NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—BARBE BLEUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—CASTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ENGLISH OPERA—LURLINE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—RISLEY'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA—POOR DOG TRAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—OTHELLO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—PATRIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—PYGMALION—A SUPERB FARCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—CLORINDA—PETER GRAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES—PLUTO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THE UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d av., 63d and 64th sts.—GRAND CONCERT, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—VEL-AU-VENT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated up to May 25.

The following London newspapers, the *Times*, *Standard* and *Star*, of yesterday, contained long and critical editorials on the Alabama claims from Mr. Sumner's standpoint.

The police are unusually vigilant just now in Cork. Search is being made for concealed weapons.

The elections in France yesterday passed off in a quiet manner. The vote is very large. The government so far has 193 representatives and the opposition 90. The oppositionists have made large gains. The Bourse was much excited in consequence.

The German parliament of the Zollverein will meet in Berlin on the 3d prox.

Prince Karageorgewich, who has been imprisoned on a charge of being implicated in the murder of Prince Michael of Servia, has been released on bail. It is reported that Czartoryski, a descendant of a famous Polish patriot, has been appointed by the Austrian government as Governor of Galicia.

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Morehouse, from Liverpool the 13th, via Queenstown the 14th, arrived at this port late last night.

Cuba.

The Revolutionary Junta in this city publish in full the proclamation of Cespedes, extracts from which were recently given by the Spanish authorities to show that Valmaseda's late infamous order was a consequence of it. The proclamation in full, however, shows that the Spaniards had been carrying on a war of extermination, killing prisoners, mutilating the dead and laying waste all Cuban property within their reach, and Cespedes' order was called forth by the necessity for reprisals.

The English steamer Salvador returned to Nassau on the 8th inst. from the north coast of Cuba, where she succeeded in landing all her men, arms, ammunition and provisions. Soon after her return she was seized by the Receiver General for violating the Foreign Enlistment act. The captain and several of the crew have arrived in Key West.

Brazil.

Commercial advices from Rio Janeiro, April 29, state that the coffee market was very firm. No shipments had been made for four days, and the receipts were light.

West Indies.

The steamship Mississippi, on her way from Rio Janeiro for this city, was wrecked near Martinique on the 25th inst., and it is feared she has proven a total loss. The passengers and crew and the mails were all safely transferred to another vessel.

The steamship Arago arrived at St. Thomas on the 11th inst. The Spanish iron-clad Victoria was in port watching the Peruvian monitors.

Hayti.

Salnave was again bombarding Aux Cayes, in Hayti. The district of Belan had been destroyed by fire.

Baez, in St. Domingo, was still trying to negotiate a loan and had sent another deputation to Europe for that purpose. Many of his adherents were going over to the revolutionists.

Miscellaneous.

Cornell Jones [illegible] had an interview with President Grant yesterday, in which he laid a written statement before him [illegible] to prove, by the utterances of officers of the English government during the war, that England attempted to avoid participation in the strife. General Grant, in reply to an inquiry, stated that Minister Motley had received instructions of [illegible] the public knew nothing [illegible] ce-seeking rambles, Mr. Walker, in her other [illegible] and proposed to [illegible] Secretary Fish yesterday [illegible] of Legation at [illegible] Secretary referred [illegible] to General [illegible] if he agreed to [illegible] recommend [illegible] take [illegible] Department with [illegible] Montana, was [illegible] May 8, and a [illegible] were killed [illegible] and another [illegible] Indians [illegible] Indian [illegible] was killed [illegible] that the [illegible] Indians [illegible] desperate fight ensued. The [illegible] some age [illegible] quised and scalped. One white man [illegible] a dozen [illegible] troopers, badly wounded. It was stated [illegible] would receive reinforcements and [illegible] dist. [illegible] on Sa[illegible] A railroad train was fired into [illegible] held by band, supposed to be composed of [illegible] on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, [illegible] day night in order to rescue a prisoner [illegible] Internal revenue officer Hohn, and proba[illegible] murder the officer. One of the gang was killed [illegible] Hohn, and one of Hohn's assistants jumped fr[illegible] the train, was fired into and was seen to fall.

The revision of the registry lists in Virginia commences on June 14 and lasts ten days. Fifty-six army officers have been ordered to report to General Canby for assignment as registrars. No provision has been made for separate polls for whites and blacks.

The provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the New Dominion, are opposed to granting the increased subsidy demanded by Nova Scotia, unless the ancient debt of Canada is paid by similar government bounty.

The City.

Eighteen new cases of smallpox are reported in the city, most of them being of a virulent character. The patients are usually removed, by force if necessary, to the smallpox hospitals.

The new Tax Commissioners entered upon their duties yesterday. No removals are contemplated for the present.

The Coroner's inquest in the Morrisania murder case was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of homicide against McDaniels, who was committed.

The boy, Thomas Leonard, who committed suicide recently in Brooklyn, was a dutiful son, steady and industrious, and his father can assign no reason for his suicide except that he mildly reprimanded him on Sunday week for his apparent carelessness in dress.

The case of officer Clougher, charged with attempting to abduct a little girl on Broadway, was before the Police Commissioners yesterday, when it was shown that while he was trying to take the child to her mother she became frightened at his uniform and appealed to several citizens, to whom the officer surrendered her.

Rebecca Fitch, a young lady of twenty-one, whose counsel stated that she was respectably connected and that her father was wealthy, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years yesterday for grand larceny. She had previously served two terms for similar offences, and has shown such a remarkable propensity for stealing that her friends and relations can do nothing for her.

The steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, England, Cherbourg and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Colorado, Captain Green, will leave pier No. 46 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The stock market yesterday was active and buoyant, with a general and large advance in the railway list. Gold was irregular, but finally closed at 141¼.

Beef cattle yesterday were only moderately sought after, and with a fair supply on sale, the market was heavy at the following quotations:—Extra steers, 16c. a 16½c.; prime, 15¼c. a 15½c.; fair to good, 14c. a 15c., and superior to ordinary, 10c. a 13½c. Milch cows were dull but unchanged. Prime and extra were quoted at $90 a $125 each; fair to good, $75 a $85, and inferior to common, $45 a $70. Veal calves were only in moderate request and prices favored the buyer, prime and extra selling at 10½c. a 11½c., and inferior to good at 6c. a 10c. Sheep were in light request, and though the arrivals were light, prices were heavy at 7c. a 8c. for prime to extra. Sheared, 6c. a 6¾c. for common to good; 4½c. a 5½c. for inferior, and 6¾c. a 10c. for unshorn. Lambs were dull at 11c. a 16c. For swine the market was dull and, with heavy arrivals. Prices were heavy at 10c. a 10½c. for common to heavy prime.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor John T. Hoffman, of New York, and Mr. French, of Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge J. W. Porter, of Louisiana; Colonel Alex. Warwick, of Texas; Congressman A. H. Laflin, of New York; Dr. W. C. Hurd, of Connecticut; W. F. White, of San Francisco, and Jonathan Taylor, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; General J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown; Governor R. K. Scott, of South Carolina, and G. B. McCarthy, of Washington, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. M. K. Hogan, late Surgeon and Brevet Colonel, United States Volunteers, is staying in the city.

Prominent Departures.

State Senator R. Crowley and Col. Barrett left yesterday for Albany, State Senator C. T. Folger for Washington, and Dr. W. Young for Troy, New York.

The Alabama Claims and the British Press.

In another place in this day's HERALD we publish special cable despatches which show how intense is the excitement which still occupies the public mind in Great Britain on the revived question of the Alabama claims. The *Times*, the *Star* and the *Standard* had each, as will be seen, editorials on the subject yesterday. The *Times*, though independent, generally contrives to be on the side of the government; it may, therefore, in the present instance, be justly regarded as more or less the mouthpiece of the Cabinet. The *Times* makes no fresh point of any consequence. Its one great concern is about the instructions which Mr. Motley may receive as our new Minister at the Court of St. James. Naturally enough it comes to the conclusion that Mr. Motley will receive no fresh instructions, and that his arrival in London and the presentation of his credentials will throw little fresh light on the subject. The *Times* regrets the failure of the treaty, trusts somewhat to the power of conscience, and hopes great things from some future tribunal. The *Star*, which is notoriously in the interest of John Bright, assails Sumner bitterly, and calls attention to the speech of Mr. Forster as a fair expression of the liberal sentiment of the country. If England has committed any offence at all the offence is to be charged to the upper ten thousand, and not to the masses of the people. The *Standard*, a tory organ, is as offensive as it well can be. A tory journal, however, can scarcely be anything else than offensive. The soft-speaking party now in power have deceived the American government and people, and the wonder is not great that Brother Jonathan should turn on Brother John and express himself with a certain amount of impertinent boldness. According to the *Standard*, the gentry rule England, the masses being only followers—a hint which it will be well for the masses of England to strive fully to understand. With the exception of the *Standard*, which is slightly bellicose, it will be seen that the war spirit is not so emphatically pronounced as it was on Saturday last. Our English cousins seem to be coming to their senses. For this change we cannot say we are sorry. This intelligence, taken in connection with that which we have been giving from day to day, shows us that the speech of Senator Sumner has acted on the English people very much as the first shot fired at Fort Sumter acted on the people of the North. It has made England a unit. The people of all ranks and classes, the tory and the whig, the radical and the royalist, the high, the low, the rich, the poor, are all of one mind. If there has been wrong they want it proved. If there is guilt they are not unwilling to pay the penalty. But insult or injustice—to neither will they submit. It is manifest that if sorely pressed England would make war; and it is not to be doubted that the Ministry, which, in the present crisis, would identify itself with the national dignity, would have little difficulty in enlisting the national sympathy and commanding the entire strength of the people. We have thus learned something. The speech of Senator Sumner, taken in connection with the action of the British press and the avowed sentiments of certain British statesmen, has taught us that John Bull is just as stubborn and full of fight as we thought he was; but it has not taught us that we must retrace our steps or abate one tittle of our demand.

It is just to say—and we say it all the more readily that it may have a soothing effect and subserve somewhat the interests of peace—that the English people have got unnecessarily excited all at once over this matter. They seem to have reached the conclusion that we have become madly fond of war, and that war with England would be for us a special charm. In this they are altogether wrong. No such feeling exists among us. We are not afraid of war, but we prefer peace. If war should become a necessity, war with Great Britain would have for us as few terrors as war with any other Power. We know that Great Britain is mighty and dangerous as a foe; but we know nothing of fear. We know what we have done; we know what we can do; and any Power that will attempt to trample upon us will feel that we, too, are mighty and dangerous. But we prefer peace to war. War could occasion us but little loss; it might bring us something in the shape of gain. Peace, however, is more to our mind. We are now doing well. It is something to be able to say that we are reducing our debt by some seven or ten millions of dollars a month. In all the arts of peace the success which has attended us since the close of the war is in the highest degree encouraging. We wish to go on peacefully, believing that the enormous prosperity which has attended us in the immediate past is but an imperfect foretaste of the prosperity which will attend us in the immediate future. We do not want to bully, but we will not be bullied. We have given Great Britain no real cause of offence. We have simply said that we like not and will not have your terms. We have stated the case as we understand it; but we are not pressing. We are disposed to be magnanimous. We can wait for months, for years, if need be; but we cannot, we will not abate one jot or tittle of our just demand. War, however, is not necessarily connected with the maintenance of our dignity, our pride, our national honor. We are willing to say, "Let us have peace;" but we are not willing to say, "England has done us no wrong."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—France remained orderly and peaceable yesterday, the second day of the general election. A very heavy vote was given in the rural districts. Paris cast over half of the city vote on Sunday and concluded the balloting yesterday. The general result, as reported in our special cable telegram from London, is not by any means assuring to the imperial cause. The government obtains one hundred and ninety-three supporters in the members, and the opposition ninety; an opposition gain of forty-five since the close of the session. MM. Garnier Pages, Jules Favre, with a number of "reds," have been chosen. M. Thiers is probably defeated. Will the empire remain "peace?"

ENGLISH REFINEMENT.—A London journal partially acknowledges that the arming of the Alabama against the Union resulted from a "misdirection of sympathy." This is a most refined manner of expressing the word piracy. It is to be hoped that Great Britain will place her sympathetic current in an honest direction soon and pay our bill of claims. No more "misdirection," cousin John.

SAVAGE WIT.—The Indians call General Custer the "Creeping Panther," and another general the "Portable Pantry."

BIGOTRY VS. CHRISTIANITY.—The New School Presbyterians in session in this city adopted, one day last week, a resolution recommending the Grand Army of the Republic to change the day from Sunday to Saturday next for the decoration with flowers of the graves of those brave soldiers who died that the nation might live, because these Presbyterian Pharisees hold that this Christian service on Sunday will be a "desecration of the Sabbath." We are glad to hear that this outbreak of Puritanical bigotry will not be regarded by the Grand Army of the Republic. Of all the seven days of the week Sunday is the very day for this service—this beautiful religious tribute of respect to our dead heroes. It will be in the highest sense keeping the Sabbath day holy, this reverential sprinkling of our soldiers' graves with flowers. The Founder of Christianity himself was once taken to task by a roundhead for desecrating the Sabbath, and these New School Presbyterians concerned in this aforesaid resolution belong to the same order of bigoted simpletons. How they would roast all disbelievers in their senseless crotchets if they had the power! What a glorious blessing is religious liberty!

PORTO RICO JOINING IN THE FRAY.—We are glad to learn that the revolutionary fire of Cuba has extended to and spread over the neighboring Spanish island of Porto Rico, because it gives more employment to Spain and is so far a contribution to the cause in Cuba. Porto Rico is a fertile island. It has a population of some six hundred thousand, and in importance is the fourth of the isles of the West Indies—Cuba being first, St. Domingo or Hayti second, and Jamaica third, though Jamaica is but little larger than Porto Rico. We expect the annexation before long, by the consent of all concerned, of St. Domingo, which lies between Cuba and Porto Rico, and so, with the annexation of these two, when the war therein is over, we shall have the three islands all in a row.

COMFORT FROM CANADA.—A London journal, in reference to the cloudy aspect of the Alabama claims, draws comfort from a late resolution of the Canadian Parliament "to share with the mother country the fortunes, the trials and the chances." Very good; but what chance would poor Canada have in the event of a fight? This Canadian resolution is only for buncombe.

NOVEL POLICY OF AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government has named the descendant of a famous Polish patriot—Czartoryski—Governor of Galicia. This appointment is regarded as an anti-Russian demonstration made openly by the Cabinet in Vienna. If England interpreted the case of every Irishman in office in New York in a similar sense she would have been either vanquished by or at war with the American people long since.

DOGS.—One great public benefit is likely to grow out of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. Bergh, in his sympathy for the dog, is likely to force upon public attention some knowledge of the real facts of hydrophobia, and thus prevent much evil resulting from ignorance and panic. He could not do better with the funds of his society than to put in gratuitous circulation a well written pamphlet on rabies. It must be better written than his letter to Hoffman, and must take the true ground that there is no spontaneous hydrophobia, but that the disease is always communicated from dog to dog as smallpox is from man to man.

The News from Cuba and the Neutrality of Our Government.

The war in Cuba gathers intensity and character. There appears to be more formality in the military operations of the patriots, and the reports of Spanish victories come with less frequency and less bombast from Havana. Our special telegram yesterday advised us of the landing of a small expedition near the port of Gibara, and that fighting of a serious character has taken place in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos and Trinidad, in which the Spaniards do not claim to have obtained their usually asserted triumph, with utter annihilation to their enemy. These are pregnant signs. The expedition reported to have landed is probably one of two which have left this country recently.

The first of these was under the direction of General Jordan, who was chief of staff to General Beauregard during the siege of Charleston, and left here about three weeks ago. It comprised an assorted cargo of munitions of war, with a good proportion of small arms and artillery, and carried something less than two hundred and fifty men. Its destination was Port Padre, on the northern shore of the island, about ten leagues west of Gibara, thirty leagues east of Nuevitas, which is the base of present Spanish operations in the Central Department, and thirty leagues distant from Guaimaro, the present residence of President Cespedes. The other expedition was a small one, organized at Key West by a number of students of the Havana University, and which was ready to leave Nassau on the evening of the 10th instant, on the steamer Salvador. It comprised a small cargo of arms and ammunition, with about one hundred and thirty young Cubans. Whichever of these two expeditions be the one that has landed in Cuba its material of war will be a welcome supply to the patriot forces.

The reports of serious fighting in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos and Trinidad is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the Spanish Minister at Washington, a few weeks since, formally announced to Secretary Fish that the revolution was effectually suppressed in that region and would soon be extinguished throughout the island. This locality is the extreme western limit of the revolutionary movement to-day, and is contiguous to the Western Department of the island, where the Spaniards claim to have twenty thousand organized, disciplined and enthusiastic volunteers under arms. Any portion of these who are willing to take the field could be thrown in thirty hours by rail and steamer into Cienfuegos. The fact that a few ill-armed country bands should again be able to give the government trouble in this region would seem to prove either that they were not as effectually put down as the Spanish officials recently claimed they were, or that the thousands of mad volunteers in Havana are not so ready to take the field as they proclaim themselves to be.

It seems to us, as calm observers of the conflict, that while the proceedings of the Cubans are exhibiting more signs of organization and of operations customary in regular warfare the efforts of the Spaniards exhibit less vigor and resource than they did at first. In their stress they are placing greater reliance on the action of our government to deprive the Cubans of the material of war. Thus we see the strange anomaly that, while the Spanish officers are pushing undisturbed the construction of thirty gunboats in our shipyards, the Cabinet at Washington details a United States armed cutter to watch one little steamer in New York harbor because the Spanish officials suspect that she is preparing to go to Cuba. The ground for this action is the asserted requirements of the neutrality laws.

It will be well if the cold-blooded and cowardly Secretary of the State Department at Washington does not involve the administration of President Grant in a general burst of obloquy from our own people and subject it to the contempt of every Cabinet in the civilized world. The idea that seems to animate him is that the so-called neutrality laws of this country really bind the government of the United States to an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain to preserve the outrageous tyranny she exercises in Cuba, and that, too, at the very time when the Spanish people have, by a glorious revolution, overthrown it at home. In this policy Secretary Fish goes as far beyond the true policy which should animate the government, and the true feeling of the people of the United States, as he did when he so timorously stated that he wished to wait and see what England said about Senator Sumner's speech before he wrote the instructions of our new Minister to London.

The neutrality laws, properly interpreted, aim to restrain enthusiasts from getting up expeditions in our midst to introduce war in the peaceful dominions of our neighbors; but when domestic tyranny has forced an entire people to overthrow a despotism and establish a living and free government by the side of the shrinking form of misrule, no past diplomatic courtesies can ever be interpreted by a live or great statesman as obligating him to be false to the true interests of his own country and to the freedom-loving impulses of all mankind. Compared with a Canning, a Cavour, a Bismarck, or a Louis Napoleon, Secretary Fish shrinks to the dimensions of a pigmy in the presence of Titans. President Grant owes it to the dignity of this nation and to the reputation and honor of his administration to recognize the true law of our neutrality in this crisis, and to require that a petty and cowardly adherence to an illogical interpretation of forms shall not demean us in our own esteem and in the appreciation of the world by making us the effective ally of a hateful, despised and waning despotism.

THE CUBAN CAUSE IN NEW YORK.—The organization which speaks in the name of the Cuban revolutionists in this city has issued a manifesto, addressed to the native patriots and lovers of liberty generally, which we publish to-day. The exciting causes of the movement on the island—the oppressions of Spain and inherent love of the right of self government—are recapitulated and reaffirmed in language which cannot be mistaken either by enemies or friends. The cause of Cuba progresses.

PRESBYTERIAN SPIRIT.—The Presbyterians regard the decoration of the graves of soldiers who saved the country as an act that would "desecrate" the Sabbath.

Yachting in England—The Defeat of the Cambria.

The yacht Cambria has been "badly beaten" in a race sailed by several boats owned in the Royal London Club. As the cable report gives us only a meagre statement of this main fact interpretation is necessarily somewhat at fault; but we venture the thought that the defeat, when all its particulars are known, will prove far from disgraceful to the gallant craft that became famous for her victory over the Sappho. "Badly beaten" is a phrase sometimes to be taken with salt, and we have known instances in which it meant simply a hairbreadth escape of the victor from the fate described by the emphatic words. The Cambria may have been beaten on time allowance, which human nature naturally looks upon as at best only a technical defeat, and it is likely enough that the race was not on a course fitted to afford the best chance for her splendid capabilities, as it was, perhaps, a river race. There may be many reasons why this defeat should not detract from the world-wide and well-earned fame of the Cambria as a fine sea boat of the first class in regard to speed. Still the fact remains that she has been beaten, and we must not lose sight of what this implies, especially to our yachtmen who visit Europe this summer, and who may be tempted to a too ambitious clutching for laurels. It implies, then, that the Cambria is not the fastest boat to be met on the other side the water. Despite all we have heard of her, and despite her victory over the American boat, it seems to imply that British clubs can upon occasion present several craft greatly superior to her. We have, indeed, heard it whispered that she must give place to such British yachts as the Aline, the Alarm and the Blue Bell, and now we have a fact worth many whispers. If, then, this craft that came off with such a good record in her contest with a visitor from the United States shall finally appear to be only a third or fourth rate among British yachts, our own adventurers must consider what they undertake in their summer excursion.

Apparently such a warning is not needed to stimulate the efforts that are in progress to fit our yachts for a gallant struggle. We hear very favorable reports of the improvements that have been made in the Sappho. It is said that her performance on her recent trial trip was up to sixteen knots an hour. She will then in all probability go to Europe a decidedly better craft than she went before—a faster boat, and in hands likely to present her at her best. But even though she be beaten we have still the probability of making a good show with the Meteor, recently built by Mr. Robert Fish—a naval architect of great ability and originality. The Meteor will perhaps prove to be very fast. She is, as the America was, an experiment, but an experiment in a direction that promises the best results. From experiments thus boldly made, and from no other source, can we expect any real progress or improvement in the build of yachts; and here also we must remember that there is a great point against us in the fact that where we make one experiment English yachtmen make fifty. Whatever may be the capabilities and fitness of our boats for performance on the other side, however, we must suppose, from present appearance, that Mr. Ashbury and the Cambria are in advance ruled out of any contest made there; for our champions cannot match with beaten boats. They must race with first rates or their victories will be of no value. Besides this they must be warned by Mr. Ashbury's own example. He has perhaps been beaten because he made a river race with boats smaller than his own; and as he fears to venture our boats in the open sea because they are larger and their size is an advantage in the sea, so they must naturally refuse a contest in waters that give a better chance to smaller craft. But this need be nothing in the way of his friendly trip to this side, where he would meet boats of proper size ready to sail him on any fair terms. We have here the Fleetwing, a fast yacht, built by one of our best naval architects, Mr. Van Dusen, which boat was second in the race of 1866 across the Atlantic. This boat is as nearly as possible the size of the Cambria, and Mr. Ashbury, if he could beat the Fleetwing, would have laurels worth the wearing wherever fine yachts and good seamanship are held in honor. But even in contests on this side we should regret his recent defeat; for in beating his boat, say in a race for the Queen's cup, we should still feel that we had not beaten the best boat that British clubs could send.

WHERE'S MOSES?—In these times of confusion among the colored radicals in Tennessee, the question is asked, "Whar's Moses?"

SIGNIFICANT.—It is a somewhat significant fact that the only speaker at the late radical convention scrimmage in Nashville who succeeded in commanding attention was a colored delegate from an interior county.

A SCRUB RACE—The coming election in Tennessee. Cannot the conservatives produce a Peytona?

A NEW NATIONAL CHAIN.—It is stated in a Texas paper that a "chain of cattle and horse droves" for Northwestern cities has been crossing the Brazos at one point for three weeks past. This is expressive of the value of Texas as a grazing and a producing country, and establishes another important link in the chain of national union.

WANTED—The platform of principles of the Tennessee radicals.

PARDON ASKED FOR.—The Nashville *Union* asks pardon of its readers for the profanity which appeared in its columns on a certain day, being a report of the proceedings of the radical convention in Nashville. It consoles itself, however, with the reflection that "profane history has been serviceable to the world, and trusts that this chapter may be of service to Tennessee." Let his pardon be granted without the interference of a pardon broker, like Mrs. Cobb or a pardon granter like Andy Johnson.

TOO HOT FOR HIM.—The Nashville *Union* states that Parson Brownlow is disgusted with Washington and wants to give up his place in the Senate to Horace Maynard, in order to be made Governor of Tennessee again. The idea that Washington is too hot a place for the Parson is pretty good evidence that brimstone and faggots will have to be plied up in extra quantities in the other place in order to make it all comfortable for him when he gets there.

The Radical State Convention in Tennessee—Shameful Proceedings.

We publish to-day an abstract of the second day's proceedings of the radical convention in Nashville. We might give a longer abstract, for the Nashville papers contain several columns of the report, but it is so dashed, double dashed, and extra double dashed off, like a Georgia cornfield laid out in rows ready for planting, that more of it might confuse our readers and render what we already give almost a perfect blank. These reports demonstrate that the convocation was among the most disgraceful of any kind that ever assembled in the State. Its proceedings were marked by profane and vulgar declarations that would have caused those who uttered them to be thrown from the windows of a congregation of horse thieves and cutthroats. It is absolutely humiliating to the whole American people that any political organization in a State in the Union should so outrageously conduct itself in its representative capacity in a public hall. No term of opprobrium is too strong to apply to blackguards who befoul their party and their country as these Tennessee radicals have just done. But what is the cause of all this political demoralization? It can safely be ascribed to the polluted political career of such intolerant radical leaders as Parson Brownlow, who, with one foot in Satan's dominions and the other in the United States Senate, scarcely knows which way to turn for either spiritual or political salvation. He seems to have endeavored to make the reign of Satan as complete in Tennessee as possible in order that the contrast might not be so great hereafter. Tennessee must repudiate such men altogether or live in constant terror of political and social Ku Kluxes until she does. Of course the radical convention burst up in a row without effecting a nomination—the contest being between Senter, the successor of Brownlow, and Stokes, a radical member of Congress. Andy Johnson did not come in anywhere. Indeed, he seems to be nowhere in Tennessee just at this time; but it will be among the wisest acts of his life if he manages to steer clear of every such shameless gang of bummers as that which has just disgraced by their presence the capital of the State. The radical party in Tennessee, thus being hopelessly split, why do not the conservatives rally once more and endeavor to right the ship of State?

MR. HALE, in his letter published elsewhere, has very completely turned the tables on those who assailed his honesty in showing that all the acts on which he is charged with corrupt practices were done by that very secretary who, in his discontent, made the charges.

THOSE CABS.—When shall we see those graceful and commodious Hansoms whirling along our streets? Some envious persons and papers have insinuated that the bill which passed the Legislature the other day, incorporating the "Hansom Cab Company," was only a blind to prevent other parties from establishing a line of cabs in the city. We are informed, however, that the company is sustained by large English capital; that cabs are being built in England for shipment as fast as possible, and that the company intends to carry out all the provisions of the charter at the earliest moment. We hope that there will be no disappointment about it. The public are anxious to have a good line of cabs running at a moderate rate of fare and under good regulations.

TAKING ADVICE.—Grant was informed by his official legal adviser that there was no warrant in the Eight Hour law for giving men ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor, and he, therefore, did the thing by proclamation, supposing, perhaps, that his proclamation was a sort of supplementary law. An attorney general, then, is a person whose advice is of no account when it stands in the way, but is all important when it affords pretexts for disregarding laws men do not wish to obey.

THE WAR IN CUBA.—The steamer Salvador, which lately ran from Key West to St. Thomas, has just returned to that island from Cuba, after landing some three hundred volunteers, with arms and ammunition, for the revolutionary forces. Seven hundred sympathizers were landed, and engaged almost immediately with the Spanish regulars. The raw levies fought bravely, and the struggle was, as usual, very severe. The volunteers are said to have had sixty men killed and 160 wounded, while the Spaniards sustained only a slight loss. It must be borne in mind, however, that the account comes from government sources. If the war should endure for any lengthened period Cuba will be desolated; it may be almost barbarized. On her arrival at St. Thomas the Salvador was assessed in a fine of four thousand pounds sterling for having left port with an excess of passengers. England is becoming very delicate and careful in her construction of international law. Who or what does she fear?

ALARMING EXPLOSION OF GAS.—Cincinnati has experienced a new and alarming sensation. The city gasometer exploded at noon yesterday, its immense iron holder, one hundred and thirty feet in diameter and having a capacity of half a million of cubic feet of gas, being torn to pieces and scattered in all directions. One man lost his life, a companion being fatally injured, a number of others having, as if in miraculous preservation, just descended from the point of danger. The neighboring buildings were scorched and shaken. This is a warning, not only to gasfitters, but the builders of gasometers. Explosions of the subtle agent are becoming very frequent. Where are the inspectors

COMIC AND ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.—While it is true that our comic newspapers generally have not reaped a permanent success the result must be attributed to lack of good management rather than to want of talent. We have quite as much talent in this country for the purposes of comic and illustrated newspapers as they have in England. But it is not our habit, nor is it necessary for the taste of the people, who have but little leisure to scan these journals critically, to cultivate a very elegant finish in our engravings. For boldness of design, however, aptness of the subjects, good drawing and fair execution on the wood *Harper's* and *Lippincott's Magazine* are equal to most of the English illustrated publications, and would be fully so if