

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV. No. 160

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ROWEY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIZON.—THE ARTFUL DOGGER.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SIR HADRIAN THE SAILOR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.—HARRY BLURE.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third Street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HOOBY DICKORY DOCK. Matinee at 1 1/2.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Ed. St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—THE MARBLE HEART.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street.—MOTHER HUBBARD.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth Street.—CLOREDA.—ROMEO JAFFEE JENKINS.

WAVERLY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—DRESSES OF LIZON.—THE TWO GEORGES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SCHOOL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Ave., between 58th and 62nd Sts.—FOURTEEN GARDEN CONCERTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—THE UNRELEASED BLOODES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th Street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 231 Broadway.—COMICO VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 3 1/2.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d Ave., 63d and 64th Sts.—GRAND CONCERT, &c.

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

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

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 520 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 9, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe. The cable telegrams are dated June 8. The London Times of yesterday had an article on the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords. A split is feared in the conservative ranks. Lord Harrowby gave notice that he would move to postpone the second reading of the bill for six months.

The Ascot steeplechase commenced yesterday. The Ascot stake was won by Dote Noir; the Trial stakes by Yagabond; the Biennial stakes by Thornaby; the gold vase, given by Her Majesty, by Thorvaldson; the Prince of Wales stakes by Martindon (late Martyr); the Queen's stand plate by Gertrude, and the fifteenth Ascot Triennial stakes by Formosa.

Additional election returns have been received from Paris. Seven official and eight opposition candidates have been elected. A serious disturbance broke out in the Montmartre district on Monday night. The police were obliged to use force to suppress it. Many persons were injured in the scuffle, and about one hundred and twenty were arrested.

The new constitution has been promulgated throughout Spain. The despatch from the Acting Captain General of Cuba to the effect that he wants no more reinforcements, is regarded with much favor for the Spanish cause in Cuba. The Duke of Genoa now appears a candidate for the Spanish crown. The Regency bill was read in the Cortes on Monday for the first time.

The Austrian government refuses to decide in the matter of the neutrality of the Suez Canal without the co-operation of France. Troubles have recently occurred at Carniola, in Italy.

King William of Prussia and Count Bismarck intend to pay a visit to Bremen about the 13th inst.

Miscellaneous. President Grant will attend the Boston peace Jubilee. He leaves Washington this evening for New York, on his way to West Point.

The Attorney General is said to have hesitated a long time before he furnished his recent opinion sustaining a Texas court martial in the trial of a citizen for the murder of a freedman, and that his actual view of the law at first suggested an entirely opposite decision, but that General Butler said "he would offer a resolution on the subject in the next session if he (Hoar) did not make an example of some of these fellows," and under this pressure the recent opinion was made.

The Attorney General of Indiana has delivered an opinion that acts passed by the Legislature of that State after the resignation of more than one-third of the members elect were in accordance with the constitution, and are therefore constitutional laws. The fifteenth amendment was passed by the same Legislature under the same circumstances.

One of the negroes wounded in the Washington riot died yesterday and another is believed to be fatally injured. There were about twenty others who received severe wounds, none of whom are now believed to be in any danger. None of the ring-leaders have been caught.

The St. Louis, Mo., Board of Trade is discussing the subject of direct trade with Europe, it having been shown that ocean steamers of light draft can ascend the Mississippi to that city during a large portion of the year.

Secretary Boutwell yesterday sold \$2,098,000 in gold for \$2,778,717 in currency, and has remaining in the Treasury \$24,000,000 in gold and \$25,900,000 in coin certificates.

The United States bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 stolen sometime ago from the Philadelphia Beneficial Savings Society, have been recovered.

Mr. Kennedy was before the Census Committee again yesterday and strongly advocated the retention of the old system in taking the new census. He kept the committee in a roar by his onslaughts upon the theorists.

The loss to the government by the robbery of the Santa Fe Depository is only about \$100,000.

In Loud, N. J., yesterday, five men employed in the print works, who had been in the habit of drinking a beverage composed partly of oil of vitriol and alcohol, were poisoned by taking arsenic in their mixture through mistake for vitriol. Four of the men died within a few hours and the fifth is apparently dying.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Crane, commanding the Fourth Military District, was killed at Jackson, Miss., yesterday by E. M. Yergor, on whose property he had ordered a levy in default of corporation taxes. The affair, it is said, had no reference to politics.

The conservative republicans of Mississippi, who claim to be the true exponents of President Grant's policy, have called a convention for the 23d inst.

In the Typographical Convention at Albany yesterday the question of proxy delegations was warmly debated, and the credentials of a number of such delegates, among whom was the President of the National Union, were rejected. In the evening session an election for officers took place, and Isaac D. George was chosen President.

The annexation resolution was moved in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on Monday night, but discussion was avoided by a manoeuvre of the government members and the resolution was defeated by a vote of seven to twenty-six.

sons are displaying a lavish hospitality towards the incoming strangers.

The City. One of the heaviest hailstorms that has visited this neighborhood for a number of years visited it yesterday. The weather afterwards turned very chilly for the time of year.

The dead body of an unknown man was found hanging from the limb of a tree in the Park yesterday morning. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, before Commissioner Betts, Moses E. Crasto, under examination on a charge of having failed to make a full and correct statement of his debts in his schedule of bankruptcy, was honorably discharged.

The stock market yesterday was feverish and irregular. The feature was a "break" in Mariposa. Gold advanced to 132, closing finally at 133 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Governor John T. Hoffman, of New York, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia; R. B. Forbes, of Boston; F. W. Miller, of Manchester; Joseph Behlme, of Smyrna; S. Biney, of London, and Alexander Koeh, of Alexandria, are at the Hoffman Hotel.

Colonel E. H. Buehler, R. McCurdy and Captain E. G. Falmestock, of Gettysburg, Pa.; General Schriver, of the United States Army, and Consul General Hill, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Captain Jenkins, of the steamship Scotia; J. M. Lapeyre, of New Orleans; B. C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, and A. Gilmore, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Mr. Hooper, of Boston; Fred. Billings, of Woodstock, Vt.; J. H. Denly and C. W. Roberts, of London, are at the Brevort House.

J. H. Hunting, of Paris; J. E. Bulky, of Connecticut, and Henry G. Colby, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

T. D. Pearce and Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia; George Wilkes, of New York; P. A. Butler and James L. Goodridge, of Boston, and L. T. Dickson, of Delaware, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge Thos. Russell, Collector of the Port of Boston, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Thos. Peters, Jr., of Selma, Ala., and W. P. Shell, of Philadelphia, are at the Malby House.

Professor Lyman E. Whipple, of Hudson; Dr. John S. Chapin, of Bath, Me., and S. S. Whitehouse, of Chicago, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Captain Wilson, of Key West; G. R. Macaulay, of Toronto, and Professor Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Colonel R. A. Flak, of Montana; Colonel J. B. Davis, of Richmond, Va.; Judge T. Davis, of West Valley, Md.; Colonel Davis, of Natchez; R. H. Alexander, of the United States Army; Samuel Gardner, of Washington; Captain Charles E. Leland, of Albany; J. Kuslar, of Malaga, Spain; Colonel J. H. Eaton, of Detroit, and Dr. Fittin, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Winchester and Judge Lane, of Pennsylvania; S. S. Marshall, of Illinois; General W. Sutton and W. Abbott, of Salem; General Albert Pike, of Washington; F. W. Partridge, of Illinois, and Miss Vinette Hoam, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

St. Domingo—An Important Movement. The steamship Tybee, which left our port yesterday as the pioneer of a line of steamers to St. Domingo, carried among her passengers a special commissioner from the government, with orders to proceed to the Dominican republic and report upon its condition at an early day.

Whether Mr. Hunt has higher secret instructions we are not informed. This movement is an important one in many respects, and if the administration contemplates aright the new movements and combinations which are going on in the Antilles it may be productive in the highest degree of good to our political and material interests.

There is now an unusual activity in questions affecting all of the larger islands of the American Mediterranean, and combinations both favorable and adverse to the United States are being widely discussed.

Cuba is convulsed with the questions of revolution, independence and annexation. In St. Domingo a policy of seeking admission to our Union has been discussed by President Baez, which has awakened efforts against him by Cabral, his former antagonist.

In Hayti General Domingue, who is making a powerful resistance to Salnave, months ago wrote to Secretary Seward, seeking a protectorate for the territory he ruled. In Porto Rico a violent explosion against the Spanish rule is only kept down by a force of bayonets much larger than is warranted by the pecuniary resources of the island.

In Jamaica the British government is exhibiting a sudden energy in restoring the harbor of Kingston, while the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, is making extraordinary efforts to stimulate the material labors of the people.

Coincident with these internal agitations we witness on the one hand a marked increase of the British, French and Spanish fleets in American waters, and, on the other, a prompt denial of a disposition on the part of Mexico to sell territory, accompanied with a notable acknowledgment of the great increase in that dilapidated republic of the desire for an American protectorate over it.

These outcroppings from the undercurrent of public opinion which is beginning to run so strongly in the countries south of us all point to the necessity for the adoption of a marked and final policy in the premises by our government.

Mr. Seward felt this pressure from the march of events in his times and endeavored to meet its requirements; but his great mistake lay in adopting the trader's and not the statesman's view. He believed that all that was required was that an agent should present himself with a bag of gold in one hand and the American flag in the other, and that he had only to hoist the one as soon as the other had been accepted.

In the pursuit of this petty and mischievous policy he received a signal rebuke from the Dominican republic in the Samana question, and from the Senate of the United States in that of St. Thomas. Both were merited, for the principles on which his course was founded were of the meanest and most contemptible kind.

Questions of national importance merit a higher and a nobler style of treatment. Fifty years ago a policy was announced by President Monroe which acquired an extended influence in American politics and European Cabinets, because it expressed the sentiment of the American people. During two generations that policy has been the pole star of na-

tional development on this Continent, and the intimations and even threats of serious complications that were to result from it have proved as idle as the summer breeze. That policy was adapted to its era and has consummated its work. It is no longer a question of founding new colonies or extending European influence over old ones. The colonies have become nations, and national development has brought new needs and new demands.

The wonderful prosperity of the American people under our system of union has for a long time given impulse to a spirit of imitation in the countries south of us, and failure to attain the same results is now developing a desire to participate in our scheme of government and the material advantages which it brings.

This development is giving rise to a counteracting spirit among the partisans of European rule and European influence. Wherever we find the one we encounter the other, and at this moment both are working with remarkable activity in the islands of the American Mediterranean. There the European idea takes the shape of a "free trade Antilles, confederated under European protection and which shall mediate for the independence of Cuba."

It is claimed by the partisans of this movement that the enormous debt of the United States will inflict an unbearable taxation, while our high and protective tariff will destroy their trade and agriculture.

The fallacy is an evident one; but yet in the hands of skillful politicians and diplomatists, and without counteraction and argument, it will produce effects which, for a long series of years to come, will be felt to our prejudice.

It is likely to be the more successful for the indefinite form and aim of the pro-American feeling. No one can tell what is the best shape for it to take.

On one side we find a protectorate to be the controlling form, while elsewhere it takes the equivocal name of annexation.

The action of our government should be addressed to the removal of these doubts and of this misapplication of terms. It is not purchase; it is not acquisition; it is not annexation. The true question for the nationalities south of us is the pure and simple question of admission to our Union.

In this shape private feelings and public rights are respected and preserved. Equality before the law is its pedestal, and the preservation of the right of local legislation for local needs is the column of the argument.

Herein lies the great importance of the St. Domingo question as presented to us to-day. It will be the formula for the great national growth which is the sequence of the Monroe doctrine.

It will consign filibusterism and territorial purchase alike to the dead past. For these reasons it should be assigned to the ablest hands in the government, and when presented to Congress it should be accompanied by an expression of our national policy as consonant with the feeling of the American people to-day as the expression of President Monroe was consonant with our national feeling fifty years ago.

THE PRINTERS' CONVENTION ON COLOR.—The Printers' National Convention at Albany, by a vote of 56 to 28, laid on the table a resolution for abolishing all distinctions of race and color in the craft.

This means that the distinction of color is to be enforced as an objection to the black man, and as it is with the printers so it will be with all the other Trades Unions.

They will all be arrayed against negro equality in their workshops, and the administration before long will hear from them at the polls.

BROOKLYN GROWS.—The measure of her growth as a city may be seen in some points of detail in her expenditures. This year it costs her seven hundred and forty-two thousand dollars for her parks—to improve them, keep them in order and pay the interest on the debt incurred in their purchase.

"This amount," says the Mayor, "is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than was raised by tax only ten years ago, to pay for gas, maintain the police, repairing and cleaning streets, salaries of public officers, and all other city expenses whatever."

GRANT modestly refrains from forcing any view or will of his own in regard to important points of administration. He conceded all that was demanded by the nigger-loving politicians of the North in appointing a nigger postmaster for Macon; and now he concedes all that is demanded by the carpet-bag radicals, who want the place, in promising to remove the same poor nigger.

WHO IS WITH THE MAYOR?—Mayor Hall in his message discourses with happy facility on light, clean streets, law, finance, sewerage, pavement, markets, and the whole range of topics interesting to city people; and the document has spice and style.

He urges especially many excellent city improvements, and lays down a schedule of street openings that will finally have to be made, and can be better made now than by and by. Who is with him?

POLITICAL PROGRESS.—By the operation of such principles as the nigger voters in Washington are bringing into use we may simplify political calculations very much.

Every man differing with the mass would be knocked on the head, and opinion be thereby kept all one way in any given community. If a man felt an inclination to differ and cared about his head he would leave, and settle in some community of the other view.

Thus we should become organized, and there would be political harmony everywhere. If communities came in collision there might be some little civil wars, but that would only be what they have had in Africa these thousands of years, and the sun shines on Africa still, as hot as ever.

WHO DID IT.—When two small boys are caught in a peccadillo there is generally a smart discussion as to which one is the real delinquent. Johnny says that "Billy did it," and Billy says that "Johnny did it."

This is the present position of a grand international topic. Jonathan has made a great row about a certain Alabama, and each of two delinquents is laying it on the other.

Johnny Bull and Billy Laird have it between them. "Laird did it," says Bull, and "Bull did it," says Laird. If Jonathan's grievance is, as it has been called, a sentimental one, he must have ample satisfaction in seeing what contemptible little sneaks these two fellows make of themselves with the attempts of each to lay the blame on the other.

The Alabama Claims as a Party Question.—The Anti-British Party Always Victorious.

The active managers of the republican party, it is said, have resolved upon the agitation of the Alabama claims on the ultimatum suggested in Senator Sumner's speech as the leading issue in the approaching fall elections.

All the old issues of the last eight years having been settled or used up, it is contended that unless the republicans can bring forward some new proposition appealing powerfully to the popular sentiment of the country the party will fall to pieces. Hence this project of bringing the Alabama claims into the foreground.

The idea is not a bad one as a party movement. Since the American war of independence every political agitation of hostility to England has been a winning card with the American people.

Jefferson and the old republican party came into power in 1800 as the anti-English party against the federalists as the anti-French party. The republican party, thus coming into the possession of the government, was so greatly strengthened by the war of 1812 against England that the federal or British party became at once a powerless minority, and from that time getting weaker and weaker till 1820 it wholly disappeared in the second election of Monroe.

In 1824, the federalists being merged with the republicans, a new organization of parties was initiated in the Presidential scrub race of that year between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay.

This election was thrown into the House, where it resulted in the choice of Adams, as was charged, by "a bargain and sale" between Adams and Clay. Upon this cry Jackson was brought out again in 1828, and upon his victory of New Orleans over the British, against Adams as the so-called British party candidate, Old Hickory was triumphantly elected.

It was the strong popular feeling of the country of hostility to England, intensified by the capture of Washington and the burning of the national Capitol in 1814, that gave to Jackson his great popularity; and thus the Jacksonian democratic party came into power.

Now this party is ousted until, in 1840, the whigs took up General Harrison as their candidate, a man who had also gained his victory over the British in the war of 1812. Thus the great gun of the democracy as the anti-British party was spiked, and they suffered a smashing defeat.

But in 1844, on the cry of "Texas and Oregon—fifty-four forty or fight" (a war with England)—the democratic party came in again; and in 1848 they were again beaten, this time by General Taylor, not only as the hero of Buena Vista, but as a hero of the war of 1812 against England.

From Taylor down to the election of Lincoln the slavery question swallowed up all other questions in our political contests; but even upon the slavery question the democrats used to some purpose the cry that the abolitionists were but the tools of England, bought by British gold, to assist in her grand design of breaking up the Union on the slavery agitation.

This, because it was substantially true, was always a strong card for the democrats. From the outbreak of our Southern rebellion down to this day it has been the good fortune of the republicans to stand as the Union war party against the South, against the Northern democratic party and against England.

The republicans thus hold the inside track on these Alabama claims, and in agitating the settlement involved in Senator Sumner's exposition they have nothing to lose, but everything to gain.

As Jackson upon his glorious slaughter of the British redcoats at New Orleans secured the Irish vote of this country to the democratic party, so now, a republican party movement promising a difficulty to England, which will be Ireland's opportunity, may win the Irish vote and leave the forlorn democracy hard aground.

Quaker plan of controlling the red men. It was "a happy thought" to place an Indian at the head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Parker, in his instructions to the army officers assigned to duty as Indian agents and superintendents, says:—"It being the wish of the government of the United States to collect the Indians and locate them in permanent abodes upon reservations, and reasonable appropriations having been made to assist them in sustaining themselves—after such permanent location—by the pursuits of civilized life, you are earnestly requested to use your best endeavors in co-operating to advance this humane and wise policy."

It is devoutly to be hoped that this new Indian policy will prove to be no less successful than it is humane and wise.

The Result of the French Elections. Our latest news from Paris confirms what we have said before in regard to the elections.

Out of Paris, and in the departments generally, the government candidates have been successful. Paris as a whole has gone against the government. It was not otherwise with Paris on the occasion of the general elections in 1863. Then as now the government was beaten in every circumscription. The only difference is that in the present instance the opposition elements are stronger.

It is the general opinion that the opposition will be numerically stronger than it has been since Napoleon mounted the French throne. It is not long since the opposition numbered but five members.

Last year the number was twenty-five. Now it is calculated that there will be not fewer than ninety or ninety-four sturdy oppositionists whom Mr. Rouher will have to face.

It is certain that when the next session of the Chambers is opened Napoleon will be compelled to make up his mind either to go forward and grant further Parliamentary privileges, or to go backward, arresting the progress of the popular power by a fresh coup d'etat.

This formidable opposition must in some way be quieted. How will Napoleon do it? Will he silence them by force or will he humor them by granting further reform?

Attorney General Hoar's Opinion.—The French Cable. Mr. Attorney General Hoar has gone beyond his official duty to aid a telegraph monopoly and to throw cold water on transoceanic telegraph enterprises.

We do not say that he did this designedly or from an improper motive, for there is no evidence of that; but nevertheless the fact is apparent that he has exceeded his duty, and that the effect will be to delay or prevent the French cable and other transoceanic cables being laid, to the manifest advantage of existing monopolies.

He has delivered an opinion to Mr. Peter Cooper to the effect that foreign telegraph companies cannot land cables on the shores of the United States without the express permission of Congress, and that no State of the Union has the power over its own shores to grant such a concession.

No State, he holds, can concede any franchise of this sort to foreigners, for the sovereignty of the United States over territory, by the law of nations, extends to at least the distance of one marine league from its shores.

Then he maintains that the laying and working of telegraph cables comes within the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. Notwithstanding Mr. Hoar's dictum, it is a question whether the transmission of intelligence by telegraph cables—the conversation, so to speak, between people of different countries—comes under the head of commerce.

Suppose the people of Canada and the State of New York chose to hold speaking intercourse across the Niagara river, if their voices could reach or they were to use speaking trumpets, could the federal government stop them till a special act of Congress for that purpose were obtained? Will any one admit such an absurdity? Yet what is the difference between communicating in this way and the transmission of thought by telegraph cables? It does not seem to us that this is commerce in the sense of the constitution or that Congress has the power alone to regulate it.

Decline of American Commercial and Shipping Interests.

We published the other day a synopsis of the latest monthly report, No. 24, of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the statistics of our commerce and navigation for the months of October, November and December, 1868, and for the year ending December 31, 1868.

The salient point of this report is its irrefutable testimony to the rapid and lamentable decline of American commercial and shipping interests. It appears from the statistics for the last three months of 1868 that over fifty-seven per cent of our imports, forty-one and one-half per cent of our domestic exports and ninety per cent of our re-exports for the period mentioned have been transported in foreign vessels.

In 1855 Mr. Bright could say in the British Parliament:—"In ship building industry the United States not only compete with but in some respects excel this country." And the official records of Great Britain show that in 1860-61 the tonnage of American sea-going vessels exceeded that of Great Britain by 695,181 tons in 1860, and by 732,987 tons in 1861.

"To-day this supremacy has passed to Great Britain, and our rival is rapidly securing a monopoly of the world's commerce." The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for 1868, adverted to the fact that "while American tonnage in our foreign trade has fallen off foreign tonnage has greatly increased," adding that "the condition of our steam marine is in a lower condition even than that of our sailing vessels."

These facts he illustrated by the most alarming statistics. Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, in a recent paper prepared for the National Board of Trade, shows that the absolute decline in our foreign tonnage from 1861 to 1867 was fifty-four per cent, or nearly 1,500,000 tons, leaving it less than one-third of what in 1857 we should have been justified by past experience in estimating what it would be in 1867.

Mr. Franklin W. Smith, Treasurer of the Atlantic Works in Boston, commenting on this statement, says in his pamphlet entitled "Wooden Ships Superseded by Iron," that the gross foreign steam tonnage of the United States presents a still more unfavorable contrast. The estimate of Great Britain in 1867 was 775,000, that of the United States 175,520 tons, making a difference of 599,480 tons.

This difference of nearly 600,000 tons is more than the combined commercial steam tonnage of the United States and Great Britain five years ago.

The question naturally arises, Why this rapid superseding of American by British tonnage? Mr. Smith affirms that the statistics given of the abandonment of wooden ships on the Clyde for iron, in the construction of which America can compete with Britain at far less advantage than in wood, reveal a conclusive answer. He cites a signal example of the vexatious and mortifying disadvantage of American artisans in their rivalry with British.

An American house in Canton had lately sent to Boston the specifications of an iron steamer for purposes of estimate, as an order of the Shanghai Navigation Company, but was finally compelled to contract for it in England. "With natural preferences for the work of their countrymen they were compelled to expend the capital in development of British skill and the increase of British wealth, endowing thus more abundantly industrial schools for future Alabamas."

While the ship yards and machine shops of America are idle, for five miles along the Clyde are heard the din and clangor of iron, under the strokes of British workmen, who are now building more ships than all the world beside. None who pass along our New York piers can fail to notice the prevalence of the British flag above our national ensign.

"The British now maintain," says Mr. Smith, "one hundred and sixty-four lines of steamers to foreign countries, employing an immense fleet of ships, many of large size. Sixty-eight steamers of English nationality ply between the ports of the United States and Europe, while an American seeks in vain to return homeward by steam from a British port under the American flag."

On the other hand, the instability of our revenue laws and their discriminating and partial character have combined to hasten the decline of American commerce and shipping. While, as Mr. Smith demonstrates in his interesting pamphlet, existing disabilities press heavily upon American commerce and industry, foreign nations afford all possible encouragement and protection to their marine.

France and England remit the duties and taxes on materials and articles used in building and outfitting ships. Prussia, since she has represented consolidated Germany—a first class Power—is eagerly fostering her commerce and specially protecting ship building of iron. Surely, in view of the discreditable contrast presented by the depression of commerce and ship building in the United States, it will be the duty of Congress to seek and apply some remedy for so great a national evil.

SOROSIS.—What is the matter with Sorosis, that it is getting up a hospital for itself at this early stage of its existence? A bad sign, this. Healthy youth, buoyant with exuberance of life, never dreams of the necessities of age or believes in the possibility of decay.

ONE POINT LEFT OUT.—All that was wanting to the scene in Washington around the nigger fights and bonfires was that the triumphant niggers should have eaten the man that was killed. No doubt some undertaker carried him away prematurely.

THE FIRST DIVORCE CASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Southern papers are discussing a novelty in the shape of the first divorce case in North Carolina. The first divorce case in that State was brought up in 1861, when South Carolina attempted to dissolve her bonds of union with the United States. But Judge Uncle Samuel refused to issue a decree of separation, and the State remains pretty much as she stood de novo, slightly damaged by the wear and tear and expense of the trial.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, June 8, 1869. Captain F. B. Creighton has been detached from the command of the Ononda and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer F. C. Dode, from duty as a member of the Examining Board, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard; First Assistant Engineer George W. White, from the Resaca, and ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard; Lieutenant Commander N. H. Farquhar has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.