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.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 165

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MOTHER HUBBARD.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—FRA DIAVOLO—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THAT RASCAL PAT—IXION—DECHALEMEUX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA PERICHOLE.

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

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

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

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BURLESQUE, COMIC BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.

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

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

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

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 14, 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 13.

A rumor prevailed in London yesterday that Minister Motley had communicated the views of the American administration to the British government regarding the Alabama dispute. The Great Eastern has started on her way to commence the laying of the French transatlantic cable.

Many arrests were made in Paris on Saturday. The troops still paraded the streets. Latest accounts say that quiet has been restored.

The election of the Duke de Montpensier was advocated in the Spanish Cortes on Saturday. Montpensier at the present time is in Andalusia. The oath to support the new constitution has been administered to the army and navy. General Prim, in response to an attack on Mexico and the Mexicans, defended the latter and extolled their bravery.

The King of Prussia and Count Bismarck have started on a tour through Hanover.

Cuba.

Our correspondent from Havana gives additional particulars concerning the deposition of Captain General Dulce by the volunteers, and which could not be communicated by telegraph. The most popular idea of the volunteers was to separate from the Madrid government and proclaim the ex-Queen or the Prince of Asturias. The number of Spanish troops in the field is daily decreasing from casualties, sickness and desertion, and the rainy season seriously interferes with operations in the field. One of the most prominent of the leaders of the *emeute* which deposed Dulce declares that Cuba shall be Spanish or a desert.

Brazil.

Our Brazilian correspondence shows that railroad and telegraphic matters are commanding much attention in South America. On the 1st of May there was a grand celebration in Rio in honor of laying the first rail of a new road to the interior. A steamer built for the Upper Amazon trade had received a full cargo aboard, and its departure was only delayed by the remissness of the government officials. A religious excitement prevails at Pernambuco, which bids fair to cause the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country. A bill was introduced into the Provincial Assembly forbidding the Jesuits and Sisters of Charity from entering any provincial charitable institution; and attention was called to an old decree which expelled the Jesuits and forbid their return. The banking firm of Fortiho & Morrisy, at Para, has failed, owing an extraordinary sum, the Bank of Brazil having advanced $8,000,000 on their paper and securities.

About 300 Indians attacked a train of nine wagons and eighty mules laden with government supplies for Camp Grant, Arizona. A small force of soldiers went to the assistance of the train, but the Indians compelled them to retreat with a loss of three killed and three wounded. The savages destroyed the wagons and contents, which were valued at $20,000. The settlers will soon be compelled to leave the country unless greater military protection is afforded.

Miscellaneous.

Under the rulings of Secretary Boutwell the business of the sample office must be confined exclusively to the examination of sample packages which are of no commercial value. All packages of merchandise, except sample packages, must be subject to regular entry; if not so entered they will be sent to the bonded warehouse until the proper entry is made. The Secretary also rules that abatement of duty may be made in allowance for damages to goods caused by fire and water from the burning of a floating elevator at the dock on which they were landed, such goods being considered as constructively in warehouse.

At the dinner given to ex-Governor Curtin in Philadelphia on Saturday, prior to his departure for Russia, Count Bodisco, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Legation, said that the sympathies of his government during our late rebellion were with the federal government, and read a letter from the Czar expressing his gratification at the success of the Union arms and the election of General Grant to the Presidency.

Authority will be conferred upon General Schofield, in case the United States troops upon the frontier are not sufficient to promptly quell the Indian disturbances, to raise volunteers for that purpose.

Secretary Rawlins has suspended, for the present, his order dismissing all the clerks and employés except sixty of the War office.

The Attorney General of New York has declared the amendment of the Militia law repealing the clause exempting members of the National Guard from taxation to the extent of $500 to be constitutional, and directed the assessors to proceed accordingly.

Commissioner Delano, in reply to a deputation of cotton brokers, who sought relief from the tax of one-twentieth of one per cent upon sales effected by them, upon the ground that they were not brokers in the proper sense of the word, decides that the tax is justly levied, and that cotton brokers are liable to a tax at the rate of fifty cents per $1,000 upon the business transacted by them.

The duel between Messrs. Cameron, of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index*, and Mr. Hughes, of the Richmond *Journal*, which was to have taken place on Thursday, but was prevented by the Richmond authorities, took place on Saturday, in North Carolina. The weapons were pistols, and Mr. Cameron was shot in the breast at the first fire, receiving a severe but not dangerous wound.

An immense number of strangers has already arrived in Boston to attend the Peace Jubilee. The ball to be given in the Coliseum on Thursday is attracting much attention, and an effort will be made to induce President Grant to attend it. The music will be furnished by Dodworth's full military band from New York.

The report of yellow fever at St. Marys, Fla., is declared by the Mayor of that city to be entirely unfounded.

The City.

The fourth annual examination of the Hebrew free schools took place at Steinway Hall yesterday morning. The schools are four in number, employ twelve teachers, and are attended by 585 scholars. It is proposed to abandon the instruction in the common English branches in these schools, and to continue them hereafter only for the purpose of imparting free religious knowledge and maintaining the Hebrew language among the rising generation.

George Eames, who has been separated from his wife for some time, went to her residence, No. 24 North Third street, Williamsburg, on Saturday night, and made a furious onslaught upon her with a knife, cutting her in the face, shoulders and body. The wounds, although very severe, are not of a fatal character.

James Bradshaw went to the house of a negro named Drake, living in Crow Hill lane, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and, calling him out, knocked him down and beat him severely. After the beating Drake procured a pistol and fired at Bradshaw, but, missing him, the ball struck a man named Fitch in the right breast, killing him almost instantly.

There were two committals yesterday to the City Prison on charge of felonious assault and battery. William H. Maloney was charged with attempting to shoot with a revolver Edward Copperas, of No. 37 City Hall place. James O'Donnell, who had been beating his wife, in the Fourth precinct, was charged with striking several times with a hatchet on the head officer Haight, while attempting to arrest him.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General James McQuade, of Utica; W. P. Denekla, of Little Rock, Ark., and J. H. Gulick, of Blossburg, Pa., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. A. Mahon, of New Orleans; L. C. Chapman, of Mobile; Charles K. Peters, of San Francisco; C. Dangler, of Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Young and H. V. Meigs, of Columbus, Ohio, and Major H. Joselyn, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. L. Morgan, of Elgin, Ill., and James T. Byrne, of Kentucky, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. G. T. Rouse, of Liverpool; A. Chauviteau, of Paris; C. Roberts, of New Jersey, and L. M. Blakely, of North Carolina, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Clifford Pemberton, of Pittsburg; T. W. Buddecke and George Cronan, of New Orleans, are at the New York Hotel.

Judge J. Erskine, of Georgia; Mr. Wiggins, of England, and Thomas Dunn, of Belfast, are at the Brevoort House.

C. H. Walker, E. Wright and Captain Dixon, of England; A. Garrett, of Leavenworth; Henry Smith, of Detroit; A. Grant, of Halifax, N. S.; Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; E. Bates, of Charlestown; D. C. Partridge, of New York; A. Bond and J. Wilson, of China, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. V. Culver, of Savannah, Ga., and C. F. Smith, of Rochester, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

M. R. Ballou and Colonel Moffett for Boston; George W. Cochrane for Ireland, Colonel Caldwell for Philadelphia, and D. Cameron for Cincinnati.

Spanish Affairs and American Rights—The True Issue in the Cuban Question.

The aspect of Spanish affairs in America is singularly complicated and indicative of a weak cause; but it is not one whit more so than the course of Secretary Fish and his friends in defending the want of statecraft and skill which characterizes the action, or rather the absence of action, that marks the honorable Secretary's course in this important crisis in American questions. Cuba and Porto Rico alone remain to Spain of all her once vast American possessions. Learning nothing from the experience of Britain with her thirteen colonies, or from that of Napoleon with St. Domingo, she has, by a practice of the most detestable forms of government, long since driven all her continental possessions to assert their independence. For many years past she has retained the two islands we have named only by our friendly connivance and a barrier of ruthless bayonets. For a long period all the world except Spain has known that there was a limit to this piling on of steel, and that it was only a question of time when the constantly rising stream of public indignation should overtop the iron barrier, and then sweep it away in one resistless burst of revolution.

This time has arrived, and the events of the last eight months have demonstrated that the end of Spanish dominion in America has come. These events have developed alike in Spain and in Cuba, and in each with nearly identical result, a triumphant overthrow of a corrupt and detestable government. But in each the subsequent process of reconstruction has encountered obstacles which have imposed delay, although the candid observer cannot but recognize the great fact that the two communities must obey the law of the political and geographical scheme of which they respectively form a part. Unless the revulsion in Spain can successfully light the blaze of a democratic revolution throughout Western Europe the Spaniards must admit a monarchical reconstruction; while in Cuba, unless some European Power comes to the rescue of Spanish despotism, the Cubans must become republican in their forms and their aspirations. The march of events sustains these deductions. In Spain the establishment of a republic has become very doubtful, while in Cuba all who are not wilfully blind can see that it is an accomplished fact.

There is an additional event in the history of the past few days in Cuba which confirms the view we have taken. While Spain was throwing off the shackles of her rejected government she denied to Cuba the rights which she proclaimed for herself. No sooner were the new administrators of power installed in their places than hordes of new officials were hurried to Cuba to harass the people and eat out their substance. They came by ship loads and like a swarm of locusts fell upon all that was left to Spain in the island. The customs ceased to yield their revenue to the government; new taxes and official exceptions and *sabro conductas* were placed on sale, bringing in large sums, but not one dollar for the royal treasury; and the avenues of private peculation, which are so widely opened in a time of war, were thronged with the crowd of hungry officials. First came a protest from the Spanish merchants against the plunder of the custom houses, accompanied with a request for the appointment of committees from among themselves to protect the revenues; then angry denunciations of the selfish greed of military leaders, and finally a determined expulsion of the whole system of colonial government and Spanish carpet-baggers.

In all this the acts of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba constitute the most sweeping condemnation of the government against which the Cubans have rebelled and an unanswerable justification of their revolution. Whatever may be the wishes or the aims of Spain and her partisans, the course of time cannot be rolled backward. Communities cannot be drilled like armies, and when an error has been committed in a social revolution the word of command "as you were" can never be obeyed by a whole population. These truths are as evident to the leaders of the Spanish volunteers in Havana as they are to the rest of the world, and they see clearly that the old despotism cannot be restored even in that portion of Cuba which the Spanish bayonet still rules. Already are they forced to contemplate the next step. Shall it be a reorganization of government as an integral portion of Spain, retaining power in the hands of resident Spaniards, with representation in the Cortes and a Captain General only from the metropolis? Shall it be a distinct autonomy like that of Canada, with local representation and only an executive connection with the mother country? Shall it be assimilation with revolutionary Cuba and an independent republic? Shall it be admission to the American Union to save the country from the horrors of civil war?

All of these propositions have been subjects of discussion in the conclaves of the leaders of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba, but we know of only two acts which have been arrived at—a countermand to Spain of the request for more Spanish troops and a committee to Porto Rico to meet the new Captain General. One thing we do see. In the impossibility to send money to Cuba which weighs upon Spain to-day the Spanish volunteers in Havana hold both the sword and the purse of Spanish power there. General Rodas must yield to their wishes or be as powerless as was General Dulce. In the midst of revolution and civil war the march of events is influenced by so many things, both of small and of great import, that prognostication is impossible. What we have to do, therefore, is to contemplate our own duty and examine if our conduct is consonant with its requirements.

The question is, has the administration recognized the magnitude of the events and met them in a spirit consonant with the wishes and the needs of the country? An effete despotism is expiring, new political forms are cristallizing, new national connections and complications are forming, and the territory which is the scene of these important changes is contiguous with our own, of great weight in our political and public economy, and holding an intimate relation with our national defence. More than this, our government, under the administration of President Monroe, nearly fifty years ago, officially communicated to the sister republics of South America the fact that Cuba was so intimately connected with the United States that we should not contemplate with indifference any change in its political status. With all these great events in view, and with this antecedent before us, we are compelled to reply to the great question they propound, and to say that the administration at Washington has not been awake to its duty and is not meeting the question in a spirit consonant with the wishes and the needs of the country.

Secretary Fish, true to the fossil spirit with which he was imbued in the timorous age of American polity, is tortured with fears of European complications in a purely American question. He is afraid to act; and to excuse his fears he tells the Cuban agents in Washington that action at this juncture might delay their triumph, while a partisan journal in this city, prompted for his defence, whispers loving words to the Spaniards, and quotes the pirate Semmes to show how great the debt we owe to generous, American-loving Spain. If our timorous Secretary wants to know the truth regarding our debt to Spain for her course during our late war we advise him to read in his own department the despatches of our Consul General Shufeldt at Havana, to obtain from Admiral Porter the communications from our naval commanders during that time and to look in the rebel archives for those of the Confederate Consul Helm to Jeff Davis. But these are paltry palaverings when great national interests are at stake. When nations are in the throes of change through successful revolutions the ordinary rules of diplomatic intercourse are suspended, and great national needs and duties rule the hour. The remnant of the power of Spain in America is crumbling rapidly away, and with our great material and moral power the pen of a living statesman at Washington could, and should, shape the new formations. But while fear of European complications sits at the helm in our national affairs and timidity sways our councils we can hope for nothing from that quarter. In such a juncture we can only appeal from timorous statesmanship to the valiant spirit and sympathetic impulses of the people. These have recognized the belligerent rights of the patriots of Cuba, and through them must we shape coming events so that the nation's rights and the nation's weal shall be respected.

OUR WIDE AWAKE MAYOR.—The railroad sharpers and harpies thought they were playing a fine dodge on the Mayor when they put up a dummy to bid off the Twenty-third Street Railroad franchise, in order to prevent it coming in competition with other companies. But Mr. Hall was too keen for them. He is determined that all transactions with the city government shall be done in good faith. No dodging.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—The commission appointed to hear and consider objections of property owners and others to the construction of the Elevated Railway cannot find any objector. It is said that complaints are not forthcoming because the property owners do not want by any recognition to admit the legality of the proceedings. This may be so and may not. The absence of complaint leaves the public only the one definite conclusion that there is no objection to the structure.

Reduction of the National Debt—Mr. Boutwell's Policy.

We hear little lately of what the Secretary of the Treasury is doing in buying up with his large surplus fund our interest-bearing securities and so reducing the burden of the national debt. He may be quietly at work, and we hope it may hear the result hereafter. We hope he may be so. He ought not to abandon the policy he laid down and acted upon. On the contrary, he could not do better than increase the purchase and cancellation of the debt bearing gold interest. He has an enormous sum in the Treasury lying idle and unproductive. According to the official statement of the public debt published on the third of this month there was in the Treasury over a hundred and five millions in coin and over twenty-three millions in currency. If all this be reckoned in currency at the present price of gold we find there was about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This would purchase one hundred and forty-four millions, at the present market quotations, of five-twenties, bearing six per cent interest in gold, which would make a saving in yearly interest of little less than nine millions in gold, or twelve and a half millions in currency. This, too, would be a perpetual saving, a cancellation, in fact, of so much of the public debt, and a great relief to the burdens of the people. True, there is the interest on the July coupons, payable in three weeks, to be provided for, but this will amount only to about thirty millions. But the income of the government is coming in all the time—is a perpetual stream into the Treasury—and the prospect is that by the first of July the amount on hand will be much larger than on the first of June. There is every reason why Mr. Boutwell should increase his purchases of the debt. The reserve of coin in the vaults of the Treasury has no effect in bringing down the premium on gold, and it is more likely the sale and diffusion of it among business men and the community at large will have that effect. Certainly it would in the end break down the gold gambling combinations here and elsewhere and make the Secretary master of the financial situation. There is no fear of the government needing the reserve on hand, and the use of it in the way we advise would tend to make Congress and the departments less extravagant. Now it is an immense corruption fund, into which all want to thrust their hands. Let Mr. Boutwell pay no attention to the gold and stock speculators, who have already exhibited their weakness, but act upon this broad policy boldly and unceasingly.

CHECK TO THE FUTURE GROWTH OF BROOKLYN.—While the taxes in New York city are less than two per cent and in Westchester, Staten Island and New Jersey barely one and a half, the rates this year in Brooklyn are four per cent. The fate of the City of Churches, upon which such high hopes were fixed, is easily foreseen.

Denmark and the West.

The Western papers are beginning to take up the cudgels in behalf of Denmark and Seward's agreement to purchase the island of St. Thomas. The democratic organ in Davenport Iowa, asks, "Do the United States have honor to maintain only with great Powers?" and adds, "The pride and honor of Russia could not have been touched by the refusal to ratify the Alaska treaty as those of Denmark by the contemptuous and total disregard of the St. Thomas treaty. Russia offered; Denmark was entreated. Russia took no vote; Denmark was relinquished by the islanders. If the treaty is defective, if it ought to be rejected, the Senate has still failed in its duty in not rejecting it. As one who has been friendly to us through years of alternate warfare and peace, Denmark has claims which cannot be disregarded, and a speedy settlement of this question should be demanded, both to preserve our self-respect at home and our national honor abroad." The great West is rapidly becoming largely represented in our legations abroad and naturally has an interest in maintaining our national honor in all cases. Hence its solicitude in regard to this purchase of St. Thomas. But since the purchase earthquakes and tidal waves have destroyed many of the old landmarks, so that it will be necessary to draw a new deed in case the purchase should be consummated. As the matter stands at present the purchase might be compared to that of certain Western town lots, so far as the property is concerned—very handsome on paper, but invisible to the naked eye.

THE QUAKER CITY is seized again, not because it is still suspected that she is to go to Cuba or to sail in the "Cuban Navy" against Spanish commerce, but because possibly she may be going to help along a revolution somewhere else. These neutrality laws are handy things. If anything can ever commend to the American people the looseness and insufficiency of the English neutrality laws it will be their experience of the results that flow from the stringency of our own.

FAUNTLEROY'S PARDON.—One of the Virginia rebels writes to General Canby for the reason why he is not permitted to register his name as a voter, when he received a full pardon in 1865. General Canby replies that his pardon does not remove his political disabilities. Canby stands on the Reconstruction law. The general rule of law is that the pardon really blots out the crime; but the second supplementary act of reconstruction provides that "no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or amnesty would disqualify him from registration or voting." Here is a very nice question. The law is to regulate registration, which must be done after the passage of the law; but so far as it affects Fauntleroy's pardon it is *ex post facto;* for the pardon was given in 1865, and the law passed in 1867. No doubt the law is full authority to refuse registration.

TRINITY.—The strong allegations made against Trinity on the motion for appointment of a receiver are that she gives no account to the public of her revenues or the use she makes of them; that she leases her property for grossly immoral purposes, and that she has ceased to be a Protestant institution, the preachers in her pulpit denouncing Protestantism as a failure; and no man, we believe, can gainsay these statements.

Our Correspondent in Berlin—A Talk With Count Bismarck.

We publish this morning a very interesting letter from our correspondent at Berlin, giving the substance of a recent conversation between him and Count Bismarck on the affairs of Prussia and the North German Confederation. It will be seen from this report that the enlightened Prussian Premier finds the legislative body with which he has to deal so difficult to bring up to the comprehension of the new necessities of the age that his mind seems to be fixed upon a resignation of his position in utter despair. The diverse political elements of the North German Confederation, instead of fusing upon certain broad and general principles and measures of unity, and what Kossuth would call solidarity, appear in the general Councils of the State as so many incoherent and disturbing factions. It will be observed, however, that in the coming autumn the Premier is resolved to have an end of this discordant state of things or an end of his administration as the representative of the King, unwilling as his Majesty may be to part with his strong and trusty right hand.

The great trouble in the Prussian Parliament appears to be on the question of retrenchment. Upon this the views of the Prime Minister are very suggestive and ominous. He says that the general situation of the affairs of the Continent is so far menacing that "we must be armed and on the alert, for we profess no guarantees as to the intentions of France and Austria;" that there is a difficulty between England and the United States which remains a matter of uncertainty; that an alliance with Russia is not now to be spoken of, and that it is only because Prussia has been and is powerful and prepared for defence that she has not been and will not be blindly attacked. He does not fear a Cabinet war on the part of Prussia; but with France a momentary resolve may conjure up a war. Therefore Prussia must be constantly on the *qui vive* and ready for action, and hence the impossibility of reducing her military establishment.

This is the general embarrassment of the States, great and small, of the European Continent, from France to Turkey. Napoleon's motto is that "the empire is peace." It has been so under his skilful direction to a remarkable extent, and yet it is a constant menace of war. The crisis, too, appears to have come when the internal discontents of France may push him to the desperate expedient of grappling for the Rhine with Prussia. In any event it is apparent that Count Bismarck thoroughly comprehends the situation, and we think that an attack from France, which he appears desirous to avoid, would be to him a great advantage in fusing not only the present discordant materials of the North German Confederation into a harmonious union, but also the South German States.

In conclusion, we may be indulged in the opinion that Count Bismarck, in his courteous reception of our correspondent, has given another proof of his sagacity as a statesman of the age we live in, in his recognition of the far-reaching voice of the independent press of the United States. Like the Emperor of Russia, he has wisely sought, in view of the possible contingencies of the future, the lasting friendship of the Great Republic. The consequences are that this government and the American people entertain a degree of respect for Prussia, the North German Confederation and the people thereof, and a degree of confidence in Count Bismarck which, peace or war by either side with other parties, will be apt to hold the United States and Prussia in a "happy accord."

An Indian Policy—Simplifying the Problem of the Plains.

Finally the government has determined upon pursuing toward the Indians a plan that is definite, simple and that must be effective, since we cannot doubt that it will be enforced with ample vigor. It joins the Departments of War and the Interior in harmonious action on the same point, and a difficulty in this regard has hitherto been one of the main reasons of the failure to control the Indians. Civilization of the Indian is the main idea. They must choose or take at the direction of government agents some local home and stay there, to be assisted so far as practicable in their endeavors to make themselves comfortable in their new conditions. Such as are found to be utterly intractable and untamable in their objection to living on reservations are to understand that they can only live elsewhere at war with the government. They will be treated as enemies and pursued with such vigor as occasion may require. In this policy government lays down a clear line of distinction by which we may always know, among Indians, which are friends and which are enemies; and if with its Quaker agents it carries out its civilizing policy earnestly the world will justify it in the extermination of all those whose instincts for butchery lead them to defy it.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE.—The activity which has been going on for the past two months in real estate is undiminished. During the present week some two thousand lots will be sold at auction in the various little upspringing villages in the neighborhood of New York, which have been rendered easy of access by the various railroad and steamboat lines that radiate from the great metropolitan centre.

GOLDWIN SMITH is a good Englishman, and, apparently, will make a pretty good Canadian; but we doubt if he will ever do for an American, inasmuch as he is too much filled with the prime English idea that freedom of speech should all be on his side. He objects to some one of his newspaper censors that it discussed his principles on one day and a rival editor's boots the next. We do not see any impropriety in that. The topics are of equal importance.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—It is said that the Board of Trustees seriously contemplate abolishing the course of ancient languages in this institution. As well abolish the whole college and turn it into a grammar school. Hundreds of its students would be forced to the expense of attending at the costly colleges of the country or accepting the charity of scholarships in Columbia or the University. The old Free Academy is the People's College. It has been conducted on a practical and enlightened plan. The course of ancient languages does not present the objections of the curriculum in colleges generally, where the student is surfeited with Latin and Greek. It is so arranged as to afford a sufficient knowledge of these languages and give the mind that disciplinary practice which is really the object of all early study.

The Situation in Europe.

By cable telegram we are told that Mr. Motley has been in communication with Lord Clarendon on the subject of the Alabama claims, and that his Lordship submitted to the British Cabinet in session an official statement of the reasons given by the American Senate for the rejection of the treaty of settlement recently drawn up in England. Mr. Motley speaks in very friendly and assuring terms to our "cousins" at the other side, but we do not yet see where the cash due bill part of the question comes in, and this is the really important one after all. Paris was tranquil. The King of Prussia has gone to take a look at Hanover and see, it may be, what she really requires. The Spaniards are engaged in taking the oath of allegiance to the new government, an encouraging national work, always provided they observe the oath. Preparations are being made for the commencement of the work of uniting France and the United States by submarine cable, so that although the prospect appears gloomy on the one hand, it becomes brighter in the hope of a still more extended means of instantaneous communication between the Old and New Worlds on the other. Justice, with continued friendship, are certainly best.

Immigration on Both Sides of the Continent.

The tide of immigration on our shores is rapidly increasing. With the opening of spring it has set in in a surprising manner. During the month of May there arrived at this port from Europe over fifty thousand; in the preceding month of April there were over twenty-seven thousand, and for the five months from January 1 to May 31 the number was upwards of one hundred and two thousand. But the arrivals for the first seven days of the present month are more astonishing still. In that week there arrived ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight. The greatest number of these immigrants sailed from Liverpool and are nearly all Irish—that is, out of the hundred and two thousand since January nearly fifty-four thousand were from Liverpool and Ireland. But the Germans, too, come in great numbers, for during the same period there arrived from the two ports of Bremen and Hamburg over thirty-two thousand. The rest are from Glasgow, London, Copenhagen and Antwerp. The increase is large over the immigration of last year, and seems to have set in with a perfect flood. On the other side of the Continent every steamship arriving at San Francisco from China and Japan brings a load of Asiatics. We have no doubt the time is near at hand when the immigration of Chinese and Japanese, and of Chinese particularly, will equal or exceed that from Europe. The completion of the Pacific Railroad and the constantly enlarging commerce and intercourse with Asia will bring hundreds of thousands of these industrious and cheap laborers to all the mining regions, and across the mountains to the mighty and prolific valley of the Mississippi. It has been said that the Chinese are not a desirable population, and that they come here to make money for the purpose of taking it back to China. They are very industrious, and have been most useful in building the Pacific Railroad. If even they return to China this country is improved and benefited by their labor. But we are convinced that few comparatively would return if treated properly here. Thousands have settled permanently at Singapore, the Sandwich Islands and other foreign ports, and they would settle in America if not persecuted and placed under disabilities. With such a stream of population coming in on each side we can hardly imagine what will be the future of this great country. Doubtless it will have some influence upon our social and political life, though we hope the original stock—the pure Caucasian race—will continue to control the destinies of the republic; but whatever may be the effect in this respect the wealth, population, commerce and power of the country will be vastly augmented.

FISHING IN MUDDY WATER—Marshal Prim defending the government of Mexico and President Juarez in the Spanish Cortes in Madrid. A muddy prospect on both sides. Marshal Prim may be able to see through it.

PARDON.—Two men convicted on a whiskey case in Johnson's time had friends enough to get the retiring President's signature to a pardon, but the signature was given so late that before the paper was acted upon Grant came in and stopped it. Judge Blatchford has now decided that the paper issued never became an effective pardon, because it was never served upon the functionary who had the men in custody.

The English Press Before and After the Rebellion—A Striking Contrast.

Before the suppression of the rebellion the English press was in the habit of ridiculing the style of editorials in American journals as hot-tempered, bombastic and extravagant. But since the war a marked change has come over the spirit of that press in this respect. Their editorials lately have taken the wind entirely out of the sails of our obstreperous journals. While the English press has become hot-tempered and bombastic the American press is dignified and calm, and at the same time resolute and determined. Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims has aroused the ire of the English editors. In this anger they forget their gravity, their manners and their self-control, and show that the natural instincts of John Bull in journalism, as well as in everything else of a national character, are both boorish and blustering. In referring to what they call American aggression about Canada they heroically cry out that it will be neither "costless nor bloodless." "In such a quarrel there will be no moral uncertainty, as the aggressor will be wholly and wilfully in the wrong." In regard to a war between England and the United States another journal says, "a huger and more fearful calamity to the world at large it is impossible to conceive"—that "it will be a fierce and prolonged war, waged (not for a principle) between races of equal power and of the same blood, language and religion." The