

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIV.....No. 189

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 54th street.—OLIVER TWIST.

NILES' GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR ESTABLISHMENT OF SIBBOLD THE SAILOR.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HOGGAY DICKORY DICK.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—DICK'S BLACK-EYED SKEWY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK SHEPPARD—BICKLEYS OF BARKLEY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—HULLERIG, DE CORN, BALLEE and PANTOMIME.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fifth street and Broadway.—MUSICIANS AND PIANO PERFORMERS.

BRITANNIA OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETIOPIA'S SIBBOLD.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 55th and 56th.—FUTLER GARDEN, 45.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—SIBBOLD THE SAILOR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FASCINATING DISPLAY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, July 8, 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.

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 NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated July 7.

The rumored application of Spain to France respecting the latter's intervention with the United States in regard to the Cuban question is contradicted. Constitutional reforms are reported imminent in France, but the report is denied by yesterday's evening Paris papers, which also deny that the French troops are to evacuate Rome. One thousand seven hundred knots of the French cable have been paid out, and all is well on board of the Great Eastern.

The Daily News and the Times both have editorials on the action of the House of Lords of the previous evening. A promotion has been made to the Order of the Bath, and also one to the Star of India. It is proposed to raise seven millions sterling for the new telegraph purchase, and the monopoly will commence from January 1, 1870.

The ministerial crisis has terminated in Spain, and new ministers have been appointed to the offices of justice, public works and the colonies.

Cuba.

Captain General de Rodas has issued a proclamation declaring the rebellion reduced in extent and the insurgents now carrying it on to be guerillas. The civil tribunals shall exercise their functions in all cases except robbery, arson and murder, which are to be tried before courts martial.

An investigation into the execution of Spakman and other Americans by the Spaniards in Cuba has been ordered by the President, and Admiral Hoff has been directed to send a war vessel to Santiago immediately.

Miscellaneous.

The despatch congratulating General Grant on the success of the Walker ticket in Virginia was thought by many to be a piece of sarcasm, but it is stated that General Grant receives it in good faith, and claims the triumph of the ticket as an endorsement of his policy.

The majority for Walker in the Virginia election is estimated by the very sanguine at 49,000. All the Congressmen but three are conservative Walker men, Joseph Segar being chosen as Congressman for the State at large. Among the radical Congressmen chosen are one Norris, a negro. The Legislature will stand, probably, in majority for the Walker party on joint ballot.

The opinion of Attorney General Hoar on the question of applying the test oath to members of the Virginia Legislature will be given when General Canby's correspondence relative to his order has been received.

The official advice received at the State Department shows that Minister Motley in his numerous interviews with the English authorities has as yet made and heard no reference to the Alabama claims.

A party of drunken negroes attempted to enforce the equal rights ordinance on the barkeepers in Washington city yesterday by insolently demanding drinks, but one of them was knocked down for his pains and the rest dispersed.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio met in Columbus yesterday and nominated General W. S. Rosecrans for Governor.

The national camp meeting of the Methodists is now in session at Round Lake, N. Y.

The system of artificial propagation of salmon and other kinds of fish is to be introduced by the Canadian government in her maritime provinces.

Letters received in Montreal say that Jeff Davis, who is now in Paris, will probably never be able to return, on account of continued illness. It is possible, however, he will spend the summer in Canada and the winter in Mississippi.

Sir John Young, the Governor General of Canada, arrived in Quebec yesterday and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Advices received from General Carr's expedition on the Pecos state that frequent skirmishing had taken place with the Indians, who would not make any definite stand.

The Wood Preserving Company's works in San Francisco were destroyed by fire on Tuesday, and it was reported that several Chinamen's lives were lost.

Great fires are raging in Washington Territory, and have destroyed several miles of telegraph.

General Grant will accompany his family to Long Branch next week.

The City.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Maurice Long, who was shot and killed by policeman Campbell, on Saturday night, was held yesterday. The testimony elicited was somewhat contradictory, but the gist of it is that Jimmy Long, Maurice's son, was being taken to the station house and Maurice interfered, whereupon he was shot twice by Campbell. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly, and Campbell was committed.

The Catholic clergymen of this diocese assembled yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral and adopted an address to be presented to the Archbishop McCloskey by the Pope. An address to the Archbishop himself was also adopted and read to him, to which he made a response, warmly thanking them. The Archbishop departs in a few days to attend the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

A lad of ten, son of Mr. Thomas Marsden, while playing in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday, tipped over a small monument, which fell upon him and crushed him instantly to death. His father and mother were witnesses of the heartrending occurrence.

General Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer at New York, has been granted indefinite leave of absence by special order of the War Department.

Three millions of bonds are to be purchased by Assistant Treasurer Butterfield in this city to-morrow.

The examination of General Gougeon was resumed yesterday, and after the taking of considerable testimony was adjourned until to-day. The courtroom was filled with Cubans, who chafed one of the informers after the trial was over, and tried to get hold of French, but he was carried off by the back entrance.

General Butler yesterday filed an inventory of his brother, A. J. Butler's property, situated in and out of the State, it having been decided that all personal property, wherever situated, must be accounted for in the inventory filed with the Su.rogate.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland, Captain Neynaber, will leave her dock at Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Bremen, touching at Southampton. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Van Sic, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana.

The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Phillips, will sail from pier 17 East river at twelve M. to-day for Havana, Sinal and Vera Cruz.

The stock market yesterday was irregular, first undergoing a heavy decline and then experiencing a sharp reaction to and beyond the opening prices. Gold was excited, opening at 135 1/2, falling to 134, rising to 135 1/4 and closing finally at 135 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General Frank Blair, of Missouri, and General Upton, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mons. Ch. Beranger, of the French Legation, and Señor Vallis, of the Spanish Legation, at Washington, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Samuel J. Randall, General Samuel M. Zulick, Judge E. Laffery and Robert E. Randall, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Ross, of Canada, is at the Brewster House.

Major George B. Halstead, of New Jersey, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Baron Vinbeck, for Saratoga; General Stewart and family, for New Haven; Sir John Barrington, for Lake Superior; General Milten and General Barium, for Syracuse; General Porter and Senator G. E. Spencer, for Washington; Rev. Thomas Cuykendall, for Boston; Stephen Duncan, W. H. Phillips, East, C. E. Curry, J. P. Howard and D. H. Howard sailed yesterday in the steamer Russia for Europe.

The Virginia Election—The Downfall of the Southern Radicals and Negro Supremacy.

The late Virginia election and its returns are something new under the sun. The general result is a defeat, a great defeat, of the Southern ultra radicals; but it is not a democratic victory, nor a victory of democratic principles. The contest was not fought between the republicans and the democrats, but between the radicals and conservatives.

Wells, the radical candidate for Governor, is a republican and a carpet-bagger; Walker, the conservative candidate, is a republican and a carpet-bagger. But there was a broad line of division between the supporters of Wells and the supporters of Walker on the new State constitution, and in the settlement by the popular vote in the ratification of the constitution of the questions involved the victory of the conservatives is a great victory.

The State constitution voted upon was adopted by a radical State convention some two years ago. It embraced, among other things, negro civil and political equality; the disfranchisement of a large number of white men concerned in the late rebellion, and a rigid test oath of past loyalty to the Union as a passport to office. In an amendatory reconstruction law passed at the last session of Congress, in reference to the unrebuilt States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, the President, in his discretion, was authorized to order a separate vote on such clauses of their new constitutions as disfranchisement and a test oath, and the President, in the exercise of his discretion, authorized such separate votes, and accordingly they were provided for in this Virginia election by General Canby, the army commander of the State as a military district.

The radical party under Wells, including the bulk of the black voters and a few whites, voted for the constitution intact and for the disfranchisement and test oath clauses separately; while the conservative party, under Walker, including nearly all the white voters and some of the blacks, mostly voted for the constitution, and all voted separately for striking out its disfranchisement and test oath clauses.

Thus with the success of Walker the constitution is ratified, shorn of its disfranchisement and test oath, whereby a large number of disfranchised and disqualified ex-rebel whites are admitted to the right of suffrage and the right to hold office. The registered voting whites of the State in the late contest exceeded the registered blacks by some twenty odd thousand. The removal of the existing disfranchisement and test oath will give the conservatives some ten or fifteen thousand additional white voters, with a few exceptions the most intelligent and influential white men of the State. Thus it will be seen that in this late election the conservatives have not only secured possession of the State, but that, by the sagacious course they have pursued, they have so strengthened their party as to be morally certain of holding the State, and of holding the radical negroes and their managing radical white carpet-baggers in a wholesome condition of subordination for an indefinite time to come.

This, we say, is a great and a very important victory. In order to gain it the conservatives had to make some important concessions, such as the recognition of the negro's civil and political equality in the State constitution, and an acquiescence in the condition precedent of Congress of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment of the federal constitution, establishing universal negro (manhood) suffrage, with the power to Congress to enforce it. Now, according to Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, in his late Fourth of July oration in Tammany Hall, these concessions of the Virginia conservatives are shocking and revolutionary violations of "the time-honored principles of the democratic party." But the people of Virginia have had the good sense to see that "fine words butter no parsnips," and that "your time-honored democratic principles," applied to the new order of things, are mere stuff and nonsense. The difference between Stockton's democratic principles and the substantial doctrines of the Virginia conservatives is the difference between the chaff and the wheat. He has the shadow and they the substance of life and strength in their possession.

Now, the lesson to be drawn from this Virginia election is, first, that by pursuing a similar course to that of the sensible Virginia conservatives the responsible whites of every Southern State, from Virginia to Texas, may secure possession of the State, and in doing it secure the negro balance of power for future operations. Thus, within the short space of a single year, we may have an end in the South of Northern radical carpet-baggers, operating for Southern negro supremacy. Secondly, the democracy of Virginia, ex-rebels mostly, if you please, lamenting the "lost cause," have made an example, in the way of a forward movement, which would, if adopted in the North, be rewarded with similar results. They have abandoned their old party notions and have fought and beaten the radicals with their own weapons. They have recognized several fixed facts, and they have accepted the negro as a welcome ally and turned him to a good account. In a word, the conservatives of Virginia have developed a new party organization, which, if followed up by the anti-radical elements throughout the Union, may soon give us the dominant national party of the future.

The Great Colorado Cañon—Probable Safety of the Powell Expedition.

The story which has been so widely circulated of the reported disastrous loss of the entire company composing the Powell expedition in the far West is directly contradicted by a letter of Mrs. J. W. Powell to the Detroit Post, who declares that no such person as John A. Risdon, the author of the report and the pretended sole survivor of the company, ever belonged to it, and that the names he gives of the members of the party are, without a single exception, false. The statements of Mrs. Powell, the wife of the leader of the expedition, are indirectly confirmed by a letter from a personal friend of Major Powell, which was published in yesterday's HERALD. The story of Risdon must be an imposture.

Major Powell and several scientific associates some time ago, under the auspices, we believe, of the Chicago Geographical Society, and thoroughly equipped with carefully constructed boats and all other requisite appliances, set out to explore the mystery of the great cañon of the Colorado river. This river rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, swollen by several tributaries, flows in a southwesterly direction about one thousand miles to its point of discharge into the Gulf of California. From the gulf this powerful stream is navigable for several hundred miles up to the great outlet of its great cañon at Fort Colville. The Colorado proper is formed by the junction of the Green river and the Grand river. From this junction down to Fort Colville the distance is lengthened by the sinuosities of the stream to about five hundred miles, through a deep gorge called "the Cañon," with precipitous walls rising on each side from two thousand to five thousand feet in height. The estimated average elevation of the cañon is three thousand feet. The width of the river at its narrowest point is estimated at one hundred feet, and the line of high water mark at thirty or forty feet above the average stage in August. The width of the chasm is, with few exceptions, filled up by the river during the whole distance.

The main objects of Major Powell's expedition are to determine the actual course of the Colorado, the character of the great mysterious cañon, the facts of its extraordinary geological formation, with its long continued uniformity of "white sandstone" and its subsequent dark, igneous rocks, and the feasibility of its navigation. The results of the exploration will doubtless confirm those of the only previous exploration ever undertaken—that of James White, in 1867—and will possess great scientific value as well as much practical interest for future settlers. From the successful trip of White with his little raft we are warranted to infer the safety of Powell with his far superior boats and other conveniences. The success of Major Powell will be favorable to the development of the almost unknown resources of the region watered by the Colorado, and will disclose to the world, in connection with the Pacific Railroad, one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world. American artists and European tourists in America will not fail to be attracted by the wild, rugged scenery of the cañon of the Colorado.

NEATLY DONE—The complimentary despatch from the Walker State Committee at Richmond to General Grant, in reference to his services towards the great victory of the conservatives in Virginia.

CITY NEWS.—We published yesterday the sickening details of the evidence before the Board of Health in respect to the many nuisances collected in the bone boiling and fat rendering establishments on the North river, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth streets. We also exposed the condition of one of the worst pest holes in the city at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth street, and adverted to others which we had already pointed out on the east side of the island, particularly Seventy-fourth, Ninety-fourth and 115th streets. With these pest holes in our midst and numerous cases of yellow fever on board of ships lying in our harbor we must again call upon the Board of Health to make immediate and thorough efforts to prevent the spread of malignant disease in New York city during the heats of summer. At the same time we heartily commend the increasing disposition which the Board of Health has lately evinced to do its duty in the premises.

JEFFERSON DAVIS grows infirm in body as he becomes older in years. He is at present in Paris, from which city his friends in Montreal, Canada, have advices to the effect that it is very doubtful if the state of his health will ever permit his return to this side of the Atlantic. Should he attain a hopeful convalescence, however, he intends to spend the summer months in British North America, and the winter in Mississippi—perhaps die under the old flag. It may yet cover his remains and absolve him.

The Irish Church Bill—The Fate of Ecclesiastical Establishments.

On Tuesday evening, in the House of Lords, the Irish Church bill, having been in a few particulars slightly altered, passed the committee. In its amended form the bill will, without delay, be read a third time in the Lords and sent down to the Commons for approval. It is not our opinion that the Commons will accept all the amendments; for though the alterations made by the Lords are not numerous, some of them seriously affect the principles on which the measure as a whole is based. It will not be difficult, however, for the Commons so to modify the bill as to put an end to further opposition. In a few weeks at most the bill will be back again in the Lords, and the presumption now is that it will be passed in time enough to allow Lords and honorable gentlemen to go to their shooting quarters early in August.

This Irish Church bill is one of the great facts of modern times. Nothing in these late years—not the Pacific Railroad, which is finished, nor the Suez Canal, which is not finished—reveals in so remarkable a manner the progressive character of this age. It is a sign, sufficient to give fame to a century, to see the descendants of the proud old Norman Barons deliberately striking at the foundations on which for so many ages they have so securely rested. This is what we now see; for the pillars of a privileged aristocracy and the pillars of a privileged ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland, which has lasted for more than three hundred years, may now be considered at an end. The axe has been laid to the root of the tree somewhat sparingly; but, away from those more or less directly interested, no one regrets its fall. Throughout its entire history it has been a barren tree, offensively cumbering the ground, and Ireland and the world are well rid of it. But the fate of the Irish Church establishes a dangerous precedent. It proves that disestablishment and disendowment are possible. We may take it for granted that the Liberation Society, which has for its object the "liberation of the Church from State patronage and control," and which for so many years has seemed to labor in vain, now feels that toil and expense have been amply rewarded. We may also take it for granted that they will not slacken their endeavors. The fight which has been fought in Ireland has to be fought over again in Scotland and in England. The fight, in truth, is already beginning in Scotland. The two largest dissenting bodies, the United Presbyterian Church and Free Church, like our Old and New School Churches, are making arrangements for union. The united Church will represent very nearly two-thirds of the population of the country. Such a Church flourishing on the voluntary support of the people will be a dangerous rival to the Scottish Establishment. The leaders of the Establishment have already taken fright, and the intelligence has just reached us that a deputation has waited upon the Prime Minister asking him to lend his powerful help in abolishing lay patronage and otherwise bringing the Church into harmony with the times—their object being to prevent this threatened union by thus opening the door of the Establishment to the Free Church brethren. We have no idea that this artifice can succeed. The fact, however, is interesting, as it shows that the combatants are already preparing for battle. Ten years hence and it will not be wonderful if the Scottish Establishment shall have gone the way of its sister of Ireland. It is at least certain that the forces which have worked so well in Ireland will forthwith be applied in Scotland, and with even greater prospect of success. The English Establishment is stronger, richer, more effectually interwoven with the constitution. It will, in consequence, be more difficult to overturn. But it, too, must perish. The sentence has gone forth against ecclesiastical establishments, and sooner or later the proud Church of England must fall. The contagion will spread the world over, and religion, if it is to live and thrive, must live and thrive in the hearts of men and by means of their voluntary givings. Patronage, State support and forced contributions have had their day.

We cannot look at this Church question, which must more and more disturb the nations, without paying a compliment to the wisdom and foresight of the founders of this republic. Our history will reveal no such ecclesiastical warfare. Under the broad banner of the republic all religions are tolerated and all religious property is protected. The Churches fear no frown; they look for no favor. It is not unnatural for us to feel proud when we see our example coming into universal favor.

THE NEWSPAPER CASH SYSTEM.—The Wisconsin editors have been holding a convention at which the proposition was broached for establishing a general newspaper system out there of cash payments. Why not everywhere? It is the only proper way. Most of our country newspapers live half starved on the credit system when they might get fat and saucy on the cash system. Our war correspondence, for instance, during the late rebellion cost us over half a million in cash. We could afford it with our cash system; but where would we have been under the old stupid credit system? Nowhere. Of all things in the world newspapers call for the cash system, and it is always the best for buyer and seller. "Mr. Speaker," once said John Randolph, "I have found the philosopher's stone. It is pay as you go, sir, and be paid as you go."

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The strenuous efforts of the Commissioners to bring the police force up to a higher point of efficiency and discipline have not been unsuccessful during the past few months, and on Friday last a decided and commendable step was taken in this direction by a complete reorganization of the precincts. Nearly all the captains were changed to new fields of labor, where they will have opportunities of "beginning anew and profiting by past errors." These changes went into effect on Tuesday morning, and we published yesterday a roster of the force as at present constituted. In a few days the Commissioners will confine the good work which they have begun by transferring a large number of sergeants. If they will, moreover, eliminate all the unworthy exceptions to the general rule of efficiency and

discipline presented by the Metropolitan police—summarily discharging the few policemen who indulge in clubbing indiscriminately

inoffensive citizens and insulting unprotected women and winking at the villainies of burglars and thieves—the good work will be complete, and New York may justly boast of having as fine a police organization as that of any other city in the world.

Secretary Boutwell and His Financial Policy.

President Grant in his choice of a Secretary of the Treasury selected a man who was previously identified with one of the factions of the two great political parties, and who on that account was regarded with considerable jealousy by those of the mercantile world who differed in opinion from him. Mr. Boutwell has, however, made a very good record. Like Grant in his early campaigns, he "pegged away" at the gold and stock gamblers and got a great deal of experience. He is gradually doing better, and will be able to manage his department with increasing satisfaction. He seems devoid of the absurd crochets and theories of finance which made Mr. McCulloch so sad a failure. He has cut loose from his original party ideas and is endeavoring to administer the finances from the broad platform of common sense. He has made a mistake here and there, such as accumulating a heavy currency balance in the Treasury, to the distress of the money market. But as the merchants are not very active borrowers at this season the injury falls upon the "bulls" and "bears" more than upon legitimate business circles. His success is witnessed in the reduction of the national debt and a well-ordered plan of the finances. The position of the Secretary of the Treasury at this period of our history requires the exercise of a patriotic and honest desire to pay the nation's debts. While Mr. Boutwell seems anxious to do this he should "make haste slowly;" for already he has occasioned so rapid a fall in gold that values are unsettled. He should remember that the road to specie payment ought not to be strewn with the wrecks and bankruptcies which sudden resumption would certainly occasion.

Important Rumors from France.

By reference to our special cable telegrams it will be seen that the rumors prevailing in the English and French capitals allude to changes of an extensive character. The French Emperor, taking his cue evidently from the reports of the late elections, is willing to surrender in a measure the arbitrary power which he has wielded since his assumption of the imperial purple. Personal government is to be abandoned—at least such is the indication—to make way for a government more in harmony with the wishes of the French people. Napoleon, learning another lesson from the past, and desirous of acceding to the aspirations of his subjects, is about to enter upon a policy which, while it is at variance with Napoleonic teachings, is such as will increase his popularity at home and claim additional consideration for intelligence as a ruler abroad. If the rumors which we publish and which are regarded with confidence in Europe prove true, the course of Napoleon henceforward will attract more largely than ever heretofore the attention of the whole of the Continent and the civilized world.

The Disagreeing Doctors.

Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, was the orator of the day at the late Fourth of July celebration in Tammany Hall. He was appointed as a learned New Jersey democratic expounder to expound the constitution not only to the Tammany schemers, but to the universal democracy. In the course of his oration a reference to Chief Justice Chase by Mr. Stockton brought down the house in a spontaneous outburst of applause such as is seldom given in Tammany on a great state occasion, unless it be to a democratic favorite looking to the next Presidency. Such was clearly the meaning of this spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm at the mention of the name of Chase in Tammany Hall. So far so good. But here comes the difficulty. Mr. Stockton, in the course of his argument, took substantially the same ground as General Frank Blair held last summer in regard to the reconstruction acts of Congress, which involve all the late constitutional amendments and the pending fifteenth amendment before the States. And this oration was hailed in Tammany as the gospel of democracy according to Jefferson.

Now mark the position of the Chief Justice. In a recent elaborate and exhaustive opinion on the status of the State of Texas Chief Justice Chase, after arguing that the rebel States were never out of the Union, says:—"And this conclusion, in our judgment, is not in conflict with any act or declaration of any department of the national government, but entirely in accordance with the whole series of such acts and declarations since the first outbreak of the rebellion." This covers the whole ground. It follows, therefore, that if the Tammany democracy take up Mr. Chase they must whistle Mr. Stockton and his democratic ideas on reconstruction down the wind. Clearly, too, in our opinion, this is the proper course for lifting the democracy on their legs again. Their platform of 1864 was fought over again in 1868 with the same result. It left them down. They must, then, take a new tack for 1872, or they will stay down.

SPAIN SATISFIED.—The Captain General of Cuba is out in another proclamation, in which he asserts that the insurrection is "reduced in extent," that the war is carried on merely by guerillas, that offenders will be tried by courts martial and before the civil tribunals according to the crimes charged, and that the accused may rely on receiving "impartial justice." The impartial justice part sounds as a grim official pleasantry. It is like the placing of a gag in the mouth of a prisoner and then saying, "You will be heard, sir, in your defence." However, if the Captain General is satisfied, so are we. The proclamation reads very much like executive buncombe, notwithstanding.

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN CONVENTION at Chicago has met and resolved upon the extension of freedom, protection to American industry as the true ticket for all Irishmen, human equality, &c., and has adjourned. It will hardly set the river on fire; but we shall see.

The French Cable.

The Great Eastern, with her mighty cargo, has arrived in American waters, and the new French cable is therefore likely to prove a complete success. Many stockholders in the new enterprise are also interested in the existing Anglo-American Atlantic Telegraph Company, and it is feared that endeavors will be made by them to buy up the new cable and thereby monopolize the means of communication between the two continents. All free and independent enterprises, and especially those tending to the public benefit, must be, however, allowed free scope in this country, and it is to be hoped that the promoters of the French cable will not listen to any overtures tending to maintain a monopoly. Experience has proved, both in respect to steam communication and the electric telegraph, that the requirements increase in proportion to the facilities placed at the disposal of the public. In matters of such vast import as the Atlantic cable the public will not be backward in favoring the enterprise which endeavors most equitably to satisfy its requirements. Let each undertaking retain its own ground, and if the new French cable remains untrammelled we augur well for it.

Important Decisions.

General Butler, as executor of the estate of his deceased brother, Andrew Jackson Butler, has recently, under an order of the Surrogate of this county, filed a sworn inventory of the property belonging to the estate in California and Louisiana. A. J. Butler died in this city. The General made a return of all the assets within this State, but the court required a return of the whole property, without regard to location, so long as it lay within the limits of the United States. General Butler appealed, and the court of last resort sustained the order appealed from, and the appellant was a sufficiently shrewd lawyer to see that it was no use finching any longer, although, under his privilege as a member of Congress, an attachment against his person would be a troublesome remedy to apply. This case, then, finally settles the question that the property of a person dying within the jurisdiction of a county official in this State must, if required, be brought into this State for adjudication, even though such property be located in another State at the time of the testator's decease.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention of Ohio organized in Columbus yesterday and proceeded to the nomination of State officers and Judge of the Supreme Court with considerable unanimity. General W. S. Rosecrans, lately Minister to Mexico, was nominated for Governor. His opponent on the republican side, the present incumbent, Rutherford B. Hayes, was elected in 1867 by a majority counting up nearly three thousand. The democratic ticket is a very strong one, headed as it is by the name of General Rosecrans, whose war record is really brilliant. It also shows that copperheadism is being gradually sloughed off by the democracy.

WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.—The Cubans are waiting for something to turn up in Washington; in Washington they are waiting for something to turn up in Spain, and the filibusters are waiting for another chance. Only the Spaniards in Cuba on the Cuban question seem to understand the folly of "waiting for something to turn up."

BOTHKREED.—The niggerheads and the copperheads of this city as to the merits of the Virginia election. They can't understand it.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is understood that so soon as the Great Eastern returns to Europe she will take fresh cable on board and start for India to lay a line between Bombay and Suez. What next? Verily the big ship has not been built in vain.

THE HARVARD INTERNATIONAL CREW.

Arrival of the Oarsmen in This City on Their Way to England—Their Proposed Movements in New York and Vicinity, &c.

The Harvard University picked boat's crew left Boston for New York last night, and will arrive in this city this morning, on route to England to contest with the famous Oxford University crew in the international four-oared boat race. On Saturday next they will sail from this port on board the steamship city of Paris, of the human time, until which time they will be the guests of the proprietors of the Astor House by special invitation. During their sojourn in this city they will visit Greenport, L. I., where they have a new "shell" in course of construction and almost finished, at Elliot's yard. They are also being taken to New York a shell recently built for them by Blackie, of Charlestown, Mass., and the two boats will be put to practical tests to determine their respective qualities and merits. It is not yet determined whether they will take both boats to England with them, or merely that which shall prove to be the better one. The Nassau Boat Club, of this city, it is understood, will extend official courtesies to the gallant oarsmen before their departure. On arrival in England they will locate near the Thames, and not far distant from the city of London, at a point not yet fixed upon, or, it is known only to parties there having the arrangement in charge. Doubtless the hospitalities of the boating fraternity in England will be fully up to the emergency and the crew will find everything in readiness on arrival.

The precise time for the grand demonstration is not likely to become known beforehand, as the Harvards have an option respecting the weather, and their friends will not rest assured that a "sunshiny day" will be accepted only. They very justly remark that it would be folly to go 3,000 miles to have a rough and tempestuous sea on their return.

It is understood that the several members of the crew are personally in fine condition at present and do not feel that they have in any of their recent public essays put forth their real strength; they are confident of a reserve of muscle not yet displayed. There has been no actual training done as yet, though the crew have talked together upon approved diet for some five weeks. Good facilities are understood to have been provided for exercise on shipboard, including a clear space on the upper deck for promenade, &c., and a cabin apartment separate from the main cabin and other apartments.

OBITUARY.

Rev. P. B. Day, D. D.

One of the oldest and most respected citizens of New York, Mr. Jacob Gram, died suddenly, on the 6th inst., at his residence in Union square.

Mr. Gram was born at Exeter, N. H., in 1783, and was a classmate of Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass at the Exeter Academy. He was originally destined for the Church, and for a limited time pursued his studies in divinity, but, evincing a great inclination for mercantile pursuits, he was permitted to enter a leading mercantile house in Boston. Having there acquired some mercantile experience he made a visit to Europe, and after a year's travel he returned and embarked in business. He carried on his business with honor and success as one of our most respected and successful merchants. He retired many years since from active commerce, and lived with his wife in respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Rev. P. B. Day, D. D., of Hollis, N. H., died of paralysis of the face on Tuesday last. He was a graduate of Amherst College, and at the time of his death a trustee of Dartmouth College.