

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. 175

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MOTHER HERALD.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—OLD CURIOUSITY SHOP.—A Kiss in the Dark.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STATE SECRETS.—FIELD OF THE GLOBE OF GOLD, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 8th street.—EAST LYNN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF SIBEL THE SAILOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HOOBY DOOBY DOOBY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—KNOCK AROUND.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—DORA.—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VIOLETTA, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—BURLESQUE, COMIC BALLET AND FANTOMIE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and 6th st.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 Broadway.—THE WAYERLY BURLESQUE TROUPE.—PYGMALION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 62 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 24, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

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 23.

A deputation of the cotton trade in Lancashire have requested the Duke of Argyll to induce the government to promote the growth of cotton in the colonies and India, as the supply from America is insufficient.

The bondholders of the old Atlantic Telegraph Company have appointed a committee to look after their interests. The great Bermuda floating dock sailed yesterday.

The Irish Church bill will soon be again brought before the House of Lords. The Northumberland Plate was won by the Spy. Seven ran.

The Austrian government is wary of the issue of the Ecumenical Council and will act with reserve.

Revolutionary movements are feared in Italy. Severe precautions are being taken and several arrests have already been made.

General Dole has arrived in Spain, after being quarantined off Santander. Prince Henri de Bourbon has married an American lady, Miss Payne.

The French Atlantic cable is progressing favorably and the weather is fine.

South America.

The Arizona arrived from Aspinwall yesterday. Our Panama letter is dated June 15. The elections were taking place in Panama, but were controlled entirely by Corrozo's soldiery wherever any of them were stationed, the conservatives carrying the day everywhere else. The Colombian Senate had refused to pass a law allowing Mosquera to return to the country. He was, however, receiving many votes for President, and party spirit ran high. In Ecuador Dr. Rafael Carvajal had been elected President, and Dr. Elias Lasso Vice President.

Our Lima (Peru) letter is dated May 28. A decree had been issued offering strong inducements to persons emigrating to the Amazon regions. No political events of interest have occurred. The inhabitants of the southern districts are still suffering from the effects of the earthquake last year, and are now apprehensive of the yellow fever.

Our Valparaiso (Chile) letter is dated May 17. The charges against the Supreme Court have been declared unfounded, and the impeachment fails. A stiff norther passed over the port on the 13th and 14th of May, but as most of the vessels had time to prepare for it very little damage was sustained by the shipping.

In Venezuela, it is stated, Congress in secret session had advised that the claims of the United States be resisted at all hazards. One installment, amounting to \$128,464, had fallen due in February last, but no demand had been made for it by the United States.

Miscellaneous.

The cause of the recent arrests of Cubans in New York, according to a Washington despatch, was owing to the open boasting of Cubans as to their success in landing expeditions on the island. Our own government, although candidly informing the Spanish Minister that it sympathizes with the Cubans, has placed him in direct communication with district attorneys and marshals, in order that he may give proofs of intended violations of the neutrality laws. Señor Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, is in Washington, but does not propose to present his credentials yet. He has made an unofficial call upon Secretary Fish, and intends to call upon President Grant. Some time after six o'clock last evening Colonel Ryan, after leaving the court with one of the deposes, went to the Metropolitan Hotel to see some friends, and when taking his departure handed the Marshal's deputy over to some of his (the Colonel's) friends, who held him fast while the Colonel drove off and made his escape, and up to midnight no trace of him had been found.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention was held in Philadelphia yesterday. Governor Geary was renominated for the position he now holds, and Judge Williams was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. In the Ohio Republican State Convention Governor R. E. Hayes was renominated, with J. C. Lee for Lieutenant Governor.

The railroad project for a line from New Haven to New York, parallel with the present New York and New Haven road, has been defeated in the Connecticut Senate by a vote of 11 to 10.

The officials of the Treasury are exercised over the "leak" which occurred on Monday and by which some Wall street operators realized heavily on Mr. Boutwell's reduction of the sales of gold. Boutwell was in Boston when he issued the order and it was

The Situation in Germany—Adjournment of the Reichstag and the Zollverein.

In yesterday's issue we announced the adjournment of the Reichstag and the Zollverein, and gave outlines of the speeches delivered by King William on the occasion. In nothing were the speeches very remarkable. The King had some regrets and many hopes. In his address to the members of the Zollverein he regretted that the debates on tariff reform had failed to produce a definite result. It was his belief, however, that the session about to close "would tend to fortify the bond of common institutions between the German States." In his address to the members of the Reichstag he complimented them for their zeal and activity, but "regretted their failure to complete the financial arrangements to meet the deficiencies of the budget." The progress of the German navy came in for special praise. According to the King, the situation of affairs generally is such as to "fortify the confidence of Germany in the maintenance of internal and external peace."

The City.

Mayor Hall has sent a communication to the Board of Fire Commissioners declining to attend the meeting of their Board of Estimates, on the plea that his presence is not needed to make up a quorum, and will implicitly lend the assent of the local authorities to the raising of money for which they are in no way responsible. General Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer, to take charge of the Sub-Treasury in this city. The Board of Health received a report yesterday on dogs. It says that hydrophobia is infectious, and that dogs must be killed. Sanitary Inspector Judson furnished an interesting report on the life saving stations and apparatus along the river front.

The shroube contract for removing the obstructions in Hell Gate has been extended to August, 1869, and work will be commenced again in a few days with improved machinery.

John Roach and James McConnell were found guilty in Recorder Hackett's Court of larceny in robbing Mr. McCready in a Broadway stage some time ago of nearly \$400. They were remanded till Friday for sentence.

A young man named Eugene R. Lunson, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, was found by a special detective yesterday in the water closet of the establishment tearing open a pocket full of letters and dropping the envelopes into the basin. He was arrested and admitted his guilt. At his boarding house numerous valuables, proved to have been stolen, were found. He was placed in the custody of the Marshal.

Colonel John D. McGregor, who went out as commandant of the Scott Life Guard, at the commencement of the war, and has since been practicing law in this city, was yesterday arrested on a charge of assaulting Edward D. McCarthy, also of the legal profession. The assault grew out of alleged slander of a lady by Mr. McCarthy. Judge Downing, before whom the parties appeared, allowed the accused to go on his parole to appear for trial to-day at the Court of Special Sessions.

The steamship Hermann (North German Lloyd), Captain Wenke, will sail for Bremen via Southampton from pier foot of Third street, Hoboken, this afternoon. Mail closes at the Post Office at twelve M. The stock market yesterday was strong and higher. Gold was quiet between 137 and 137 1/4—the extreme figures.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General F. P. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and General W. Phelps, Jr., of New York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major L. T. Dickson, of Delaware; Captain E. Dudley, of Cambridge, Mass.; W. T. Moore, of the United States Navy, and Frank A. Bartlett, of New Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain W. Defendorf, of Nyack; Colonel A. J. Mattet, of Baltimore, and Alexander R. Barker, of New Bedford, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Major Mulholland, of Annapolis; Dr. E. M. Emerson, of Louisville, Ky., and Colonel Charles H. Hampton, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

General T. W. Egan, of New York; Thomas J. Neveille, of Rochester, and Rev. W. H. Moore, of Hempstead, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

M. B. Hodder and R. C. Morgan, of England; John Winter, of San Francisco; E. Rice, of St. Paul; Captain Turner, of New Orleans, and Dr. Scott, of Illinois, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

T. D. Dale, of Newport, R. I.; Captain Thos. Kimble, of Salem, and T. Volzoin, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral T. Bailey, of the United States Navy; J. W. Long and W. J. Jenkinson, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. T. Whitney, of Detroit, and Rev. J. S. Kellogg, of Kansas, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

General James McQuade, for Utica; Colonel Eddy, for Charleston, S. C.; ex-Mayor R. M. Busop, for Cincinnati; W. T. Hearn and J. Leonard, for New Orleans; Wm. Bernard, D. Wambold, General F. A. Starring, E. D. Burnside and Richard Hoffman sailed yesterday in the steamer Cuba for England.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are gratified to record the appointment of General Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. The office is one of great importance and responsibility, and the officer chosen is thoroughly qualified to fill it. He has the reputation of a distinguished soldier and an accomplished and intelligent civilian. He possesses the Jeffersonian requisites of honesty, capability and fidelity, and we are sure that in this practical test of his fitness for the position he will sustain our opinion of his ability and his integrity.

POOR DAYS IN LANCSHIRE.—The Manchester mill owners have petitioned the British government to assist them with money for the production of cotton in India. During the progress of the American rebellion England received cotton from fifty-one new fields other than American, and mostly Indian. The working of the material was vastly detrimental to the health of the people engaged in it, while the manufactured fabrics were of the coarsest and, consequently, cheapest kind. A few days ago a ship cleared at Savannah for Liverpool with three thousand eight hundred and thirty bales and bags of uplands and Sea Island staple of the real "old sort," valued at over half a million of dollars. This supply will afford hope to the British cotton men, as it will be worth ten times the amount of the flossy, dusty stuff received from India. Manchester has little reason to thank Liverpool for the Alabama, but our natural resources are immense.

THE GREATEST FLYING TRAPEZE FEAT ON RECORD.—Ex-Secretary Seward's leap from Auburn to Sitka!

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.—That when taxpayers urge the construction of splendid public parks, grand boulevards, costly bridges, and so on, for the improvement of a city, and of course of their own property, they have no right to complain of a reasonable increase in taxation. It is only when such improvements are made corrupt jobs of by unscrupulous men, and thereby causing an exorbitant increase of taxation, that these taxpayers have just reason to complain. Those who dance must pay the fiddler.

NEW NAME FOR THEM.—The members of the female, or hen conventions, are now styled by a Western paper "Q. Cluckers."

Our New Spanish Expedition.

Our telegraphic report from Europe yesterday brought consoling advices to Mr. Secretary Fish in the shape of an encouraging pat on the back from John Bright's Quaker organ, the London Star, "for taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba." The only drawback to the pleasure of our worthy Secretary of State, if it is a drawback, is the fact that his measures do not seem to have prevented the departure of a single filibuster. We admit the doubt because private assurances from persons very near to Mr. Secretary Fish insist that he sympathizes with the republican cause in Cuba, that he desires to see it triumph at an early day, and that he is only coquetting with Spain for the purpose of keeping a dreadful European complication off of the backs of the belligerent Cubans. The said private assurances furthermore intimate, with a tone of intense wisdom, that something particularly private in relation to Cuba is going on between our government and that at Madrid—that General Prim has been seen, Serrano looked after, and that the best results may be hoped for if we will not commit the government.

Our experience in both public and private affairs is that straightforward truth and manliness is the best, and, as Sir Boyle Roach said, that the only way to get round a difficulty is to meet it plump. Now, as the administration is about to send a filibustering expedition into the very heart of the Iberian peninsula, under the command of one of our most keen and audacious generals, and as the Cabinet is preparing his instructions, both public and private, we desire to say a few words on the state of affairs in these Spanish-American questions. The first point of interest is that we mean to keep faith—not such faith as Spain kept with us in our late war, but loyal, good faith—with the friendly Powers of Europe and America, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that this determination does not commit us to the policy of assisting Spain to break faith with her own people, or to the waging of a style of warfare in defence of her re-stated claims, which shall be an outrage to humanity and Christian civilization. The second point of interest in these great questions is this. In common with the whole world we hold that a prisoner is not to be punished for availing himself of an opportunity to escape, nor an oppressed people for improving an occasion to throw off the hateful chains of a colonial despotism; and we desire that this feeling on our part shall not be hidden from Spain, but rather do we desire that it shall be clearly made known to her.

The third point with which the commander of this new Spanish expedition should be impressed is this:—Should any of our enthusiastic and liberty-loving citizens, believing that the cause of republican Cuba is the cause of freedom, which all true men love, choose to emulate the example of Lafayette, and, running the risks of hostile cruisers at sea and well armed (seeing that we sold them their breech-loaders) foes on shore, proceed to take part in honorable warfare in Cuba, we will not under any circumstances hold that they are pirates, enemies of the human race, or in any way entitled to harsher treatment than what is imposed by the laws and chances of war. The fourth and last point which we desire to be made known to Spain in the outset of any little private discussion is this:—It is the admitted belief of every public man and private citizen in this country that "Cuba gravitates towards the American Union," and we are by no means ignorant of the weakening which recent events have brought to the ties that bind her to Spain. We therefore cannot admit that the latter Power, because she finds it impossible to retain Cuba herself, has the right to do anything which shall have merely the effect of reducing the value of Cuba per se, and make it less useful to us when the ripeness of time shall have brought it into the fold of free and independent States.

With these injunctions and a reminder to the commander that he had a finger, if not an entire hand, in the Ostend convention, we think Mr. Fish may venture to send his new expedition into the heart of Spain. We advise both the Secretary and the commander not to expect too much from their enterprise, nor to let the grass grow beneath their feet in the pursuit of it. Events on the American shore of the ocean are hastening to new and greater complications, and if they delay too long their hoped for adjustment of present questions others of more urgent import will push them from the field of diplomatic consideration.

ANXIOUS.—The bondholders of the old Atlantic Telegraph Company. With respect to the profits of the new line.

UNEASY.—The Austrian government as to the issue of the Ecumenical Council. Its course cannot be "foreseen," it is said. Most likely not in Vienna, as the Emperor is not in the "odor of sanctity" just now.

AN OMISSION.—Summer, Butler, Wendell Phillips and all the other Down Easters who have been lost in the glories of the Jubilee must buckle on their harness and come out again. There is no equality in Georgia. There is one very important right that the niggers down there do not possess, and it must be given. They have not the right to marry white wives; and a judge in Georgia says a marriage between black and white is a nullity. Bring out the ark and the pitcher and the lamp, and the other utensils, and annihilate this judge at once.

GENERAL DULON is in quarantine off Santander, Spain. The Cubans say that he needed purification before he left Havana.

A LITTLE TOO FAST.—A California paper boasts that while its contemporaries only gave the simple announcement of the death of the Pope it gave a lengthy obituary of the Pontiff. Unfortunately for the enterprising journal his Holiness "still lives."

ANOTHER WAY TO SOLVE THE INDIAN QUESTION.—If "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" why don't the government engage Gilmore to take his mastodon chorus and orchestra among the turbulent Indians? If one blast should not have the effect of soothing their savage breasts a second would scare them to death, which would be a happy method of getting rid of them.

THE IRON SIBBOOD OF THE WILD INDIAN.—The Pacific Railroads.

PIKE COUNTY will have a worse reputation in the world than Barnegat if it can be proven that men up there endeavor to throw the Erie trains off in order to rob the dead and dying. The crime of the Barnegat pirates of decaying ships to the beach by showing false lights seems infinitely less horrible than this charged against Pike county.

The Cuban Sympathizers.

The case of the Cubans and Cuban sympathizers, charged with a breach of the neutrality laws in fitting out in New York an expedition against the Spanish authority in the Antilles, has entered a new phase of legal process in being removed from the jurisdiction of the United States Commissioner for trial on indictments before the United States Circuit Court. The United States Circuit Court served a bench warrant on the Commissioner, in obedience to which he terminated the investigation before him, leaving the parties to take chance under the new issue—that is, as many of them as are amenable. Colonel C. P. Ryan, is not, it appears, in this position. This gallant gentleman when in charge of an officer "went in" for refreshment and—as we have had to record frequently heretofore in cases of "refreshing" prisoners—disappeared or evaporated, whichever may be the proper term to apply to Irish gentlemen who are given to levitating from the officers. The Colonel was so fully imbued with that "spirit of liberty" of which the poet Moore speaks, that he determined to not let it "rest till it breathes like a beam o'er the face of the west," and consequently "cleared out" to give, we presume, the "light of his look" to some other "sorrowing spot."

The Assistant Aldermen and the Supreme Court.

It is an admitted principle of our republican system that legislative bodies are themselves the ultimate judges of all questions relating to their constitution—that they alone shall finally determine whether a given man shall hold a seat. Nor can we concede that it ought to be otherwise; for it cannot be admitted that any power outside a legislature, except the people, shall have the right to say who may be a member and entitled to a vote. To give to any court the power to make legislators in any emergency is to give it the power to make laws, and this would be the defeat of the republican system. Applied fully in the United States Congress and in the State Legislatures there is no good reason why the same principle should not equally prevail in our municipal legislature, and therefore we hope the Board of Assistant Aldermen, acting on the hint of Mayor Hall, will insist upon its position in the case of McVeany. This gentleman contested in the Board the seat of a sitting member and failed to get it. From the Board he carried his case to the Supreme Court, which declared him entitled to a seat and ordered the Board to admit him. Without at all touching the merits of the case we think that out of regard to its own privileges the Board must deny the authority of the court and still refuse to accept the member.

Summer Steamboat Racing.

We understand that the steamboat Jesse Hoyt, of the Long Branch line by way of Port Monmouth, and the steamboat Magenta, of the Long Branch line by way of Sandy Hook and the Seashore Railroad, have commenced the summer amusement of racing. The two boats leave the city at the same hour in the afternoon; both boats are fast, and captain, crew and passengers generally on each are ambitious to beat the other; and so this summer amusement of steamboat racing has been revived with the reopening of the season. Within the last two or three years there have been some narrow escapes from serious accidents, as we learn, by these and other summer boats running the lower bay, and with the continuation of this dangerous sport, from the growing recklessness and negligence of the parties directly concerned, we may expect some fine or stormy afternoon to hear of a horrible explosion, collision, or conflagration, that will shock the whole community. As the pitcher, after many trips to the fountain, is generally broken at last, so a steamboat, after many races, may at last, in the midst of her sport, be enveloped in a sheet of fire or blown to pieces. While this racing which we have indicated is continued we would suggest to passengers, and especially to heads of families with women and children in charge, to avoid this trifling with human lives, and that, without incurring the risks of such perilous folly, they can reach "the Branch" or any intermediate point.

CROTON AND KROESNE—HOW TO GET AT HIM.—The man who befools with gas refuse one of the sources of the Croton water is a public enemy, and especially the enemy of the people of this city, and the people have a remedy within easy reach—one more immediate and effective than even the legal remedy. The man makes the gas to supply his hotel, and his hotel is sustained by the people of this city. Well, let the people go to some other hotel. Surely every New Yorker must feel a sufficient interest in the purity of the Croton to do this for it. If the man's hotel is left severely alone he will not need any gas, and, therefore, will not make and will not poison the water.

BOSTON has not been known to be so dull for forty centuries as now. It is the reaction after the awful jollity of the Jubilee. She, like Jacques, can suck melancholy from songs as a weasel sucks eggs, and only imagine the amount that must have been drawn from songs on such a gigantic scale. She got a great quantity from the "Anvil Chorus," that song of the Sigh-clops.

GEORGIA will certainly have to go out of the Union again, since a nigger cannot marry a white woman there and a law cannot be made to give him that privilege. Some of these Southern States will soon be like the little joker under the thimble, dodging in and out so often that we cannot tell where it is.

PRINCE AND TURK chawing each other up for three hours in the presence of six hundred fancies of that sort, all shut together in a small room so that the noise might not pass out nor fresh air pass in. This is a scene we commend to the contemplation of the philosophers who have the best opinions of the civilization of the age.

HE HAD BETTER NOT GO AGAIN.—Webb is in a dreadful state with his disgust at the Brazilians, and the whole result of all his great diplomatic efforts will be, we fear, a permanent sour temper—an incurable irascibility. Ministerial duties are bad for him, and we recommend that he be permitted to stay at home four years and recover the serene equanimity of his earlier days.

General Webb and Brazil.

It seems that we were a little too fast yesterday in our conclusion that General Webb had made it all right with Brazil. It is not all right. It is all wrong. A Washington despatch informs us that General Webb has reported in person to Secretary Fish, and that his report is anything but flattering to Brazil or the Brazilians. Professor Agassiz found the Emperor a statesman, gentleman and scholar, and the Brazilians an amiable people, notwithstanding the fact that down there they have fish that climb trees. But the savant does not see things in the same light as the diplomat. General Webb has been the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rio Janeiro for eight years. His opportunities, therefore, have been excellent for learning the character of the Brazilian government and people. But, evidently prejudiced unfavorably from the first, he has kept them in hot water all the time. He was glad to leave them, and they were glad of his departure.

It appears that he regards the Brazilian officials as a set of barbarians; that they know nothing of the punctilious courtesies and gentilities of refined diplomacy; that they offended continually the delicate sensibilities of our ambassador with their barbarous ignorance and disregard of the personal courtesies due to him as the embodiment of the United States; that those tropical ignorances have no more respect for the United States than they have for Hayti, and that the only way to make them respect our government is to give them a good, sound thrashing; that it will come to a thrashing at last; that the representatives of other governments are treated just as he was, but that they had not spirit enough to make a fuss about it and stir them up; that the Brazilians are ignorant and brutalized from the demoralizing effects of negro slavery, and this may be so blended, as negro slavery is, in Brazil with free negro equality, political and social. Altogether our returned ambassador, we are led to believe, is so thoroughly disgusted with Brazil and the Brazilians that the special wonder is how and why he remained down there so long.

Both sides considered, we are glad of the final retirement of General Webb from the equator. It is a relief to him, a relief to Brazil and a great relief to us. General Blow, his successor at Rio, of less bellicose proclivities, will, we expect, be more tractable. He will not keep the civilized world in a constant ferment over some new *casus belli* from day to day. He will not insist upon having the Romans follow his rules, but when in Rome he will do as the Romans do. Possibly, in the course of time, he may have to give the Brazilians a sound thrashing; but General Blow, we apprehend, will not quarrel with them because their code of politeness is not his code, nor because their morals and manners and institutions are not ours. We presume that he will be content to maintain the interests of his government and the rights of American citizens in Brazil as the citizens of a friendly Power, and that he will not bother the State Department with his complaints, even if his letters from an American vessel of war are dropped for him at the corner grocery of Portuguese Joe. In conclusion, while we congratulate General Webb on his final release from his long and painful exile in Brazil, and wish him well, we congratulate the administration on the fair prospect of the restoration of peace at Rio Janeiro under the diplomacy of General Blow.

JOHN BULL says that Brother Jonathan is a very good boy for not letting naughty fellows pepper poor old Spain, and this is just what Jonathan did it for.

THE BEST REMEDY.—Five thousand more emigrants left Liverpool last week for the United States. All the Parliaments of the Old World, with their best wisdom, are puzzling for remedies for the evils that afflict the people, and the people in their simplicity adopt a remedy better than altogether of those the Parliaments propose.

A CARPET-BAGGER who has a fat office in Nashville went to shoot a resident editor who had been sharp on him in the morning edition, and got well pummeled instead. In aping the manners of the chivalry these carpet-baggers are clumsy. They do the bellicose badly.

THE FEMO-MASCULINE ELEMENT in Massachusetts Still Lives.

In the early part of March last we published an account of a regular prize fight between two women in a suburb of Boston. The details of the affair were shocking to human nature and disgusting in the extreme. It was to be hoped that the notoriety given to the abominable spectacle would have so shocked the femo-masculine element in the moral region in which it occurred as to have deterred it from encouraging another exhibition of the kind. But it seems that this hope was not to be realized. By a despatch from Springfield, Mass., received yesterday we learn that a prize fight occurred near that city, which was witnessed by three hundred spectators, "one-third of whom were women."

Without stopping to inquire into the character of the latter portion of this delectable audience, we feel justified, in view of the number of women's rights, female suffrage and other strong-minded women's conventions recently held at the "Hub," to put a certain interpretation upon the whole disgraceful affair. It affords another evidence of the downward tendency of female morality in a section of the country that has plumed itself upon its righteousness; that has presumed to set itself up as the exemplar for all that it is chaste, modest, pure and noble in the feminine character; that has sent missionaries among the benighted heathen for the purpose of proffering the cup of grace to their lips and instilling the sentiments of saintly love and virtue into their hearts; that has filled the schoolhouses of the South with New England schoolmarmes, to teach the little niggers their A, B, C's, and to learn them for the first time who their Maker was, as well as to impress upon their delicate understandings the now well established axiom that "a white man is as good as a nigger, if he only behaves himself." Alas! that it should be so. Alas! that the sentiments of the noble-hearted matrons of the Revolution—of the days of the Adamses, the Hancocks, the Olives—should be obliged to give way before the Atilian career of a batch