

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.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—CHILPERS.

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

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—HICKEY DIABOLY.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, 53rd st., between 5th and 6th ave.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WAVERLY THEATRE, 120 Broadway—BEREAVEMENT OF ISION—THE TWO GERGOLES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—HAMILT—THE FRENCH SON—A GOOD NIGHT'S REST—ROSE OF ETRIECK VALE.

NITEL'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

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

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

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Twelfth street and Broadway—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

GERMAN STADI THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery—GERMAN OPERA—FAUST.

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

THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES—FLUJO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and 6th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 56 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THE UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

BRITANNIA'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

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

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

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 4, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN in their 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 June 3. The London press still criticise the Alabama claims. The Standard contains a long editorial on the subject. The bill for the creation of Life Peers passed in Committee of the House of Lords yesterday, with the amendment limiting the number to be created annually to two. Mr. Peabody has been nominated trustee of the Hudson Bay Company.

A serious riot occurred in a town named Mold, in Wales, on Wednesday evening. The disturbance was caused by a party of men attempting to rescue two prisoners from the sheriff and his officers. The mob overpowered the sheriff's force, and the military was called out. The soldiers fired on the crowd. Many persons were killed and a number wounded.

The General O'Donnell who died suddenly in the Spanish Cortes on Wednesday was probably the son of the celebrated Marshal O'Donnell, who died November 5, 1867.

The Parliament of the North German Zollverein assembled in Berlin yesterday. A speech from the King was read. Dr. Hengstenberg, the celebrated theologian of Bonn, died on the same day.

The latest despatches from Hong Kong contain no news of any importance.

China.

The civil war in Japan is not yet crushed. The Mikado, according to latest advices, had sent a strong fleet to operate against the rebels at Hakodadi. It is reported that French officers are assisting the rebels at that point.

Japan.

General Jordan has succeeded in joining the Cuban forces after several severe fights with the Spaniards. General Jordan's entire loss is not over forty-five, and he saved all his arms and ammunition. A force of 475 ex-confederate soldiers, a part of Jordan's command, left a southern port on the 29th ult., were landed safely and managed to reach the revolutionary camps without loss. Several civil officers of high rank, accused of connivance with the revolutionists, are to be immediately relieved of their offices. The volunteers of Matanzas assembled before the government palace of that city and compelled the immediate resignation of the Governor of Matanzas. General Dulce is expected to depart for Spain in a day or two on board a special steamer which has been detailed for that duty.

Miscellaneous.

The Spanish Minister in Washington has become uneasy about the slow progress of the Peruvian monitors towards home, especially since he has learned—probably through our correspondents, no official intelligence having been received at the State Department—that Peru has recognized the belligerents in Cuba and that a Cuban envoy has arrived in Lima to ask the loan of the monitors. He accordingly called Secretary Fish's attention to these matters recently, and said he thought the monitors were lying among the West India islands longer than seems necessary. The Peruvian Minister informed Secretary Fish, in answer to these complaints, that the monitors would remain in the West Indies late in the summer, as winter was the most favorable weather for their passage through the straits of Magellan. This explanation given by Mr. Fish to the Spanish Minister, with the information that Peru had given bonds not to use the monitors to aid the Cubans, appeared to modify his uneasiness.

J. Russell Jones has been appointed Minister Resident in Belgium, in place of Mr. Sandford, who resigned.

Both branches of the City Council of Washington have passed the ordinance prohibiting licensed places of amusement from refusing entrance to negroes. It will probably be signed by the Mayor. The proprietors of the National theatre intend to contest the measure in the courts.

General Canby refuses to accede to the petition of the colored men's convention requesting him to issue an order giving colored people equal rights in cars and steamboats. He says the courts only have authority to redress such grievances.

The great bill of \$40,000 for cable despatches, charged to the State Department at Washington, has been paid.

General Sherman is to award the diplomas at West Point on graduation day and possibly may deliver the address to the graduates. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the valedictory sermon.

The wheat in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., has been struck with rust, and it is feared that in consequence the crop will be reduced one-half.

The Revolution in Havana—Spanish Mob Law Triumphant.

Nothing could exhibit in a plainer light the progress which the patriot arms are making in Cuba than the revolutionary movement which the mob of Spanish volunteers in Havana has just made in deposing General Dulce from command and installing his now powerless successor in the government of the portion of the island still held by the Spanish troops. This mob is composed of from eight to ten thousand ignorant Spaniards, who have migrated to Cuba in pursuit of fortune. They come generally from the lowest class of the population in Spain, and fill the corner groceries of the city and country to the exclusion of every other class from the occupations of the retail trade. Living entirely in their shops and exercising the closest thrift, they seldom have married in the country and are never admitted to any of the circles of Cuban society. Their sole ambition has been to gather a few thousand dollars with which to return to Spain, where it requires but a small fortune to constitute a great man.

The advent of the revolution menaced the very existence of their hopes and gave rise to the bitterest hatred against the Cubans. This feeling has been fostered by the unwise bombast course of the government and press, and the result is that every expected victory which proves to be an empty success, or perhaps a defeat, goads them to frenzy against the officers who have failed to accomplish incredible promises or fulfill impossible hopes. To-day they find their traffic destroyed, their notes given for their stocks in trade falling due, and themselves on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Victory is their only safety, and it must come soon or it will be worthless to them. The march of events has gradually shown to them that this is fleeing from their grasp, and the repeated landing of arms and assistance for the patriots during the last ten days produced a feeling of depression among them which culminated in the outbreak of Tuesday and drove General Dulce from power.

The immediate occasion of the outbreak was the return of General Pelaez to Havana. This officer has been recently in command of the Villa Clara district, comprising that city and those of Sagua, Remedios, Trinidad and Cienfuegos. It may be called the quadrilateral of Cuba, and it was on the announced suppression of the insurrection within its borders that the Spanish government a few weeks since based its statement that the revolution was almost extinguished. So far from this being the case it has become evident that the Spanish force holding the position is melting away, and should the patriots now operating there be able to take Villa Clara and organize their forces a revolutionary movement in the Western Department of the island will become inevitable. General Pelaez's injudicious announcement of victory has subjected him to the serious accusation of selling his cause, now that defeat begins to be apparent. On his return to Havana he would no doubt have been murdered by the Spanish mob had he been taken, and his escape resulted in the deposition of the Captain General.

This is a grave event, and we trust it will open the eyes of the administration at Washington to the task that is before it. The accusation against their leaders shows the exact mental calibre of the mob now controlling the government in Havana, and the deposition of General Dulce removes the only barrier to the reign of the wildest passion. Thousands of American lives and millions of American property are at stake in Cuba, and our government cannot too soon make a demonstration which shall afford them some protection. A powerful fleet should collect in Havana at once, and a public exhibition of our determination to have our citizens respected should be made. Such a course will fill our immediate duty and probably prevent the shedding of much innocent blood.

But is the government prepared to meet the great questions which the inexorable march of events is forcing upon it? This march is being accomplished with all the speed natural to an age in possession of the steam engine and electric telegraph. While the Cabinet is agitated with minor questions between the Spanish and Peruvian Ministers at Washington Cuba is growing apace and preparing to place her flag upon the sea as well as on the land. Let no man doubt that the sister republics will open their ports to her cruisers and their prizes, and that a vast combination will soon be seen to banish the Spanish flag from its last hold in the New World. Mexico, Central America, New Granada and Venezuela have nothing to fear from Spain; and it was the possession of Cuba that enabled the Spaniard to bombard Valparaiso and attack Callao at a very recent date. Peace with Peru is not yet made, and will not be made, as every one who runs may read.

If we had an American statesman at the helm to-day in Washington we should at once prepare to take possession of Havana and St. John's, Porto Rico. It is coming to this, and the sooner we define our policy and exert our power in the interests of civilization and humanity the better will it be for us, for Spain, for Cuba and for the world at large. We doubt the wisdom and the energy of Mr. Fish. He is an elegant gentleman of the old school, admirably adapted to manage the nothingness of diplomatic intercourse in the piping times of peace; but when the blasts of revolution and war blow in our ears we look for men of other mettle. We need to-day the clear-sightedness of a Canning, the astuteness of a Cavour or the audacity of a Bismarck to command the pregnant field of American policy. The revolution of Tuesday in Havana is but a step in the march of events. The end is not yet, and General Grant will do well to waken to the emergency.

EQUALITY.—The Washington respectable darkies want to go into the Washington theatres on a perfect equality with the white people, and not be compelled to go into the part occupied by the riffraff of common niggers. With cheap niggers they will not associate. This is their idea of equality and distinction of color.

"BADLY BEATEN" was hardly the description of what happened to the Cambria in the recent race of the Royal London Yacht Club. She was nowhere, in fact; and, according to the report, "never stood the slightest chance from start to finish."

The Last Monthly Statement of the Public Debt.

Mr. Boutwell has promptly furnished to the country the statement of the public debt for the last month, ending May 30, which shows that he keeps the machinery of the Treasury Department in good working order and under control. Nearly all the debt bears coin interest, and that amounts now to \$2,107,882,100. The debt bearing coin interest has been increased during the last year \$87,054,259. The debt bearing currency interest has been reduced down to \$67,075,000. The debt bearing interest, then, without reckoning the Pacific Railroad bonds, is \$2,174,957,100. The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad amount to \$56,852,320; which, added to the interest-bearing debt, makes a total of \$2,231,809,420, on which the government has to pay annually, with but an insignificant exception, six per cent interest in gold, or between eight and nine per cent in currency. From these stupendous figures and this extraordinary high rate of interest the people may form an idea of the burden they have to bear, and the perpetual incubus it will be upon them unless means be taken to reduce the interest and to liquidate the principal.

The debt bearing no interest—that is, the greenback and fractional currency and the gold certificates, amounts to \$422,552,287. This, of course, is no burden at all. But the sapient financiers of the McCulloch school, and the crazy on-to-speak-to-people theorists are in a hurry to convert this non-interest bearing debt into that bearing interest, and thus increase the burdens of the people thirty millions a year or so. The whole tendency of Mr. McCulloch's policy while he was Secretary of the Treasury was to that end, and it is not too much to say that the increased weight of the interest on the debt amounts to thirty or forty millions a year more than it need have been or would have been under a different policy.

The whole debt, interest bearing and non-interest bearing, including the Pacific Railroad bonds, is \$2,650,083,571. As a set-off to this there is in the Treasury \$128,258,039. The debt, therefore, less cash in the Treasury, is \$2,521,825,532. On the 1st of June, 1868, it was \$2,510,245,886. This shows an increase of the national debt for the last year of \$11,579,646. The annual exhibit, therefore, is not a flattering one. With the enormous revenue of the government in time of peace, and long after all war expenses have ceased, there ought to have been no increase of the debt. Indeed, there ought to have been a large decrease. But we are not without hope, since the Treasury Department is in other hands, and as the last month's statement, as well as the previous month's statement of Mr. Secretary Boutwell, shows a better state of things and a considerable reduction of the debt. Still we must wait for the returns of a longer period before we can judge of the general result. In the meantime we urge Mr. Boutwell to pursue his policy of using the surplus gold in the Treasury to buy up the interest-bearing debt and cancel it. That is the way to decrease the debt and relieve the people of their burdens.

AN ENGLISH CURE FOR RIOT.—An English sheriff arrested two men near the manufacturing town of Mold, in the northern part of Wales, on Wednesday. As there still remains a wrangle on the subject of the authority of constables, civil or police, on the border of the two countries an attempt was made to overpower the sheriff's posse and rescue the men. A severe fight ensued, during which the military were called out, fired on the crowd, killed four persons instantly, besides wounding a number of others. Yesterday evening the town was reported "quiet." Very likely it was so. The rioters were wrong; but people sometimes have too much military, and administered in a hurry at that. This is equally wrong.

BROSS AND BRASS.—We give a letter from ex-Governor Bross, of Ohio, in regard to certain editorial discrepancies. Why don't Bross have more brass?

A "DUNDERBARY" SHAKE-HANDS.—The London Standard, which speaks for the aristocracy of England, deprecates the idea of war between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Motley's assurances are so "well-timed" that as soon as a little "irritation" is soothed "men on both sides the Atlantic will be eager to hold out their hands to each other." If the nobility of England wish to shake hands the men of America will not object, particularly if the British hands hold the money for the discharge of the Alabama claims. The American people can use their hands either way—fight or friendship.

A MESS AS GOOD AS A MILE.—The Legislature intended that the rights of the minority should be respected in the Board of Education when it made that body to consist of seven democrats and five republicans. But a member having discovered that of nine committees the minority has not a chairmanship in any one, and having put it to the vote that this is wrong, he has discovered that a majority of two is as effective as a majority of twelve could be. So the minority gets no chairmanship.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.—The King of Prussia assures the citizens of Hamburg that the commercial facilities of their town will be greatly improved by the extension of the German Zollverein. The Hamburgers deserve any benefits which may accrue to them from the more close union of the country.

PUBLIC OPINION evidently has some effect on members of the Legislature in the rural districts. One country member declares he did not know the tax levies for this end of the State were so very bad when he voted for them.

BAD FOR JAPAN.—The civil war continues. The Mikado has despatched another "powerful" fleet against the rebels at Hakodadi. Where does the Mikado get his ships? He is a good customer to the builders. French officers are aiding the rebels. The Mikado does not, perhaps, send his naval orders to France.

BEER.—Beer is a pretty big thing, even in this "blasted country," according to the figures presented at the Brewers' Congress. Nearly six million barrels of it were sold in 1868. The capital used to produce this quantity is valued at one hundred and five million dollars, and the number of persons employed is stated at forty-one thousand.

The Chief Justice and the Democracy—A Movement for 1872.

It is generally understood that if Horatio Seymour had said the word in the Tammany Convention of 1868 Chief Justice Chase would have been the democratic candidate against General Grant. It is generally believed from the late extraordinary speeches of Senator Sprague on the political situation, and from some recent decisions of the Chief Justice on gold contracts and the fourteenth amendment, that a movement is on foot to keep this distinguished Presidential aspirant in the foreground as the man of all men for the democracy in 1872.

We find in our exchanges a published letter on another subject, dated Charleston, May 29, 1869, from the Chief Justice, which may be construed as looking in the same direction. The letter is in response to an invitation to be present at the decoration of the graves of the Union dead in Magnolia Cemetery near Charleston; and in his reply, after stating his regrets that it is too late to make the necessary arrangements for an attendance, and after commending the ceremony, Mr. Chase says:—"And may we not indulge the hope that ere long we who adhered to the national cause will be prompt also to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side, and that those who now specially mourn their loss, consenting to the arbitration of arms, and resuming all their old love for their country and our country, one and indivisible, will join with us in like commemoration of the fallen brave of the army of the Union." In other words the Chief Justice hopes to see the dawn of the millennium, that "good time coming."

Which kings and prophets have waited for. But died without the sight.

But this letter also admits of the democratic interpretation suggested, with the various other little signs we have referred to, and in this view all the other hollower candidates from the Tammany Convention will do well to watch the development of the great promised financial and general political reform programme of Senator Sprague. He has not yet given us any very distinct ideas of what he is driving at or what he proposes to do; but it is probable that, like John the Baptist, he is the forerunner of the greater teacher who is to follow him. From present appearances, too, our political parties before the year 1872, especially the dominant party, will be in an excellent position of demoralization and confusion, to be manipulated and moulded with the democracy into a powerful Chase movement in opposition to the administration.

FRANCE AND MEXICO—WHAT'S UP?—A gentleman named Burdet arrived in Mexico city lately from St. Thomas. We are informed by a cable telegram from Paris that he goes under "authorization" of the French government to look after French "interests" in Mexico. What particular "interest" has Napoleon in Mexico? The remains of the unfortunate Maximilian rest in the tomb of the Hapsburgs. French soldiers were despatched to Mexico during the civil war in the United States to look after French "interests." How they got out of it is well known. Mr. Burdet goes from St. Thomas. Perhaps the allied French and British war vessels lately spoken of in our Bahamas correspondence will rendezvous at St. Thomas, and not at Nassau. This new movement is ominous. President Grant should keep his eyes on a good map of the banks of the Rio Grande.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.—The Spanish people seem to be very much of a unit in regard to the government which they wish for the future. Two hundred and fourteen against fifty-five have gone in for the new constitution. The republicans after this vote confessed their weakness like true men and declared themselves willing to go in for the monarchy. This is true patriotism and augurs well for the future of Spain. The one difficult thing in connection with our recent news is the announcement that Queen Isabella's birthday is to be celebrated in Madrid on the 10th of October as usual. If Spain, after all she has gone through, and gone through so well, finds it possible to celebrate the birthday of Isabella on the 10th of October next, it will deserve to be spoken of as one of the wonders of modern times. It is just possible that the negative particle may be omitted in the telegraphic despatch. It is also possible that the word officially relates to a party not to the national government.

Important State Conventions. In addition to the various church and women's rights and labor reform conventions, and what not, recently held here and elsewhere, East and West, there have been some others not specially noticed which are entitled to some attention. Among these, in our own State, are the "State Temperance Convention," which met at Syracuse on the 1st instant, the "Sportsmen's Convention," which commenced its sports at the same place on the same day, and the "Convention of Colored Men," which assembled the same day at Binghamton.

From the proceedings of the Temperance Convention it will be seen that the temperance people are to take their position as a political party in our approaching State election, and from the general revival of the temperance movement we may look for a perplexing time among the old party politicians, especially if the Father Mathew societies join in this political temperance league. The Sportsmen's State Convention is a popular thing. The hunters and fishermen and lovers of these sports concerned in it have done some service to this State in their movements for the preservation of game and fish, and their labors might result in the saving millions upon millions of money in grain, roots and fruits if devoted to a system of laws in this State and all the States and Territories, for the protection of the birds, whose choicest food is the worms and grubs and grasshoppers, that are so destructive to the crops of the planter, the farmer and the gardener. The English sparrows introduced into our little city parks, in the miracle wrought therein, tell the whole story; and from the much abused crow—a great eater of grubs and worms—to that sweet singer, the native robin, and down to the little wren, our American birds, as far as they are permitted, do the same work as these English sparrows. Next in the preservation and propagation of game and fish, the intelligent men

THE LONDON TIMES TELLS US THAT THE ALABAMA TREATY THE SENATE REJECTED WAS BASED ON OUR OWN PROPOSITIONS, BUT WE CANNOT SEE IT IN THAT WAY.

THE LONDON Times tells us that the Alabama treaty the Senate rejected was based on our own propositions, but we cannot see it in that way. Lord Stanley's draft was rejected by Seward, and then Clarendon made another, which was rejected by the Senate because it was no better, if so good, as the former. The second treaty was made in accordance with one of our own propositions, the proposition, namely, to try again; but does that make us responsible for what it contains?

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN on a tour through this country thought Americans were fellows of the other place, because he saw one of them picking his teeth with a lucifer match.

FINALLY there is a probability that we may have a public ambulance and hospital service for the succor and assistance of persons injured in the streets or who fall prostrated by the climate or any cause. We have been lamentably behindhand in this respect, and it is certain that many a life has been sacrificed to this want of provision. Many a man has died in our station houses whom timely attention would have saved. The Commissioners of Public Charities now propose to furnish ambulances and stretchers, and the police are instructed to have the care of them. This is a good beginning, but we hope the authorities will keep in view that it is only a beginning.

OF THE SAME OPINION STILL.—An "opinion" of the counsel to the Board of Health "has failed to convince the Mayor that the results of hydrophobia are not deleterious to life or health."

THIRTY-TWO FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Of the thirty-two fires which are reported to have occurred in Brooklyn during the past month four resulted from incendiarism, three from spontaneous combustion, and five from the explosion of kerosene lamps. The total loss, including that by the Hunter's Point fire—which alone amounted to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is said to have been of incendiary origin—was six hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars. These facts and figures should teach the Brooklynites the necessity of increased household precautions, of redoubled vigilance on the part of the police and of desirable reforms in their Fire Department.

DOWN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Female suffrage.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Our death column recently presented the following names in the order given—"Sherry," "Virtue," "Wine," "Whitehouse." Sherry was a little ahead. A rather singular quartet to be found in the same category.

A SUNDAY'S CAR is allowed to be run in Newark. The graves of Union soldiers recently decorated with flowers and bedewed with the tears of devotion and love betoken many Sunday sears.