

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 154

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIROLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF HINDS THE SAILOR.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—GILFILLAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HOOVER DUCOBY DOG.

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

WAVELEY THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—BUSINESS OF LIONS—THE TWO GEMMERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MIKE MARTIN—MY FOLL AND MY PATRIOT JOE.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirteenth street and Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

GERMAN STADI THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—KIDNAP OPERA—FAUST.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 42d street.—PATRIOT.

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

THEATRE COMIQUE, 31 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STAGES.—FLUIDO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th st., between 9th and 10th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THE UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC OPERAS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA BOUFFE—BAUER ELMER.

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

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—ANATOMY AND ART.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 3, 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 despatches are dated June 2.

The publication by the British government of the correspondence that took place in reference to the Alabama treaty discloses some curious episodes and diplomatic strategy.

The London Times, in commenting on the same, mentions that, although they knew the good feeling that was evinced by two successive British governments, they were not aware that the Americans would repudiate their own propositions and their own acts through their Senate.

On the evening of June 1 some interesting debates took place in the British Parliament on the Canadian question, the ocean postage and the imprisonment of Irish political prisoners.

The yacht Gamaria has been docked in Southampton in order to undergo some repairs.

The new constitution has finally been adopted by the Spanish Cortes by a majority of 139. A proposal to reduce the standing army was rejected, and 600 Cuban prisoners are to be removed from Fernando Po, to the Canaries.

Cuba.

A heavy engagement is reported to have taken place between the Spaniards and revolutionists between the bays of Nipe and Banos, in which the Spaniards claim to have captured four cannon and all the other munitions recently landed by the filibusters.

Great excitement prevails in Havana, and serious riots are apprehended. Seventy thousand dollars worth of property has been confiscated between the 19th of April and the 1st of June.

Miscellaneous.

President Grant, it is now stated on what is said to be good authority, does not support Mr. Sumner in his views on the Alabama claims expressed in his late speech in the Senate.

He calls the speech good rhetoric, but bad logic, and professes to believe that Sumner himself was not sincere, but was actuated by a desire to overreach Banks and the annexationists by putting England against all notion of being her North American possessors to this country.

He holds that if we would not go to war with England we must conduct the negotiations with courteous diplomacy.

The public debt statement, just issued by Secretary Boutwell, in which no account is taken of the accrued interest on bonds, shows a decrease of the total debt during the month of May of \$13,384,778.

\$5,000,000 gold were sold during the month for \$7,000,000 currency, and \$1,070,000 in bonds were redeemed at a premium of about \$700,000 in currency.

A party of 250 Cheyenne Indians attacked an unprotected settlement about 100 miles west of Topeka, Kansas, on Sunday morning, and massacred thirteen men, women and children.

The women were outraged and their bodies horribly mutilated. On the Saline river small parties of Sioux and Cheyennes recently murdered four men and carried off eight prisoners, three of whom are women.

Troops have been dispatched from Fort Riley and Hays, with orders to pursue vigorously and punish severely any roving bands of Indians that may be encountered.

The trial of Dennis Rees for the murder of his brother-in-law Dennis Cronin, took place in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of "guilty," after which the convict was sentenced to death.

Rees confessed to the murder, and was sentenced to death, and says it was done in a quarrel, in which the victim gave him the lie. He was very rude and blasphemous in court, abusing the District Attorney, and declaring that under like circumstances he would kill any man.

The petition of Señor Casanova, of Cuba, to have the United States demand the return of his property, which has been sequestered by the Spanish government, is a subject of much cautious consideration at the State Department, as many other claims exactly like it are being presented.

The New York State Temperance Convention at Syracuse concluded its labors yesterday, and adjourned sine die. Resolutions were adopted commending the traffic in spirituous liquors, and demanding its suppression by stringent laws.

It was also determined to place in nomination at the next election candidates for office pledged to prohibition.

Second Lieutenant William McGee, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, has been found guilty by a court martial of riotous and disorderly conduct, and sentenced to be dismissed the service and confined in the Louisiana Penitentiary for two years.

The Woman's suffrage bill, which was favorably reported by the committee, was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by a vote of 9 yeas to 22 nays.

The City.

There was racing at Jerome Park and trotting at the Union Course, L. I., yesterday. Four matches were run at Jerome Park, which afforded great delight to those who visited these picturesque grounds.

The Solicitor of Internal Revenue is in this city, on business connected, it is said, with the claims of certain banks to exemption from taxation, on the ground that the largest portion of their capital is used by them as brokers in carrying their stocks, and they are not, therefore, liable to taxation as bankers.

Henry Bergh has addressed a letter to the Board of Health, energetically protesting against the bleeding of calves preparatory to slaughtering them, as practised by the butchers of this city. This practice, he contends, is not only a cruelty to animals, but is dangerous to the health of the community, by corrupting the flesh of the animals so treated, and renders it unfit for human food.

The franchise of the Twenty-third street Railroad was sold at auction by Mayor Hall yesterday, for \$150,000, Sydney A. Yeoman, of 301 West Fourteenth street, becoming the purchaser. His sureties are George Law and John Kerr.

Of thirty-two fires which occurred in Brooklyn during the past month four were the result of incendiarism, three of spontaneous combustion and five of kerosene explosions.

The North German Lloyd's steamship America, Captain Hargreheimer, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Eagle, Captain M. R. Green, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 3, North river for Havana.

The stock market yesterday was weak, irregular and declined, except for New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem. Gold declined to 138 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge J. D. Carter, of Illinois; ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; D. P. Morton, of Minnesota, ex-Governor Church, of Rochester; General J. M. Brannan, United States Army, and Colonel William Painter, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor Thorne, of St. Louis, and Professor Stanwick, of Salem, Mass., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Mr. Wyatt and B. Boy, of Constantinople; Senator Sprague and Major General Burnside, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commodore Calhoun, United States Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Surgeon H. Mackey and S. A. McCarty, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

More About the Alabama Claims—The Statesmen and the Press.

The Alabama claims treaty, its rejection by the Senate of the United States, the arrival of Minister Motley, his instructions, the probable result of his mission, the attitude of the NEW YORK HERALD towards the whole question—these, according to our latest advices by cable, still constitute the themes of the leading English statesmen and monopolize the editorial columns of the leading English journals.

On Tuesday the Times, the News, the Telegraph, the Star, the Pall Mall Gazette had each editorials on the general question with immediate reference to Mr. Motley. With the exception of the Pall Mall Gazette, which is as usual snobbishly bumpkins, the journals are calm and peaceful in their tone and tendency.

It is evidently the wish and hope of the British people that Mr. Motley's instructions will enable him to open fresh negotiations, by which a final and satisfactory settlement of the question may be reached.

In spite of what Mr. Forster said some days ago to his constituents at Bradford, when reviewing Mr. Sumner's speech, we can and do heartily echo the same wish and hope. In the course of his speech Mr. Forster, in allusion to the attitude and influence of the press on both sides of the Atlantic, made the following statement:—"There is a great newspaper in England, the Times, and there is a great newspaper in America, the NEW YORK HERALD. There was a time in which the Times seemed as if it would fan animosity between England and the North. There was and there is a time in which the NEW YORK HERALD seems to do the same. But we have this advantage, at any rate. Our great paper has seen the error of its ways. Their great paper has not."

In spite of this charge, we repeat, we have no desire to see the two greatest nations of modern times rushing into the arms of horrid war, and by a mutual crippling of each other retarding for some generations the onward and triumphant march of modern civilization. Our desire is to see the world advance. We know that the hope of the world is centered in the great Anglo-Saxon family; and we are wishful that the two branches of that family should go hand in hand, at the head of the nations, presenting to all the world and through all time the sublime spectacle of perpetual rivalry and perpetual friendship. But friendship, to be lasting, must be under the influence of righteous motives and characterized by fair dealing. There must be harmony of mind and heart—unity of purpose and desire. Two cannot walk together unless they are agreed. Much, therefore, as we admire the Anglo-Saxon family, much as we desire to be on terms of friendship with England, we can never afford to be indifferent to the terms on which the friendship is maintained. Perish the hopes of the world—perish all the advantages of peace, rather than that these should be purchased at the cost of national humiliation and disgrace. It is our desire at all times to identify ourselves with the great American people, and to give expression to the sentiments which fill the national mind and heart. That we have said severe things of England we admit. But we have done so because we felt it to be our duty. During a great crisis, when our national existence was at stake, when we struggled, so to speak, for sweet life, she did not act the part of a friend. She did not only not help us—we did not want her help—but she gave both sympathy and succor to the foe. We said so. We say so still. We said so strongly, and we cannot retract. But now that England is coming to her senses—now that she begins to see that she might have done better, both by herself and us—now that confession trembles on her lip, we are willing to act in a spirit of magnanimity, and we can with quite as good grace as the London Times express our preference of peace, although we cannot admit, even to gratify the honorable member for Bradford, that we have seen the error of our ways.

What Mr. Motley's instructions are we know not. It is not our opinion, however, that he has gone to London for the purpose of bearing the British lion in his den. Mr. Motley is

a gentleman of culture and experience, and is known to have a proper sense of the dignity of the nation he represents, as well as of the important interests immediately confided to his care. We shall rejoice if he succeed in settling this vexed question. If, however, he should not succeed, if the temper of the British government and people is such that negotiations for the present cannot be resumed, we can well afford to wait. There is no necessity for being in haste. Time, which is a loss to England, is a gain to us. We grow mightier and mightier every day. Our voice will be more authoritative, more imperious, ten years hence than it is to-day. If war with us would be dangerous to England now it will be infinitely more dangerous then. There is no call, therefore, for haste. There is no occasion for anxiety. It would be absurd for us to precipitate war. We make larger victories by peace than we could by the conquest of Great Britain or the forcible annexation of the New Dominion. Let us strive to develop our resources. The Pacific Railroad has brought within our reach untold treasures. Let us stretch out our hands and claim them. While we are thus waiting for England to come to her senses the rich resources of our enormous territory will be astonishing ourselves and the world; our broad acres, where now is the waste wilderness, will be yielding their increase; our mines will be vomiting forth their silver and their gold; our hillsides—North, South, East and West—will be made musical with the rattle of the mill and beautiful by the hand of industry and thrift, and our population will be multiplying at a rate unexampled in all history. If need be we shall be able in a brief space of time to defy the world in arms. Time, therefore, we repeat it, will be gain to us. We can wait. It is for England to say whether she will make terms now, when terms are possible, or whether she will defer until no terms can be had. This is her affair, not ours.

The News from Nassau.

Our correspondence from Nassau, published to-day in another column, gives an interesting account of the return of the steamer Salvador and of the landing of her expedition in Cuba. The seizure of the steamer on her return was made by the British officers on the ground of a violation of the Passenger act, in having taken on more passengers than the law allows; but it was supposed that the claim of the Receiver General would fall through for want of proof. It is hinted in our correspondent's letter that Captain Carlin of the Salvador will soon be in command of a Cuban man-of-war and searching for the Spanish ships instead of being searched for by them.

The enthusiasm of the Cubans on landing is described as intense, and they expected soon to give a good account of themselves. It was stated by the crew of the Salvador that the department of the Spanish recruits and volunteers is not quite so valorous as the official statements of the Havana press would make it appear. Instead of rushing to the charge after firing the first few shots they quite as often rush in the other direction. According to the reports brought by the Salvador the new troops are getting quite disheartened. We suspect that the extravagant heroism of the Spaniards is confined mostly to the Havana volunteers, who find themselves always safe behind their shop counters. From the account of the voyage it is plain that the Salvador saw nothing of the Arago, and the whole story of an expedition having sailed from this port on the Arago was an invention got up by a so-called newspaper in want of a sensation.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC POLICY is proposed in Indiana. It is to welcome into full democratic communion men who have heretofore acted with the republican party, exacting no test but that of agreement with the democracy on the issues of the day. This policy receives the endorsement of representative democratic papers in the West, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Waverly (Ohio) Watchman and others being among the number. But what will it all amount to? The democrats may call upon the republicans to join them. But will they come? That's the question. It is something like Glendower calling spirits from the vasty deep. They failed to put in an appearance.

THE WAR IN CUBA.—Our advices from Havana, of June 2, tend to realize the anticipation of a general dissolution of society in the island should the Spaniards persevere in their attempt to retain it by force. Dulce has given up the post of Captain General, not awaiting the arrival of his successor, General de Rodas. General Espanola has been left in locum tenens by the retiring ruler, who had become quite disgusted with the conduct of the volunteers. Confiscations of property, the arming of volunteers, city riots, a general alarm, another battle, with the reported capture of filibuster guns, go far to show that the colony is not "peace." When will it be quieted? Who has the reversionary interest, or can the Cubans manage their own affairs?

HOSTAGES.—We have another Indian war on hand, and California sends us a hint how to conduct it and even make it a merciful contest on the part of the savages. The whole plan is in the one word hostages. We are not without instances to show that this plan has had reasonable success in the hands of government officers; such success as ought to encourage us in its use. We would urge the most extended application of it. Indian communities are controlled by just that class of ideas that enables them to understand such a system, and it would be cheaper to hold in durance half the Indians of the Plains than to fight them as we have done hitherto. One live Indian in our hands is a reason for peace to all his brothers; one dead Indian, grinning at the moon, is an incitement to further hostilities.

AQUATIC.—Admiral Porter's letter on boat races has called out the secretary of one of our rowing clubs, whose letter we give elsewhere, and who asks for information in regard to the boats the middles use, with a view, perhaps, to a challenge. This will be a pretty piece of sport.

DANGLING.—Governor Hoffman, a fier refusing to respite Messner, the Rochester murderer, has finally concluded to do so, and the culprit is therefore left dangling between earth and air, time and eternity, for the space of two weeks. If this be mercy isn't it a little strained?

"Old Ben Wade" and General Grant—The Cigar in the White House.

The report which we published yesterday of the little familiar conversation the day before between "Old Ben Wade" and General Grant is very interesting. "Old Ben," as a bold and fearless pioneer abolitionist, as a leading republican politician, and as a reformer on negro's rights, women's rights and the rights of labor, has the record of a stout and aggressive old Puritan of the school of Cromwell's "Ironsides," but as a philosopher on the retired list of politicians he is, in his rough way, really charming. Having come within one vote of the White House before the nomination of Grant, and having no politicians or place-hunters to fear and no favors to ask, he can afford to speak his mind freely to the General, as he did. We find, too, in the confidences exchanged between these two extraordinary men some facts from the one and some hints from the other worth remembering. General Grant, for instance, says that the White House "is not what it is cracked up to be;" that "it is hard work, hard work, and small thanks;" that "it is a hopeless task to try to please everybody; that friends are exorbitant in their demands, and that private life is the best after all."

"That's been the complaint," said Wade, "of every President; and yet every politician in the country is crazy for the Presidency." He might have added that notwithstanding the galley slave's life of the President since the time of Jackson, who began the mischief of a wholesale distribution of the spoils to his party politicians, we have not had more than one or two Presidents who have not moved heaven and earth and turned the country upside down to get a second term; and that the only one since Jackson elected to a second term (Lincoln), was the only one of the lot who made no efforts to get it.

But while the President and Mr. Wade, his confidential adviser, smoked their pipe of peace together, or their friendly cigar, which is the same thing, "Old Ben" got off a good hint or two in the way of advice, especially in these remarks—that he would be his own master, anyhow, and that "When I was in the Senate I never allowed any of those fellows to boss me;" and in this, "I would do as well as I could for my friends and let the other fellows growl and go to the devil. They would make a noise, anyhow." We think that General Grant may advantageously ponder upon these things through the smoking of many a quiet cigar, when there is no scheming or begging politician near to disturb his reflections.

In the next place it is curious to relate that on the same day of this historical visit of Mr. Wade the President was honored with another visit from "the man of Ross," or rather from Ross himself, the man of Kansas, who could have made Wade President, but preferred Andy Johnson. The same Ross who, not long ago, in high dudgeon about some petty office, told the President to go to hell, and that he, the indignant Ross, would never trouble him with another call. This next visit was short and polite on both sides; but there was no exchange of cigars, as in the meeting with Wade. Here, then, we see the important distinction between cigar and no cigar in the White House. When the President passes over his cigar case to a visitor, or vice versa, it means confidence and business, as between friends; when there is no introduction of the cigar it is simply a visit of ceremony or official routine. We think, however, if Ross had offered the President a first rate cigar it would have been a fine stroke of diplomacy. It would have signified, "I ask pardon, Mr. President. I take it all back and wish it to end in smoke." But Ross evidently does not understand these nice expedients of diplomacy, and so he still appears as only the place-hunting politician. Finally, we think it advisable to say that it will be in bad taste for the politicians generally, in visiting the President, to expect or try the example of Mr. Wade with his confidential cigar. As in the calls of ladies upon each other it is only the favored few who are invited to lunch, so in the calls upon the President it is only a few who are invited to smoke with him or who may judiciously pass him the confidential cigar, unless you have something to say about Cuba.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.—A through railway corporation between the cities of New York and Chicago seems an accomplished fact, now that Commodore Vanderbilt has enlarged the field of his operations from the line of the Hudson river to the great northern boundary of the country. Were not the undertaking so regal in its character we would compare Mr. Vanderbilt to General Grant in the distribution of his places. The former is the President of the New York Central Railroad. He has given his son, W. H. Vanderbilt, the Presidency of the Hudson river, while his son-in-law is the candidate for the Presidency of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore line between Buffalo and Chicago. The era of great railway combinations is at hand, now that we have a through route to the Pacific. The public will have to endure the increased burden which the watering of stock and the extra dividends will put upon travel and freight.

WHAT IS THE LAW?—Is it true or not true that there is no warrant in the law for the existence of the very expensive machinery of special Treasury agents? This system became a notorious abuse under Johnson, and now apparently Mr. Boutwell is extending and confirming it. These agents are something like our detectives. They cultivate crime because they live upon it. If such agents are necessary Congress should give them existence by law. Until it does so Mr. Boutwell should not use such dangerous tools.

JUSTICE OF THE CHURCH STREET WIDENING PLAN.—Lessees having to pay rent after the city demolishes their buildings, destroys their business, sells the material of the old edifices and pockets the proceeds, and finally assesses the lessees for the benefits supposed to accrue from the widening of the street. This is rent, assessment, taxation and justice on the Church street widening plan.

WADE CONFESSES.—Wade says that every man in the Senate wants to be President, and that this was always true. He must certainly know about so much of this as relates to Wade's.

The Late Presbyterian Assemblies—Union and the Prospect.

Tuesday was the eleventh and last day of the Old School Assembly. The New School Assembly had already adjourned, and its members had departed for their respective homes, well satisfied, on the whole, that union must not be regarded as *un fait accompli*—a fixed fact. But at the eleventh hour or day the Old School Assembly, which had also assented to union with apparently hearty good will, hatches a lot of eggs out of which a full brood of future discords may be expected. After an interesting and gratifying report from the "Chairman of the Committee on the Narrative of the State of Religion," the announcement of the estimates (eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars) of the moneys required by the several boards to carry on the work of the Church during the ensuing year, and the report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, a minister from Kentucky brought to the notice of the Assembly an important memorial relative to matters of difference between the Old School Presbyterian Church in Kentucky and the civil courts of that State, involving the rights of property in Kentucky of the Northern Church as against the claims of the Southern Presbyterian Church. This is a revival of the question of the North against the South in a new shape. It is a fresh exemplification of the usually unperceived extent to which the question of filthy lucre is mixed up with the so-called religious questions of the day. Here is betrayed the cloven hoof of the devil, who would fain kick vigorously against any such co-operation on the part of his Christian foes as might possibly result from carrying out the spirit of union manifested by the two General Assemblies which have recently met in New York. The action of certain courts in Kentucky was denounced by one speaker as the first attempt to subject religious bodies to the civil courts on religious matters. The attempt, he added, should be crushed under foot. Another speaker believed the question of civil liberty involved; because, if civil courts can override the decision of ecclesiastical courts in matters purely ecclesiastical, religious liberty, he said, is gone. But however this may be, the question at issue involves so vast an amount of property in the shape of church edifices and church funds that to outsiders, at least, it seems mainly to be a money question rather than a question of religious liberty. Provision was made to sustain the expenses of an appeal to the Supreme Court. If the Presbyterians have to go to law so soon after having solemnly resolved upon union the prospect for lasting union is not so encouraging as we had hoped. If, however, all divisions of the doughiest disputants and most belligerent sectarians in the Christian world should harmoniously combine their forces in a perfect and permanent union, we shall believe that the age of miracles is not past.

News from London.

The insufferable impertinence of the cock-comb who writes letters from London to the Tribune of this city tends to make that sheet a nuisance. Every representative abroad of this country is apparently called upon to pay this fellow a tribute of notice and civility or take a chance to be vilified and slandered. Our Consul at London has just called upon him to be set right in regard to charges made against him on no better authority than the scribbler's spleen, and the scribbler makes haste to chronicle the fact. The Consul might have been in better business. Some time ago our Consul at Southampton, Mr. Thompson, was requested by a member of the United States Legation in London to get a free passage for a friend of his, and the Consul, fancying that the United States had sent him out for quite different purposes, failed to do it. Hence he incurred the ire of the attaché, and the ready correspondent of the Tribune was easily induced to lend a hand in writing him down. Letters that so handle men's names on rumor and even worse authority ought to be more closely scrutinized before they are given to the public; for we know that the Tribune, so careful of the reputation and feelings even of enemies, does not sympathize with this indiscriminate assault.

DOWNING.—They who press upon General Grant the recognition of the claims of our colored citizens are urging that Downing, the greatest man on oysters that the world ever saw, be made Collector of Newport. That is a good idea. Newport would be an admirable place for Downing, and of all places at Newport, or any other port, none could be more fit than the Custom House. Downing has a more accurate knowledge of the internal organization of custom houses than any other man can possibly have. He has fed the machinery for years. He has furnished collectors, deputy collectors and all sorts of clerks with brains and business on the half-shell—the real, raw material—time out of mind. He knows exactly what is necessary, and can feed himself up to any given point. His presence at Newport would assure the travelling public of first rate bivalvular refreshment. The claims of the colored citizen cannot be better presented than in this shape.

THE WOOL INTEREST is exercising the Ohio radicals. They don't want ex-Governor Hayes re-nominated, because he voted in Congress an extent as to forbid its being grown in Ohio. Ohio has been in the wool business a very long time. She was the head center of the underground railroad when it was the practice to run off the ebony and enslaved population of the South to some point where they could enjoy the glorious atmosphere of the free North. The Ohio radicals should never go back on their wool.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The statement of the public debt, as officially published on the 1st of June, is gratifying inasmuch as the Secretary of the Treasury sets forth a continuous reduction of the money burden of the nation. The decrease of the debt during the month of May footed up \$13,384,777 97, and the aggregate reduction since the 1st of March \$30,050,646 89. Encouraging.

SIX MONTHS is the time allotted to a man for trying to hit Kennedy's head with a club. As Kennedy's head is not better than any other man's, we hope this period will be insisted upon in future cases where heads and clubs are in question.

The New Style in Theatrical Criticism.

Criticism keeps pace with the theatre, and the theatre has very emphatically gone whither Maebeth proposed to throw physic—"to the dogs." Our stage has gone the downward road and would be a reproach to the city if our people were to any degree involved in its fame. But they are not; for since the introduction here of the leg drama there has not been a metropolitan audience in the especial temple of that style of "art." Our people have abandoned the theatres, or have restricted their favors to the two or three establishments that have kept themselves free from the common contamination. In all the rest London concert troupes have played trash, and sometimes very filthy trash, too, the gobs-mouche crowd of countrymen free for a day in town and eager to see the elephant or any other animal that might be on view. In this there is nothing of our metropolis but the accident of place; and we conceive that the HERALD was never more happily in sympathy with the true sentiment and the correct and judicious taste of city people than when, at the very outset, it raised its voice against this theatrical indecency. But we were not prepared to see the press, or any portion of it, or any persons affiliated with it, adopt a style in its way equally discreditable. It is true that critics must, to a certain degree, have sympathetic natures. The older drama filled with its spirit and its dainty taste the men who wrote upon it, and left us Addison, Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, Talfourd and the rest, and the time just passing away gave us in the harmless and genial school of oyster house critics nothing worse and nothing better than the drama of the time had called for. But now that the drama has gone down, now that it has ceased to be a harmless stupidity and become a public nuisance, the critic should cease to sympathize with the debauchery of theatrical managers, or he in his turn becomes a public nuisance also. Criticism should not essay the style of the prize ring nor the knock down and drag out of the Water street dance house. Give us salt, gentlemen, but do not put it roughly; and above all do not make it the ruffianly assault of a robust critic on a poor little sinner of the theatre.

A RUSSIAN REMEDY FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Czar has given proof of sound good sense, by punishing the officials of the Koursk and Kiev Railroad in proportion to their respective responsibility in the late accident. Railroad travellers should be relieved of the exposure to such acts of wilful negligence, and the Emperor has struck the right track. The chief engineer, a Counsellor of State, got off with a severe reprimand, but the manager was placed under arrest for two days, and the local inspector was sentenced to two months imprisonment. Were such steps to be adopted here, at the present rate of accidents, the government prisons would have to be increased merely to accommodate the officials of the delinquent lines. Although Russification is sadly complained of in Poland, would a slight touch of it, in the above tendency, not prove a boon to our travelling community, and cause the officials to pay more attention to "that broken rail?"

ENGLAND has had a notion that we wanted to fight, and the whole press has been deprecating the views that seemed to move this humor in us. England has quite wrong her hands and tore her hair in the excitement of regret that we should have thought her capable of such bad conduct a Sumner depicted. It seemed that we were the terrible blustering fellows and she the calm saint eager for peace and a good deal afraid of war. The fact is, however, that we are both afraid of war. We know that it is our evident destiny to fight her some time, sooner or later, for the antagonizing claims of two such Powers can finally be determined only by force; but we know that the struggle is to be a terrible one, and, therefore, we are in no hurry for it.

EPIDEMIC.—Smallpox is a contagious disease, and the word epidemic does not properly apply to it either in its general or technical sense. Infectious diseases are epidemic because the poison by which they are caused can be spread abroad in the air so that all the people may receive it in full virulence; but contagious diseases are communicated by more or less direct contact with a sick person, and dissemination in the general air deprives the poison of its power.

PITTING GRANT.—Ben Wade went to Washington for nothing else in the world but to pity poor Grant, who is condemned to be President and fight the party men of all stripes for the peace of his life, and to make the President unhappy by showing him how easy and good natured a man may be who is quite out of office. It was a piece of the most coolly calculated cruelty our annals can show.

THE WAITERS' STRIKE.—The waiters who have struck for an advance of five dollars on their monthly wages in the New York restaurants and hotels are for the most part, it must be conceded, both overworked and underpaid. But, with few exceptions, their employers continue to resist their demands. Meanwhile the large number of people who eat in restaurants and hotels are exposed to all the annoyances occasioned by the inexperience and incivility of the billiard markers, porters and grooms who have been pressed into service as substitutes for the waiters. Strikes are always so uncomfortable and almost always so unsuccessful that we hope the waiters and their employers will ere long agree upon some fair compromise; otherwise we may have to return to the old days when pretty waiter girls began to flourish.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.—What has become of the few millions assessed and collected for the purpose of widening Church street?

TWO MILLIONS FOR THE QUAKER COMMISSION.—Better give a dollar a head for Indian scalps, and the bother about the red men would be quickly wiped out forever.

THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Narragansett Steamship Company have made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, James Pisk, Jr.; Treasurer, John H. Bacon, Jr.; Recorder, John G. Goran; Directors, James Pisk, Jr.; William N. Johnson, A. A. Burdick, Charles E. Hill, E. W. Corlies, Jay Gould, Frederick Lane, —