NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 151

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE FAST MEN—EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

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

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, &c.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA VIE PARISIENNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—A STANDARD COMEDY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICKORY DICKORY DOCK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF IXION.

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.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

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.—GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE GREGORY FAMILY, &c.

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

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 31, 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 30.

Minister Motley arrived in Liverpool late on Saturday. He was received yesterday by the American Consul, the Mayor and delegations from the American and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce. He leaves to day for London.

General Caballero de Roda, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, will leave Spain on the 15th proximo for Havana.

Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived in Vienna yesterday.

Cuba.

The Spanish steamer Pelyao arrived at Havana yesterday, from Nuevitas, with a number of wounded soldiers and a cannon captured at the bay of Nipe.

Peru.

Our Lima letter is dated May 14. The government has recognized the Cubans as belligerents, and decided to grant them all the usual privileges. Señor Valeri, a Cuban commissioner, had arrived at Lima some time previously to ask the loan of the Peruvian monitors for the use of the Cuban insurgents, but the request had not yet been complied with. General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chile, had arrived.

Colombia.

Our Panama letter is dated May 22. Three sailors, belonging to the British ship Kensington, who were thrown into prison some time ago by the police in Aspinwall, prove to be Americans, who served during the war, and Consul Rice is trying to get them out. They were fired upon, wounded and put into chains, and so have remained for a month, almost starved and without any prospect of a trial. Mosquera's chances for the Presidency are brightening daily. His election will be an insuperable bar to all United States treaties on the subject of a Darien canal, as he cordially hates republicanism.

Chile.

Our Valparaiso letter is dated May 3. The Indians on the frontier have had a quarrel among themselves, which has resulted in hard fighting, and will probably relieve the Chilean government from the necessity of carrying on the war against them. The question of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents was under discussion in the Senate.

Miscellaneous.

General Butler has had another conversation with a reporter, and says that the law in the Alabama controversy is on the side of England, and it had been so decided by our Supreme Court, but that we should, nevertheless, withdraw our intercourse with England because of her course in taking advantage of a technical law to injure us. He opposes a reciprocity treaty with Canada, as we were unfairly treated in the last one, but thinks such a treaty would be of great advantage to Canada and England. He expressed the greatest confidence in Boutwell's policy and considers him the best Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton.

A complimentary banquet is to be given Governor Curtin, Minister to Russia, on the 12th of June, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

During the terrific hailstorm in Wheeling (W. Va.) on Friday hailstones fell which weighed singly three-quarters of a pound, and, striking men and animals in the streets, seriously injured many of them, knocking men down in some instances, and goading the horses to run away or to seek shelter in the halls of houses.

A severe rain storm visited Washington on Saturday night and lasted through a portion of yesterday morning. Several houses were unroofed and one or two were blown down. No person is known to have been killed, but three were severely injured.

The mother of Stephen A. Douglas died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., yesterday, in the eighty-first year of her age, of heart disease.

A prize fight took place in a rear yard on Portland street, Boston, on Saturday afternoon, between Stephen Williams and "Croppy" Marsh. Both combatants were severely punished after a fight of about half an hour, when the police broke into the yard and arrested them. They were committed without bail.

The City.

The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves took place yesterday, and was attended by immense throngs, notwithstanding the rain which came down in the morning.

A circular from the Sorosis and the Women's Rights Associations has been issued calling a meeting to establish a permanent woman's parliament, "which shall crystallize the influence of women into a reformatory power to act definitely upon all the varied interests of society." Women may become voters in the Parliament by paying one dollar poll tax.

In the case of McHenry, charged with perjury in testifying in the Rollins-Harland revenue case, the jury who retired on Saturday night rendered a verdict of guilty early yesterday morning.

Prominent Arrivals.

General J. S. Quimby, of Rochester; General Hunter and Colonel A. R. Eddy, of the United States Army; Dr. A. Shephard, of Ohio; General James Craig and Major S. A. Grath, of Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel J. R. Fithian, of Buffalo; D. A. Folger, of San Francisco, and Colonel Williston, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major J. A. McCreight, of Harper's Ferry; Colonel Frank M. Kelsh, of Philadelphia, and Isaac Fithian, of Buffalo, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

N. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, and J. G. Phillips, of Buffalo, are at the St. Julian Hotel.

F. L. Ridgely, Jr., of St. Louis; George Peabody Russell, of Salem; Bradley Barlow, of Vermont, and Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. M. Clapp, of Washington, and C. L. Challiss, of Kansas, are at the Hoffman House.

General James R. O'Beirne and General Marston, of Washington; G. W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton, and J. J. Osborn, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel Sherwood for Chicago, J. Packer for Philadelphia, F. S. Stevens for Swansea, Mass., and E. F. Almy for Providence.

The Neutrality Question at Washington.

In the present aspect of the domestic and international questions in the minor countries south of us it is not remarkable that the Cabinet at Washington finds itself sorely puzzled how to shape its policy under the encumbrances of the existing neutrality laws. Cuba now presents two governments to the world, each with a valid claim to recognition. The island of St. Domingo, divided between the negroes of Hayti and the mixed population of the Dominican republic, offers four, if not five, claimants to legitimacy as the ruling power. Mexico, with a larger territorial scope, is again on the verge of domestic revolution. Among all the contestants the only apparent ground for stability of rule is found in the recognition by and active sympathy of the United States. The result of our own civil war and its application in the case of Juarez has made this evident to the world.

Accordingly we find President Cespedes and the Spanish Minister at Washington; President Baez and the agents of Cabral, who is said to be again afoot in St. Domingo; Emperor Salnave, and General Domingue, of Southern Hayti, and others whose schemes are less prominently developed as yet, all pulling their wires round Mr. Secretary Fish and puzzling his honest and slow Knickerbocker brains, rendering his latter days miserable. Popular sympathy and the national interest combine on one side, and the stipulations of the neutrality laws are appealed to on the other. No man can fail to see—and, therefore, the entire Cabinet perceive—that if the present complications in the American Mediterranean are forced or even allowed to develop in a manner antagonistic to our permanent interests, the administration will lose its hold on the respect of the country and acquire a merited weight of popular obloquy.

The difficulties in the case are in no small degree enhanced by the past practices of members of the Cabinet to use the neutrality laws as a means for defeating the aims of rivals. Thus in the well known case of the steamer Massachusetts, during the administration of General Pierce, Marcy, as Secretary of State, availed himself of the tribunals to defeat the schemes of Jeff Davis, who was Secretary of War. The neutrality laws have been used also by political partisans to frustrate rival parties, as was evident under President Fillmore's administration, and they are to-day relied upon by a set of copperhead politicians who, when in power, were hot for their repeal to thwart the administration of General Grant and prevent its gathering of an overwhelming popular support, by imitating a policy which shall contemplate the admission to the Union of Cuba, St. Domingo and Mexico, and solving at an early day the practical formula of this great advance in our national march.

There is but one safe course for the Cabinet to adopt in this dilemma. It must abandon the petty paths which have been trod by its predecessors, and which have led the United States government into the anomalous position of being a constabulary force for the minor despotisms of America and converted the neutrality act into a parochial relief law. The act itself is a remnant of our national weakness during the early days of the government, and should have been modified long since to make it conform more truly to the development of our national power and the spirit of our age. The Cabinet cannot repeal the law, but it can modify the practice of its interpretation to such a degree as to relieve it from the dilemma in which the government now finds itself of having to decide on the opposing representations of two foreign Ministers accredited to Washington. The spirit of the law never contemplated the conversion of our power into a safeguard for effete and rejected forms, and much less into an instrument for private wrong.

This interpretation will necessarily be modified by the course of circumstances and the moral relations which exist with surrounding States. The law of nations is itself continually modified by circumstances and the changing forms of national development, and it can never undertake to do more than to define the moral relations which exist between ourselves and our neighbors. It is these which the Cabinet must consider, and if it will do so in an enlarged and enlightened spirit that consideration will lead it to the adoption of a truly American policy and statesmanship which will be in accord with the permanent interests of peace and command the respect of European Cabinets. The law and the practice of every European Power recognizes the right of citizens of neutral States to take service under a belligerent nation, and traffic in arms, ships and munitions of war is held to be no violation of the rights of neutrals if the traffic is not denied to either belligerent. It is only the act of Congress passed during a period of national childhood and timidity that makes the exercise of both of these rights a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. We look to Mr. Hoar for an opinion on this important question, which shall be framed in the true spirit of the moral obligations of neighboring nations, and which shall relieve our government from the degrading and disgusting position of preserver of the claims of every wornout and dying system with which the courtesies of diplomatic intercourse may have led us into relations.

Important from Peru—The Recognition of Cuba.

From our special correspondent at Lima we have the important intelligence that "Peru has recognized the Cuban patriots as belligerents, and has decided to grant them all the privileges attendant on that character." This solves the mystery of those two Peruvian ironclads bought in this country and at present hovering within a night's steaming of Havana. Peru, in short, means in this declaration of belligerent rights the reopening of her war with Spain, and Chile and Ecuador will back Peru. The opportunity is inviting for a decisive settlement on their part with Spain, and in serving Cuba they will serve themselves. Whether those two iron-clads will be sold to the Cubans or held in reserve for a crack at the Spanish fleet before Havana, the fact will shortly be made known. That those two Peruvian war ships in the West Indian waters are intended for a deadly blow at Spain cannot be doubted, and Peru has had sufficient provocation to justify it.

As for the Peace Conference proposed by the United States, and agreed upon by Spain, Peru, Chile and Ecuador, it may be considered as dismissed; and if so we may have a declaration of the renewal of hostilities from those Peruvian ships in front of Morro Castle. The cause of the Cubans is wonderfully brightening. Several detachments of warlike filibusters from the United States, with valuable supplies of artillery, small arms, and ammunition, &c., have got into the island. And they have already turned the tide of the war to active and successful offensive operations. Now, with Peru following the example of Mexico in the matter of belligerent rights, the Cabinet at Washington ought to feel ashamed of its timidity and delay, especially with the encouraging and emphatic resolution of the House of Representatives in behalf of decisive action on this subject.

A proclamation of belligerent rights to the Cubans from President Grant would now settle the question in Cuba in less than a month. In fact, the Peruvians may settle it within that time; but what a sorry settlement this would be for the United States. We expect the annexation of the island of Cuba; we want it, and we ought not to depend upon the unaided efforts of other friends of liberty to secure the prize. We say that General Grant ought to be ashamed of this sort of American dignity and decorum. It is nonsense, it is stupid old fogyism, and we have had enough of it. Dignity, the fitness of things, and the cause of peace and humanity call for the intervention of the United States in this business in some decisive form. To avoid the complications and entanglements which otherwise may follow General Grant should at once, in behalf of the Cubans, issue his proclamation of belligerent rights; for, from present indications, this is the form which, after all, our reparation for English belligerent rights will have to take.

The Liquor Question in the British Parliament.

In another part of this paper our readers will find a statement from the London *Globe* of some very interesting proceedings in the British House of Commons on a promissive prohibitory liquor bill, providing that when two-thirds of the rate payers in any parish shall declare against a license for selling liquor, the license shall not be granted. Compared with our Maine Liquor and Excise laws this is a mild and democratic measure; but it appears that her Majesty's Commons are not yet educated up to the merits of total abstinence by compulsion or liquor prohibition in any shape, although it is very evident that the proposed bill will grow in strength from its present defeat. It was defeated on a motion appointing a certain day for a second reading by 193 to 87—a suggestive result, but not so significant as the bolting of one-half the members of the House for the door when the bill was brought to the vote. Intemperance has become a vice of such fearful consequences in Great Britain, and especially in her large cities, that some remedy for its manifold evils cannot with safety to the State be much longer delayed.

THE INDIANS AND THE QUAKERS.—The Indians of the Plains are at it again, robbing, killing and scalping defenceless white emigrants and stragglers, and the Quaker peace commissioners are *en route* to their reservations. Sheridan and his rifles, no doubt, will have to try their hand again in this business before the Indians and Quakers can be made to understand each other. Meantime those Quakers, as peace agents, ought to be armed. Otherwise Tall Bull may be the death of Shad Belly.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S CLOSING ADDRESS TO HIS LEGISLATURE.—It is a speech of which the Emperor, his Prime Minister, his Legislature and his people may be justly proud. At the battle of Sadowa (1866) Austria was slumbering among the effete ideas and institutions of the Middle Ages, the most backward State in Europe, not excepting Spain. To-day she is foremost in her great reforms in the cause of civil and religious liberty and wise statesmanship. Under Von Beust the victories she has gained and the progress she has made since Sadowa are more glorious than the triumphs of Bismarck in the war. The budget of the reforms made in his government referred to by Francis Joseph in his late address makes one of the most extraordinary and thoroughgoing political revolutions of modern times. England has not accomplished in two hundred years as much in the way of reform and political progress as Austria has accomplished in three years. Her awful defeat at Sadowa has been to Austria fruitful of the greatest civil triumphs. In a few bold and lengthy strides she has advanced as from the dim twilight of the thirteenth into the full blaze of the nineteenth century.

FIXING THE STANDARD.—Anna Dickinson maintains that Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Livermore and Miss Anthony, the greatest women of the age, are superior in intellect to our aldermen and legislators. We think they are—just about. But we would like to know if this claim of superiority to the aldermanic intellect is all the claim the women make on behalf of their great lights. If so the modesty is commendable. We would have put them a great deal higher. We would have compared them with George Francis Train, Senator Sprague, Colorado Jewett, the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone, Garibaldi and the Mayor of Cork.

The Graves of the Union Dead—Decoration Day.

The observance yesterday of a national *memoriam* celebration in honor of the dead of the Union army by the decoration of their graves with floral tributes inaugurated a new and ennobling era in the history of the country, the annual recurrence of which will incite the American people to deeds of the most elevated patriotism and be remembered by the world, so long as history endures, in attestation of the truth of the grand poetic axiom, that "They never fail who die in a great cause." At a moment when the existence of the republic was imperilled almost to obliteration by rebellion at home and the encouragement and support afforded to the treason by our enemies abroad, the deceased patriots stepped from the professional chair, the workshop, the counting house, the plough and spade, the crowbar and the hod, and "quickly formed in the ranks of war," leaving their homes and families, at the call of the government, to fight for the preservation of a free shelter for oppressed and impoverished peoples, and the security of homes and employment in the future for millions then unborn. It does not require the "storied urn" to say how they fought, bled and triumphed; the simple, elegant and silent tribute of yesterday is far more eloquent, proclaiming as it does the common valor of all, instead of reciting the devotion or prowess of a few. Our complete report of the scenes and services which took place in the more humble rural cemeteries, as well as in the different burial grounds situate near New York and the other large cities, will be read with affectionate attention and interest.

Parents, widowed mothers, orphaned children, brothers and sisters, the more distant relatives and sympathizing friends of the dead, turned out with a universality which aggregated the processions to very many thousands; yet there was no repining at their domestic losses, no expressions of regret at the soldier sacrifice, no grudging of the victims slain on the altar of the country; it was garlands with an evergreen hope, subdued grief mingled with a lofty pride, and a religious feeling guided by faith not inferior to that which filled the heart of Abraham when, with inspired belief in salvation in the future, he prepared to offer up the life of his beloved son in obedience to the Divine will. The New York procession was really a fine affair, while the decorations of the graves as conducted in Greenwood Cemetery, at Cypress Hills, in the smaller rural cemeteries, and in Trinity churchyard, by affectionate volition of the military and people on their return march up Broadway, was at once elegant and affecting. The day was closed appropriately in this city by the delivery at the Academy of Music of what may be termed in *memoriam* funeral orations, spoken in words of telling eloquence by Major General Sickles and others before a very crowded audience. On such an occasion and during a moment of such solemn approach towards complete national reunion we were pained to publish in our columns yesterday the statement that United States marines were detailed on Saturday for duty in Arlington Heights churchyard, under orders to prevent the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead interred there. Is this really true? The men on both sides were born under one flag; they spent many a year of boyish sport in company; in an unhappy moment they were estranged by the machinations of selfish politicians; family disunion, even to death, ensued; but who attempts to continue this division after death? Did General Grant know of the order given to the marines in Arlington?

PRINCE LOUIS BOURBON, first cousin to the Farnesian Hercules, is married, and by a priest, and this we suppose is all right and settles all the difficulties; for as the marriage was done in defiance of the pastor and the bishop they are all right with the Pope—and the priest will be all right with the Prince, may be, one of these days.

PITT said, "Eloquence is in the assembly, not in the speaker," meaning that a speech is great before any auditory, according as it embodies in happy words the dominant thought of the hearers. Judging from the way in which the whole American people have accepted Mr. Sumner's Alabama speech, it certainly embodies the national thought—an "American citizen" in Europe to the contrary, notwithstanding.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.—We hope that more mercy will be shown to unoffending and even offending citizens in future by the members of the police force, now that their chief has had a mild experience of the use of the club. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind!

A PRACTICAL SOLDIER'S IDEA—That able-bodied officers can be best employed in the field fighting the Indians, and that the Soldiers' Retreat is the proper place for the disabled and sick. See Sherman's decision in the case of General Emory.

CORONER'S CASES.—The supposed case of poisoning of Mrs. Clark has proved a false alarm, and now somebody wants to know why these false alarms are got up, and why the Health Board, when there are doubts in regard to a death certificate, does not communicate with the physician who made the certificate before handing the case over to the Coroner. The reason perhaps is that that would be a proceeding seeming to imply that some other persons may have knowledge besides the Board of Health men and the Coroner. Such a supposition must not be permitted. Besides, if they communicate with the physician there might be no occasion for the Coroner's investigation, and if there were no Coroner's investigation there would be no Coroner's fees.

THE BIBLE QUESTION is among the most interesting subjects now agitated in Milwaukee. The *Evening Wisconsin* asserts that an effort is being made "by the reigning junta" to de-Americanize the city by excluding the Scriptures as "very demoralizing to many of the scholars." Is the Bible exclusively an American institution?

SWEET AS CYTHEREA'S BREATH.—The farewell international love letter of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the Mayor of Southampton. Such are the soothing virtues of a regular treatment of English *roast* beef, plum pudding and 'arf-and-'arf.

Cuba and the New Captain General.

Our recent advices from Spain state that General Dulce's urgent telegrams to be relieved of his government of Cuba have been acceded to. He has probably been compelled to take this step by the condition of his health, which is very far from being good; but no doubt the situation of Spanish affairs there has much influence in augmenting the urgency of his request. The Captain Generalcy of that Spanish colony has ceased to be the easy and profitable position which it was up to a recent date. Three years is the established term for holding the office, but a shorter period has been the usual practice for many years past; and yet of the many captain generals who have been sent out from Spain since the time of Vives, who governed forty years ago, every one, excepting only General Ezpeleta, has the public reputation of having returned a millionnaire to the peninsula.

Events which have transpired during the last six months have materially changed the value of the office. Revolution has overthrown the Spanish authority in one-half of the island and made its tenure very precarious in the other. The Cuban leaders have decreed the abolition of slavery, and with this decree the African slave trade, which was the greater source of emolument to the Captain General, has disappeared. The war of reprisals, as carried on there against both person and property, is destroying industry and trade and driving the wealth of both parties to seek safety elsewhere. With these the revenues of the government are naturally disappearing, while its difficulties daily increase. Thus little profit and few laurels are to be gathered by Spanish commanders, and the hope of succor from Spain is as remote as it was to the old governors sent to the Spanish main.

With this change of circumstances it is not surprising that the once coveted office now goes a begging. Months since General Dulce sent his resignation to Madrid, and the place was tendered to General Prim. It was thought to be a good chance to get rid of this factious and mentally insignificant element in Spanish politics; but Prim was too keen to take the bait. Caballero de Rodas was then looked to as the military leader best able to cope with the difficulties of the situation, and it was announced that he would be sent. But the situation of Spain herself is too critical to spare for a colony a man who, from all the signs evident in the field of view, might soon be a necessity for the preservation of the home government. A change in the Spanish government of Cuba is a necessity, however, and the Spanish Ministry have appointed probably their best soldier to cope with the difficulties of the situation. The approaching change of command, combined with the advent of the rainy season, will have the effect to prevent much activity in military operations on the part of the Spanish forces, and the new Captain General will find plenty of work on his hands when he arrives at his new post.

ANOTHER THING GAINED BY THE WAR—A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.—Before the rebellion there could not well have been more than five million white applicants for office in the South—niggers not counted. After the war the number of office-seekers there may be reckoned at seven millions—niggers counted and making a fair allowance for white men disfranchised. Then there is the large colored population in the North to be added to the number of office-seekers. Taken altogether, it may be safely calculated that five million black adults have been added to our office-seeking population since the war closed, and should be included among the many other blessings it conferred. This, however, is one of those blessings that had better have kept up its disguise.

CASUAL FERRYBOAT travellers saw yesterday morning a sight not common even in the busy East river. The steamboat Norwalk, that turned a somerset to the bottom the other day, was suspended half in the air and half in the water, from the giant arms of a floating derrick, and two little tugs—the devil fish of our harbor—were hurrying derrick, steamer and all off to some safe cavern up the river. The facility with which a steamer is thus lifted from the bed of a river and taken to the menders may give an idea of the mechanical appliances of the day.

ARGUMENT.—An ex-policeman, one expelled the force, went to see Kennedy about his case and apparently to argue it over. But such was the force of habit and police education that once in the Superintendent's presence the only argument he could use was his club.

AT DEAD LOW WATER—Party politics and party principles, party journals and party leaders. The nigger's right question being substantially settled the woman's right question is coming into the foreground; but the women, very much like Sprague, don't seem to know what they are driving at, and so they make but slow progress. In politics there is a calm, but after the calm there will come another general shaking up of the dry bones of all parties. What shape it will assume nobody just now knows, and nobody cares; but it will come.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE—The idea among some prophets that the reunion of the Presbyterian factions is the beginning of the millennium.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD, who has been nominated by the republicans to succeed Minister Washburne in Congress from the Third Illinois district, is a New Yorker by birth. Remember, Horatio, that there's a few things in the heaven and the earth not dreamed of in the philosophy of thy predecessor—Elihu.

MORE RADICAL EDUCATION OF THE POPULAR MIND.—A negro coachman in Chicago has eloped with his white mistress, an heiress. To what radical paper was he attached for the purpose of "educating the popular mind up to the right idea?"

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* harps on one theme in its Alabama articles, constantly wanting to know why we do not assail France, as she was more active than England against us. England and France acted against us in different spheres. England acted with the Alabama; France acted in Mexico. But France withdrew from Mexico with practical apologies, and that closed the case as against her.

The Churches Yesterday.

At a moment when the moral feeling of the country at large is both offended and shocked by the attempts which were made in Boston during the past week to revive the more prominent and seductive of the New England "isms"—from free religionism to Voltairism—and impress their peculiar doctrines, as well as their general unbelief in established creeds, on the public mind, it is quite refreshing to turn to a perusal of our special reports of the church services and ceremonials which were conducted yesterday in New York—classed as the Gomorrah of the day by the modern Pharisees—and its extending suburbs, in New Jersey, Washington and other points from which the community is impressed either by precept or example. From our reporters, in manuscript and by telegraph, we learn that the churches were well filled, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather; the pulpits served with zeal and eloquence, churches opened, Sunday schools organized, and the corner stone of a new temple laid in the presence of faithful and devout thousands. This ceremony, an initial of religion since the days of Solomon, was performed in New York by Archbishop McCloskey with all the solemnity ordained for such occasions by Rome, the Rev. Dr. Morrogh delivering an address to the people subsequently. In Newburg the Presbyterian reading desks were for the most part filled by members of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, in session in that place, while the Methodists celebrated a grand Sunday School anniversary, the children being addressed by laymen as well as ordained preachers. Presbyterianism was forcible and impressive in the Westminster, Alexander Mission and other edifices devoted to the celebration of its ministrations. It was also much more tolerant in its tone towards dissenters from its tenets, its clergymen manifesting a vast improvement in Christian tone contrasted with that observed in the early days of the Church by John Balfour—"a saint to prelates surly" towards the Protestant Bishop of Edinburg, whom he was accused of having murdered for conscience sake. In the Church of the Reconciliation Rev. Dr. Potter sustained the position that the Church was Protestant and at the same time Catholic by its universalism, a truth fairly demonstrated by the general worship offered by all classes to the Creator, one God. The decorations of the soldiers' graves was alluded to in fitting terms. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher instructed a very crowded congregation on the subject of the Prodigal Son, and Brooklyn was fervent and forcible as usual in the work of the cure of souls.

Washington city sustained its reputation for charity, indifferentism and intolerance. The Catholics gave three thousand dollars to the Pope, besides opening a new church, with an Italian pastor, for the use of their colored brethren; the Sunday School teachers had a meeting and a sermon, while the Rev. Mr. Sharman objected to the decoration of the graves of the rebel dead, asserting that the grave of Judas Iscariot was equally worthy of honor. He did not say, however, where the suicide was interred, although animated with the wretched feeling which induced the comparison.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.—The English journals, after having lashed themselves into a terrific fury over Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims, are now bestowing the most flattering notices on the success of the Pacific Railroad. The enterprise is regarded as a great achievement, a wonderful accomplishment, and one of the most remarkable works the world has ever seen. But though the English newspapers are loud in their praises of this great highway across the American Continent, they fail to recognize in its construction the entering wedge towards a complete revolution in the means by which the traffic of Eastern Asia will eventually be transmitted to the European nations. It is not enough that America be benefited; we also desire that others should share in our advantages.

THE QUAKERS AND THE INDIANS.—It is reported that General Grant's Quaker agents are not doing very well with the Indian tribes, because they bring rain with them wherever they go. "Um!" cried Hole-in-the-Bottle, a big Indian chief of the Arapahoes "Quake no good. Bring water. No whiskey."

WISCONSIN.—Among the names mentioned as likely to be the democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin is that of Gabriel Bouck. Blow your horn, Gabriel; for in a radical State like Wisconsin you are not likely to be heard of after the election.

ENGLAND.—We never knew till now what a saintly old creature England was and is. Here, by her own confession, we find that through all our war she was beset by sore temptation to give us a dig under the fifth rib in the recognition of the confederacy. Her "ally" urged her to it, her own interests demanded it, her disposition led that way; but she refrained. Why? Because she was so fond of us, and did not want to affect unfavorably the great experiment of republican government. Kind old creature!

FIRES IN WILLIAMSBURG.

An Exciting Firemen's Fight.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the varnish factory of Brooks and Fitzgerald, North Tenth street, and a large quantity of oil and varnish was destroyed. The factory had been closed for a long time, and the fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The amount of loss is unknown, the proprietors being non-residents. The same factory has been burned on several previous occasions.

At about six o'clock in the morning, a haystack having been set on fire in the Sixteenth ward, the firemen were again called out, and they took occasion to indulge in one of those exciting fights which in the past made the Eastern District Fire Department so infamous and paved the way for the establishment of the paid department now partially organized. The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 originated this fight by making a furious onslaught upon the members of Hose Company No. 4 with wrenches and brickbats. Several members of both companies were badly cut. An attempt on the part of Chief Engineer Smith to restrain the angry rioters proved unsuccessful. Indeed, he was assailed with the vilest epithets by the Hook and Ladder company named, and the fight continued until the combatants became exhausted. By advice of Commissioner Brown the Chief subsequently locked up the house of the company, and charges of riot will be preferred against them before the Board of Commissioners. With the exception of the company named the department of the Eastern District generally has done cheerful and efficient duty since the election of the new Commissioners.

An old gentleman named Runkle was led to hang himself a few days ago, in Darke county, Ohio, by temporary insanity caused, according to report, by an attempt to extort money from him under threat of prosecution by a disreputable woman for alleged misconduct.