

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 XXIV. No. 158

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234th st., between 9th and 10th av. NARRATIVE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. MOTHEK HUBBARD. WAVERLEY THEATRE, 7th Broadway. BULLDOG OF ISLES. THE TWO GREGGIES. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. INION. THE ARTFUL DODGER. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF SINGAP THE SAILOR. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street. BARGE BLUE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 7, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe. The cable telegrams are dated June 6. The new constitution was read to the Spanish people yesterday in Madrid. A great number of people were in the city and much enthusiasm was manifested. During the day a riot broke out and two men were killed and several were wounded. At night there was great rejoicing. Marshal Serrano will, according to our telegram, be chosen regent to-day. The taxes in the Spanish colonies will be reduced.

A number of the peers on the conservative side met in caucus on Saturday, and after some discussion resolved to work to kill the Irish Church bill. A meeting was held in Londonderry, Ireland, yesterday for the purpose of entering a protest against disestablishment.

A political conspiracy is reported to have been discovered in Paris. Arrests of suspected parties have been made. The North German Parliament has approved of the federal budget. The revenue and expenditures are about equal. Prelates to take part in the approaching Council are already arriving in the Eternal City.

Abyssinia. A report received in London yesterday from Alexandria, Egypt, mentions that an English family was murdered by the Abyssinians.

Cuba. A letter from Havana, from a semi-official Spanish source, says that on the 11th ult. the filibusters which landed at the bay of Nipe were surprised by government troops and dispersed, three or four of their number being taken prisoners and immediately shot. The cargo of the vessel which landed the filibusters, consisting of twelve pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

Miscellaneous. An impatient riot occurred in Albany on Saturday between a party of shoemakers on a strike and other workmen who refused to join in the movement. A number of men were wounded, three of them severely. The police quelled the disturbance, which at one time had a right to assume formidable proportions.

The settlers in Northwestern Kansas have become panic-stricken and are fleeing their homes to escape murder by the Indians. The savages are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican rivers, and are assembling in large numbers in the vicinity of White Rock and Lake Sibley, killing the whites and destroying everything. Four hundred Cheyennes and a large number of Arapahoes are at Camp Supply, hungry and out of ammunition, waiting the disposal of the goods which a superintendent has at that post for their benefit.

The report of the Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue, just published, shows that during the months of October, November and December, 1868, fifty-seven per cent of our imports, forty-one and a half per cent of our domestic exports and ninety per cent of our re-exports have been transported in foreign vessels.

An officer, direct from the Plains, says that the immediate cause of the late Indian troubles in Kansas was the firing upon a squaw by some settlers. Eleven white persons are known to have been killed in retaliation for this outrage.

A large number of delegates to the Printers' National Convention, which assemblies in Albany to-day, arrived in that city yesterday. Most of the States are represented. Two lady types are on hand, intending to petition for a charter for a Woman's Typographical Union in this city.

Two colored carpenters and joiners, formerly slaves, commenced work in the Washington Navy Yard on Saturday last. This is the first time that colored mechanics of this class have ever been employed in the Washington Navy Yard upon an equal footing with white workmen.

Messrs. Keen & Bingham's saw and grist mills at Camden, N. J., were fired by an incendiary yesterday morning and totally consumed, together with a large quantity of grain, flour and lumber. Loss \$50,000.

The Odd Fellows of Harrisburg, Pa., have determined to purchase a lot on Market square, in that city, on which to erect a hall to cost \$100,000.

A fire occurred at St. Albans, Vt., yesterday morning, which consumed the County Clerk's office, Masonic Hall, and several stores, causing a loss of \$50,000.

The City. At the monthly meeting of the Xavier Alumni Sodality yesterday, Archbishop McCloskey delivered an interesting address. He warned the young men

against secret societies, and especially Freemasonry, and said he was astonished at hearing a learned gentleman, of another faith express his belief that the Catholic Church could be serious in her prohibition of Freemasonry, as Archbishop Hughes, several eminent priests, and even Pope Pius IX. were Freemasons.

Labor strikes in this city have not proved very successful to the parties engaged. The hotel proprietors resolved to employ none of the strikers at any rate of wages; the clothing manufacturers were unable to obtain any advance, and were compelled to resume work at the old rates; but the strike of the window and door framers was the most signal failure of all—only 450 out of over 7,000 men "turning out." The bosses not only refused to pay any increase of wages, but also determined not to take any of the strikers back.

Three frame buildings, Nos. 99, 101 and 103 Fulton street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire about two o'clock yesterday morning. Loss \$16,000. Two members of Pacific Engine Company No. 14, named Conch, were on the roof of No. 99 when it suddenly fell in carrying both men down to the cellar. Fortunately they were extricated, having received but slight injuries.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest over the body of Richard Gerdes, who was shot on Thursday evening last during an altercation in Twenty-fifth street, between Hartnett and Costello, and the verdict of the jury was that Gerdes came to his death from a shot wound at the hands of Michael Carner. Carner and Hartnett were both committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

During a fight in the Twenty-first ward yesterday between John Bennett and James Brady and James Lynch, Bennett stabbed both of his antagonists, Brady's wound being mortal.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Judge J. Mullon, of Watertown; General L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin, and George J. Magee, of Schuylers, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

D. M. Stanton, of Boston; E. W. Cornell, of Albany; J. J. O'Fallon and W. D. W. Bernard, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

R. S. Hale, of Elizabethtown; W. H. Law, of Philadelphia; Captain Kalmisky and Captain Bouraoupsky, of the Russian Army, are at the Hoffman House.

General N. M. Curtis, of Ogdenburg; George B. Troop, of Boston, and C. H. Ashley, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Marquis and Marchioness de Talleyrand arrived yesterday from Savannah, Ga. General G. Tochimán, of Richmond, Va.; Rev. Dr. Barry, of Mobile; Rev. Dr. Mahon, of South Carolina, and Captain Ashley, of the British Army, are at Sweney's Hotel.

Dr. A. T. McClure, of San Francisco; Major E. Critcherson, Jr., of Massachusetts, and John Lynch, of Providence, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Surgeon James A. Lewis, of the United States Navy, and Major W. Knapp, of St. Paul, Mo., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Mr. Peyton, of White Sulphur Springs, Va.; Colonel S. M. Johnson, of Washington; A. H. Peale, of New Orleans; F. Newhall, of Boston; E. A. Ingalls, of Massachusetts, and Spencer C. McCorkle, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the New York Hotel.

Mr. de Lagrange and Charles Roman, of New Orleans, and Geo. W. Briggs, of Cambridge, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Prominent Departures. Dr. S. Russell Childs, for Saratoga Springs; Colonel H. K. Bruce, for Boston; Jacob Sharp, for Albany; Colonel Vray, for Worcester; J. O. Miltenberger, for St. Louis; General Barnum, for Syracuse; General W. B. Franklin, for Philadelphia, and H. M. Rieley, for Washington.

England and the United States.—Lord Clarendon's Statement.—Mr. Forster and the British Press.

From the special despatches published in our issue of yesterday embodying the opinions of the leading London journals of Saturday morning last on Lord Clarendon's statement of the preceding evening in the House of Lords on the Alabama claims, and from the London letter and some extracts from the British press which we publish to-day, it will be seen that between the liberal party and the Tories there is already drawn a distinct line of demarcation on the great question. Another thing is apparent—that no speech from emperor, king or statesman, for many years past, has made a sensation so broad and profound in England as Senator Sumner's mastery and startling exposition of the Alabama claims. It is equally manifest that until this popular American exposition was laid before them neither the statesmen nor the press of England had any conception of the gravity or the magnitude of our bill of damages and our just claims for reparation.

The protracted and exhaustive correspondence of Mr. Seward, our late Secretary of State, and of his representative in London, Mr. Adams, failed to make any visible impression in England, and the degrading Johnson-Stanley treaty had so far quieted all English misgivings that even the bonds of the rebel ten million cotton loan began to have a cash value in the London market in view of their ultimate redemption by the United States Treasury. Of all the grim jokes ever played upon human credulity this Johnson-Stanley treaty is the grimmest. It was not the work of Reverdy Johnson, except as a willing instrument, nor of Mr. Seward, except as an old man in his dotage; but it was the parting joke of Andy Johnson. What his precise object was in this treaty we cannot divine; but it is fair to assume that his motive was from Mephistopheles and full of mischief. He knew too well the public sentiment around him on this subject to believe for one moment that this treaty could command ten votes in the Senate. The British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was unquestionably humbugged in this thing by our late Secretary of State, and he was given a carte blanche by the late President just for the fun of it. Mr. Andrew Johnson was about to retire, a baffled and disappointed man, full of wrath against Congress, General Grant and all concerned, and he doubtless saw, and was glad to see, in this treaty something of trouble and mischief in the reaction and agitation in England sure to follow its ignominious rejection.

The joke has been a success. The mountebank was believed to be in England the real duke, and the administration of General Grant is held responsible for England's mistake. Acting in good faith, Mr. Thornton did his duty in the premises, and Lord Stanley is hardly to be blamed in being persuaded by Andy Johnson, through Mr. Seward and Reverdy Johnson, that the moon is made of green cheese, and that after a while even those English rebel cotton loan bonds will be redeemed at Washington. But with Sumner's speech and the indignant rejection of the aforesaid treaty by the Senate the barbarity of this Johnsonian joke was fully exposed. The shock and the reaction in England are perfectly natural. Those people have been awfully misled. Under the circumstances Lord Clarendon's statement is that of a sensible and sagacious Minister, wisely adapting himself to the situation as he finds it. The *Standard* says that "no English Minister ever had to make any explanations so humiliating as Lord

Clarendon had to make last night before the House of Lords;" but the ministerial *Telegraph* says that "the speech of the Foreign Secretary looks like an unmistakable expression of English opinion, made with dignified firmness and an indication of the national resolve." The *Star* (speaking for the John Bright radicals) says, "We can now advance steadily into the future." From these different opinions we conclude that the present British government is prepared to treat with Mr. Motley upon a basis considerably in advance of the Johnson-Stanley fiasco in *opéra bouffe*.

Meantime, from the British newspaper extracts elsewhere in these columns, it will be observed that the lines which divide England's ruling aristocracy from her working masses are beginning to be the lines of division between the Tory and liberal parties. Such an agitation was commenced in France under Louis XV., and we know how it culminated under Louis XVI. The London *Star*, in behalf of the liberals, says, "In this country we are used to the *beau monde*. We understand it. We are not disturbed by it. Above all, we know, as Mr. Forster says, 'that fashionable men do not govern the destinies of England,' that 'the same society which hated the North and made the South seem popular had Parliamentary reform and drove Mr. Gladstone from office for proposing it.'" Finally, looking to the United States, the *Star* points to the good wishes for the Union of the English millions against "fabulous damages for the futile efforts of our foiled and abashed 'upper ten thousand.'" The *Standard*, from the aristocratic standpoint, is shocked at Mr. Forster's "affected contempt for the educated classes *en masse*," and boldly declares that "the educated classes of a nation are the nation, and the masses are their followers." Let us have a little more of this, and the agitation of this Alabama question will be as disastrous on their own soil to England's responsible aristocracy as was their piratical confederate on the high seas to American commerce.

In any event, it is clear that the necessities for a speedy and peaceable settlement of these Alabama claims are with England and not with the United States. We can wait. We are the creditor, and as the creditor we can push our bill or defer it to a more convenient season. The option is with us, and the responsibility is with England, now or hereafter, at our discretion.

The Annual Summer Meeting at the Jerome Park Course.

The Derby awakens in Great Britain a national enthusiasm which pervades all classes and attests the hold which racing, as an Anglo-Saxon institution, retains, and bids fair always to retain, upon the British public. This institution, transplanted to France, has at last taken root there, thanks to the persistent encouragement bestowed upon it by the Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., and the members of the Paris Jockey Club have succeeded in making the races at Chantilly and at the Bois de Boulogne not only fashionable, but popular. Frenchmen have also been convinced that there is an intimate connection between the races and the steady improvement of the various breeds of horses, whether the latter be raised for purposes of pleasure and display, or work or of military service. For some reason the efforts of the American Jockey Club to establish racing here have hitherto been less speedily successful. But on Saturday, the first day of their annual summer meeting at the Jerome Park Course, the presence of a crowd, as well as fashionable assembly, justified the hope that any previous mistakes of management will henceforth be avoided; that the absurd and fatal spirit of exclusiveness will be excoriated, and that, freed from all its objectionable adjuncts, racing may yet become with Americans, as it has long been with the English and is beginning to be with the French, a truly national pastime.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.—The President, with a distinguished party, returned to Washington on Saturday evening from the farewell ball of the evening before to Mrs. Admiral Porter, at Annapolis, by the Naval School. After resting a few days General Grant, it is rumored, will set out for an excursion northward—destination "the Hub" and the "rub-a-dub-dub" of the Peace Jubilee. Very good. Let them have Grant, and "let us have peace."

DOES IT MEAN WAR?—M. de Lavalette assures the world officially that the warlike rumors published in the newspapers recently are without any foundation. M. de Lavalette has given us this assurance so often of late that we begin to be afraid that war is really contemplated. Our fears are not much lessened by the announcement that it is the intention of Napoleon to get up, if possible, a peace congress, in connection with the centenary celebrations in honor of his great uncle, Napoleon the First.

HAYTI.—Another victory by the black warrior Salnave—the blackest, ugliest and bravest African of the lot—is reported over the Cacao, or wild niggers of Hayti. The case still looks rather dark for Salnave; but in his pluck and perseverance, black savage though he may be, he has some of the merits of a great soldier, and is evidently resolved to fight the Cacao till they kill him. He is the Richard the Third of Hayti, a remorseless, cunning and warlike African; but his Richmond is after him.

THE LATEST BOHEMIAN CANARD.—That alleging that Mayor Hall contemplates a constitutional smash-up of our present efficient Fire Department, in order to bring it under the rule of the Tammany ring. A poor invention for a Bohemian sensation, lasting only half a day.

ANNEXATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annexation of Nova Scotia to the United States is being agitated in Western papers. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says that Nova Scotia is a natural portion of the United States, and adds:—"It is a noticeable feature of the change in public sentiment that many of the Nova Scotians who sympathized the most ardently with the Southern rebellion are now gradually verging to the policy of annexation with the United States." This is a somewhat singular admission for a Western paper to make, but the great West is waking up to the importance of extending our Atlantic exports.

American Citizens in Cuba.—The Case of Mr. Casanova.

The lives and fortunes of several thousands of American citizens are now in a precarious condition in Cuba, under the excitement of the revolutionary contest between Cubans and Spaniards, and the calls upon the government at Washington for protection and assistance are continually increasing. The numerous questions now arising involve every point of international law affecting friendly intercourse between nations, and possibly involve some which are novel in diplomatic discussion. Besides the great changes which increased facilities of transit and the extension of commerce have introduced in the practices of nations, as concerns residence and trade, there are in the questions arising in Cuba complications of a very curious and interesting character. The recent case of Señor Casanova will probably present some of these for discussion.

The established law of Cuba recognizes three conditions of political status in the population of the island. These are:—First, natural subjects of the crown of Spain; second, persons holding allegiance to other governments, but who have applied for domiciliary letters in Cuba to enable them to do business there; third, foreigners transiently in the island. All persons, whatever may be their political status, are permitted to hold property, real and personal, subject to the laws of the land, regarding taxation and descent. During the past twenty years circumstances of a political nature in some instances, and of a commercial character in others, have induced many Cubans, holding originally natural allegiance to Spain, to emigrate to the United States and acquire citizenship here, abjuring all other allegiance, but at the same time retaining their property in Cuba in whole or in part. Under our political theories every man has the right to choose his allegiance, and Spain has never denied the right of expatriation to its subjects. It has frequently been the practice of these Cuban emigrants to pass equal portions of the year approximately in the two countries, returning to Cuba on the approach of winter, but always carefully procuring passports setting forth their American citizenship.

The case of Señor Casanova is of this latter class. Long before the appearance of the present political troubles in Cuba he came to this country and acquired the rights of citizenship. He purchased property in the vicinity of New York, where his daughter resides permanently; several of his sons he established in business in this city, while others remained in Cuba superintending the large agricultural operations of the family. His own time he divided between New York and Cuba, the sons carrying on large commercial as well as agricultural transactions. Taking no part in the political questions of the day, Señor Casanova supposed that his person and his property would both be safe, and with all the confidence of an innocent man he pursued his daily avocations. Suddenly and without accusation of any kind military searches were commenced on his plantation and continued until the labors were entirely broken up; his son was imprisoned in Havana; large sums of money, which those in business in New York had in bank in Cuba to meet commercial operations, were seized; the business of their house was destroyed, and the father was finally cast into prison. Without a hearing and without trial he was liberated as silently as he had been seized; but nothing of value was returned to him, and he is left to seek justice through the slow and hopeless process of a claim through the government.

We give these particulars because they present a clear view of the evils that await thousands of our fellow citizens in Cuba to-day. Nothing but the prompt and firm action of the government can save them. The treaty of 1795 with Spain is the only treaty we have with that Power that bears upon the question; but the provisions of that treaty are ample, if the government enforces respect for them. In past cases it has been the practice of Spain to evade the stipulations which provide that every American shall know the accusation against him, and be confronted with the witnesses, and have the right of counsel, by claiming that it never was the intention to grant to foreigners rights which are denied to Spanish subjects. But this pretext is a fallacy, for a treaty negotiated, ratified and exchanged between two Powers becomes the supreme law in the dominions of each.

It becomes, therefore, the duty of the Secretary of State to press upon the Spanish government our view of the sacred character of American citizenship, when not implicated in acts against the law, and the case of Señor Casanova presents the most desirable vehicle for this course. If this is not done, not only will justice be denied in the individual case before us, but a great wrong will be perpetrated upon those of our countrymen still in peril. It is a general question affecting the honor and interests of the government as well as the safety of citizens, and if it is remanded to the slough of diplomatic correspondence we may well despair. The point is this—may Spain permit her subordinates to ignore her treaty with and solemn duties to us, and by wrapping the evil in courtly phrases deny a remedy when prevention should be our demand?

GRANT AND HIS "PATCHED-UP" CABINET.—The New Orleans *Bee* talks about General Grant and his "patched-up" Cabinet, and remarks upon his intended vacation:—"To be bored with Borie and to have bouts with Boutwell upon financial questions is bad enough; but to be obliged to conform to Fish's scaly foreign diplomacy is infinitely worse. Grant clearly angled in troubled waters when he secured his Secretary of State."

How about that trouble between United States Marshal Barlow and the republican executive committee? Is that committee which went to Washington to urge the Marshal's removal from office ready to report? "Are you ready," gentlemen?

EFFECTS OF HIGH LIVING.—Another "lapse" in high life, caused by extravagant living, has just been exposed in Hartford. The secretary of a well-known trust company has resigned after what is termed a "gentle little compulsion," having been found out to be a defaulter for the trifling sum of twenty-six thousand dollars.

Attorney General Hear on Reconstruction in Texas.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published in full the letter which Attorney General Hoar has just addressed to Secretary of War Rawlins in regard to the case of Weaver, the Texas murderer. It will be remembered that this man was arraigned and tried by a military commission at Austin, Texas, for the cold-blooded and brutal murder of a negro, and that after a fair and impartial trial he was, in September of last year, found guilty and condemned to be hanged. Weaver, after sentence, filed objections on the ground that he was entitled to trial by jury in the ordinary State courts, and that the military commission had no jurisdiction. The case, as submitted to the Attorney General, to quote his own words, was:—"Whether the General commanding the Fifth Military District had authority to take a man from the civil power and try him by military law, or, in other words, whether a military commission in Texas in September, 1868, had jurisdiction over a citizen not in naval or military service charged with the murder of another citizen and under indictment and arrest in the State courts therefor." The Attorney General has no difficulty in answering the question, and his answer is clear, conclusive and completely satisfactory. He shows that the statute of March 2, 1857, placed Texas, as one of the rebel States, under military law. The fourth section of this act provides that "until the people of said States should be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States to abolish, modify, contract or supersede the same." "As the State of Texas had not in September, 1868, and has not since adopted a constitution in conformity with the provisions of this act, and has not become entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, the act was operative in Texas at the time the military commission was organized for the trial of Weaver." The Attorney General comes to the conclusion that he "can find no reason in law for the President's withholding his approval of the course taken by the commission and of the sentence which they have pronounced."

It may be taken for granted that this is the policy which the administration intend to pursue with the unreconstructed States of the South. The will of Congress is to be faithfully carried out. This, in fact, was clearly foreshadowed in President Grant's inaugural. It is for the three unreconstructed States—Virginia, Mississippi and Texas—to look faces in the face. Let them accept the situation at once. Let them fall in with the requirements of Congress and of the administration, get back into Congress by the coming winter and have their State governments placed again in good working order. When this is done they need have no fear of the negro. This is the advice of all their own best men and the wish of their friends everywhere.

OUR NEW COLLECTOR vigorously declares that he has not offices enough in his gift to satisfy a moiety of the one-armed applicants. It is safe to assert that those who lose their arms in sawmills or by railway accidents are not receiving special consideration by the Custom House power at this time.

ELECTION IN WASHINGTON CITY TO-DAY.—Sambo is ahead.

A GOOD WORD FOR INDIANAPOLIS.—A first class hotel is called for in Indianapolis, one of the most prosperous and go-ahead cities in the West. It is a wonder that it does not keep pace with other Western cities in the very essential feature for a thriving place—first class hotel accommodations.

SINGULAR ADMISSION FOR A RADICAL.—One of the most violent radicals declared, the other day, that if a Presidential election were to occur to-day the bitterest copperhead would be elected over any man the republicans might nominate. He was not a disappointed office-seeker. Verily, radicalism is beginning to take a curious shape all over the country. The North is gouty and growling; the West is grumbling and mumbling; the South is "assy;" and a general state of "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble" in the political cauldron seems pending all over the country.

QUITE NATURAL.—The Georgia papers are indignant at President Grant's method of rebuking the South by appointing negroes to office, making the appointment of the colored preacher, Turner, a case in point.

THE DOOMED RACE.—The Mount Holly (N. J.) *Herald* talks of the "Doomed Race and the South." That "doomed" race (as a Caledonian would pronounce it) has caused more trouble in this country than any other race to any other country in any other part of the world.

THE QUAKER INDIAN WAR.—The Cincinnati *Times* says there is a fair prospect of expending some twenty millions of dollars this season in another Indian war, and advises the Indians to "go for it." The new Quaker agents, no doubt, will go for that—not for the fight, but for the "filthy."

THE GREAT COLLAPSE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* administers a rebuke to the members of the republican committees in this city, who, foreseeing the inevitable collapse of the whole radical concern, are endeavoring to take care of themselves—like rats leaving a sinking ship. Scold away. It will do you good.

GOING TO POT.—The republican party in this city—and everywhere else.

"BULL'S BEHAVIOR."—The St. Louis *Democrat*, remarking upon the statement of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the "Americans have backed down before British pluck," says:—"Verily, the lion is getting to resemble a remarkably conceited puppy," and then goes on to show how the fight thus far has been all on one side, between British fear and British stupidity. Our Western administration exchanges are beginning to arouse themselves to the importance of the prosecution of a vigorous American policy in regard to questions at issue between this country and Great Britain, and no doubt they reflect the sentiment of the great mass of the Western people.

The Boston Peace Jubilee.

In a letter which we published yesterday our Boston correspondent gave a flattering account of the progress of the rehearsals for the Peace Jubilee which is to commence on the 15th inst. Everything promises well for the great festival. The Hub is already whirling with preliminary excitement. "During the day time there is an incessant roar of practising artillery, chiming of bells, rehearsing of bands, pounding of anvils and everything else that is to work in and give sweet harmony to the great musical powwow of the age." The most extensive preparations are on foot for supplying the extraordinary influx of visitors from every section of the country with abundant proofs of the hospitality for which Boston is justly renowned. We do not know yet if President Grant has positively accepted the special invitation to be present; but we cannot well see how the author of the famous phrase "Let us have peace" can stay away from "a national peace jubilee and musical festival in honor of the restoration of peace and union throughout the land." The project of Mr. Gilmore has expanded from what at first seemed to be merely a private enterprise into such grand proportions that it has aroused universal interest. No previous musical festival has ever been planned on so gigantic a scale. It has been demonstrated in England by the various choral meetings and Handel festivals in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, that "there is no limit in the very nature of music to the possible magnitude of concerts," and that "no bounds can now be set to the magnitude and power of musical sounds." These facts will doubtless be placed beyond all question by the "stupendous conflagration" of the Musical Festival at Boston. If the weather is fine—and June is almost always delightful there, as it is here—the Boston Peace Jubilee will be a memorable success.

A NOBLE CAUCUS.—The Tory peers of England are in extra parliamentary caucus to devise means to secure the rejection of the Irish Church bill by the House of Lords. This is dangerous for aristocracy as a class. The people at large have turned against the State Church system, and the House of Commons has reaffirmed the measure on the recommendation of the Crown. Can the hereditary legislators resist this? We may soon hear the old cry of "Down with the House of Lords."

"THE MALIGNITY OF GRANT AND HIS CABINET."—This is the title of an editorial in the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* on the policy of the appointment of negroes to office in the South by Grant and his Cabinet.

SUMNER'S SPEECH ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION is to be published in full in England. Let John Bull have his bellyful of it. Oh, for a Daniel O'Connell!

Our Finances Under Secretary Boutwell.

From the course of Mr. Boutwell since he took control of the Treasury Department there is reason to believe he is not connected with the tool of any ring of gold and stock speculators, as his predecessor, Mr. McCulloch, was. He acts from conviction of duty and with independence in the matter of selling the surplus gold in his hands and in buying up and cancelling the interest-bearing debt with the proceeds of the sales. The greatest pressure has been brought to bear upon him by the speculators and large capitalists of Wall street to make him change his policy; a number of pilgrimages have been made to Washington by the "leading financiers" to argue the case with him, and a formidable combination of capitalists, bankers and gold and stock gamblers generally was made to force up the price of gold artificially and for a time in order to frighten the Secretary and make him change his policy. But he stood firm, and the consequence has been that gold has steadily declined from the high figure to which it had been artificially and temporarily forced. In the nature of things the result could not be otherwise. The reduction of the debt by using the surplus and unemployed funds in the hands of the government cannot but strengthen the national credit and show that the return to specie payments is only a question of time, while the diffusion of eight to ten millions of specie a month through mercantile channels must, in time have the effect of bringing down the premium. No Wall street combinations, however powerful, can in the end resist the influence of such a policy. If Mr. Boutwell goes on as he has commenced he will smash the rings of gold speculators and bring down steadily and gradually the price of specie below the figure it has reached since the war. We have no doubt that the policy of Secretary Boutwell has had the effect of causing our securities abroad to go up; for, in the ordinary course of things arising from the emphatic rejection of the Alabama claims treaty, and the fierce discussion of that subject in England, our securities would have fallen, or at least have remained stationary. The truth is, the employment of the enormous surplus gold in the Treasury to the liquidation of the debt gives satisfactory evidence to foreigners of our vast resources and the payment of our indebtedness.

So far the official conduct of Secretary Boutwell deserves commendation. But much more remains to be done. The question of our national finances overshadows every other, and upon the management of that depend in a great measure the present prosperity and future welfare of the country. The Secretary should mature a plan for consolidating the whole debt at a lower rate of interest. The present rate is far too high—is usurious, oppressive and ruinous. Foreign capitalists now greedily take up our securities, because of their comparatively low market value and the high interest they bear. The consequence is the debt is rapidly going abroad, with the prospect that soon the greater part will be held there, and that there will be a drain of a hundred millions or more of specie a year from this country to pay the interest. Our assets will be kept to the grindstone continually to pay foreign creditors. We shall be kept a poor debtor nation all the time, notwithstanding our immense natural wealth, resources and productions. The policy should be to keep as much of the debt as possible in the hands of our own people, and this can be best effected by consolidating it at a low rate of interest. In this way a