one of the oldest members of the New York Yacht Club. Can it be possible Mr. Ashbury does not remember that he has put forth challenges for two races—one a proposal to sail any boat of the New York Yacht Club for the cup won by the America, and another to make his trip across a race with any American yacht of a certain size? Such certainly is the view taken here of the letter published by him immediately after his very pretty triumph over the Sappho. In that letter he appeared as a genuine Briton, ready for anything in the shape of sport on fair terms; and if there was a little exuberance of triumph in it we reflected that it was a great while since an American yacht had been beaten on that side the water. From the terms of his challenge, as fairly taken, there was a chance for any one to make a race, and the Dauntless merely accepted one of his propositions; that was all. This was an independent, individual act of the owner of that yacht—not the act in any sense whatever of the New York Yacht Club—having no official relation to the club, nor to the cup the club holds. Indeed, we doubt if the New York Yacht Club would be any more ready than the English clubs are to make an international ocean race. They agree entirely with the English clubs that long races are not a test of speed, and they have never gone into them. The great winter ocean race was the private match of three members of the club, and not a club affair; nor was it considered (officially) a club matter until the three yachts had left our coast. It will be the same with any race between Mr. Ashbury's yacht and an American yacht now, if any is made. It may be that only some individual member will venture on the many chances against him across the ocean that lie in the build and power of such a boat as the Cambria. As to the contest for the cup, without doubt that Mr. Ashbury is sincere in all that he utters of his intention to make a contest, we have still to say that he has not yet even opened the preliminaries for such a race. Won in peculiar circumstances and from a gallant and stanch foe, that cup is treasured here as a high trophy, and it is provided that any contest for its possession shall be subject to certain rules. These rules were published over ten years ago and are on record in English authorities, and the fact that they are thus accessible to Mr. Ashbury makes it the more strange that he has not yet complied with their requirement, as that is the only way in which he can institute a race for the cup. Let him do his part and come on, and he need not doubt that the New York Yacht Club here will receive him in a generous spirit and afford him all opportunity for the contest. It will not turn on points of measurement or disputes of systems, whether or no he shall have a big boat or a little one. Indeed, the rules prescribe how the size of the contesting yacht shall be ascertained. The New York Yacht Club will put a representative boat fairly against him if he comes properly accredited as a representative himself, not otherwise. And, however we may be doubtful as to what our yachts may do against British yachts in British waters this summer, we feel almost certain that we know who will be the victor here.

THE CUBAN QUESTION BEGINNING TO LOOK UP IN ENGLAND.

Some of the leading heavy journals, and reviews of the British capital are beginning to discuss the ominous drift of public opinion in the United States on the Cuban question, the grasping propensities of the great republic, and the warlike proclivities of Gen. Grant. Very good. There will probably be plenty of material for commentaries and reviews, and speculations on American aggressions, and during the next four and a half years of the "Manifest destiny" is coming, and there is no telling where he will stop to water his horses.

HARD UP.—Salnave, the crowning dictator of Haiti, who is fighting his crew, is said to be distressed for money. More fool he, for if a wise man, he would have gone off, he would have a full chest of hard cash to be shown on the first serious outbreak of a rebellion against him, and would have settled down among the quiet darkies of Kingston, there to enjoy the fruits of his labors, no more troubling himself about the rebellious niggers of Haiti.

JUSTICE IN THE CITY.—Half a dozen rowdies assaulted and beat the foreman of a fire engine, were taken before the keeper of a justice shop—called a magistrate—by him were immediately dismissed from custody, and re-appeared the assault on the foreman before they got out of the court room.

Mr. Motley's Instructions.

We are advised from Washington that Mr. Motley will shortly depart on his important mission with certain specific instructions by which his official conduct in Great Britain will be guided; that these instructions will be based on the general views of the Alabama claims set forth in Senator Sumner's late clear, comprehensive and trenchant speech on the subject of covering the American ultimatum; but that there is to be no particular hurry in reopening negotiations, inasmuch as the administration holds the opinion that nothing will be lost on our side by delay. The British government, it is thought, will grow mellow toward us on the subject with a little time for cool reflection, and that by next Christmas the views of her Majesty's Cabinet, with the public opinion of Great Britain, will undergo a considerable reaction on this matter. Mr. Motley is not to lose sight of public opinion at home, but will seek the most favorable occasions in England upon which to submit and press his little bill.

This looks like peace, which is devoutly to be wished; but too sanguine, we fear, are the expectations of Mr. Fish touching a British reaction from the Johnson-Stanley treaty to the ultimatum of Senator Sumner. The chasm is too wide and deep to be bridged over with diplomatic trestlework in the interval to next Christmas. The concessions and indemnities required by Senator Sumner from England are such that if presented as an ultimatum she will gain all the time she can by ingenious evasions and delays. But this treatment cannot be long continued without provoking the intervention of Congress. The two houses will, in the regular order of things, reassemble at Washington on the first Monday in December next. On the next day the President's annual message on our foreign and domestic affairs will be laid before the two houses. In reference to the Alabama claims it will probably read somewhat after this fashion:—"The negotiations reopened with England on the so-called Alabama claims are still progressing, with an encouraging prospect of an amicable and satisfactory settlement." But if nothing more specific or satisfactory than this shall come from the President a resolution calling for Mr. Motley's correspondence will be the next thing in order, and after this the next proceeding may be a joint resolution calling for more decisive action from the Executive Department.

Mr. Gladstone, as it appears, consoles himself with the idea that Senator Sumner's speech against the Johnson treaty and the unanimous vote of the Senate (save one) rejecting that treaty is all a political movement meaning thereby that it is all for buncombe. But any such construction of this movement will be a serious mistake on the part of the British Premier. The wrongs and humiliations which, from necessity, were endured from England by our government and people, during our late civil war cannot be settled by any half-way measures of redress. "One war at a time, Mr. Seward," said President Lincoln to his Secretary of State; "one war at a time, whatever the concessions required just now to avoid two wars." Lincoln saw the game of England, France and Spain, and his forbearance and submission in regard to their movements defeated their grand design. But such was the impression made upon the American people, General Grant included, by the sinister and offensive conduct of those European States in our internal struggle for the very life of this nation that had President Lincoln on the surrender of the rebel army of General Lee ordered General Grant into Mexico with a hundred thousand men, for the expulsion of the French army and German empire, the movement would have been hailed by popular acclamation from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. Such still is the public sentiment of this country in reference to England's pious faith in her neutrality that General Jackson's ultimatum to France—in demerit or reprisals—would be the most popular alternative for General Grant's administration, peace or war.

"To this complexion it will come at last," unless in the interval to next December the great English reaction expected by Mr. Fish shall come, or unless in England's convenient neutrality and belligerent rights we may find a precedent applicable—first, to the Island of Cuba, and next to the New Dominion. We are strongly drawn to the conclusion that the policy of masterly inactivity suggested in the report of the general drift of Mr. Motley's instructions covers some expected contingency in Cuba and elsewhere, in which England's example of neutral assistance may be turned to an account so good as to bring a full equivalent for Mr. Sumner's bill of the Alabama claims pending Mr. Motley's negotiations. There are three important outside questions pressing upon our government, all of which may be settled on the precedents of intervention and active one-sided neutrality furnished by France and England. These questions are, first, the annexation of Cuba and St. Domingo; second, the absorption of Mexico and Central America, and, third, the acquisition of British North America. Looking to all these acquisitions it will be no disadvantage to the United States to leave England's precedents of neutrality and belligerent rights an open question, and in this view, but only in this view, can the American people concur with the administration in its reported instructions to Mr. Motley that he need not be in any particular hurry in pushing the subject of the Alabama claims to a settlement which will debar us from following the precedents of England in reference to internal insurrections in other parts of the world.

GENERAL LEE IN VIRGINIA.—General Robert E. Lee visited Alexandria, Va., yesterday, from Washington. He was the recipient of a pleasing ovation, crowds of persons, particularly ladies, pressing forward to pay their respects to him. The scene is represented as unequalled since the days of Washington's sojourn in the ancient State. The General held a reception at the house of a friend, but was particularly reticent in the presence of the representatives of the press.

PUSHING THINGS.—In the New Dominion they are not satisfied to be out in the cold they have reciprocity doors shut against them, with a motion has been carried in their "House and a motion" to recall the licenses issued to our citizens. For the fisheries. If they push our citizens they may push things to a state they will like even less.

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We are advised from Washington that Mr. Motley will shortly depart on his important mission with certain specific instructions by which his official conduct in Great Britain will be guided; that these instructions will be based on the general views of the Alabama claims set forth in Senator Sumner's late clear, comprehensive and trenchant speech on the subject of covering the American ultimatum; but that there is to be no particular hurry in reopening negotiations, inasmuch as the administration holds the opinion that nothing will be lost on our side by delay. The British government, it is thought, will grow mellow toward us on the subject with a little time for cool reflection, and that by next Christmas the views of her Majesty's Cabinet, with the public opinion of Great Britain, will undergo a considerable reaction on this matter. Mr. Motley is not to lose sight of public opinion at home, but will seek the most favorable occasions in England upon which to submit and press his little bill.

This looks like peace, which is devoutly to be wished; but too sanguine, we fear, are the expectations of Mr. Fish touching a British reaction from the Johnson-Stanley treaty to the ultimatum of Senator Sumner. The chasm is too wide and deep to be bridged over with diplomatic trestlework in the interval to next Christmas. The concessions and indemnities required by Senator Sumner from England are such that if presented as an ultimatum she will gain all the time she can by ingenious evasions and delays. But this treatment cannot be long continued without provoking the intervention of Congress. The two houses will, in the regular order of things, reassemble at Washington on the first Monday in December next. On the next day the President's annual message on our foreign and domestic affairs will be laid before the two houses. In reference to the Alabama claims it will probably read somewhat after this fashion:—"The negotiations reopened with England on the so-called Alabama claims are still progressing, with an encouraging prospect of an amicable and satisfactory settlement." But if nothing more specific or satisfactory than this shall come from the President a resolution calling for Mr. Motley's correspondence will be the next thing in order, and after this the next proceeding may be a joint resolution calling for more decisive action from the Executive Department.

Mr. Gladstone, as it appears, consoles himself with the idea that Senator Sumner's speech against the Johnson treaty and the unanimous vote of the Senate (save one) rejecting that treaty is all a political movement meaning thereby that it is all for buncombe. But any such construction of this movement will be a serious mistake on the part of the British Premier. The wrongs and humiliations which, from necessity, were endured from England by our government and people, during our late civil war cannot be settled by any half-way measures of redress. "One war at a time, Mr. Seward," said President Lincoln to his Secretary of State; "one war at a time, whatever the concessions required just now to avoid two wars." Lincoln saw the game of England, France and Spain, and his forbearance and submission in regard to their movements defeated their grand design. But such was the impression made upon the American people, General Grant included, by the sinister and offensive conduct of those European States in our internal struggle for the very life of this nation that had President Lincoln on the surrender of the rebel army of General Lee ordered General Grant into Mexico with a hundred thousand men, for the expulsion of the French army and German empire, the movement would have been hailed by popular acclamation from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. Such still is the public sentiment of this country in reference to England's pious faith in her neutrality that General Jackson's ultimatum to France—in demerit or reprisals—would be the most popular alternative for General Grant's administration, peace or war.

"To this complexion it will come at last,"

unless in the interval to next December the great English reaction expected by Mr. Fish shall come, or unless in England's convenient neutrality and belligerent rights we may find a precedent applicable—first, to the Island of Cuba, and next to the New Dominion. We are strongly drawn to the conclusion that the policy of masterly inactivity suggested in the report of the general drift of Mr. Motley's instructions covers some expected contingency in Cuba and elsewhere, in which England's example of neutral assistance may be turned to an account so good as to bring a full equivalent for Mr. Sumner's bill of the Alabama claims pending Mr. Motley's negotiations. There are three important outside questions pressing upon our government, all of which may be settled on the precedents of intervention and active one-sided neutrality furnished by France and England. These questions are, first, the annexation of Cuba and St. Domingo; second, the absorption of Mexico and Central America, and, third, the acquisition of British North America. Looking to all these acquisitions it will be no disadvantage to the United States to leave England's precedents of neutrality and belligerent rights an open question, and in this view, but only in this view, can the American people concur with the administration in its reported instructions to Mr. Motley that he need not be in any particular hurry in pushing the subject of the Alabama claims to a settlement which will debar us from following the precedents of England in reference to internal insurrections in other parts of the world.

GENERAL LEE IN VIRGINIA.—General Robert E. Lee visited Alexandria, Va., yesterday, from Washington. He was the recipient of a pleasing ovation, crowds of persons, particularly ladies, pressing forward to pay their respects to him. The scene is represented as unequalled since the days of Washington's sojourn in the ancient State. The General held a reception at the house of a friend, but was particularly reticent in the presence of the representatives of the press.

PUSHING THINGS.—In the New Dominion they are not satisfied to be out in the cold they have reciprocity doors shut against them, with a motion has been carried in their "House and a motion" to recall the licenses issued to our citizens. For the fisheries. If they push our citizens they may push things to a state they will like even less.