

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. 170

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Spectacular Entertainment of SIBLO'S GARDEN. Matinee at 2.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HOCORY DICORY DOG. Matinee at 1 1/2.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—THE LAST OF LEON. Matinee at 1 1/2.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA PRINCESSE. Matinee at 2.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MOTHEE HERBARD. Matinee at 2.
THE TAMMANY, Fourth street.—FRA DIAVOLO—ROMEO JAFFEE JENKINS. Matinee.
WATERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT. Matinee at 2.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JENNY LIND—CABIN BOYS.—SUNDAYS.
WOOD'S MUSICAL AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.
MRS. F. R. CORWY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HENRY DENNETT. Matinee.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—L'OPERA MINISTRELLI, &c.
TONY PASTORA'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIE VOCALE, NUBIO MINISTRELLI, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—BURELUSQU, COMIE BAILET and PANFOME. Matinee at 2.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 56th and 62d st.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THE WAVELET BURELUSQU TROUPE.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 19, 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 despatches are dated June 18. The debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church question has created great interest, and some modifications are expected before the bill is passed. The Times asserts that the passage is certain. The termination was not expected before a late hour.
The shore end of the French telegraph cable has been submerged.
A proposition has been made in the Cortes to make a reduction on the coupons of the national debt.
The King of Denmark attended a meeting of the National Rifemen, in Copenhagen, on Thursday, and expressed his hope that soon the country would be again reunited.
Cuba.
The United States Marshal for Virginia yesterday arrested in Richmond H. H. Harrison, charged with recruiting soldiers for the Cuban army. Harrison gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance before the Commissioner this morning.
It is understood that Attorney General Hoar fully endorses the arrest of the Cuban Junta in this city, and is of opinion that District Attorney Pierrepont has been derelict in his duty in not having before arrested the parties for a violation of the neutrality laws.
The Cuban question will be brought prominently before the next meeting of the Cabinet. The President, it is understood, favors granting belligerent rights to the Cubans, but the Cabinet is against him. Secretary Fish strongly sympathizes with the Cubans, as does also Secretary Forie; but Attorney General Hoar and Secretary Boutwell are pronouncedly against them.
The New Dominion.
The late Republican Convention at Halifax passed resolutions asserting that the further continuance of Nova Scotia in the Canadian confederation would be but daily progress to ruin, and that their only hope was in annexation to the United States. The members of the League pledged themselves to use every legitimate means to sever the connection of the province with the New Dominion and to bring about a union with the American Republic.
Miscellaneous.
It is officially announced that the interest on South Carolina bonds and stock for the two years ending July 1, will be paid on and after that day.
The Boston Peace Jubilee was concluded yesterday. The affair proved a great success from the beginning, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings. Financially, the result far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, the receipts amounting to nearly a million of dollars. Dostworth's band were the lions of the orchestra, and were the most efficient of all the musicians.
General Canby has decided that under the provisions of the reconstruction acts all members elected to the Legislature of Virginia will be required to take the iron-clad oath before taking their seats. This decision causes much excitement, as most of the conservative candidates cannot take the oath, and it will be difficult to find white men, and particularly natives, who will be able to qualify.
Some parties in Boston attempted to procure the seizure of the schooner La Have in that port, laden with arms and munitions of war and bound for the West Indies. The United States Attorney personally inspected the vessel, and finding nothing calling for the detention of the vessel refused to interfere with her sailing.
The steamer Cricket, which has been for some time past plying between Key West and Havana, and of late has been watched by the Spanish cruisers as a suspicious vessel, was totally wrecked on the 15th instant off St. Augustine bar, Florida.
The rush of immigrants into Kansas is on the increase. Eighty thousand acres of Potawatimie reservation lands have been sold to actual settlers recently.
Freight cars laden in the East were yesterday, for the first time, transported across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, bound for points in the West.
The Boston Custom House authorities say that the clearance of the steamer Delphine on Thursday night was in strict conformity with the law. Her warlike character is unquestioned, but her destination is known only to parties who control her.
Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, will leave for Europe on the 22d inst., has been appointed Special Commissioner on behalf of the Post Office Department of the United States to negotiate with the French Post Office Department the basis of a new postal convention between the two governments.
The City.
At the meeting of the Board of Assistant Alder-

men yesterday a resolution was adopted appropriating \$30,000 for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July.

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, died of apoplexy at his residence yesterday morning. Mr. Raymond attended to his usual business on Thursday, visiting Greenwood Cemetery during the day, and attending a republican club meeting in the evening. On his return home he fell insensible in the hall, and remained in unconsciousness until the moment of his death.

The steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived at this port on Wednesday last, on Tuesday, when of George's Shoals, came in collision with the bark Mary A. Troop, of St. John, N. B., cutting the vessel in two and causing her to sink almost immediately, taking down with her the captain and five of the crew. The survivors, four in number, were saved by the boats of the Pennsylvania and brought to this city.

For several years the gas companies of New York and Brooklyn have been largely defrauded by having their meters ingeniously tampered with in such a manner as to cause a loss of from ten to fifty per cent; but all efforts to secure the perpetrators of the fraud proved futile. On Thursday night Louis Meyer and Arnold Louis, two Germans, were arrested in Brooklyn, having in their possession implements suited to altering gas meters, and it is claimed that they had been actively engaged in the business. They were committed for trial.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have accepted the invitation from the proprietors of Niblo's Garden theatre to allow the children on Randall's Island to attend the matinee of "Siblad the Sailor" at that theatre this afternoon.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank was entered yesterday morning, soon after the hour of opening, and robbed of two boxes, containing money and bonds amounting to about \$5,000.

The June term of the Westchester county Court of Oyer and Terminer was brought to a close yesterday. The trial of Wallace McDaniels for the murder of Thomas Corwin, at the Rosendale Hotel, Morrisania, beating him to death with a club, was postponed until the next term of the court in consequence of the absence of material witnesses on the part of the prisoner. Patrick White, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree on Thursday, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail, in consequence of the testimony having shown that the crime he committed was more the result of carelessness and sudden anger than of intention.

The steamer Bellona, Captain Billings, will leave pier No. 3 North river at eleven o'clock this morning for London direct.

The steamer Champion, Captain Lockwood, will sail from pier No. 5 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was dull. Just after banking hours there was a rather sharp decline in some of the railways, but the market recovered partially and closed dull. Gold dropped to 136 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Conn.; General E. W. Whitaker, of Hartford, and R. W. Fishap, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Major H. Bangor and Frank Barlow, of the United States Army; D. W. Skelton, of Hartford, and Frank G. Edwards, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.
S. V. Talcut, of Albany; John J. Walker, of Mobile, and J. P. Clemens, of Cuba, are at the New York Hotel.
Major James E. A. Gibbs, of Virginia City; Colonel Van Wyck, of Chicago, and A. B. Parker, of Huntington, are at the St. Charles Hotel.
Dr. R. H. Porter, of St. Louis; J. H. Talbot, of Livingston, and J. E. Hutber, of Brownsville, are at the Maitby House.
Dr. A. E. McDonell, of Toronto; Captain E. A. Clancy, of Nova Scotia, and Captain A. E. Sackett, of Cleveland, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

The Cuban Question—Extraordinary Conduct of Our Government.

The old saying, that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," appears to be peculiarly applicable to both General Grant's administration and the Spanish government in their conduct with regard to Cuba. The unnecessary and unjustifiable arrest of the Cuban representative and members of the Cuban Junta in this city can have no other effect than to help the cause of independence in Cuba, to swell the numbers of sympathizers, to make more Americans join the patriot army, to arouse a general feeling of indignation against the Spanish authorities and Spain, and to create contempt for our own short-sighted and pusillanimous government. The act will be so universally condemned that the Spanish Minister will have cause to regret it, and the administration will sink lower than ever in public estimation.

The Washington correspondents say the Secretary of State denies having any knowledge of the matter previous to the arrest. Did the United States officials here act without authority from Washington? Was the District Attorney so anxious to serve Spain, and so ready to be the instrument of the Spanish Minister, that he did not in such an important matter consult the wishes of the government? Have the courts of the United States become a sort of inquisition, to be used at the pleasure of foreign representatives for vindictive purposes and to destroy the boasted freedom of the republic? It seems so.

Whether Mr. Fish or the Attorney General took any direct action or not in the arrest of the Cubans the administration is to blame; for it is certain the subordinate United States officials in New York would not have ventured to act in the matter had they not known it would be agreeable to the government. They and the Spanish Minister saw, from the general conduct of the Secretary of State relative to Cuba, that they could pursue this high-handed course with impunity. Indeed, there is little doubt that they felt assured of the approbation of the administration. Nor has anything been said or done to show that the administration is not pleased with the arrest of the Cuban patriots. It has no regard for public sentiment or for the emphatic voice of Congress in favor of Cuban independence. Weak as it may be in every other respect it has been bold enough in the case of Cuba to defy public opinion and to act contrary to the expressed wish of Congress. The arrest of Mr. Lemus and the Cuban Junta is the natural consequence of the weak, un-American and pro-Spanish policy of the government, whether ordered by the State Department or not.

We said the administration is short-sighted; that it does not see the opportunity of carrying out a broad, national and grand American policy in the case of Cuba; that it is willfully blind to the actual state of affairs in Cuba, and that it has no comprehension of our present and future interests in that island and in the whole group of the Antilles. But, worse than that, it is the enemy of liberty and friendly to the worst despotism that disgraces the civilized world. Month after month the Cubans have been increasing in power, until they are, in fact, the only respectable organized government on the island. They have not only proved themselves strong enough to hold their ground, but have been constantly advancing, increasing in numbers and materials of war, and are to-day better disciplined and handled

than the Spaniards. On the other hand the Spaniards have nothing but mob government. They deposed and packed off at short notice Captain General Dulce, the highest Spanish authority, and these revolutionists have assumed complete control over the other Spanish officials whom they set up. There is no legitimate Spanish government in Cuba. The Spaniards are the revolutionists and the Cubans, as was said, have the only respectable government on the island.

We hold that there was reason enough for the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans before the volunteers deposed Dulce and set aside the power of Spain, but with that revolution the administration at Washington ought to have recognized instantly the government of Cespedes, either as a belligerent or an independent one. Peru and Chile had nobly led the way, though the great American republic should have been first, and the least this republic ought to have done was to have followed. Were the United States to recognize the Cubans all the other American republics would quickly follow the example, and then the question would become an American one on the broadest scale. Spain would cease her efforts to hold the island, and the Powers of Europe would give themselves no trouble about the matter.

A great many Americans are already in Cuba and with the patriot army, and more will go. If the war continues long serious complications may arise. The government could avoid these by recognizing the Cubans. But there are stronger reasons for our government to do so. Our commercial and material interests, the inauguration of a great national and an American policy in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the appeals made to our humanity by the cruelly oppressed and struggling Cubans all combine to urge the recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence. Spain is building war vessels and obtaining all the materials of war she wants in this country. Yes, she may be doing this to make war on our friendly sister American republics, and no one hinders. Yet Cuba can obtain nothing. Even her representative and patriot sons are arrested in New York at the instance of the Spanish Minister and by the connivance of our government. Is not this cruel, impolitic and enough to fill every American heart with indignation? It is all nonsense to talk of increasing our complications with England on the question of the Alabama claims by conceding belligerent rights to the Cubans. There is no parallel between the two cases of Cuba and the South. Besides, we have a great national and republican policy to carry out on this Continent and its islands, and we are powerful enough for that. Europe understands this, for it was proclaimed in the Monroe doctrine and has been asserted over and over again. The situation of Cuba calls imperatively for the application of that policy, and if we had a capable and strong government the opportunity would be seized without further hesitation and the Cubans would be free.

A PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—The members of the House of Lords in London are—as the HERALD goes to press—engaged in a most exciting debate on the second reading of the Irish Church bill. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge, with a crowd of distinguished personages are present awaiting the result of the division. It is thought that the Peers will vote the disestablishment, but reject the disendowment clauses—that is, the Church in Ireland will not pray as a State machine, but continue to live in right royal state in its glebes and on its lands notwithstanding. This will scarcely please either the House of Commons or the Gladstone Cabinet. Should the majority in the Lords adhere to such determination a collision will occur between the two branches of the British Legislature. The Queen will be vastly embarrassed. The "people by and by will be the stronger" notwithstanding.

YACHTING IN EUROPE.—It is observed in England that the yachting programmes for the season are so drawn that no place is left anywhere for a possible contest between the American yachts that are to cross and the British boats. One explanation offered is that this happened through oversight and another that it was intended to prevent a contest. We believe neither of these to be the true reason. Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject of summer cruises across the Atlantic the yachting public in England does not believe that any American boat will be over, and this is why they are left out. We may, however, very positively declare that English yachtsmen are mistaken in this. Three yachts will certainly cross. One will leave next week, another the week after, and the third a week later still. Once present, no doubt abundant occasion will be offered for a trial of any of these boats with such English first rates as the Aline and Helena.

THE SULTAN AND THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy of Egypt, who is now on a tour of visitation in Europe, is doing his best to make the Suez Canal a means of furthering his own ambitious ends. Meanwhile, it appears he has issued invitations to all the crowned heads of Europe to be present at the opening of the canal. The Viceroy, it ought to be remembered, is not an independent Prince. Egypt, spite of certain privileges which have been granted to the heirs of Mohammed Ali, is still an integral part of the Turkish empire. Ismail Pacha is only the Sultan's substitute in Egypt. He is the appointed chief of a great province, but he owes allegiance to the Sultan as his Suzerain, not the less that the viceregal office is made hereditary in his family. Manifestly, therefore, the invitations ought to have been issued by the Sultan. Ismail Pacha, however, is a bold and daring intriguer, and it will not be wonderful if even this difficulty contributes to the complete independence of Egypt. The change would be a change in name rather than in fact.

THE NEW CABLE.—The work of laying the submarine cable from France to America has been commenced. The shore end is already submerged. The Great Eastern was expected at Brest yesterday, and immediately after her arrival the splice of the wire will be completed and the work of "paying out" commenced, the vessel steering for the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon. "Plenty of room," and the more cables the better.

The Death of Henry J. Raymond—Modern Journalism.

One of the central lights of the New York daily press has been suddenly extinguished. Henry J. Raymond, late the active head and controlling mind of the Times, is no more. The circumstances of his death yesterday morning and the leading events of his public career we give elsewhere in these columns. In the prime of life, and apparently possessing a physical constitution unshaken by his active public labors of a quarter of a century, the announcement of his death was somewhat startling, as another unlooked for admittance of the uncertainties of this earthly existence. He leaves behind him the reputation of a brilliant speaker, an able and accomplished writer, a good, experienced and successful journalist, a respected neighbor and a useful citizen. His name is conspicuous in that distinguished catalogue of "self-made men," who, by dint of their individual energy, tact, industry and perseverance, have risen from poverty and obscurity to influence and affluence. His example will be an encouragement to others setting out—excelsior—from the valley of humiliation for the distant tablelands of distinction and prosperity.

The history of Mr. Raymond, however, is but the history of many others who have climbed from obscurity to distinction, varying only in its details. He came to this city a poor youth, seeking employment. He chose the career of a journalist, with an eye to practical results, and made it a success. His preliminary training as a reporter and sub-editor qualified him for the undertaking of a new daily on his own account. He was fortunate, too, in the opening presented (1851) for the Times. At that period the demand for morning newspapers in the city was greater than the supply. The machinery and facilities of the HERALD establishment, for instance, were not equal to the morning's demand for the HERALD at that day. The surplus of readers unsupplied offered a fair margin for a new journal, which it was the good fortune of the Times to seize upon, and in bringing forward this new journal Mr. Raymond's experience had taught him to abandon the old school of the old stage coach and sailing ship epoch of the Courier and Enquirer and to fall in with the new school of the HERALD, of the new epoch of steamships and railways. The Times was established on the HERALD idea of the latest news, and, as Mr. Raymond comprehended it, upon the HERALD idea of editorial independence. We had, in fact, opened a new place—a regular White Pine silver mine—and numerous diggers undertook to work the vein at various points. Thus the Times came into the field, and from the margin suggested to begin with a penny paper it gradually built up a constituency of its own and became an established success. But had we possessed in 1851 our lightning presses and stereotyping facilities of the present day there would have been no opening for the Times, as there is no opening here now for a new morning newspaper except upon an enormous outlay of capital, with the hazards of heavy losses for a year or two and then a collapse.

The costly machinery and appliances of modern journalism give a security to established popular newspapers which did not exist in the primary formation. Thus a morning daily, established upon all these modern improvements and advantages, becomes a fixed institution, to be transmitted from one generation of conductors and readers to another. Hence we may conclude that the Times, notwithstanding the death of Mr. Raymond, will go on as before, and that ere long his son, now at Yale College, will put on the harness and worthily maintain the editorial status of his father, with the continued prosperity of his paper. From this modern school of established popular journals it is apparent, too, that as the whole newspaper press of the country has improved, and is improving, it will still advance with the spirit, the progress and the requirements of the age.

But there is another lesson suggested from Mr. Raymond's career which is worthy of some attention. He was a politician as well as a journalist, and in attempting to subordinate his functions as a journalist to his aspirations as a party politician he failed in both characters. "No man can serve two masters." Mr. Raymond pushed the experiment to the wall; but, driven at last to a choice, he wisely abandoned the role of an aspiring party politician for that of the untrammelled editor. The wisdom, however, of the HERALD's example of standing aloof from intriguing and treacherous party politicians he had to learn from dear experience. "Old Thad Stevens" settled the question, and evidently satisfied Mr. Raymond that even in conducting a party journal which pays it is unsafe to have any other iron in the fire. In the line in which he was successful, and in the political party adventures in which he failed, there are valuable lessons for newspaper men, while in his general editorial course of moderation, dignity, courtesy and refinement his example will command universal respect. Indeed, it would be well if with the public press it were the universal law.

The Chronic Disease of Mexico.

No stronger evidence of the chronic decay of Mexico could be adduced than the proposition of the head of its Treasury Department, to meet the accruing necessities of the government by the issue of a paper currency to the extent of eighteen millions of dollars, based on the good faith of the State. Paper currency is a war measure, resorted to in times of great public peril, and it is always a question with financiers whether the evils it gives rise to are not greater than those it professes to cure. It is simply a discounting of the future when appealed to by a well established government, which always results in greater or less depreciation of its promises to pay; but when resorted to by one of doubtful stability, as has been the case with the two republics in the island of St. Domingo, the Argentine Confederation and others, this result follows with great and unavoidable certainty. An issue of paper currency to-day by Mexico, where the precious metals form the great staple of domestic production and foreign commerce, would be simply a confession of inability on the part of government to meet its daily accruing needs from legitimate resources in a time of peace, and would carry with it from its inception the assurance of irredeemability. In the midst of the rumors of dissatisfaction and

revolution which reach us by every mail from the Mexican republic the proposition becomes an evidence of the progress of the chronic disease which is prostrating government and society there, and will be looked upon as a sign of coming dissolution. We look upon the rumors of revolution as merely the existence of old hopes; for we do not see in the Mexican State sufficient strength on any side to make a revolution. Dissolution is the coming event there and the only one we are called upon to contemplate and prepare for. It will not be a very long period before the several States now forming the geographical expression Mexico will be waifs upon the stream of events, at the mercy of every influence that may hope to find profit in its salvage.

More Trouble in the Republican Party.

The pithy little paper that among the lesser lights of journalism "shines for all," and seems disposed to shine more especially for the entertainment of those who are fond of well peppered personalities, is inclined to cut some capers in the republican party. It assails Mr. Seward, the most distinguished servant of the republican party, with a sneer, thinly disguised as a laugh; it indulges ill-timed gibe at the most intelligent editorial supporter the party has had, and finally it flouts the republican administration with a scorn that is funny in its superiority. All this might be legitimate enough aside from the pretensions of the paper. Outside the party it might criticise it with all the freedom of spleen and scandal it permits itself in other than party matters; but inside the party such a course naturally provokes the inquiry whether the disappointment of republicans who find themselves unable to control their party is impelling them to an attempt to destroy its unity and break it up altogether. Is this the present purpose of Mr. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. George Opdyke, Mr. F. A. Conkling and the other distinguished republicans who own the paper? Have these gentlemen finally concluded that the party of great moral ideas must go to pieces; that their hero President is a failure and a sham; and have they come to such a conclusion because the offices were not distributed according to their fancy? If the paper started on the strictest republican ownership and government—and that is the strictest of all party papers—has thrown Grant over, the fact is significant and should be generally known, as a sign of the times. But the fact would be all the more significant if the eminent republicans named above encourage and sustain the fight against the administration, while on the surface retaining friendly relations with it.

GIVING IT UP.—The English press generally gives up the cause of the Irish Church, the London Times declaring that "disestablishment is foredoomed," and that nothing remains to be settled but the extent of the measure and the mode of proceeding. A poor reward for very zealous services in the cause of England.

THE PECULIAR STUPIDITY OF THE HOBOKEN FERRY ARRANGEMENTS, on the Hoboken side, is such as to surpass all the ordinary blockheadedness that excites the indignation of citizens anxious to "catch a boat." It would seem as if the present arrangement there were especially invented for its fitness to annoy and inconvenience the public, and to embarrass rather than facilitate the movements of vehicles. When a carriage is once in the ferry gate money should be taken there and the carriage be allowed to go on the boat; but now, instead of the money, a discourteous fellow demands a ferry ticket, and if the driver has no ticket his horse is turned out of the line, he is compelled to retrace his steps and buy a ticket at an office far in the rear, and then return to find, of course, that he has missed a boat and cannot get in town at the moment he counted upon. Here is another usage that justifies the general declaration that our ferry companies, altogether, are the most ingeniously annoying and uncivil corporations on earth.

ALAS! FOR SPAIN.—It is declared to be an offence against the law to utter one's hopes for a republic. Was it for this the Bourbon was driven out!

THE WASHINGTON NIGGERS STAND FIRM.—Negro voters in Washington do not admit that their recent disturbance was the outcome of party excitement and fury, but declare, with the calmness of deliberate thought, that they will repeat their former acts in case of "necessity." P. S.—"Necessity" means when it suits them.

DIGNITY VERSUS THE SHIP.—Her Britannic Majesty's government and her Britannic Majesty's loyal but avaricious subjects are at odds on that ancient subject of dispute—the republic of Mexico. John Bull, you know, wants to sell the Mexicans some brass buttons and buckles and jackknives and muslin and other knickknacks that he is handy at making, and he finds that his government has no representative in the barbarous country "to protect trade and commerce, you know." He asks in the House of Commons why this is, and the government, all dignity, says Mexico snubbed us and sent us home, and we cannot go again till she invites us. How the commercial John will open his eyes at this.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET ROAD.—It is stated on behalf of the would-be holders of this franchise that the Commissioners' refusal to give a certificate of sale stands only on a technicality—that it makes no real difference whether the money is paid by Yeomans, the bidder, or by the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company. If this is true why do not they themselves waive this nicety and arrange it among themselves that Yeomans shall tender payment personally? If it should be that they cannot trust their "agent" so far, should others trust him?

THE BLOODY-MINDED FENIANS assure mankind in general that they, "the country," will stand by Sumner so long as he does what they want him to do. Nay, they will go ahead of him, too, and John Bull shall fight if he will not pay. All this they say in Philadelphia. In the same despatch that chronicles their bloody resolve we read that "the new route from Philadelphia to Long Branch, via the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg and Raritan and Delaware Bay railroads, was opened to-day by an excursion party of three hundred gentlemen." We recommend the gallant fellows to take a trip on the new route and cool off.

The Regency in Spain—The Probable End of Monarchy.

The situation in Spain continues to command attention. Improving prospects have given increased boldness to Montpensier. He has not only appeared on Spanish soil, but a little too much in public. Remembering that it was his gold that made the revolution a success; remembering, too, that the gold was paid down on the understanding that the crown should be his if a crown remained in Spain, it is not wonderful that he should be at once more hopeful and more bold when he sees all power given to Serrano, the man who is pledged above all others to his support. The republicans in Spain have been defeated. The new constitution has been carried through the Cortes and proclaimed, and Spain has been declared a monarchy. The new King of Spain has yet to be found. Montpensier is but one of many candidates whose names have been prominently mentioned. There are Isabella and her son; there is the youthful Don Carlos; there is the father and there is the brother of the King of Portugal; there are, besides, at least two German princes. Which is to be the successful candidate is now the great question. The outcry which has just been raised in Valladolid and Seville against Montpensier's presence in Spain at the present juncture seems to indicate that the republicans are resolved that if Spain is to be a monarchy the candidates must have a fair chance. With Serrano as Regent Spain can wait for a king, and wait with patience. Although Serrano is more or less pledged to Montpensier his duty points first to the welfare of Spain and the wishes of the Spanish people. It is possible that Montpensier has ruined his own hopes. If Serrano cannot reconcile the Spanish people to Montpensier Serrano is free. If the Regent is successful in preserving order Spain will be taught that good government is not necessarily associated with a crowned head. It is not, therefore, at all impossible that the regency of Serrano may prove the destruction of the monarchy in Spain.

DANGEROUS ECONOMY.—The Spanish Cortes is debating a proposition to authorize the government to deduct thirty-three per cent from the coupons of the public rentes when presented for payment. A bold plan of a treasury "shave," but dangerous.

HANSON CABS will be entitled to public favor if they will adhere to one special point in their text. "No driver of a cab," says the law, "belonging to said corporation who is stationed at or near a railway station, steamboat landing or ferry shall leave the seat of the cab on the arrival of the cars, steamboats or ferries, nor shall he leave his stand till he shall be engaged by a passenger, or some person authorized by a passenger." This will relieve the public of the importunities of that intolerable throng of harpies that infests every station and landing. He who sees the driver on the box also sees the vehicle in which he is to ride, and the men who keep their establishments in good trim will thus have their legitimate advantage over others.

The Monster Jubilee at Boston.

In saying that the monster Jubilee at Boston is a monstrous fraud we commit, perhaps, the unpardonable sin; at least we cannot hope for absolution from any true Bostonian. But notwithstanding the pecuniary success of the scheme, the magnetic excitement of the vast crowd attracted by it to the Coliseum, the prestige of the presence of President Grant and a host of national and foreign notabilities, the patriotic associations of the 17th of June, the multitudinous roar of voices and instruments, including cannon, bells, anvils, the big organ, the big drum and everything else in the original programme, except the hundred ministers who were to have prayed aloud in unison, making the loudest if not the finest prayer "ever addressed to a Boston audience," notwithstanding all this and the undeniably sublime effects which some of the music has produced, we must say that the "projector," as Mr. Gilmore modestly styles himself, has simply out-Baroned Barnum.

Our special Boston correspondent, who has liberally praised whatever has proved praiseworthy in the Jubilee, the chorus in particular, which "is, in every sense of the word, the best ever heard in America," has been constrained to record certain complaints made against the acoustics of the Coliseum. "They were considerably marred by the myriad banners suspended across the roof, and the sound was to a good extent muffled by striking on the bunting. Some people were disappointed in the character of the body of sound which came from the chorus and the orchestra. They say that five hundred singers in a music hall in New York produce a greater effect." They may not be mistaken, although our correspondent compares their disappointment to the first disappointment of visitors to St. Peter's, at Rome. He does not expect, however, in the colossal musical structure built up by Mr. Gilmore the complete harmony in detail of the immortal Basilica. He adds that the stand of the conductor "is too low for the members of the orchestra to be able to follow his baton with satisfaction, and the instruments are not well located for sound." The overture to "Fra Diavolo," with which the third monster concert began, was not a success, as the opening bars for the violins were utterly inaudible. The "Festival March" commenced with a commonplace fanfare of trumpets, and then followed some passages which were manifestly intended for the wind instruments, but were played by the violins. A triumphal overture on the national air, "Hail Columbia," concluded the first part. It was composed by Convers, and never should have been selected for such an occasion. The opening part seemed like an incantation, and was a desperate attempt at classical writing, introducing passages taken bodily from Beethoven. It fell flat as it deserved. The reed band of five hundred performers did not give satisfaction in the overture to "Stradella." It was a very uneven performance.

Without dwelling upon other criticisms which our correspondent makes of minor details of the so-called "musical event of the period," we fear that Marie A. Brown—cruel as it may seem for a strong-minded woman to "go back on Boston"—does not greatly err when, in the Anti-Slavery Standard, she thus fulminates against the Jubilee—"The Jubilee is a perfect sample of American ostentation. It