

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 234

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th av.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fifth street and Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 44 Broadway.

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

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.

WISLON'S GARDEN, Broadway.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 25th street.

WATERLY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 86th and 88th Sts.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 50 Broadway.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, August 22, 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.

The 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 NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated August 21.

The London Morning Post of yesterday has an editorial on the coming international yacht race.

It argues in favor of a race round the Azores.

The London weekly newspapers yesterday very generally comment on the inter-university race.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, ex-member of Parliament for Oxford, has been appointed referee for the race.

In the scull race yesterday Kelly won the championship of the Thames.

The London Standard speaks about prospective changes in the relations between Canada and Great Britain.

The Iron-clad ordered to proceed to Cuba has been held back.

The Spanish Admiral Nunez died yesterday.

The government has been petitioned to spare the life of Peto, a Carlist chief.

The Carlist revolution is considered by many as at an end.

Paraguay.

The latest reports from Paraguay state that Lopez was at Ascurra, well supplied with provisions, but in need of arms and ammunition.

Villa Rica has been captured by the allies, who are preparing to storm Lopez' works at Ascurra.

Barreiro is likely to become President at Assunition.

Cuba.

Despatches by the Cuba cable report that the patriots are in force near Marcuriges and are burning all property owned by Spaniards.

General Jordan has issued a proclamation to his troops, which is published in full in the HERALD this morning.

In which he expresses his intention to die with the Cubans if they are vanquished.

Venezuela.

Despatches from Venezuela to the 9th inst. have been received.

The rebellion at Maricao is unpopular with the people, and all the other States in the republic have sent troops to the assistance of the federal government.

Maricao is besieged by the federal troops under the command of General Mangas.

General Pulgias has made great preparations to resist.

The West Indies.

Advises by the Cuba cable state the steamer Telegro was still at Tortola.

In St. Domingo Cabral was besieging Agua, where President Diaz was personally in command.

In Hayti Sainva was still besieging Aux Cayes, although his forces had withdrawn from Jaemel.

The rebel Sogot was at St. Marc arming the Columbia and Delphine to attack Sainva's fleet.

A gold dollar was worth \$1.00 in paper.

Our correspondence, dated the 8th of August, says heavy rains had fallen in Jamaica, to the great relief of the planters.

The logwood crop was abundant.

The Cuban refugees who were picked up at sea in an open boat were well received at Florida.

The Baptist missionaries were again in agitation.

Labor hands were very scarce in St. Lucia.

The United States steamer Tuscarora had been supplied with coal at Barbados.

A general confederation of the islands is spoken of. The cane harvest was almost concluded at Antigua.

Felix Mullin, quartermaster of the steamer Quaker City, now a Haytian rebel man-of-war, arrived in New York yesterday, and says that at Port Royal, Jamaica, she took on board about 500 kegs of powder, which she delivered to the rebel authorities at St. Marc, in St. Domingo.

Afterwards, near Inagua, she received twenty pieces of cannon from a Boston and a New York schooner, which she is to turn over to the Florida and Clara Helms, Haytian rebel steamers, keeping six guns for her own use.

The crew were mostly discharged at St. Marc, but twenty of them remained aboard the Quaker City on a promise of high wages.

Miscellaneous.

The President gave a reception at Newport yesterday at Senator Morgan's villa.

General Sherman and Messrs. Borne and Hooper were present.

The Presidential party will leave soon for the White Mountains, by way of Boston and Concord.

Two negroes, named Charles Brown and Jacob Merriman, were taken from jail at Front Royal, Va., on Thursday, by a mob and lynched.

They were confined for an alleged outrage on a young lady, who testified at their examination, but was abashed and embarrassed, and only told the story in its frightful details afterwards to her intimate friends.

At a banquet given in Halifax, on Friday night, to Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, he said his speech at Quebec had been misconstrued.

He did not say that a change of allegiance might be

possible; his remarks contemplated different relations with England, but the idea of severance he never entertained.

Commodore Vanderbilt was married yesterday morning at London, Canada, to Miss Frank Crawford, daughter of Robert L. Crawford, of Mobile, Ala.

The bride party will start Saratoga today. Edward Howland, son of the well known shipowner of New Bedford, Mass., committed suicide at Lake Tahoe, Cal., on Monday last, by blowing out his brains.

Five hundred Chinese laborers are soon to be sent to St. Joseph, Mo., whence they will be distributed to other points in that State.

On Thursday last Hale & Co., bankers, of Junction City, Kansas, suspended. Liabilities from \$30,000 to \$40,000; assets comparatively trifling.

It is reported that the Canadian Dominion Minister of Finance intends to negotiate a new loan in England this fall.

The manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., have determined to run their works for three days in the week for the present.

The City.

The stock market yesterday was dull and heavy, the leading speculative shares undergoing a further large decline after the session of the board.

Gold fell to 131 1/2, closing at 131 1/2. The aggregate amount of business transacted in commercial circles yesterday was light, though some of the markets exhibited considerable activity.

Coffee was moderately sought after at steady prices. Cotton was quiet on the spot, but active for forward delivery.

On 'Change four was dull and heavy. Wheat was in fair demand, but prices were about 5c. lower.

Corn was slow of sale and heavy, while oats were steady. Pork was dull and nominal. Beef was quiet, but steady, while lard was dull and heavy.

Naval stores were extremely quiet, but unchanged in value. Petroleum was quiet and heavy at former prices.

Whiskey was in fair demand, and 3c. 5/8c. higher. Freight, though quiet, were generally steady.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge G. M. Munger, of Rochester; Thomas Vail, of Troy; Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and J. C. L. Wadsworth, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Devin, of the United States Army; Professor M. Yarnall, of Georgetown, and Professor H. W. Adams, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Viscount Merant, of Florence, and Professor B. Poller, of California, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel O. Livermore, of California; Colonel W. H. Terrell, Colonel F. Martin and Colonel C. F. Macdonald, of Washington; General J. Robinson, of the United States Army; Colonel S. Sanborn, of New York, and Mr. Hentemeter, of Switzerland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Edward Andrade, of Paris, France, is at the Coleman House.

General John D. Wadsworth, of Washington; Captain J. H. Nye, of California, and Lieutenant L. A. Ringgold, of the United States Navy, are at the Pacific Hotel.

General A. J. Meyer, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, of Washington; Chevalier de Sola, of Cuba; A. B. Henshaw, of the United States Army; Mrs. General Wallace, of Indiana, and Mrs. Captain Balch of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

General J. A. Potter, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Burnside, for Rhode Island; Colonel Bennett Carpenter and Senator Fowler, for Long Branch; Colonel L. M. Coe, for San Francisco; Colonel Snow, Philadelphia; H. G. Faint, Washington; General J. B. Harrison and family, Saratoga; H. O. Gilbert, Cincinnati, and L. Robinson, Elmira.

The Spanish Revolution—The Church Party in the Contest.

Say what we may, and think what we may, the Spanish revolutionary movement is less a success to-day than it was or seemed to be six months ago.

It was our opinion at one time that Serrano and Prim, who had the cards in their own hands, were playing skillfully and with some success.

We watched the progress of the revolution. We saw and admitted the power of the government.

In spite of the general ability of the party calling itself republican, and in spite of the silvery tongue, the passion, force and glowing eloquence of Castellar, the government during the whole time the Cortes had the new constitution under discussion had it all its own way.

Point after point was carried by overwhelming majorities. When the new constitution was carried it did seem that the party in power had but to command to be obeyed.

The strength of Prim, Serrano and the others was made all the more conspicuous when, with but trifling dissent, Serrano was proclaimed Regent of the Kingdom.

It still seemed as if the government party were on the highway to ultimate triumph.

Looking back, however, as we now do, over only a very few months, it does seem as if success ended and failure began at the very moment Serrano was proclaimed Regent of the Kingdom.

Prior to that date the revolution had an upward tendency. Since that date the tendency has been unmistakably downward.

To-day it is the universal feeling, both in Europe and America, that this latest Spanish revolution is to prove as much a failure as any of its many predecessors.

Is this feeling justified by facts? We might answer this question at once by saying that a feeling which is so general, and which in almost every individual case amounts to a conviction, must be a satisfactory reflection of the truth.

We would not, however, shun the difficulty by any such device. A general judgment may be wrong. We must, therefore, look more closely at facts. What, then, has the revolution effected? It has dethroned Isabella and proscribed the Bourbons.

It has nominally, at least, secured for Spain a liberal constitution. It has proclaimed the nation a monarchy. It has placed the supreme power for the time being in the hands of one of the revolutionary chiefs.

But as every day proves, it has not satisfied the Spanish people. It has not improved Spanish finances, which are as bad as they well can be.

It has not satisfied the outside world that the struggle is at an end. It has, in fact, done nothing, or rather it has done what had better been left undone, because it has not crowned the new popular edifice by a constitutional monarch.

The absolute failure of the revolution is made manifest to all the world by the general and irrefragable Carlist feeling, of the strength of which every day's news gives us fresh evidence.

It is made manifest by the undisguised hopes of the Isabelinos. It is made manifest by the openly expressed disgust of some of Spain's best patriots—men who care less about particular forms of government than about the liberty which a government guarantees, the security and confidence which it inspires. It is made manifest by the persistent silence of Napoleon, a silence which is more suggestive and more ominous than many words.

It is made manifest above all by the cruel and barbarous manner in which political offenders are being treated. Spanish cruelty, proverbial for many centuries, has never been more conspicuously

revealed than in the recent executions of the Carlists. With an empty exchequer and a crushing debt, with a people generally disaffected, with an empty throne still begging an occupant, with more than one strong party claiming that throne in the name of heaven and justice and at the peril of life and property for their respective chiefs, and with all the horrors of civil war staring them in the face, who can say that Spain is what she ought to be, or that the revolution has been a success?

The failures of 1812, of 1820, of 1835, were neither of them so conspicuous or so complete as this of 1868-69.

What is the cause of this failure? This question, confessedly, is beset with some difficulty. The cause is perhaps manifold. In our judgment, however, the failure of this and of all previous Spanish revolutions is to be traced to one source.

The Church is now, as it has been for many generations, the curse of Spain. Many causes have conspired to make the Spanish Church one of the most powerful national organizations in Europe.

Biased by its early history, it acquired force during the long struggle which Spain maintained with the Moors. When the Moors were expelled it reaped a large amount of the honor and glory.

It was pampered and spoiled during that long period when Spain ruled half the globe, and with a cruel selfishness sucked up the wealth of the Indies. It acquired its special character—a character which makes it the ally of absolutism, legitimacy, Divine right and much besides, which the spirit of modern freedom detests and abhors—during those dark days of the Inquisition, a period when it was the privilege and pride of Spanish monks in the Old World and the New to burn Christian men and women.

What the Spanish Church then and by these means became, the Spanish Church has ever continued to be and now is—a tyrannous, cruel, non-progressive hating and hateful thing, the ally of tyrants, the enemy of knowledge and liberty.

In Spain, as we have said, the Church is a power—a power all the more dangerous, because of its peculiar affinities and tendencies. From the commencement of this latest revolution fear of the Church has tied the hands and fettered the movements of the revolutionary leaders.

One or two bold steps were taken, but it was always found convenient by Prim, Serrano, Topete and the rest not to push matters so far as to drive the Church into open rebellion.

The object was to make the Church an ally. The ally was no doubt useful, but events are proving that the ally is so strong that she is likely to become mistress of the situation.

It has been the great fault of the revolution that it did not dethrone the Church when it dethroned Isabella, by despoiling it of its enormous property.

Either the revolutionary leaders were strong enough to destroy the Church or they were not. If they were, they ought to have done it; for not having done so they have spared a foe in the guise of an ally which is defeating all their schemes and writing failure on all their efforts.

If they were not strong enough, then we must regard the revolution as the work of only a section of the people, and look forward to a better time, when intelligence more generally diffused will enable the Spanish people to see the true cause of all their misery.

Not until the Church is struck down and made helpless can we expect to see Spain taking her place among the nations.

Spanish revolutionists ought to have learned more from the experience of Mexico and from recent doings in Italy. As the struggle is not yet ended we must not despair. Whether the Church is still to be mistress of Spain is a question of more vital importance than who is to be king.

The Water Famine in Philadelphia.

"Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink," is not exactly true of the condition of Philadelphia just now; for although the beautiful Schuylkill and heretofore plenteous Delaware flow by the doors of the Quaker City it seems that their beds have run nearly dry, and the inhabitants are in danger of suffering in consequence.

Many of the factories have been compelled to cease work, and thousands of operatives may thus be thrown out of employment. The attempt to obtain water by opening up old wells does not seem to be a success.

As yet private houses have not been deprived of the luxurious necessity of fresh water, but they may be if the drought continues and if the closest economy is not practised in the use of water supplied from Fairmount and the Delaware and Spring Garden works.

One thousand five hundred millions of gallons of water were pumped from the rivers for the use of Philadelphia last month.

Although we may be better off here in the supply of water than our neighbors in Philadelphia, a little wholesome economy in the use of our Croton and Ridgewood supplies may not be out of place in this dry, hot season.

Above all things waste of water should be avoided. The ancient proverb says that "wifful waste makes woeful want."

THE THEATRES—VERY GOOD FOR JULY.

The following revenue returns of the several places of amusement named show a very good business all round for the month of July, when the main body of our theatre-going world is supposed to be off in the country, and when the drawback of the "heated term" to the citizens and strangers in town is considered.

Names of Places. Gross Receipts. New York Circus.....\$23,248 Wood's Museum..... 8,549 Bryant's Minstrels (few days only)..... 2,159 Booth's Theatre..... 20,842 Bovey Theatre..... 8,098 Theodore Thomas..... 7,518 Theatre Comique..... 4,905 Niblo's Garden..... 24,995 Olympic Theatre..... 23,203 Waldorf's Theatre..... 11,791 Grand Opera House..... 11,791 Total.....\$158,149

At this rate, with the return of our summer absentees to town, with the fall season of business our theatres, with anything attractive, may reasonably count upon a run of unprecedented prosperity, from "Hamlet" down to "Jim Crow."

THE REMEDY WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

The Albany Evening Journal, referring to the proposition to send Ben Butler to the United States Senate as an offset to Andy Johnson, says it "dreads the remedy more than the disease."

The Springfield Republican is the same way of thinking. The case was different when Butler was the great impeacher and Johnson the great impeached.

It is singular how these radical fellows are beginning to sniffle around Andy Johnson's skirts again.

The National Labor Congress and Its Platform.

The National Labor Congress, which has been in session during the past week in Philadelphia, adopted a series of resolutions as their future platform.

We shall briefly recapitulate some of them, as they may at no distant day form the nucleus of a new political party. The first resolution condemns the present national banking system as one inaugurated in a time of war and now perpetuated for the interest of bondholders and bankers, and in connection with this subject the high rate of interest is declared to be an injury to commerce.

A uniform money legal tender, payable on all debts, public and private, is strongly recommended, while the payment of gold to bondholders who themselves paid the principal in greenbacks is as strongly denounced.

Land monopolies are described as necessarily subversive of freedom. The universal adoption of the eight hour movement, as adopted in government works, is an important feature in the programme.

The concession that women are entitled to the same pay as men for work equally well done, a demand for a department of labor, looking after the interests of working men and forming a permanent office in our executive administration, and the right of all men, irrespective of color, to equal civil rights and privileges, make up the remaining resolutions that seem deserving of special notice.

An amendment was suggested that nothing said on the greenback question should be understood as favoring repudiation; but it was answered that they wanted no buncombe or claptrap inserted to propitiate capitalists, and therefore the amendment was rejected.

In this National Labor Congress we have the elements of what might become a powerful political party, neither republican nor democratic, but having some points in common with both.

In their conceding equal rights to all irrespective of color, and in their well known advocacy of protection we find them on the same political platform as Mr. Greeley, while their resolutions on banking and the payment of bonds in greenbacks are such as will be approved of throughout the country by an overwhelming majority of democrats.

We expect that on both sides there will be plenty of trimming and hedging on the part of knowing office-seekers to catch the votes of these sturdy working men, who, with all their abhorrence of buncombe and claptrap, need not hope to escape the usual indictment.

But how or to what extent this new platform of theirs may change the relations of our two great political parties it is as yet too soon to anticipate.

Belmont versus Tweed.

The William M. Tweed Democratic Association of the Seventh ward of this city, in council on Friday evening last, resolved unanimously—

First.—That the democracy to get on in the world must have a new chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

Secondly.—That Mr. August Belmont, the present chairman, is inefficient, undevoted and unpopular.

Thirdly.—That his death of capacity, lack of purpose, indifference as to results, and want of acceptability were the chief cause of General McClellan's defeat.

Fourthly.—And the chief cause of the defeat of Seymour and Blair.

Fifthly.—And that the death of capacity, etc., of August Belmont, if continued in his present position, will be the defeat of Hoffman in 1872; therefore,

Sixthly.—That Mr. Belmont be invited to retire, and that Mr. Tweed be recommended to take his place.

Upon these broad hints, we presume, Mr. Belmont will retire, and Mr. Tweed will be invited to take his place; and then, no doubt, the big Indians of Tammany will proceed to draw their circle around the democracy of the United States and to regulate the order of the Presidential succession and the spoils thereof as they now regulate the affairs and the spoils of Manhattan Island. A vermillion edict. Let it be respected.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA—"BARKS IS WILLIN'."

Among our leading British journals the London Star is out in favor of the turning over of the island of Cuba to the United States. Doubtless the prevailing opinion of the leading minds of Great Britain leans in the same direction, while the silence of Napoleon on the subject indicates that he at least is willing to let "manifest destiny" alone.

Why, then, this do-nothing policy of the government at Washington? The only difficulty, it seems, is Mr. Fish, and he is afraid to move in the matter. But why afraid? Or why, rather, should the fears of Mr. Fish overrule the wishes of the President? We should like to know.

INCREASE OF FREIGHT ON FLOUR.—We notice that a convention of freight agents connected with Western railroads, which met in Cincinnati on Friday, decided to advance the freight on flour going east ten cents a barrel.

It is because the harvest is abundant and the working people may have a chance to get cheap bread that these railroad men decide to raise the price of carriage on flour from the luxurious grain fields of the West? These combinations of speculators, whether of railroad men interested in the grain or the coal business, require to be looked after, and perhaps the only way to meet them and defeat their schemes is by a counter combination on the part of the people.

There is no reason why the freight on flour should be advanced any more than that the price of coal should be raised to an exorbitant and unprecedented figure. The advances in both cases are mere pretexes for dishonest speculation.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the radical papers in Pennsylvania sneers at the idea that Asa Packer should be the "workingmen's candidate" for Governor, and exultingly asks, "Who chucked him into the Lehigh river?"

There is a game down South they call "chuck-a-luck," and who knows but Packer may have been "chucked" into the river merely for good luck? It is, however, something like the method the Brahmin women in India have of throwing their infants under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut in order that they may be crushed the sooner into glory, and Packer may think, with the Brahmin babies, that it is hardly worth while to go through so much to get so little glory.

A HINT TO THE RADICALS.

If the radicals want to carry the democratic States of New Jersey and Delaware for the impeachers let them canvass those States just about this time.

A large majority of the population there are entirely absorbed in the peach business.

The Newspaper Press in Paris.

Of all the changes that have taken place in France in the way of reform the relaxation of the Press law of 1852, with its odious system of *communiqués*, warnings, previous authorization, stamp tax and caution money, is one of the most important.

Press prosecution is no longer of frequent occurrence as formerly; and although the press is not yet free in the sense in which we understand it, still when we find M. Rochefort, of *Lanterne* notoriety, contributing in his own vein and without molestation to a journal decidedly revolutionary in its principles we can understand the difference between the present and past condition of French journalism.

Of the twenty-six journals published in Paris six are in favor of the imperial policy and dynasty, four support the dynasty, but find fault occasionally with the measures of the administration, and four others are independent, being understood to support no particular dynasty or line of policy.

The remaining twelve are opposition journals in the widest sense of the term, four being Bourbonist, three Orleanist, three republican and two revolutionary. One of these last is the *Rappel*, contributed to by M. Rochefort.

If it be true, as the Parisians are fond of boasting, that "Paris is France," the politics