

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. 153

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MIRRO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT OF SERAP THE SAILOR.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—CHLÉPÉ.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MARRIED LIFE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HODDLY DODDLY DOGS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234th, between 5th and 6th ave.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—THE HERMIT'S BELL.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF BRON.—THE TWO GEORGIES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE CATARACT OF THE GARDEN.—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

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

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA.—MARTHA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 31 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—FLUTO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 24th street.—PATRIE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 56th and 60th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 553 Broadway.—ETIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 31 Bowery.—COMO VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

VOGEL'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—DOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE GEORGY FAMILY, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SOCIETY AND ANG.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 2, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 1. Mr. Motley's reception was warmly commented upon by the London press yesterday. The London Times, News, Star, Telegraph and Pall Mall Gazette all contained editorials on the subject.

The Irish Church bill was read for the first time in the House of Lords last night.

General Dix was the recipient of a magnificent banquet in Paris on the occasion of his retirement from the post of United States Minister to Napoleon's Court. Four hundred persons of note attended.

It is thought probable that Earl Spencer will shortly resign the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland.

United States Minister Jay was introduced to the Austrian Premier yesterday.

The republican members of the Spanish Cortes it is said, will not oppose the final vote on the question of the form of government, but they will declare against the prescribed oath of the new constitution.

Cuba.

Minister Nelson has arrived at Havana on his way to Mexico. The Contoconco is at Havana.

Mexico.

Despatches by way of Havana state that the government, the press and Minister Rosecrans all indignantly deny the statements recently made in this country relative to selling Sonora. Sixteen of Palacios' officers were captured and shot in Sinaloa. The payment of the foreign debt is being discussed. The question of impeaching the Supreme Court Judges is creating some exciting discussion between the court and Congress. Negrete was near Queretaro.

Miscellaneous.

The public debt statement which will be issued to-day will contain interesting items not previously noted. The decrease in six per cent bonds by Treasury purchase is \$4,000,000, and the gold balance over gold notes is from seventy-five to seventy-eight millions.

The Indians have inaugurated a desperate guerilla warfare in Kansas, their depredations extending from the Republican and Salomon rivers to the east of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Twenty white persons have been killed by prowling savages in Western Kansas within a week, and in Saline county alone fifteen have been killed and as many more have been carried off. The Indians seem to have abandoned partially their old plan of moving in strong bodies. General Schofield has very few troops, and four surveying parties of United States officers are out in the most exposed part of the State without the protection of a military force. An Indian chief, belonging to a hostile tribe in Arizona, is now held in custody by the military authorities at Angel Island, San Francisco, as a hostage for the good behavior of his tribe.

In Senator Wade's conversation with the President on Monday he said that if he was President he would take care of his party friends and let the other fellows go. The President intimated that friends might be too exorbitant, and the ex-Senator responded that he would let them make the most of it if they were not satisfied with what they got. But both the President and the ex-Senator agreed that the Presidency was not what it was cracked up to be, and that private life was far preferable to public.

The quarrel between Governor Reid, of Florida, and the State Legislature has resulted in a virtual repudiation of the State debt, the Governor having arranged with the State Treasurer to refuse to pay the interest accruing on a large amount of bonds issued by direction of the Legislature for the purpose of carrying on the State business.

The "wealthy Englishman" who recently returned a number of United States bonds to the Treasury and refused to accept any interest on those he holds, is now said, with a strong air of probability, to be a lunatic.

William A. Pile, of Missouri, who was refused confirmation by the Senate as Minister to Brazil, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.

Senator Ross visited President Grant on Monday, and was received quite graciously, considering the late disagreement between the two gentlemen.

Of \$790,000 in specie, which the steamer Golden City carried from San Francisco yesterday, \$676,000 is intended for England and \$114,000 for New York.

General George H. Thomas and his staff have arrived in San Francisco in seven days and ten hours from New York.

Petitions for the annexation to the city of Boston of Somerville and all the territory lying within six miles of the Boston City Hall, south of Charles river, have been reported by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, with a recommendation that the matter be referred to the next General Court.

Lewis Douglass, the colored type setter in the Printing Bureau at Washington, has been taken from the case and made a holder of copy. In the latter position he is not required to be a member of the Union, but the question will probably be finally decided anyhow in the meeting of the National Union at Albany.

The Registration Board in Washington, before whom a female delegation appeared several times when the registration was going on and demanded to have their names enrolled, have finally decided on their case. They say women are debarred by law from the franchise. A Mr. J. K. H. Wilcox, who

headed the ladies' delegation, has asked to have his name stricken from the list, as he considers himself a great deal more apt to vote than the ladies referred to.

It is stated that the fourteen special Treasury agents appointed by Secretary Boutwell, each one of whom has a number of assistants, and whose aggregate salaries amount to \$381,000, are not recognized by the laws, nor entitled legally to draw a dollar from the Treasury. There are no such offices recognized.

The City.

The Old School Presbyterian Assembly adjourned sine die yesterday.

The Brooklyn Sunday schools had their anniversary parade yesterday. There were 40,000 children in the procession.

George H. Butler, theatrical critic of the Spirit of the Times, was before Justice Ledwith yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. Henderson, of the burlesque troupe at Niblo's, of assault and battery and libel. Butler waived an examination in both cases and gave bail in \$1,300 to answer.

Thomas Naughton, the ex-police-commissioner who committed the late assault with a policeman's club on Police Superintendent Kennedy, was yesterday tried in the Court of Special Sessions, found guilty and sentenced six months to the Penitentiary.

Two brothers-in-law, named Strickland and Waters, had a fatal altercation yesterday at the residence of Waters, in South Fifth street, Williamsburg. Strickland, it appears, was abusing his wife, Waters' sister, when Waters interfered and the fight commenced, in which the latter shot Strickland twice. His condition is critical. Waters gave himself up.

The waiters employed in the various hotels have struck for an advance of five dollars a month on their present wages. The proprietors resist the demand, except in a few instances, and, as they have been unable to obtain experienced hands, the billiard markers, porters and groomers are acting as waiters.

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

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Ryder, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was irregular and alternately animated and dull. Gold advanced to 139 1/2, closing finally at 139 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge Louis Dent and Nathaniel Paige, of Washington; General James McQuade, of Utica; General O. L. Lee, of New Orleans; G. B. Lindeman, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Robert B. Collier, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. De Luna, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation; C. H. Berger, of the French Legation; Captain Cook, of the steamship Java; E. G. Williams, C. H. Currie and C. E. Currie, of London, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Major General S. S. Carroll and General J. M. Brannan, of the United States Army; Robert M. Alden, of the United States Navy; E. D. Babcock, of Copenhagen, and Joseph A. Rogers, of Montana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. H. Eaton, of Madrid; Colonel J. Fiero, of Auburn, and Dr. Thomas E. Peckham, of Geneva, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

E. B. Young and J. B. Sackett, of Buffalo, and George W. White, of Lexington, Ky., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

J. W. Oates, of Mobile, Ala., and Robert McLane, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; Colonel J. T. Hind, of Boston; Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island; B. Taft, of California, and Alexander H. Price, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse; General F. Starling, of Washington; Albert Daly, of Providence; Ben. Stark, of New London, and G. K. Anderson, of Tusculum, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Winstrop and lady, Captain Lachesney and Captain H. A. Gadsden arrived yesterday per steamship Ville de Paris from Havre and Brest.

Prominent Departures.

A. M. Clapp left yesterday for Washington; Major P. T. Tarnley, for West Point; Alex. Mitchell, for Milwaukee, and W. B. Bement, for Philadelphia.

M. Cerruti, Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy to the United States, and Mr. Thompson, United States Consul to Southampton, sailed yesterday in the steamship Allentown for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The Interest on the Debt—Six Per Cent Too High.

A benevolent and conscientious Englishman, said to have been a member of Parliament formerly, who holds a United States six per cent bond, has returned to our Treasury Department the bond with accrued interest for the purpose of having the interest reduced to three per cent. He considers six per cent too high, that three per cent is enough, and acts, therefore, from a sense of justice. In a second letter to Secretary Boutwell he reiterates his conviction that our government ought not to pay more than three per cent. It may be said that this is an extraordinary freak of an eccentric individual and is of no importance in itself. In Washington, where reduced money rates, a low rate of interest or conscientious restitution are very seldom heard of or made, the British gentleman is already classed as a lunatic, or at least a monomaniac, owing to his action in this instance, and his assertion that a lower rate of interest for money should be infused in all civilized countries. Whoever he may be, we do not suppose he attached any importance to the trifling amount to be saved to our government by the conversion of his six per cent bond to a three per cent security; but he was desirous, no doubt, of stimulating public attention to a great subject in connection with national finances. But, whatever may have been his motive, his act has brought before us a question that sooner or later will demand a solution.

This gentleman speaks of six per cent, but, in fact, our debt bears nearer nine per cent when measured by the currency of the country, which is the measure of all values and transactions. Six per cent in gold is near eight and a half per cent in currency at the present market price of gold. That is really the interest we are paying on the debt. It would bankrupt and ruin any other government in the world. England, with all her resources and accumulated capital, could not stand it. If our wealth, resources and progress be so great that we submit to the burden at present, the time will soon come when the people must revolt at the enormous weight of taxation required to meet such excessive interest on a vast debt in addition to the current expenses of government. It is monstrous that the people should have to pay eight to nine per cent interest on the debt. In many States this rate is considered usurious and ruinous, and laws are enacted against such usury. Strange to say, too, that the Treasury Department, under the late administration, did all it could to increase this burden by converting the debt-bearing currency and no interest into the gold interest-bearing debt. The whole policy was in favor of the bondholding creditors and against the people, who are the debtors. It is this which has made the debt far heavier than at any period since it was created. The welfare of the country—the interests of the mass of the people—requires that by some means or other the rate of interest on the debt should be reduced.

But there are other and great evils resulting

from the present high rate besides the burden of taxation. It governs in a great measure the interest of money generally and makes it very dear. Cheap money is the life-giving stream to commerce, trade and enterprise. Dear money causes stagnation to business and places a country at the mercy of foreign capitalists. It drains to other countries where money is cheap and abundant all the profits of industry. Instead of capital being invested in manufactures, agriculture and improvements generally it is put into government securities; for who will take any risk, or even trouble, about business when he can get eight or nine per cent on money put into United States bonds, which give him no trouble and are exempt from taxation. Then it fosters the wild speculation in Wall street and at other money centres. It is, as we see by daily experience, an enormous pool for stock gambling, whereas, if the interest on the debt were low people of surplus means only would make a permanent investment in it, as they do in the three per cent consols of England. If the present state of things continues the most fatal consequences will follow, for the rich will become richer and the poor poorer from year to year. One of the first things, therefore, that Congress should do is to reorganize the whole debt at a much lower rate of interest, and thus to relieve the people of a portion of their burdens and to make money cheaper. In the end this will prove equally as advantageous to the bondholders as to the public. At any rate the first consideration in this matter is the welfare of the community at large.

The Irish Church Bill—The Question Now with the Lords.

It is now some days since we were made aware of the fact that the Irish Disestablishment and Disendowment bill had been fully discussed in a committee of the House of Commons and been endorsed by a large majority. We called attention to the fact at the time, and stated that the bill was now virtually before the Lords. Some little delay has taken place in reporting the bill from committee for the final action of the House. In the Commons on Monday evening the bill, almost unchanged in passing through the House, was brought up for the third and final reading. After a debate, which seems to have been more tedious than interesting, the bill, in a House more than usually full, was carried by a majority of one hundred and fourteen.

It is but on rare occasions that the Commons speak with so much emphasis and with so much unanimity. As we have said before, the bill is changed in no essential feature. It has passed through the House of Commons in much the same shape in which it entered it. In this matter Mr. Gladstone has had almost unexampled success. The success is largely due to Mr. Gladstone himself. His mastery of detail, his clearness of statement, his faculty for disentangling what to most minds might seem hopelessly involved, have never been so conspicuously revealed. It is not to be denied, however, that the success is also due to the unanimity which has characterized the entire liberal party on this great question of reform from first to last. For the present the Commons are done with it. Their work is done and well done. The bill will now without delay be brought before the Lords. How will the Lords deal with it? This question is easily answered. The Lords like not the bill. It is felt to be a blow at privilege. They may chafe and fume, but they cannot resist. They know that Mr. Gladstone is in earnest; that if they throw out the bill Mr. Gladstone has power enough to send it back unaltered; and they dread the exercise of his prerogative in the matter of creating as many liberal peers as shall make their opposition worthless. Earl Grey finally carried the first Reform bill by threatening to exercise this prerogative. The threat in that case was enough. We do not imagine that in this case the threat will be necessary. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the fate of the Irish Church is sealed and that an old and irritating Irish grievance is doomed.

BANQUET TO GENERAL DIX.—General Dix

enjoyed a magnificent banquet in Paris yesterday. The demonstration was made in recognition of the value of his services as a minister and his character as a citizen and a soldier. It was brilliantly attended, about four hundred persons of note being present. The speeches were eminently patriotic and forcible in exposition of the grand development of the American nation and its consequences to the human family. Our early struggles for independence were referred to, and a high compliment was paid to the France of that day for the aid afforded our forefathers by her sons. The genius of Napoleon the Third and the virtues of Eugénie were lauded, after which the company separated in excellent humor and with a truly national feeling.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.—The

Presbyterian Assemblies, Old and New Schools, which have been in session for such a lengthened period in this city, stand adjourned. The members of the Old School dissolved yesterday, the New School delegates dispersing the day previous. A good many crochets, termed religious essentials, with a number of interlocked points of modern theology, remain knotted as before. Reunion has not been completed. The different representations of the Churches have marched off, and the soul of John Knox is, it is to be hoped, "marching on."

EIGHT AND TWENTY LADIES IN LINE.—Eight

and twenty ladies of Washington applied lately to the Board of Registration to have their names placed on the roll of electors. The Board replied that the law distinctly states that "males" shall be registered, and rejected the appeal, owing to this perhaps slight difference. Slight it must be certainly in some cases; for a gentleman named Wilcox acknowledges that the ladies could vote more intelligently than himself, and he applies to have his name expunged from the roll. His estimate is no doubt accurate. Fall in, ladies. Leave the broom aside and rush to the ballot.

SPLITTERS.—The Tennessee democrats

are rejoicing in the split among the radicals. They offer a conundrum in this connection, to wit:—"Why are the radicals of Tennessee like the lamented Lincoln?" Ans. "Because they are both capital splitters!" If any one should rail at this answer it is very apparent that the joke will create no side-splitting accident.

Cuba and the Sister Republics of America—An Opening for American Steamship.

The Cuban question grows apace. A few weeks since we announced the opening of the ports of Mexico to the Cuban flag, by special decree of President Juarez, and the last mail from South America brings the intelligence that Peru has formally recognized the new republic. Chile, it is stated, will do the same, and we may reasonably expect that all the sister republics of America will follow at an early day. They all have a feeling towards Spain similar, but far more intense, to that which animated the people of the United States towards Great Britain during the first generation after our war of independence. That feeling was not satisfied until it culminated in our second war with England in 1812, and a like result is evident in all the South American colonies. In fact, war exists to-day between Peru and Spain, the truce between the belligerents having been extended to enable peace to be restored through the good offices of our government.

In addition to the request for recognition the Cuban envoy in Peru has asked for a loan of the two millions recently purchased in this country, and one of which was examined by some of the republican officials during a short visit to the Bay of Nipe, in Cuba. The spirit which animates the Cuban government, and which will produce fruit in some if not in many of the thousand ports of the sister republics, will be seen in an extract from a private letter written by General Quesada to a naval officer in this city, which we publish to-day in another column. The writer of that letter holds the important position of Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces, and it will be seen that he looks forward to combinations which shall drive the Spanish ships from the sea. Our own experience during the late war shows how great is the evil which may be inflicted by a single armed cruiser against merchant vessels. Spanish ships are no exception to the laws which govern commercial transactions, and intercourse between Cuba and Spain would find a refuge only in powerful ships of war or under a neutral flag. We should see a return of the condition of affairs in 1830, when the complete disappearance of the Spanish flag from the ocean marked the era of greatest decay in the monarchy.

With the state of feeling which the Cuban revolution has brought out in all the Spanish-American republics we shall not be surprised to see all their ports opened to Cuban cruisers and their prizes—a measure which of itself would give a great impulse to the war against Spain, both on the part of Cuba and Peru; and a rupture of the peace negotiations between the latter Power and Spain would be no very difficult matter to accomplish. The vital point in the question would be the attitude which the United States might assume. If Mr. Secretary Fish should determine to carry his interpretation of our absurd neutrality laws to the extent of trying to suppress American sympathizers with free Cuba we might find ourselves in an anomalous position. One of these anomalies would be the fact now before us. Spain is building to-day thirty steam gunboats in our shipyards, and we could not refuse the same privilege to any of the sister republics that might ask it. But should it be denied by Mr. Fish there can be no doubt that American capital would find a way to put cruisers on the ocean against Spain if there were profit in it and harbors to use, and we should find our government and our citizens engaged in a very strange conflict with each other. These and similar embarrassments are destined to spring up continually as the Cuban question grows—and it will grow, for it is the living question among the nations of the New World to-day.

The complication opens a field of vast extent for a truly American statesman, and we hope to see some one occupy it. With all her curious crochets about and against us, we owe a debt to Spain that it would well become us to repay to her to-day in the hour of need of her new and freedom-impelled movement. She was one of the first of the nations of Europe to recognize our independence in days when the founders of our republic were beset with enemies and doubt attended them on every hand. To-day she is in stress from the complications which attend both her home government and her administration in Cuba. Let the United States propose that a truce shall be established between the belligerents in Cuba and that commissioners shall be sent by both parties to Washington to see if some arrangement cannot be made between them, satisfactory alike to the honor of Spain and Cuba and consonant with the interests of both parties. That such a solution can be found we do not entertain a doubt, and when found it will contribute largely to the establishment of the new government now germinating in Spain and to the general interests of all the sister republics of America.

A SUGGESTION FOR A COMIC.—Rich

men die and leave millions to be devoted to the mental improvement of mankind. Why don't some of them reflect before they go that improvements in public markets would furnish more meat for the multitude—to cut it fine, something more meet for their understandings?

WANTED.—A flower that has decorated the grave of a dead hero of the revolution of 1776, or of the war of 1812, or of the Mexican war of 1846. Apply at the office of the G. A. R.

VERY SINGULAR.—There has not been an arrival of brimstone or sulphur at this port since the Presbyterian Assemblies have been holding their conventions here—a period of some two weeks. The supply in the other place must be good.

A "QUESTION OF SPACE AND VALUE."—The Cincinnati Commercial gives as a reason why it did not report a speech for the prosecution in a late case for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for unfaithly in the discharge of the provisions of a contract, that it was "a question of space and value." That's what's the matter with all the Western press, an enterprising and intelligent as they may be. The consideration of "space and value" prevents them from taking an enlarged and metropolitan view of journalism, and hence they succumb to an arrogant and overpowering monopoly, and inflict inconceivable mischief upon their own constituencies. Wake up, ye Western newspaper men!

Our Relations with Russia.

Touching our relations with Russia we have simultaneously two items of agreeable information—one from Washington to the effect that our new Minister for St. Petersburg, Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in view of an early departure for his destination, called the other day upon the President for his instructions and received them, and that the President and Secretary Fish were very particular. In their suggestions to Mr. Curtin that he should impress upon the Czar the essential fact that his friendship for the United States is fully appreciated and reciprocated. This is right. Secondly, we learn from the Russian capital that the Emperor has signified his intention of sending an extraordinary envoy to Washington for the purpose of congratulating General Grant upon his election as President of the United States, and also to express the value his Majesty sets on the maintenance of good relations between the two countries; and this is good.

We have reason to remember with especial favor the friendship of Russia for the United States. It did not fail us in all the trying ordeal of our late Southern rebellion, when England and France were with the enemy, and would have joined him for our destruction but for their distrust of each other. Through all this severe trial Russia remained our unshaken friend, and we know, therefore, the value of the renewal at this day by the Czar of his desire for the maintenance of these unbroken relations of mutual confidence and good will. His congratulations to General Grant, we know, involve an expression of satisfaction at the preservation and expansion of the great republic of the West from the great and expanding empire of the Eastern hemisphere. The sagacious Emperor sees that as his power is extended along the eastern shores of Asia the United States will not stand in his way, and that against the intrigues of the Western Powers American and Russian enterprise may jointly secure and harmoniously share a commercial and diplomatic ascendancy in China and Japan, and that toward these great objects the Burlingame Embassy has already opened the door. On our part we have much to expect in the development of new fields of trade in Eastern Asia through Russian enterprise, and little or nothing from the intrigues of England and France in China and Japan. Hence, in view of our approaching commercial activity in Eastern Asia, the importance to us of the closest relations of friendship with the Czar.

THE CARRIAGE WAY, having been taken for the public use, belongs to the public at large, and no portion of it can be monopolized by any citizen for his private use; nor can authority be given any person to so occupy the carriage way by any power less than the Legislature. Nevertheless the infraction of this public right is common, and it is never possible to find even Broadway entirely clear, and the obstruction is always on the authority of the Aldermen. Mayor Hall has taken the initiative of breaking up this bad practice in his action on the resolution passed in both Boards to permit Patrick Moran to occupy one-third of the carriage way at a point in Broadway. His message is as follows:—

Respectfully disapproved and returned with the following objection:—Under various decisions of the Court of Appeals in respect to private uses of the public streets such a privilege can be conferred only by an act of the Legislature, which renders unnecessary any reference to the expediency and injustice to the public of this permit or any similar one.

A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor of the City.

HARMLESS AS LAMBS.—The American eagle

and the British lion, as represented on Minister Motley's first appearance before John Bull.

HEALTH OFFICERS.—There has been in Philadelphia a health officer with the name of Rush, who, notwithstanding, has been the slowest of mortals, in virtue perhaps of that common rule of names by which Strong is usually feeble, Black very fair, White dark, Brown often blue, and Green anything but verdant. He was a health officer who has made himself famous by dying, and we would commend his example in this respect to health officers elsewhere. He fulminates against the newspapers that they are "disjointed thinkers." How many of these little fellows there are who, limping far behind the age, unable to keep up with its intellectual activity, lose the thread of the thought and then fancy that it is something else than themselves that is defective. But we cannot croak over Philadelphia, for have we not Swinburne? What is the reason of this propensity of great cities to have health officers with added brains?

STIRING.—The Mobile Register says the democracy of Alabama is astir. Stir it up! The more it is stirred the better it will appear.

LONG-HEELED DIPLOMACY.—The respectable "cullud pusson" who has been made Minister to Hayti went to see President Grant to have some confidential communication, and all the talk over his mission was of the annexation to the United States of the country he goes to. Now, this strictly confidential matter was no sooner talked over than the Minister came outside and told it to the correspondents. So it is printed, so it goes to Hayti before the Minister, and they know his game ere he arrives. This is the long-heeled diplomacy, and we think the long-headed kind is better.

A CHANCE YET FOR THAT LITTLE BILL.—In

Mr. Motley's reference in Liverpool to "the principles of justice and honor." Let him stick to that settlement, and beware of a surfeit of English roast beef and plum pudding, and he will not fail. But let him not forget the fiasco of Johnson.

ANDY JOHNSON is about to make a raid from Tennessee into Kentucky, accompanied by Colonel Jack Williams. Andy always won when Jack turned up.

A CHANCE FOR SOME ENTERPRISING YANKEE IN LONDON.—In a cheap edition of Senator Sumner's great speech. It has not been printed in full in any of the English journals, while they have all made such an uproar about it that the English people must be curious to read it.

HALF DOZEN ON THE HALF SHELL.—A Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy states that George T. Downing, Chairman of the Colored People's National Committee, will be appointed Collector of Customs at Newport, R. I. One fancy road. Hurry up!

The Protestant Congress at Worms.

Some weeks ago we announced the fact that arrangements had been made by the Protestants of Germany to hold a grand Congress at Worms on the 31st day of May. We also stated that it was the object of the Congress to frame an answer to the recent invitation of Pius the Ninth in regard to the Ecumenical Council. A cable despatch informs us that the Congress was held on the day appointed, that some twenty thousand persons were present and that a unanimous vote was carried condemnatory of the encyclical and of the syllabus. Protestant Germany thus refuses to go back to Rome, and it will have nothing to do with the Ecumenical Council. This is the second formal refusal, so far as we remember. The Greek Church had refused before. The Archbishop of Canterbury has not yet given answer; neither have the English Independents nor the Scotch Presbyterians. The Protestant Churches of America have been equally silent and inactive. The New School Presbyterians, we believe, the only American Church which has resolved to give a formal reply. The Greek Church, the German Church and the New School Presbyterians have, at least, been courteous. This is to their praise. It is manifest now that the Catholic Church will have the Ecumenical Council to itself, and that it will be allowed to remould the world and the Church according to its own liking. It is some consolation to the Holy Father to know that he has done what he could to welcome the wanderers back to the fold. If they will still be prodigal the fault is theirs, not his.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—The question in regard to the change of site for this proposed edifice has made but little progress for some time, as the high contracting parties—the United States and our Common Council—being such large bodies, necessarily moved slowly. Now, however, something has been done, though it is, to be sure, but little. Motion has been made in the Board of Aldermen to appoint a committee of members of each Board to confer with the United States Commissioners, and a resolution to this effect has been "laid over." This is equivalent to the laying of an egg. There must be due time for hatching, and then we may know something of our chicken.

MINISTER MOTLEY has told the people of Liverpool that we as well as they are "addicted to commerce;" not that commerce is a bad habit, or a crime, but only that the Minister is nothing if not scholarly, and is not above a little pedantic vanity in presenting a word here and there in an obsolete aspect. We hope we shall not have this fault to find with his diplomacy.

SMALLPOX is pronounced "epidemic" but by those not exactly advised as to the force of this word. It is not epidemic, nor is there any especial occasion for alarm in regard to it. The cases in Blackwell's Island hospital are of no importance to us whatever. There are always cases there; and the greater or less number of them is a point of no moment, as we are as safe with them there as we would be if they were in the Island of Crete.

THE Southern Metropolis, a weekly, has been started in Baltimore. It is probably the organ of Reverdy Johnson. Why shouldn't Reverdy have an organ beside one that is open only to con"line" punishment? The first bill of fare in the Southern Metropolis amounts to only a little over four columns, and comprises dishes fit for monarchs, not for republics.

VERMIFUGE FOR THE POPE.—The late Diet

at Worms.

MASONIC.

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.