

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—THE SECRET—LION LIONS, &c.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICKEY DICKORY DOCK. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WAVELEY THEATRE, 120 Broadway.—FUGALION—IG ON FABLE FRANCAIS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 19, 1869.

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 telegrams are dated May 18. Reverdy Johnson declined the proposed banquet of the Southampton authorities in his honor. The English press still fret over Sumner's speech. The London Standard yesterday contained an editorial in which it was asserted that England is still prepared to submit the question of wrongs and damages to a proper tribunal.

The Archbishop of Cashel, in a pastoral letter, deploras the recent outrages in the south of Ireland. He considers them, however, as the acts of a few desperadoes, and he denies the existence of an agrarian conspiracy.

The negotiations for the settlement of the railway difficulty between France and Belgium have been completed. The opposition candidates in the vicinity of Paris, it is thought, will be successful in the coming elections.

The financial budget of Spain was submitted to the Cortes yesterday.

Egypt.

The Viceroy sailed from Alexandria yesterday with the intention of making a tour through Europe.

Cuba.

Spanish reports state that the late fight at Las Minas was nothing more than a skirmish. The troops on both sides are suffering from fevers.

Miscellaneous.

General Carr, with seven companies of the Fifth cavalry, is reported to have encountered a village of 500 Cheyennes on the 13th inst., while moving to Fort McPherson, and a fight ensued, in which the Indians were defeated and fled with heavy loss. Carr had three men killed and one officer and two privates wounded.

The proceedings of the Dyer court martial, which acquit General Dyer of frauds in ordnance contracts, was approved and promulgated by the President yesterday.

Among the new and inexperienced employes of the Treasury Department several mistakes have occurred recently. It has been discovered that one clerk has been drawing three salaries, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,000.

Brigham Young broke the first ground for the Utah Central Railroad, below Ogden, on Monday. The road is to connect Salt Lake City with the Pacific Railroad, and it is said will probably be finished in October.

Velocipedes rinks have been decided liable to taxation as exhibitions, but tuition fees and receipts for incidental use of the vehicles are not returned in the gross receipts.

A Boston printer named Alvin P. Rollins committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. He was under charges of unseemly crimes at the time, and in a moment of dejection probably committed the deed.

The case of Connors, the Broadway policeman, was postponed by Judge Bedford yesterday until Thursday, owing to the absence of the Assistant District Attorney.

The crevasse below New Orleans is still unclosed, and the laborers have given up the task of closing it as hopeless. The water now sweeps unintercepted through to the lake. Another crevasse has occurred at Pointe Coupee parish, just below Red river, on the west side of the Mississippi.

The City.

The four Police Commissioners were at the Central Office yesterday, but no meeting was called. It is probable, if a meeting had been held, that the ballots for President would have been cast as before.

Alexander Lippman, a city marshal, was severely bruised by some parties on whom he was serving a dispossess warrant, in Orchard street, on the 25th of April, and died from the effects of the wound on Sunday. Several of the persons alleged to have been connected with the affray have been arrested, and Coroner Schirmer has commenced an investigation.

George B. Davis was brought up before Judge Benedict yesterday for trial on a charge of perjury preferred by Collector Bailey. As the case proceeded, Davis, who was sitting with his wife, became very loud in his denunciations of the prosecuting lawyer and the Court ordered him to be taken from the

room. While going out he drew a phial from his pocket and drank the contents, which he declared to be poison that would kill him in ten minutes. No ill effects resulted from it, however, and the trial was postponed until this morning.

The New York Sunday School Missionary Union, embracing 135 schools, celebrated its fifty-third anniversary yesterday with interesting exercises by the children at the various churches. In the evening the exercises were continued at the Reformed Dutch church on Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, when addresses were delivered by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, S. H. Tynj, Jr., and others.

The discharged soldiers in this city who have been defrauded of their bounties have formed an association to redress their wrongs. Charles S. Spencer is their counsel and they propose to prosecute Mr. Van Dyck of the Sub-Treasury, for paying checks on improper endorsements.

In the Hell Gate drowning casualty the Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The Cunard steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock this morning.

The National line steamship The Queen, Captain Grogan, will leave pier 47 North river at eleven A. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamer Saragossa, Captain Ryder, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 8 North river for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was higher and buoyant in response to an improvement in the general markets. New York Central advanced to 15 1/2, the highest it has ever reached. Gold was variable, selling as high as 142 1/2, and closing finally at 142 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General Lewis Dent and Nat. Paige, of Washington; Dr. S. C. Pratt, of Boston; Dr. Hunter, of Honduras; Major W. O. Beardsley and E. F. Ross, of Auburn; Anthony Kennedy, of Baltimore, and B. H. Latrobe, of Maryland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Samuel Gardiner, of Washington; Judge Hurlbut, of Saratoga; Judge Robert Cochrane, of New York, and Judge Landen, of Schenectady, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Charles E. Perry, United States Consul to Aspinwall; Dr. Y. Vade, of Mexico; V. Rensselaer, of Annapolis, and Jules A. Randle, of Texas, are at the New York Hotel.

Colonel Goriot, of Hartford; Dr. Stillwell, of Sag Harbor; Colonel E. M. Madden, of Connecticut, and T. D. Roberts, of Middletown, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

John Cadwallader, Jr., of Philadelphia, and George D. Fenno, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Commander McGee, of the United States Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Paymaster Thornton of the United States Navy; Dr. Carter, of New Hampshire; George O. Jones, of Albany, and Rev. Dr. S. C. Latrop, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel W. D. Farrand, United States Consul to Peru; Captain S. Doane, of Steamship America; W. F. Wentworth, of Chicago, and C. F. Harris, of Providence, are at the Hoffman House.

General Palmer, of the United States Army; Judge W. M. Converse, of Connecticut, and ex-Mayor Innes, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Major Folger, for Baltimore; Dr. E. Kimball, for Boston; Dr. Earl, for Niagara Falls; Colonel F. Libby, for New Orleans; United States Marshal Charles Eaton, for Minnesota; W. Cassidy, for Albany; Jacob Sharpe, for Rome, N. Y.; Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, for Albany; General Hagen and Captain A. H. Merrill, for Newport, and Robert Reiman, for Baltimore.

J. Lothrop Motley, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, with his family; Assistant Secretary of Legation, General Badeau, and Judge Reynolds and family, of Brooklyn, leave to-day on the steamship Cuba for Liverpool.

Judge William W. Eaton, Major W. C. Barney, Louis Haase and Mrs. Judge J. A. Stemmer left this city yesterday in the steamer Westphalia for Hamburg.

A Storm Brewing—The Press of the Country and General Grant.

The clouds are rising. The heavens are becoming black. The rumbling of distant thunder is beginning to be heard. Evidently a storm is brewing. It is the storm of popular sentiment in regard to General Grant. The press of the country is the barometer of public opinion. It indicates whether the political atmosphere is fair or foul, genial or tempestuous. That press is now either silently murmuring discontent or is flashing in fury. The radical press is typical of the one, the democratic press of the other. While the former either preserves a studied silence or utters unfriendly words in regard to the President of his choice, the latter does not attempt to conceal its hostility to Grant and his administration, and is using every effort in its power to make both unpopular. What is the meaning of all this? Does it mean that the affections of the people of the United States are becoming alienated from the man who but a few months since was their idol?—that they are becoming estranged from the hero, who, as the leader of their armies, saved this country from political annihilation? Unpalatable as the truth may be, we are obliged to confess that this does actually seem to be the case.

Now, as we, out of pure friendship, and with a profound feeling of gratitude for his having triumphantly closed the rebellion, advocated General Grant's election to the Presidency as a partial reward for his unparalleled services, so now we with equally as sincere a desire for his success as a statesman as that he achieved as a warrior, earnestly urge him to arouse himself from the lethargy that seems to have fallen upon him like a funeral pall, and to realize the dangers that menace not only himself as the Chief Executive, but his administration and the country generally. Let him brush away the parasites who surround him, who poison his ear with false accusations against good and true men, who give him bad advice, and whose avarice and selfishness are bringing his administration into contempt all over the land and fast causing the character of the government to lessen in the respect of nations abroad. The scene the other day between Senator Sumner and General Dent, the President's usher, was most unfortunate. Had it been possible a report of it would not have appeared in our columns. But, unfortunate and humiliating as it was, it was important as affording an index of the manner in which business is transacted at the White House. As Mr. Sumner said, General Grant should remember that the Executive Mansion is not a military camp, and that we are living in a state of peace, not in a state of war; and furthermore, that when gentlemen call at the White House on official business they are entitled to be treated with the respect due an American citizen in his own household, and not with petty insolence and churlish vulgarity. Hence, in view of all these drawbacks and obstacles to his successful career in civil life, we pray that General Grant will listen to the indications of the approaching storm; and by timely and sagacious reforms either produce a reaction or prepare to protect himself from its direful effects when it bursts.

But what is the true policy? Is it enough

that the President should be the mere creature of Congress? Does not the country, does not his office require of him the initiative in great measures when the opportunity invites him to action? Is he not expected to assume the responsibility, like Jackson and Lincoln, in extraordinary cases, without express authority of law? Is he not expected to give shape and direction to the legislation of Congress itself in shaping out the general policy of his administration? These questions carry with them each its own answer. Nor can it be denied that in the Cabinet General Grant has had and has opportunities before him for distinction as enduring as Vicksburg, Chattanooga or the Wilderness among his achievements in the field. The President, like the general, who risks nothing, accomplishes nothing. General Grant may eclipse the popularity in his office of Lincoln by resolute action, or he may sink into the inglorious record of Buchanan by masterly inactivity. For an active, decisive, progressive policy we want a new Cabinet and a new departure; but the policy indicated so far by General Grant signifies nothing.

Under this policy there is no call for a change of the Cabinet. When nothing is to be done but the routine business of the peace establishment one Cabinet is as good as another, and the Cabinet as it is may be even better than any other that could be substituted. Even in this matter, then, we see something of the military sagacity of General Grant. And why should he change his Cabinet, any how, in the absence of Congress? He is not going out of his way to offend the Senate. He wants peace. Let us, therefore, have peace; but let it be a peace in the true and proper acceptance of the word—peace, broad and comprehensive at home, and dignified before the world abroad.

A peace of this character can scarcely be expected by the nation at the hands of General Grant, who, no matter what his services in war, has proved that he does not completely embrace the large and varied interests of the country in his administrative views, evidently assuming that he has discharged his duty acceptably by the appointment of a negro as our representative in Guatemala. This is not the sort of peace which we require. The American people, in peaceful attitude, want an adjustment of pending foreign questions. They want a settlement of the Alabama claims; they want full reparation and indemnification for the injury inflicted on our commerce through the jealousy of England in a moment of national peril; they want the reassertion of our commercial position on the ocean and the vindication of the prestige of the country on the continent of Europe. Can General Grant insure such results? Will he do so? He cannot certainly be obtained by his present policy, if he has a policy. They cannot be attained by doing nothing. Mere appointments to place will not satisfy the people. General Grant will soon learn this important fact. Will he, then, do something and endeavor to show to the world that it is not necessary that the leader of armies in the field should prove a failure when in the executive chair of a country?

OUR FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.—The story of our representatives abroad which we published on Monday ought to awaken the attention of the administration to the necessity of exercising a good deal of circumspection in the appointment of men who are to take care of American interests abroad. We doubt not that our correspondent's statement is free from prejudice or exaggeration; and what a sorry picture it presents of the representation of this republic at foreign courts! The truth is that for many years we have been represented abroad by a class of men wholly incompetent for their position, many of them ignorant of the language of the country to which they were accredited, and most of them entirely innocent of those questions of international polity essential to the diplomatic and consular service. One of the first duties of General Grant in the direction of reform should be to remodel our entire system of foreign representation.

SOMETHING FOR OUR NEW POSTMASTER.—The merchants of Yucatan appeal to the Herald, as will be seen in another column, to have the manner of making up their mails in the New York Post Office looked into and so ordered that their letters shall not be sent to Vera Cruz, to their great detriment. The whole matter of sending off and receiving and delivering these Spanish-American mails will bear looking into and putting on a more effective footing. Will Postmaster Jones please look into the subject?

DISTINGUISHED LETTER WRITERS.—We give to-day two letters which are worthy of notice as signs of the times. Our old friend Seward writes from Auburn announcing his return to private life after twenty years of absence, and that he knows nothing about the policy of the new administration and shall not take the trouble to inquire. Mr. Washburne, on the other hand, writes as though he were perfectly satisfied, and opines that the Cabinet is definitely constituted and will give satisfaction to the country.

WALL STREET is a curious place. On Monday there was a failure there for a million and a half of dollars. In the olden time such an event would have created a sensation all over the country, and probably have induced a financial panic. Modern Wall street, however, discussed it for one day only. Yesterday morning those who were not hurt looked to see if their securities were all right, dismissed the subject, plunged into business just as usual, and the great failure vanished like a bubble on a stream of water. The "bulls" in gold made a faint effort to keep up the excitement, but without success.

The News from Cuba.

It will be seen from the correspondence and accounts from Spanish and insurgent sources which we publish in another column to-day that the Spanish government makes little or no progress in putting down the revolutionists, who continue to hold at least one-half of the territory of the island. Great exertions were made to concentrate forces under General Letona at Nuevitas for the purpose of opening the rail communication between that port and the large city of Puerto Principe, and the result of the campaign has been looked for with great interest by both Cubans and Spaniards, as it was supposed that this would exercise a marked influence on the course of the war. As all the lines of communication are in the hands of the Spaniards the slow and meagre dribble of intelligence from the scene of operations would seem to indicate that results are not so favorable to the Spaniards as they had hoped for.

It seems that General Letona has committed a mistake in encumbering his operations with a supply train for the relief of the garrison of Puerto Principe. He thus has on hand at one time the triple operation of protecting the train, clearing the country of the enemy and reconstructing the railroad. If he had any hopes of opening the road it would seem to have been better to have left his supply train safe in Nuevitas until he had the road fairly in operation. As affairs now stand it looks very much as though he is only fighting his way through a region occupied by the enemy for the sole purpose of relieving the garrison of the beleaguered city from hunger, as did General Lesca two months ago. If this is the fact, the operations of the government exhibit a remarkable weakness.

From other portions of the island the general tenor of advices is that the operations of insurgent bands continue unchecked in the country, and reinforcements are called for, with a constant complaint of the inefficiency of local commanders. The enthusiasm of the Spanish volunteers in Havana does not seem to hold up at the fever heat it exhibited in the early days of the year, and the fact that the most wealthy among them are remitting their funds to Spain, and some even contemplate going in person to Madrid to induce the general government to modify General Dulce's sequestration decrees in view of the possible retaliatory effect on Spanish property in Cuba, has a significance in it that all can see. The truth is, there is a great difference between the words and the deeds of the Spanish portion of the population in Cuba.

Affairs in Spain.

Our latest cable despatches from Spain show that the situation is yet very far from being free from difficulty. Good progress has been made in discussing the new constitution. There has been no lack of amendments; but the amendments have had small success. Such has been the strength of the government that the constitution, as originally framed, has, so far, passed into law without any serious modification. The discussions on the 17th seem to have been interesting and lively. The republican party did its best, but the government was completely successful. The thirty-second article of the constitution, which declares that "all power emanates from the nation," was agreed to. Attempts were made by the opposition, in the course of the debate, to have it declared that the king must be a native of Spain and that he be elected by a plebiscite, but they were unsuccessful. It appears, however, that the abnormal and almost unprecedented state of things in Spain is beginning to be felt to be dangerous. Civil war is actually dreaded, and as no king has yet come to the rescue the majority of the Cortes have agreed to go in for a regency. A regency, however, will make but little difference in the actual situation. It will leave Serrano at the head of affairs and it will not deprive Prim of the command of the army. Of course Spain is to remain a monarchy, but the question has still to be answered who shall be king?

GENERAL GRANT'S CABINET.—A Western democratic paper thinks that General Grant would have had a more stable Cabinet if he had put Dexter in. He will exhibit more dexterity if he keeps the stable out.

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law to authorize any married woman to be an executrix, administratrix, guardian or trustee. This places a married woman in Massachusetts on a legal equality as regards property with her single sister. Having done this much for the married women, why don't the Legislature of Massachusetts attempt to do something for the benefit of the white men of the State? For instance, if they can't take care of themselves let them increase the accommodations in the lunatic asylums of the State.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH GEARY?—A strong opposition to the re-nomination of Governor Geary has been started among the Pennsylvania republicans. Again, what's the matter with Geary?

HOW IT WORKS.—The operation of the Tenure of Office law is seen in the case of the Washington Postmaster. General Grant wishes to remove one man and appoint another, and believes that he has ample reason, but he cannot do it. He can only suspend the incumbent. Public affairs are thus embarrassed because some President might remove a man for improper reason. Is it wise thus to provide for remote possibilities, when, in doing so, we put a standing indignity on the Chief Magistrate?

EXCITEMENT AT THE HUB.—"Jubilee hats," "Jubilee neckties," "Jubilee collars," "Jubilee juleps," "Jubilee cobbler," "Jubilee cocktails," and so on, are already beginning to be the rage in Boston. We shall expect next to hear of "Jubilee flirtations," "Jubilee elements," "Jubilee marriages," with a few "Jubilee homicides," "Jubilee rows," "Jubilee robberies" and "Jubilee drunks" thrown in.

BLOWN UP.—Occasionally an accident comes to remind us that in the familiar iron tubes that are in all our houses we keep shut a dangerous agent. Just now a house has been blown to pieces by the explosion of gas. It had been escaping in a closed room for several hours and was ignited, not by a light carried in, but by simply opening the door so that the gas came in contact with lights in another room. Take care of the fixtures in closed rooms.

General Sickle's Mission.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles was, as we have been informed, appointed United States Minister near the government in Madrid on Monday, President Grant having signed his commission that day. There has been an immense amount of backing and filling with Executive assertion and telegraph denial in and from Washington relative to this important mission—so much so, indeed, that it has appeared to us as if Mr. Grant has not for months made up his mind as to the absolute necessity of action in the case, and that the members of his Cabinet—at least the majority of them—are unable to comprehend it and thus counsel him wisely. We do not know even now, of certain knowledge, if General Sickles has been appointed. There is not the slightest necessity for fuss or prolonged delay. General Sickles' record as a lawyer, a diplomatic agent and Union soldier is spread before the American people and has obtained the endorsement of the nation. That he is a brave man is attested by his timely organization of the well known Sickles brigade, the gallant and decisive action of its members under his inspiration, with the loss of his limb when foremost in battle—facts which show that although he ranks under Mr. Grant, he is not inferior to him for the display of courage as an officer in the field. Of General Sickles' domestic trials and his means of redress it becomes no man to speak. Let bygones be bygones—his peers in the jury box, with the representative of the majesty of the law on the bench, having long since pronounced on the facts. General Sickles, in Madrid, should be sent there, will be able to report intelligently as to the exciting causes which have produced the present governmental chaos of Spain, remarking, no doubt, how far the personal ambition of some military leaders, or leader, adds to its prolongation. His appointment would, consequently, be both agreeable and beneficial to the nation. Let us hope that, if made, it will tend to neutralize, in some degree, the sense of the insult just offered to the country at large from Washington by the commissioning of a negro to represent us in the republic of Guatemala. In this last named case, as in some others, Mr. Grant is playing with edged tools, which, as he knows, is always dangerous. He had better consider the position and change his Cabinet.

SPANISH FINANCE.—The government of Spain submitted the revolutionary budget of the nation to the Cortes yesterday. The charges for the retention of Cuba will form very curious items in the account. The island could, we apprehend, be ruled much more cheaply.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The Tories of England are again on a high horse on this subject. The London Standard, the organ of the party, asserts that if the American government will not go before an arbitration court—arbitrate a right—the question cannot be reopened on "preposterous grounds." What does General Grant say? He knows what the people think and demand.

PUSHING THEM DOWN.—By the operation of natural causes the nigger was gradually pushed out from State after State of the Eastern and Middle States years ago. The movement was stayed when he was about half pushed out of Maryland and his hold a little weakened on Virginia. Then came the abolition and pro-slavery excitement, which strengthened his hold on the border States. Now, slavery being out of the way and the commercial interest in the nigger gone, natural causes operate again and he is disappearing from Virginia. Small farms and white labor are sure to accomplish the regeneration of that grand old State.

WOULD IT BE A VERY GREAT OUTRAGE upon the republican simplicity if the heads of departments in Washington, regarding the dignity of station, should adopt rules that would shut out "interviews" such a common scold and perambulating nuisance as Mrs. Dr. Walker?

THE NEW DRIVE.—A petition numerously signed by gentlemen of wealth and position in this city relative to the opening of Sixth avenue, from 110th street to the Harlem river, as a dirt road for the convenience of the driving public, was presented to the Park Commissioners yesterday for their consideration. The result of their deliberations on the subject will no doubt be favorable, as they are aware that the road is much needed by the community. The lack of a good driving road is now felt to be a serious inconvenience by the owners of horses in this city, and every effort on the part of the Commissioners in the direction of that improvement will meet with the approbation of an influential and wealthy class of citizens.

SELF-DENIAL.—Ex-Minister Reverdy Johnson has declined a public dinner in Southampton, England. It was tendered to him by the Corporation, too, and would have been excellent in the line of alfermanic eating and winning. Does his refusal result from self-abnegation or dyspepsia?

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.—They have got rid of Parson Brownlow in Tennessee, and thus they have discovered that there is no longer any war, and are disbanding the militia. How inconceivably better it might have been for the country if a great many of the Tennessee "statesmen" had been hanged in early life instead of being sent to the Legislature.

BROKERS' TAXES.—"Brokers must pay." There is at least one point in the evil of taxation for which the country may be grateful, if the tax laid on brokers' operations shall very greatly reduce the number of those fictitious bargains that are made on a margin. We are very glad, therefore, that the revenue officials insist on their case against the brokers.

AN ODD PRESENT.—General Grant has been presented by a Boston policeman with a policeman's baton, silver mounted. A Portland paper asks, "What will he do with it?" The present of a baton in some cases might indicate that the recipient had been in the habit of getting on bats occasionally.

OR AND GOLD.—It was considered a great thing in the Pennsylvania oil regions when oil was produced by the barrel. What will be said of the same regions now when it is alleged that gold has been found there in quarts?

Ostracism of the Male Sex by the Sorosis.

"Principles, not Men." Their Policy. We publish to-day a very curious correspondence between Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, of this city, and Mrs. Jennie June Croly, President of the Sorosis. The correspondence is curious in several particulars, and shows that there is more liberality on the part of the members of clubs composed of gentlemen than those composed of ladies. It appears that Mr. Roosevelt, who is a wealthy and genial gentleman and a most pleasing and vivid writer, applied for admission to the Sorosis in a letter clothed in the most respectful and appropriate language, offering, if his application were accepted, to propose the ladies of the Sorosis to any of the many gentlemen's clubs to which he himself belongs, including the New York Yacht Club, the Sportsmen's Club, cricket clubs, boxing clubs and many others. The reply, covering a rejection of his application, is piquant and noteworthy. The Sorosis say they have restrictions for membership as to sex. "Personally Mr. Roosevelt" (he is worth a million and a half, and one of the best looking and best natured men in the city), "is agreeable to several members of the Sorosis;" his "reputation and position are alike unexceptionable;" but "the unfortunate fact of his being a 'man' outweighs these and all other claims to membership." They admit that "the accident of sex is his misfortune, not his fault," and acknowledging "sympathy with the entire male creation," declare that in the present youthful state of their existence their answer to all suitors must be, "Principles, not men."

Here is the whole woman's rights question presented in a nutshell. We here find all about the milk in the cocoon, so far as the Sorosis are concerned, and no doubt if the matter were pressed home we should find that the same aggravating spirit of hostility to the male sex exists in all those societies in which calico is the predominating element. "Sympathy with the entire male creation!" Bless their dear souls! Man has had sympathy for unprotected woman ever since the world began. It was not left until the nineteenth century (as the Sorosis have before they announced their sympathy with the "other sex") for man to proclaim his devotion to the descendants of the fair and gentle bud and blossom tenderly reared in Paradise under the hand of that master gardener, Adam, until she had some ugly offshoots which required her and Adam to suddenly emigrate westward, without waiting for the completion of the Pacific Railroad. No, ma'am! But from the earliest period of time man's sympathy for woman has existed, coeval and contemporaneous with his ability to buy her clothes and pay her board bill. And we submit that in thus rejecting the suit of a gentleman like Mr. Roosevelt the Sorosis have set themselves back half a century in the way of progress toward the assumption of the prerogatives of masculinity. There can be no compromise here. Calico and corodury are henceforth at pin and needle points. Not until the day when the principle is acknowledged that "what is sauce for the goose shall be sauce for the gander" will this contest cease. "Principles, not men," indeed! Suppose the men should raise the banner of "Principles, not women," what then? But we must not forget, out of respect for the gentle sex—when they are gentle—that there are very few pure women who are without principle.

Seriously, Mr. Roosevelt, who takes great interest as a scientific and considerate sportsman in the preservation of game, should apply to the next Legislature for an amendment to the game laws to prohibit the Sorosis from poaching on men's manors. That would be some revenge.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.—It is of no use for the advocates of those secret inquiries to endeavor to shield them from public obloquy, when the fact is notorious that in this city before the war merchants had to fee them to prevent their names being sent South as abolitionists. But this is only one among the many evils which these inquiries foster. They are little less than blackmail concerns all around.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.—An ancient Spanish writer asserts that one of the severest torments of authors in a future state is to be compelled to read over their own compositions to an audience of demons. What is this compared to the torment in store for the American reading public when a veteran philosopher of our day announces his intention of commencing a series of essays on the subject of political economy and other threadbare topics of a similar character in a daily paper?

John Bright and Land Tenure in Ireland. One of the most perplexing questions of the hour is why Ireland refuses to be contented under the conciliatory treatment she is receiving at the hands of the Gladstone government. The removal of the Irish Church grievances, which was expected to prove so powerful a sedative, has failed so far. Why? It is difficult to arrive at any other answer than this, that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church is so much a settled question that the Irish people have suddenly come to the conclusion that, after all, the dominant and favored Church was comparatively a trifling grievance as compared with the present system of land tenure. Land tenure is a big subject so far as Ireland is concerned. It so happens that a select committee, composed of men having the ability and experience of Lords Clarendon, Westbury, Kimberley, Clanricarde, Athlone, Dufferin and Gray, has been sitting on this question for the greater part of two sessions, and that the result of the deliberations of this committee has been embodied in a bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Clanricarde. We cannot now go into the particulars of this bill. Suffice it to say that the bill admits the existence of defects in the existing system; that it recommends certain important alterations which in the future will be beneficial to the lessees of farms, and encourages and indirectly enforces the substitution of written for parole contracts, and of leases for fixed terms in lieu of tenancies from year to year, but that it is not, in the estimation of the Irish peasantry, sufficiently retrospective. Recommended by a committee of landlords and introduced in the shape of a bill into the House of Lords by a landlord, it is naturally enough looked upon as a landlord's measure. This feeling on the part of the Irish people