

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 164

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

APOLLO HALL.—MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Afternoon.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. WARREN H. CUDWORTH. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—FREE SERVICE. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ABBOTT BROWN. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS. Large Chapel, University.—REV. DR. DEEMS. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—REV. GEO. H. HERWORTH. Morning and evening.

RYEBETTS ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS.—MRS. BRIGHAM. Morning and evening.

JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—REV. W. P. CORRIE. Morning and evening.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. W. A. SCOTT. Morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EASTBURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel.—Morning.—REV. DR. PRICE. Evening.—REV. DR. TUTTLE.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM H. FELIX. Morning and evening.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. H. W. KNAPP. Morning and evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. B. S. FOSTER. Morning and evening.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.—ENGLISH SERMON BY REV. REV. F. WILSON. Evening.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 8th av., between 41st and 42d sts.—REV. O. B. FOSTER. Morning.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP KNOWLTON. Afternoon.

ZION C. CHURCH.—SERVICES morning and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 13, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 12.

The disturbances in Paris have not been yet effectually stilled. Large numbers of people through the streets. The military forces are prepared for any emergency.

The London Times in an editorial yesterday says that the House of Lords must defer to the national voice on the Irish Church question.

The Zoliver Congress, at present in session in Berlin, suggest that North and South German States be represented by the same consuls.

India.

A most disastrous cyclone has recently visited Calcutta. Much property in the city was seriously injured, but the damage to the shipping was slight.

Cuba.

Another severe engagement near Puerto Padre is reported. The losses were heavy on both sides, and among the killed is General Marmol.

Secretary Fish still declines to recognize Cuba, and contends that the policy at present pursued is best for the Cubans themselves.

South America.

Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated May 8. The emancipation of the slaves is being strongly advocated by a number of prominent citizens of Brazil.

The New Dominion.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly on Friday a resolution to test the legality of confederation in the English courts was passed by a vote of 16 to 14, but yesterday it was rescinded.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Friday night the resolution looking to an increased subsidy for Nova Scotia was postponed.

Miscellaneous.

Boston has prepared a grand reception for President Grant on Wednesday. He is to be carried to the St. James by a committee, visited by the Mayor and Governor and saluted by the pupils of two high schools.

General Sheridan is expected to accompany him. The hotels in Boston are already closely crowded on account of the Jubilee, and the inhabitants are quite jubilant.

General Sheridan has been ordered by the President to treat all Indians outside the four great reservations as hostile and to proceed vigorously against those in Kansas, in order to protect the settlers.

The Swedish colonists apprehend more trouble, but are well armed. The New York colonists have mostly moved in and taken homesteads near Washington, Kansas.

In the trial of Yerger in Jackson, Miss., yesterday for the murder of Colonel Crane, commandant of the Fourth Military District, General Grant was ruled out as a member of the commission on the plea of defendant's counsel that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner.

Four hundred clerks in the War Department, not authorized by law, have been ordered to be discharged on the 15th inst. Great excitement was occasioned in the department yesterday by this order.

The principals in the recently projected duel near Richmond have disappeared with their seconds, and it is supposed they have gone to North Carolina to have their fight out.

Postmaster General Creswell has granted the con-

tract for supplying his department with about 20,000 envelopes to Messrs. Denney & O'Toole, the stationers whose contracts were somewhat soverly overhauled by a congressional committee last session, and George H. Ray, of New York.

Commissioner Delano, it is understood, has decided that brokers are liable to pay tax on sums received by them for negotiating sales.

General Emery's order of assignment to the Soldiers' Home at Washington has been revoked. (General S. S. Carroll has been retired with his full rank of Major General.)

The City.

The steamer Quaker City is again in the custody of the Marshal, Judge Pierpont having filed a new libel against her, charging that she is intended to aid the insurgents in Hayti.

Mr. Yeoman, who purchased the Twenty-third Street Railroad, called upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on Friday to complete his bargain, but it appearing that he wished a certificate for the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company instead of for himself individually, the Commissioners voted to reject his bid as collusive and fraudulent, and so notified him in the afternoon.

The Commissioners of the Elevated Railway met again yesterday at No. 110 Broadway, and waited for any objections or complaints from citizens opposed to the erection of the road now in progress on Greenwich street, but none appeared.

In the case of Moses Dewey, whose pardon, issued by President Johnson, was revoked by President Grant, Judge Hatchford yesterday decided against the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that a pardon is not complete until it has been delivered, and as the Presidential office never did, President Grant had a perfect right to recall a pardon issued by his predecessor if it had not been completed.

The stock market yesterday was buoyant and strong, with a sharp advance in Pacific Mail. Gold closed at 139 1/2.

The markets were generally without activity yesterday. Coffee was quiet but steady. Sugar and molasses were also quiet, but unchanged in value. Cotton was in good demand, chiefly for spinning, and prices were higher, closing at 31 1/2c for middling uplands. On 'Change four was only moderately dealt in and prices were rather easier. Wheat was dull and heavy, while corn was tolerably active and firmer. Oats quiet and weak.

Pork was quiet but steady, while lard was freely sought after and commanded higher prices. Naval stores were rather more active for resin, the low grades of which were higher. Petroleum was quiet and unsettled, closing at 16 1/2c, a 1/2c. for crude in bulk, and 31 1/2c. for refined. Freights were dull and heavy.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Lieutenant Colonel Reed, of the United States Army; Colonel T. A. Parker, of St. Louis; Colonel W. E. Spaulding, of Washington; Colonel J. B. Barrett, of Rome, N. Y., and Colonel J. M. French, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel J. Cassidy Mundy, of Wilmington, N. C.; H. K. Bruce, of Cleveland, and John Blanchard, of Lima, Peru, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

W. E. Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., and I. J. Blair, of Rhode Island, are at the Maitly House.

Captain R. T. Donaldson, of Toronto; Dr. W. Lawson, of Baltimore, and John McDonald, of Hamilton, C. W., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

C. E. Washburn, of Charleston; Charles Neilson, of Maryland, and ex-Senator James W. Wall, of New Jersey, are at the New York Hotel.

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The Outburst of Popular Sentiment in France—Danger to the Empire.

What does it mean? What is to come of it? These are the two questions which naturally arise to the mind of every thinking man when he reads the daily telegraphic news and the mail intelligence of the last ten days regarding the situation in France. These two questions may fairly be regarded as exhaustive. They imply that the situation is bad and somewhat difficult to explain, and they more than suggest that the future is doubtful.

It is not to be denied that the situation is grave. Our worst fears have been realized. The elections have justified the most anti-Napoleonic predictions. The opposition feeling, not in Paris only or in the other large centres of population and intelligence, but all over France, has been expressed as it has not been expressed since the first Napoleon fell. Twenty years have elapsed since Louis Napoleon was elected President of the French republic. Seventeen years have elapsed since he was proclaimed Emperor by popular choice. One purpose, during all these years, has guided the chief of the State; but now, in 1869, after infinite and costly cowering, the French people have, as nearly as possible, said, "We are sick of this man Napoleon, or at least of this man's policy. He is neither the Solomon nor the Caesar we took him to be, and a change might be a blessing." How otherwise can we interpret the facts? For the first time during his public career Napoleon has given France a chance to say what she thinks. His earnest desire has been to call forth a fair expression of public sentiment, in the belief, of course, that public sentiment would be in his favor; but everywhere, all over France, where intelligent men have voted in any numbers, Napoleon and Napoleon's policy have been emphatically condemned. We do not close our eyes to the fact that in the new Chamber the government will still have a large majority. This must be honestly admitted. But it is as little to be denied that the minority will be backed up by the thinking and daring few, while the majority will have no better support than the timid, fearful and unreasoning many. The result of the elections justifies the conclusion that if the rural population were more enlightened, or rather if the screw were less vigorously applied, France with one voice would speak out and condemn the one-man government. The Nantes and Paris riots make this plain to the humblest comprehension. What does it mean? It means that France is not satisfied with imperialism. It means that France is no longer in her babyhood and that she is impatient of being treated as if she were. It means that Napoleon has been believed in and trusted for the last twenty years, and that after all this experience France is not unwilling to go after another god.

What is to come of it? This is a question which it is less easy to answer. It is possible that all may be got over without serious trouble. The wounding of a few men in the streets of Paris and the imprisonment of a few editors are events not so uncommon in France as to warrant the conclusion that Napoleon cannot get over the difficulty with which they are identified. Belligerent manifestations as we may, however, we cannot do away with the fact that the situation is dangerous and that all the skill and tact and power of which the Emperor is known to be possessed will be needed to make matters smooth and easy.

There is one thing which the friends of the Emperor, and even the Emperor himself, do not seem fully to take into their calculations. Time was when Paris was France. It was so in 1789, in 1830, in 1848. It has been a fundamental idea with Napoleon from the first that Paris is France. To hold France in subjection it has been his belief that the first requisite was to hold Paris secure. Hence the many improvements of the capital city which have been a feature of his reign. It is now, by the arrangements the Emperor has made, with the assistance of Baron Haussmann, an unquestionable fact that he who commands the garrison of Paris has Paris at his mercy. The long, wide boulevards striking out from a common centre, commanded one and all by artillery, make the old barricade system, by means of which the citizens of Paris were wont to terrify monarchs, if not impossible at least practically worthless. Paris is, therefore, less at the service of revolutionists than she once was. The difficulty of revolutionizing Paris, it must be admitted, a preliminary obstruction in the way of those who would overturn the government. But modern improvements are not all on the side of the despot. Progress always brings with it compensation for seeming tyranny, seeming injustice. The spirit and the science which have modernized Paris have modernized France. What the boulevards and the new streets have done in Paris for the government the railroads and telegraph lines have done throughout France for the people. A revolution in Paris is now more difficult of accomplishment; but an uprising in Paris can be converted in almost a second of time, by the instrumentality of the telegraph, into an uprising in every city and every town and every considerable village all over the empire. The improvements which have been made under Napoleon, not in Paris only but throughout France, when looked at from this point of view are quite as much in the interest of the people as in the interest of the government. It would not be a miracle if some of these fine mornings we should learn that a simultaneous rising had taken place all over France, and that the empire was no more. In considering the question—what is to come of it?—these things must be taken into account. If France is really dissatisfied, as she seems to be, France is not without the power of expressing that dissatisfaction. A general and simultaneous outburst is possible, and a general and simultaneous outburst would paralyze the government.

All this is well known to the Emperor himself. No one is more familiar with this general truth than himself. He knows that revolution is now more easy than ever it was. In the example of Spain he has seen how a whole people can rise and accomplish a revolution which by its suddenness surprises both themselves and the world. He cannot now deny that France is dissatisfied. Reform is demanded, but reform is not enough. What will he do? He must do something. He is not the man to be beat without an effort. We are not

unprepared to hear that he is about to grant further liberal reforms; but we shall be as little surprised to be told that the empire no longer means peace. A necessity is laid upon him, and the necessity points to foreign war.

Our Plain Duty to Cuba—Surprising Hesitancy and Weakness of the Administration.

We suppose that if England, France and every other nation outside of the American Continent were to recognize the belligerent rights or independence of the Cubans our excessively conservative, careful and timid administration might then take into consideration the propriety of doing the same thing. But neither the action of the independent nations and sister republics of America in recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, nor the fact that Spanish rule has ceased in the island and that the only respectable organized government there now is that of the Cubans, seems to have any influence upon the administration. True, we published a despatch from our correspondent at Washington yesterday stating that in an interview one of the Cuban representatives had with the Secretary of State that dignified and wonderfully cautious official did admit that the state of affairs existing now in Cuba is anomalous and gives a different aspect to the question. It is surprising that Mr. Fish saw so far or admitted as much as this. The wonder is that he did not seek an explanation or advice from the Spanish Minister before he ventured to express himself in that way. It is said the Cubans are inspired with hope of some action on the part of our government from the language of the Secretary of State. We dislike to say anything discouraging to the Cuban patriots, but we fear they have little to expect from our weak and timid administration.

Conduct so un-American, so impolitic and imbecile, so opposed to the popular sentiment of the country, and showing such a want of comprehension of great national interests as has been exhibited by our government in this Cuban matter, is enough to make every American blush with shame and indignation. If ever we speak of the Monroe doctrine again or talk of an American policy for the American Continent the world will laugh with ridicule at us. This mighty republic has abdicated its former higher position in American affairs and policy and has become less than a second rate power. Chile and Peru have recognized the Cuban patriots, and the other American republics no doubt will soon follow their example. The United States, which ought to have been first, hesitates, and is not likely, out of fear or deference to Europe, to do anything. How are the mighty fallen! There is no Spanish government in Cuba. Captain General Dulce was deposed, and those left nominally in authority are absolutely under the control of the revolutionary mob, called volunteers. The only respectable organized government, as was said before, is that of the Cubans under the presidency of Cespedes. These are facts known to all the world except to the conservative old fogey at the head of the State Department and to General Grant. Great questions of national policy and national interests seem to be beyond their grasp. The honor, glory, welfare and future of the country are being sacrificed through their imbecility. In fact, there is far better ground or cause for impeachment in the miserable policy of the administration with regard to Cuba than there ever was for impeaching Andy Johnson. There is no question as to the public sentiment of the country being in favor of Cuban recognition, yet we see this remarkable anomaly that the actual government dares, and has the power for the time, to oppose the will of the people. We are ashamed of the administration, and all we can say to the struggling Cubans is, put no trust in the State Department or the President, but rely upon your own brave hearts and stout arms.

Trinity Haunted Over the Conis.

David Greesbeck, "a successor of some of the original inhabitants" of this town, finds fault with Trinity church, and prays in the courts for a remedy against her abuses. One of his grievances is that she "has allowed vice and immorality to increase in the city." We know that they have increased, and if Trinity is the power that is responsible for this evil and ought to have prevented it we heartily join in his prayer. Why did she not stop it? She has money enough. She could pay as many preachers as there are Peter Funks, dog-fighters, ropers-in and rowdies in all the wards of Trinity parish. Why did she not see these missionaries and neutralize the vice? She is to blame. On this charge we condemn her. Another charge is that she is wasting the money of the Trinity estate. Of this charge we find that she is not guilty. We never knew her to waste a cent. All the money changers in the temple were fools to her in handling cash. Another charge is that she has treated the Legislature with contempt. Herein we sympathize with her. It is the only absolutely just thing we ever heard of her. She shall not be punished for it. She is charged with laying up treasures on earth in bonds and mortgages—in seeking to acquire political weight in neglecting the poor and pampering to the worldly-minded; and of all these heinous offences we are sorely afraid she is guilty. For this we are willing to consent that her wealth shall go to the poor, for whom it was gathered, through the hands of a receiver—that is, if any can get through. But it is a great difficulty that wealth is so apt to adhere to the hands of these receivers. On this subject it is best to consult the Pacific Railroad men—Fisk, Jr., and Peter B. Sweeney—who understand the whole game of appointing receivers.

SHALL the doubtful compliment of being called the friend of Spain deter us from doing our duty to our neighbors in Cuba?

COUNTERFEITING paper money in the United States will be more difficult hereafter than it has been hitherto if the government adheres to the policy of carrying security against it so far back as the paper mill. So long as the engraving is made the dependence for safety successful counterfeiting is certain, for any engraving can be copied with complete secrecy; but paper cannot well be made with equal secrecy, and paper making is an art in which processes known only to a few can be relied upon to produce effects not to be imitated by other processes.

The Labor Congress and the Postal Telegraph.

The typos hold decidedly the lead in the intellectual movements agitating the laboring classes and Labor Unions of the present day. If any proof were needed of this fact, we could easily find it by reference to and analysis of the discussions in the National Typographical Union, recently in session at Albany. Believing, however, that this is admitted by every one who has read the interesting proceedings of this body of representative men, fresh from our laboring classes, we would now direct public attention, and particularly that of workmen, to the sagacious and far-reaching policy which, on two remarkable subjects, the printers have introduced in the discussions now agitating the Labor Unions of the country. We allude to the questions of apprenticeship and the postal telegraph.

Modern civilization rests upon the brain and hands of the skilled mechanic. If this axiom needs practical demonstration it will be found of the most ample kind in an examination of the Spanish-American countries lying south of us. There intellectual development of a high, if not of the highest, character is to be found. All the questions of theology and of politics, the arts of logic and of diplomacy, the truths of science and the aspirations of art are studied, comprehended and used theoretically in a high degree. But the skilled labor which can put in form and shape the multitudinous requirements of the mind are entirely wanting. From the steam engine to the smallest article of use or ornament, all must be made abroad. The result is that in all those countries civilization is decaying and society is dropping to pieces. It is in connection with this fact that we consider the action of the National Typographical Union on the question of apprentices of such paramount importance to American civilization. With the decay of the apprentice system in this country has come a fearful decay of American skilled labor. An examination of our workshops to-day will reveal the astounding fact that their best workers in iron are all Englishmen or Scotchmen, and their best workers in wood are Germans. The complete craftsman's skill is seldom possessed by an American, and the reason of it is because we do not apprentice our boys to learn any trade thoroughly.

But there is another point in the action of the printers at Albany which is worthy of all praise and of the earnest consideration of the whole country. This is their action instructing their delegates to the National Labor Congress, which is to meet in Pittsburgh in September, to use all their influence in favor of the establishment of the postal system of telegraph. The telegraph is one of the greatest factors of the age, and it is yet in its childhood. Unfortunately it has lapsed into the hands of a private monopoly, which, binding it with the bonds of private greed, prevents its due development. It is to the honor of the printers that as a class, and in a general convention, they have been the first to advocate the great reform. We hope that every organization which elects delegates to the Labor Congress will follow in the footsteps of the printers, and instruct their delegates in the same way—"to use all their influence" in behalf of the establishment of a postal telegraph by Congress.

ANOTHER PRESS DIFFICULTY.—Somewhere in Virginia just now two editors are understood by the code of honor to be hunting for one another with uncomfortable skewers of steel in their hands, each anxious to give the other such a prod as a butter merchant gives to a tub of his yellow commodity to show the quality. That is the way they propose to show their quality, too. Here was a terrible war on hand a little while ago. Why did not these fellows get themselves handsomely killed in that, with a cause behind them? Why economize such tremendous valor for the tuppenny disputes of Virginia politics?

English Diplomatic Roast Beef and Plum Pudding at Washington.

Dining and diplomacy have always gone together from the beginning. We read in the Holy Scriptures that the two angels, or envoys extraordinary, whom God sent on a mission to Lot, in Sodom, although with diplomatic formality declining his hospitality at first, ended by accepting it as a precedent for all future ambassadors. "He made them a feast and did bake unleavened bread and they did eat." The failure of one of the earliest embassies on record—that of the messengers whom Israel sent unto Sion, King of the Amorites—may possibly be accounted for by their having neglected to carry a cook along with them. Dr. John C. Draper, a philosophical historian, goes so far as to endorse the claim of a cook, who thus poetically traces the origin of civilization and society itself to the art of cookery:—

The art of cookery drew us gently forth From that ferocious life, when, void of faith, The anthropophagite ate his brother. To cookery we owe well ordered states, Assembling men in dear society. Wild was the earth, man feasting upon man, When one of nobler sense and milder heart First sacrificed an animal; the flesh Was sweet, and man then ceased to feed on man.

This poetical cook proceeds to show how the first meal was served, and how

Men congregated in the populous towns, And cities flourished, and nations sprang up, and amicable international relations were maintained by the combined influences of diplomacy and dining.

Philosophers, historians and cooks will agree that diplomacy, both ancient and modern, has so largely depended upon its dinners that any history which should omit the latter would be fatally incomplete. More than one Prime Minister or Secretary of State might well have parodied the famous aphorism of Fletcher of Saltoun—"Let me make the ballads of the nation and I care not who makes its laws"—and exclaimed, "I care not what ambassador is sent, but let me choose his cook." It would be easy to adduce many striking examples of the important rôle which the cook has played in modern diplomacy, from the days of the dinners of Talleyrand and Metternich to those of the recent dinners in Great Britain, which Reverdy Johnson has miraculously survived. Suffice it to say that John Bull, nowise daunted by the failure of his experiment with Reverdy Johnson, according to the traditional European dining and diplomatic policy, is about to try it over again with our government officials of high and low degree, including our Senators and Congressmen, at Washington. Great Britain, recalling its present representative at

Progress of Cheap Ocean Telegraphy—A Word on Mr. Hoar's Letter Against the French Cable.

We have received from the Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company a tabular report of the statistics of traffic over the two cables between Valentia and Heart's Content. No stronger argument for cheap telegraphy could possibly be presented than the one that is offered by this little table of results. The company began by demanding £20, then reduced the toll to £10, then to £5 5s., and on the first of September last to £3 7s. 6d. We give against each rate the daily average number of messages sent and the gross amount of receipts per day. Here are the figures:—

At £20, 29 messages daily produced.....£508 At £10, 68 messages daily produced..... 678 At £5 5s., 131 messages daily produced..... 635 At £3 7s. 6d., 313 messages daily produced..... 684

And the company has shown its wisdom in making a still further reduction, the rate of toll from the first of the present month being reduced to £2 for ten words to any telegraph station in Great Britain and Ireland. At the foot of the tabular report are three lines of explanation to account for the great increase of tolls in particular months, each of which is a volume of itself. These are as follows:—

"During this month the NEW YORK HERALD transmitted an average of over £100 per day."

"During this month the United States government messages averaged over £100 per day."

"During these months there was extraordinary excitement in cotton."

There we have the three great powers which, when used, use the Atlantic cable. As one of those powers, we cannot but express the deep regret we feel at the uncalculated and impertinent letter which the Attorney General of the United States has recently addressed to a private citizen, with the sole object of interfering with the laying of the French cable and favoring an existing monopoly. This letter is an impudent interference with a great public enterprise. Mr. Hoar is the appointed law officer of the government, whose duty it is to give to the other departments a legal opinion when asked to do so; but his opinion has no judicial effect in any way, and when he travels beyond the scope of his duty to favor a private company and do a wrong to another great public work he prostitutes his high office and makes himself ridiculous. Should his action tend to embarrass or delay the laying of the French Atlantic cable General Grant should at once remove him from his Cabinet and put in his place some one who is less susceptible of private influence. This cable letter is not the only instance we have of Mr. Hoar's susceptibility in this regard. As for the question of riparian jurisdiction, this has been brought up in a variety of shapes by the telegraph monopolists during the recent session of Congress, and in every instance that body refused to take action in the matter. The speech of Senator Stockton on the subject was exhaustive and conclusive in favor of the right of the States to grant the right of landing cables, and the general policy of the country favors in every way the largest liberty of private enterprise. As for Mr. Hoar's uncalculated interference, it is a subject for Congress to look into when it meets.

The Fashions.

Formerly the fashions in New York were months behind those in Paris; but now every steamer that reaches this port, after a run of a few days across the Atlantic, brings the latest novelties ready for immediate reproduction, and nothing hinders our enterprising modistes from even more speedily importing, by means of the Atlantic telegraphic cable, such full and minute descriptions of a new style, on the very day of its first appearance in Paris, as shall enable them to supply their customers with it on the following day. So marvellous are the effects wrought by steam and electricity in the realm of fashion as well as in every other sphere of modern life.

It is, therefore, not surprising that dresses patterned upon some of those worn at the recent Chantilly races yesterday admired at the races in Jerome Park. On both occasions there was a similar display of silver gowns, bee brown velvets, foulards, crêpes de chine and wavy muslins of a great variety of colors—white, rose leaf, soft green, blushing violet, iris blue, citron and shell rose; black velvets, with turquoise horsehoes in front; very narrow skirts and petticoats, edged cambric drawers, atrociously high heeled kid boots, gilt buttons and other gilt ornaments, paniers cut like bees' wings and wide sleeves of the favorite Chinese style, Louis XVI. hats and hats of brown straw, long gauze veils, clusters of roses and drooping feathers, and innumerable other caprices of Dame Fashion. The vivid description by our Paris fashions correspondent of the toilets of Madame de Metternich, of the lady "who climbed up behind her and almost tipped the ambassador over," of Madame de Pourtales, of Madame de Gallifet and of Comtesse Ferdinand, at the Chantilly races, might in part answer for the toilets of several ladies at yesterday's races in Jerome Park. That in personal beauty, if not otherwise, many of the latter excel their Parisian rivals, cela va sans dire.

The French Cable.

They have had an English banquet on board the Great Eastern, on the successful coiling in that ship