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. 259

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HERMANN, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF HEARTS—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.

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

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE WIZARD OF THE WAVE—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—PATRIE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HOME—A BREACH OF PROMISE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ENGLISH OPERA—THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THAT TROUBLESOME BOY, &c.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Fulton av., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM.

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

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, September 16, 1869.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated September 15.

Spanish newspapers assert that the Cabinet in Madrid addressed the great Powers on the subject of Minister Sickles' note relative to Cuba, and that England, France and Austria have replied favorably "to the rights of Spain." The cotton interest of Manchester, England, is engaged in an inquiry as to the causes of the depressed condition of the trade and the relations existing between capital and labor. An International Workingmen's Congress assembled in Switzerland. The Synod of the Irish Disestablished Church proposes a plan for the formation of an independent religious body. Napoleon's health is restored. General Prim's visit to the French Emperor had reference to Cuba, and Prim is pleased with the result.

Telegraphic communication between Russia and China has been interrupted.

By special cable telegram we learn that General Sickles has protested against the Spanish "barbarities" in Cuba to the government in Madrid. Telegrams addressed to the HERALD on Cuban affairs were stopped by executive order in Madrid on Monday.

By mail from Europe we have our special correspondence and newspaper reports in important detail of our cable telegrams to the 4th of September. Prince Napoleon's speech in the Senate of France on the subject of the *Senatus Consultum* project, which appears *in extenso* in our columns, will command attention on account of his bold definition of the rights of democracy as opposed to despotism, with which "anything may be done except to make it last." Our special letter from Paris describes the origin and progress of Napoleon's illness, besides elaborating many interesting points of the cable news.

The platform of the Catholic prelates of Ireland on the school and land questions is published.

Paraguay.

A cable despatch says a provisional government of three members had been established by the allies at Asuncion. Active operations against Lopez's position had commenced all along the line and reinforcements were arriving. The news of a general attack was expected.

Miscellaneous.

Minister Motley, it is now stated, was instructed to accept of any invitation from the British authorities to reopen negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, but not to reopen such negotiations himself during the excitement in England over our rejection of the former treaty. He has recently been engaged in the negotiation of a consular treaty.

Señor Lemus and a member of the Cuban Junta had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday, and as a result of it, it is said, important developments in Cuban affairs will be made in a few days. The rumors of a triple alliance among European Powers for the protection of Spain against the United States creates considerable excitement at the capital.

A Washington despatch says it is reliably ascertained that General Sickles was not authorized to make any demands upon the Spanish government, but merely to urge discreetly the acceptance of the mediation of this government between Spain and Cuba.

General Sherman, acting Secretary of War, has ordered that the election in Texas, which was originally fixed for the 30th of November, be extended through four days, on the suggestion of General Reynolds that a fair election could not be held in one day.

The President and family left Pittsburg at nine o'clock yesterday morning in private carriages for Washington, Pa., at which place they arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon and were enthusiastically received by the citizens.

The members of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows arrived in Sacramento, Cal., Tuesday night. They took part yesterday in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a temple to be erected by the Odd Fellows of Sacramento.

Advices from the Indian country give encouraging accounts of at least two of the Quaker agents, who are represented as the very men to back the Indian thing by the savages and the government. Whiskey is said to be plenty among the Indians.

The Virginia politicians are agitating in favor of the election of United States Senators by the Legislature at its first meeting.

Albert J. Gould was arrested at Toronto, Canada, yesterday, on the charge of committing forgeries in Monroe county, N. Y., to the amount of over $100,000.

A duel was fought on Tuesday, at San Francisco, between two residents of that city. One of the principals lost two fingers, the other escaped unhurt.

George Peabody on Tuesday presented to the Peabody Institute, in Peabody, Mass., $50,000, making a total donation of $200,000 to this institution.

The ticket office of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Port Crane was broken open on Friday night and robbed of tickets and money to the value of over $300. Some of the tickets were stamped by the robbers and used by them.

The Cairo and Evansville packet Phantom exploded her boilers at the foot of Cumberland Island, in the Ohio river, yesterday morning, killing the first clerk and six or seven passengers and wounding many others. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The alleged Cuban filibusters, twenty-six in all, captured at New Bedford, Mass., were committed to jail in Boston yesterday in default of bail.

The whaling bark Thomas Winslow, Captain Russell, was wrecked in the gale of the 8th inst. off Cape May, and seven of her crew were washed overboard and lost. The others were rescued by a passing vessel and brought to this city.

Perry Fuller, ex-Collector of the port of New Orleans, and Waddy Thompson, of New Orleans, were arrested at St. Louis on Monday on charge of defrauding the government. They will be taken to New Orleans for examination.

About 30,000 persons were in attendance at the State Fair at Elmira yesterday. The receipts were over $7,000.

The Society of California Pioneers start from Sacramento this morning on their excursion to the Atlantic States. They have with them two California gray foxes, which will be presented to the Park Commissioners.

The City.

In the Board of Education yesterday Commissioner Smyth offered a resolution showing that from 15,000 to 20,000 children are roaming about the streets of the city who never attending school, and authorizing a special committee to remedy the matter. The resolution was adopted. The Free College of the City of New York was formally opened for regular sessions yesterday. From 600 to 700 students were present.

Health Officer Swinburne issued an order yesterday in reference to Quarantine regulations, to the effect that fees for examination by the Health Officer must be paid at the time of examination, unless satisfactory bond is given for their payment to the Collector of the Port, the vessel otherwise to be detained until the fees are paid.

The Paid Fire Department for Brooklyn was organized yesterday by appointing a full corps of men to each engine, with John Cunningham as Chief Engineer. The system goes into full effect to-day.

A coroner's jury in the case of George Christ, who was run over and killed by a Forty-second street car, returned a verdict yesterday censuring the company for employing an incompetent driver. The testimony is to be sent to the Grand Jury.

Two daughters of Mrs. Wildman, of Newark, N. J., girls of ten and eleven, arrived at Castle Garden by the Minnesota, in care of their grandmother, last week, from England, but since then they have disappeared, and Mrs. Wildman and the Castle Garden authorities have reason to believe that they were carried off by the Mormon emigrants who came in the same steamer.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Rhein, Captain Meyer, will sail from Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Alaska, Captain Gray, will leave pier 42 North river at twelve M. to-day for Aspinwal and San Francisco, connecting with the Montana at Panama.

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

The steamship Minnetonka, Captain Carpenter, will sail from pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston.

The stock market yesterday was weak and declined. Gold rose to 136¼, closing finally at 136⅛ a 136¼.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Admiral Poor, of the United States Navy; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Secretary Boutwell, of Washington; General Tillingham, of Massachusetts; John Black, of Mexico; Judge Cattell, of Binghamton, and Colonel Frank E. Howe, special agent of the Treasury Department, are at the Astor House.

Count Faverney, Chargé d'Affaires of France; General W. W. Averill, ex-United States Consul General to Canada, and Colonel G. G. Pride, of New York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge J. S. Newman, of Indianapolis, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Belger, of Texas, is at the Coleman House.

Captain Cook, of the steamship Java, is at the Brevoort House.

Colonel D. Menard, of Troy, and W. W. Warden, of Washington, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Dr. J. B. Selby, of Milwaukee, and Professor A. Wurts Tice, of Ellenville, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General J. E. Curtis, of New York, and J. B. Billings, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Van Vechten, of Albany; General R. W. Kirkham, of San Francisco, and Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Hoffman House.

General H. R. Adams, of Boston, and F. Tindelberg, of Buenos Ayres, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. H. Meade, of Philadelphia, and C. H. Arnold, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel Provost, for Washington; Justin McCarthy and family, for California, and Captain Shaw, for London, per steamer Russia.

EDITORIAL.

After Napoleon—What?

In another place in this day's HERALD we print the text of the speech of the Prince Napoleon on the *Senatus Consultum*. Such a speech from the second head of the Bonaparte family bespeaks the gravity of the situation. It is a good speech, but it is not a good speech as coming from Plon-plon. In spite of his London friends we must be allowed to say we know him, and that our knowledge does not permit us to think of him in any better or more noble character than that of the mouthpiece or safety valve of the dynasty. If he had not left Paris so soon and sought refuge in Brussels we should have thought better of him. As it is we can only think of him as a great trickster, at the Emperor's doing questionable work. We do not think that his speech has improved the situation in France.

The situation, in fact, at the present moment is peculiar, so peculiar that it is difficult to find for it any precedent. The only feasible precedent is that furnished by the times of the Grand Monarque, who said, "after me the deluge." He was a true but a bad prophet—that is to say, he was a prophet of evil tidings. After him came a brief and bad reign, then the deluge; but it was a deluge of blood, such a deluge as neither France nor Europe, nor the world cares to see repeated. Louis XIV. did much for France; but Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has done more. The nineteenth century has been more pregnant with difficulty than the eighteenth; but Napoleon III. has proved himself more a master of his time than the Grand Monarque did of his. It was said of Augustus Cæsar that he found Rome "brick and left it marble." All this can be said of Napoleon and Paris. History has not preserved to us the name of the Prefect of the Tiber in the days of Augustus, but the name of Haussmann will never die. This, however, is not all. Napoleon has made France great and prosperous, and has compelled the outside world to respect and fear her. The one unfortunate thing, however, is that the greatness or the glory of France has depended too much on the power and doings of one man. When Augustus died he left Tiberius, and the legacy was accepted by the Roman people. When Napoleon shall die will the French people accept his son and heir? This is the whole question.

We cannot answer the question positively. France may accept the son and heir, but France may not. Napoleon III. no more, what can any man see? His son, a boy only entering his teens, who can say he will remain the chief of the French people? Napoleon, all the world knows, has only been tolerated because he held the reins with a firm hand. He has discharged all the functions of a great ruler ably and well. But the French people have never loved him. They have never said more than that they could not make it better. The one man power was better than anarchy, but the one man has not found a place in twenty years in the French heart. Napoleon gone, we again ask what would follow? His son, possibly, but only possibly. More likely anarchy; probably the republic; probably another restoration. As feeling now runs the Count de Paris has quite as good a chance as the Prince Imperial. France loves change. A Bourbon would be a change, and the change might be agreeable. History has power. Napoleon III. has benefited by this power. There is no good reason why the legitimists or the Orleanists or the republicans should not come in for their share of this historic blessing. There are many who think that the system perfected by the present Emperor makes the position of his natural successor easy and certain. The army, they say, rules France, and the chiefs of the army are bound over to Napoleonism. We have only to remind all such of the facts of 1814. Conversion was easy then. Conversion cannot be more difficult now. Should the life of Napoleon be cut short now the scramble for power is so certain and the conflicting elements are so powerful that it is much safer to predict anarchy than order. Napoleon is the keystone of the edifice. Take him away and the edifice may tumble to ruins. It is difficult, indeed, so far as France is concerned, to separate the death of the Emperor from another great French revolution.

To Europe generally Napoleon's death might be a blessing; but it might be a great calamity. It is undeniable that the Third Napoleon has been a prop and pillar to the dynasties of Europe. But for him 1848 might have made Europe a grand federation, in which royalty would have found no place. His name has been a terror to the peoples. Take him away and the popular cause will revive, will put on new strength, will become imperious. The standing army is the tyrant of Europe. Napoleon out of the way, and the standing army may be found a portion of the people. The republicans of Europe wait and pray for the death of this man to give the signal for a grand and general outburst. Will the outburst be a gain, or will it not? Prince Napoleon is a great personage because his cousin is Emperor, because his second cousin is heir apparent; but if the Emperor were gone, the Prince, in France, which is virtually a republic, would find himself a very small man. If the Emperor were dead the new constitution would not be found worth the paper on which it is written.

Port Fees.

It is one of the anomalies of our Custom House service that hitherto the Custom House here has been almost as much a State as a United States institution. Established to collect United States tariff and other fees, it has collected State fees often largely in excess of those required in the name of the general government. At the present time the Custom House collects three important State taxes—that of the Harbor Master, another of the Health administration, and a third for the State Emigrant Hospital. This is so considerable a part of the fee burden on commerce that a schooner that had to pay twenty-nine dollars paid nineteen dollars of that sum for these three taxes. It has been long held that States had no right whatever to tax commerce, and now, apparently, our shipowners and merchants intend resolutely to force the topic to issue, urged, no doubt, by the constant growth of charges. At their instance the Treasury Department has just called the attention of the Collector to the fact that the United States Supreme Court has declared the local harbor masters' fees illegal, and has forbidden the collection of that tax. As the ground on which the judgment of the court rested was the prerogative of the general government in regulating commerce, it will not be difficult for our merchants to secure decisions that will take the other State charges also out of their bills.

THE DISTRICT FOR EXPERIMENTS, BUT NOT FOR A MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The National Temperance Society have a petition in circulation praying the two houses of Congress to pass a law prohibiting the sale as a beverage of all intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia. Congress having "exclusive power of legislation in all cases whatsoever" over this District it has become the place for experiments in all sorts of reforms. The abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal civil rights to men of all colors and negro suffrage were first tried in this District. Woman suffrage, we presume, will come next; but as for a Maine liquor law from Congress over said District, the idea is perfectly absurd—the absurdest proposition that ever reformer dreamed of.

NEW VIEW OF QUEBEC.—We frequently hear from the friends of the New Dominion flowery accounts of the prosperity of everything under the new system. Fancy, then, the astonishment with which we receive this, "drawn on the spot," and figuring as one of the resolutions in a meeting held at Quebec:—"For many years past we have seen with deep regret our real estates sink rapidly, our shipbuilding interests disappear, perhaps forever; our magnificent water powers, the greatest in the aggregate of any single locality on this Continent, rush wildly past our doors, and our youth, the flower of our population, flying to the United States in countless thousands from the desolation which seems to have marked our city as its own." Upon the strength of such a state of affairs the men who see things in this light want to come over and bring Quebec into the United States. "They are coming, father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

OPINION GROWS.—Prince Napoleon told the French Senate that the best form of government was that of the United States. But, says the *Journal des Débats*, he only told the Senate "what everybody but the Senate thinks."

"HARD CHARACTERS" were shipped by the Hornet at Halifax, and it is supposed for Cuba. Pity it had not been hard tack, for the same voyage.

The Herald Subscriptions to the Avondale Fund.

The liberality of the public to the Avondale fund for the widows and orphans of the dead miners furnishes another example of American generosity and charity. Our people, indeed, never fail to respond to the calls of distress at home or abroad. This largeness of heart is one of the glories of the republic. And there is one feature in this movement of spontaneous charity particularly worthy of notice, and that is the recognized power and usefulness of the press as a medium of contributions for suffering humanity. There is hardly ever a case that appeals to the public in which subscriptions are not sent to the HERALD. Every day they have been coming in from all classes of the community, embracing the little school miss, as well as the merchant prince, as has been seen by the published lists in our columns for the Avondale sufferers, and the aggregate amount received up to yesterday morning was two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars. The following is the receipt of Mayor Hall for that sum:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1869.

Received from James Gordon Bennett, Esq., proprietor and editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, the sum of two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, being the amount of spontaneous contributions forwarded to his care for the benefit of the Avondale Relief Fund. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Larger sums from corporations and companies have been sent through other mediums, but these through the HERALD are individual contributions, ranging between one and one hundred dollars, from the body of the people. No better evidence can be given that the HERALD is the acknowledged popular newspaper of America, and the medium the people use on all occasions. It is known, too, that whatever contributions are sent to us will be faithfully transmitted to the parties for whom they are intended without charge or loss. Too often charitable subscriptions for such an object pass through so many hands, and there is so much red tape formality and charges, that a part of the amount is frittered away. It has been said—though perhaps in a somewhat exaggerated way—that it sometimes takes five dollars to get a twenty-five cent subscription to the object of its destination. Every one knows, however, that contributions through a public journal which is the recognized representative and organ of the mass of the community are safe, and that the full amount will reach those for whom they are contributed. The sum sent to Mayor Hall from this office is but an instalment, for subscriptions are still coming. It is gratifying to know, from the aggregate amount already contributed from various sources, that the widows and orphans of the unfortunate Avondale miners will be placed beyond immediate want, and that, as far as human efforts can do anything, their sufferings will be relieved.

Mr. Roebuck and Reverdy Johnson.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, at one period the Tear'em of the British House of Commons, attended the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield the other day, and, of course, delivered a speech. The old gentleman should not mingle in such festivities just at present, or else the Master Cutler should order a better description of plum pudding and purer wines, for Mr. Roebuck never partakes of his hospitalities without becoming dyspeptic, flatulent, "ugly," and in fact pugnacious. At present he wants England to fight, not only to fight, but to fight the world. His challenge reads thus:—"I want to know what England would be if she could not face the world. Recollect that we have around us jealous nations of every sort and description, from a despot to a free republic, and we have to recollect that they will be ever ready to coerce and put their foot upon England."

Just so. Mr. Roebuck learns nothing. He is ever looking back to the days of "Duncan, Nelson, Howe and Jervis," and endeavors to ignore the age of iron-clads and the naval battle in Hampton Roads. Iron-clads have completely effaced the "wooden walls" of Britain, and she will have quite enough to do in future to manage her twelve hundred thousand paupers, the trades' unions, the democracy, the Irish land system, and the law of first entail, or primogeniture, in estate, without fighting. No use in the retrospect, even although both France and the United States are making very excellent cutlery and do not go so much to Sheffield. Why should they? It is a pretty sharp place, and yet somewhat seductive, as is known to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who has scarcely yet recovered from the effects of its puddings and roast beef, and "common origin and blood," and "race," and "wine with you, sir," and "American gentlemen good sort of fellows," and so forth.

FISHING for the market has been spoiled this season, in one of the rivers near New York, by the anchoring of a hulk to make fish oil and the casting its refuse into the stream. The growth of kerosene establishments on all the streams tends in the same way. What will the coming man do for fish? Perhaps, according to Darwin, all this will breed a fish who can live in the contaminated streams. But what will that fish taste like? Moreover, how about the oyster? Is it possible that we may some time have all our oysters as horrible to the palate as is the English oyster?

QUITE UNNECESSARY.—The Manchester cotton men—merchants, manufacturers and spinners—had a meeting last evening for the purpose of considering the condition of trade in Lancashire. Parliament is to be asked to inquire into the causes of the depressed state of capital and labor. Parliament need not spend much time on the subject. Both are consequences of the American rebellion and the recognition and "aid and comfort" given to it by England.

ARTHUR, the son of Victoria, who is delighting the Dominioners with his presence, is a keen lad. In a long ride of nearly three hundred miles the other day he cast off the outside crowd and permitted none to join his party that did not belong in it save three reporters for the New York press. He knows how to choose.

BLIND GUIDES.—Prim's thought was that Spain had better let Cuba go, because her going would be at most "a question of time." Having exchanged views with Napoleon he now thinks differently. Does he believe that Napoleon's judgment, with Mexico in the record, is a safe one to steer by in American affairs?

Another Continental Line—Beginning of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Generals Rosecrans and Sedgwick were advertised in San Francisco to leave that city on the 12th instant for San Diego, the seaport at the southern extremity of the State of California, there to inaugurate the work on the San Diego and Gila Railroad, and Mr. Seward was also to be present to assist in the ceremonies of breaking ground. Funds sufficient to build the road to the Gila river have been subscribed. This is the beginning of the Southern continental railway line. A company, headed by General Fremont, has been organized East, to begin at Memphis, Tenn., and thence to build a road southwestwardly, through Arkansas and Texas, to El Paso on the Rio Grande, thence across the tablelands to the Gila river, and down its valley, or near it, to a junction with this San Diego branch.

From the Mississippi river this is a much shorter route to the Pacific Ocean than that of the Union Pacific road; and as it flanks the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada chain it may be built all the way over the Plains. It is also below the region of interrupting snows, and the work of building it and of running it when completed may be continued without the stoppage of a day from wintry storms. With anything like the enterprise which built the Union Pacific this Southern road ought to be finished within two years, for there will be comparatively little to do in building it beyond marking out the line and laying the ties and rails. When finished it will be the main line for through travel; but there will be work enough, not only for the two continental roads, which will then be in operation, but for one or two more. In the building up of half a dozen new States the Union Pacific will soon be an immensely profitable line, and so with the Southern Pacific in tapping the undeveloped resources of Western Texas and of New Mexico, and Arizona, and of the Northern States of the Mexican republic, and the vine and olive lands of Southern California, the most productive in the world.

In this connection it will be seen that General Rosecrans is in better business than he would be in running as the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. General Fremont, we believe, is now in Europe raising money for the main line from Memphis westward. He only asks the right of way and certain Territorial lands along the line from Congress; for with these and the liberal grants offered by Texas he calculates upon building the road without the further assistance of government bonds. We think, too, that on this basis the road ought to be pushed through without difficulty, considering the advantages of the route, the lightness of the work and the profits sure to follow.

Trusting to Luck.

"Our motive in seeking to have the mines connected," says the operator of the Avondale mine, "was because we felt conscious that one day the men would be lost in case of accident." It is noteworthy that every expert who has given testimony on this mine disaster has expressed the same thought that "some day" there would be an accident; but the tunnel was not cut. Nothing else was done; the company trusted to luck, and the disaster came. What shall be done to the company? Nothing. So says in effect the following verdict of the jury after nearly a week's patient investigation:—

That the said Palmer Steele and others came to their deaths in the Avondale mines; that the cause of their death was the exhaustion of atmospheric air or a prevalence of sulphuric and carbonic acid gases in the said Avondale mines, caused by the burning of the lead house and breaker at said mine on the 6th day of September, thereby destroying the air-courses leading from the mine through the shaft; that the fire originated from the furnace in the mine taking effect on the wooden brettice in the up cast air course leading from the bottom of the shaft to the lead house. The jury regard the present system of mining in a large number of mines now working by shafts as insecure and unsafe to the miners, and would strongly recommend, in all cases where practicable, two places for ingress and egress and a more perfect ventilation, thereby rendering greater security to the lives of the miners under any similar accident.

This verdict annihilates the theory of the mine owners that the fire was kindled by incendiaries, and by directly saying that it originated from the furnace morally puts the guilt of all the slaughter at the company's door, but hardly furnishes a point for the initiation of legal proceedings.

REPORTED EUROPEAN COALITION FOR CUBA AND SPAIN.—The Madrid newspapers state that the revolutionary government of Spain will endeavor to crush out the Cuban revolution with the allied aid of France, England and Austria, and that the last named Powers have officially assured the Spaniards that they are "favorable to the rights of Spain" in the matter. We are told also that General Prim is much encouraged in this direction by the result of his recent interview with Napoleon; and again we have the news, by special cable telegram from London, that the coalition report was denied in that city. It don't matter much either way. If the "great Powers" of Europe feel so inclined, why, let them come. They have tried the experiment already. England got away from Mexico in good time. France, with the unfortunate Hapsburg, remained. Napoleon knows how it ended.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN CHICAGO.—The women's rights women, the same old two-and-six, have been holding a grand pow-wow in Chicago in behalf of the rights of women. But if they have not their rights to the fullest extent in Chicago we should like to know what it is they find wanting there. We have had a sort of an idea that Chicago was the very place for these palavering women, of all places in the world, and that once there they would stay there; for can not they do there just as they please? and what more would they ask?

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ says that in 1769 the "first throb of the American revolution had not yet disturbed the relations of the mother country and her colonies." Louis is a good authority on bones, but he is wrong on this occasion, for the Stamp act—the great bone of contention—was passed in 1765.

READING HIS TITLE CLEAR.—Mr. A. T. Stewart holds now a clear title to the extensive property of Hempstead Plains, and this is likely to be good news for the people who want to live out of town and have an easy way in.

SIGNS OF A BROKEN LEG.—The doctoring and changing of names and squabbling over their city ticket by the Philadelphia democrats. The "brotherly love" among them is a caution to the Quakers.

Revival of Business—The Fall Trade.

There is a wholesome activity in every branch of trade which presages an excellent season. Dry goods have fallen in price, and hence there will be a larger consumption, because people can afford to purchase more largely. Indeed, all the necessaries of life have reached a comparatively moderate value to that of two years ago, which will enable people to spend their money more liberally upon the luxuries and extras of the family. There is every indication that the fall season will be a most prosperous one, and perhaps the very best evidence of all is to be found in the advertising columns of the HERALD, which are the reflex of the progress of trade in the metropolis, and, indeed, of the whole country, because New York really represents the United States in a broader and more practical sense than Paris is said to represent France. Never before at this season of the year has the advertising business of the HERALD been so large as it is now, and we accept this fact as ample testimony that the fall season is going to be a prosperous one, because we have noticed, by close observation year after year, that as our advertising business increased at the opening of each season the success of almost every branch of business was very clearly and pointedly indicated. We look forward, therefore, to a splendid fall trade, to rich results for our merchants, good times for our mechanics, cheap goods and cheap food for the working people, and a very happy time generally for all who labor, whether it be in the counting room, in the workshop, at the desk, behind the counter or on the farm. We want a good fall trade to set us up, and we are very likely to have it.

SICKLES' despatch to the Spanish government in regard to Cuba was apparently the means of giving the Spanish people the first intimation they have had of the real state of affairs in that island. They had taken very rose-colored views on the subject from government bulletins, and suddenly they learned that Cuba had so nearly slipped away that the United States was talking about recognizing her as a belligerent power.

GOVERNMENT is spending money on old war vessels to keep them from rotting in the navy yards. As they will be of just as much use rotten as in any other condition would it not be a good economy to let them rot?

JORDAN'S appeal for Cuba opens a channel through which the American people may directly and easily give expression to their sympathy with the strugglers for freedom.

YACHTING.

Regatta of the Neptune Yacht Club—Exciting Contest—Casualties—Close of the Season.

The fall regatta of the Neptune Yacht Club took place yesterday on the Shrewsbury river. It was throughout a most interesting affair and brought the season at the club house to a very satisfactory termination. The Neptune Club is one of the oldest and most sociable institutions of the kind existing, and although its aim is not entirely confined to the advancement of yachting interests, it is nevertheless in possession of many swift and handsome yachts that have thoroughly demonstrated their excellent capabilities in several regattas during the season. The race yesterday was intended more as a fitting display for the closing of, perhaps, the most enjoyable season that has ever characterized the existence of the club. The following were the entries.

Yachts.	*Feet.*	*Owners.*
Edward Reed	29	C. O'Connor.
Neptune	27	Neptune Club.
Addie Taylor	22	Neptune Club.
Dunderberg	21	W. Lannan.
Mary Jane	19	F. T. Henry.
Eliza	19	H. Cuppen.

The Dunderberg was the first to get off, closely followed by the Addie Taylor and Mary Jane. It was at first apparent that between those mentioned the contest lay. The Edward Reed quickly rushed to the front and was making excellent progress until she turned the stakeboat (the course being from the opposite club house to a buoy off Red Bank and return), when she unfortunately upset. The contest for the first place was then between the Dunderberg and Mary Jane for first place. The other yachts hugged the shore, and as the wind was comparatively light from the east but little headway was made. After a very close struggle, during which the Mary Jane and Dunderberg were almost beam and beam for a mile, the former came in the winner of the first prize by one minute, the Dunderberg second and the Addie Taylor third, being about two minutes behind. It should be mentioned, however, that the last mentioned yacht lost her rudder almost immediately after starting, and was thereby deprived of displaying her well-known qualifications. The race excited great interest.

Subsequently a scull race of three miles was arranged between Mr. A. Brown and Mr. J. E. Nolan. The contest gave rise to much speculation. The competitors started from a stakeboat off the club house, and were to row around a buoy near Red Bank. Mr. Nolan was the first to dip his oars, and led off with a vigorous stroke. The contestants had scarcely proceeded half a mile when Mr. Brown broke one of his oars and was consequently compelled to abandon the race. Mr. Nolan then rowed over the course and carried the honors. The members then adjourned to the club house, where the banquet of the season was given.

Yachting Notes.

The pennant regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, on the 29th inst., will doubtless be an interesting as well as a very exciting affair, on account of the number of excellent sloops that are announced to compete for the honors. As previously mentioned, the race between the schooners will probably be confined to the Lois and the Mystic, but the most attractive portion of the entire contest will, most unquestionably, be the race between the fine sloop Madeline and the famous Gracie. Mr. Jacob Voorhis, Jr., the owner of the Madeline, has recently made some improvements on his vessel, and although the Gracie is almost proverbial for good luck, it is not by any means improbable that should there be a good stiff breeze a well contested struggle will occur. The Madeline and the Gracie are among the best sloops in either the New York or Atlantic Yacht Clubs and a thorough test of their capacities will create considerable interest. There are to be four classes of competitors, and the start will take place from Gowanus Bay on the day mentioned, over the usual course.

The regatta at Greenville, which took place on Monday, from a stakeboat opposite the Idle Hour, completely tried the powers of the contestants, there being a good breeze throughout the entire race. There were three competitors, viz., the Bella and Matilda, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, and the Favorita, of the Harlem Club. The course was about twenty miles, and the prize $500. The Bella led off beautifully and quickly rushed ahead, leaving the Matilda and Favorita to struggle for second place. The Bella, a new boat and almost an exact copy of the famous Mattie, that so distinguished herself last year, darted forth like an arrow and arrived almost fourteen minutes in advance of her opponents. The contest between the Matilda and Favorita was extremely pretty. The Matilda led the way a considerable portion of the race, and though meeting with a mishap on the second turn defeated the Favorita about a minute and a half.

Mr. N. Duryea has issued a challenge, in which he offers to back the Bella, Julia and Addie Taylor for $500 each against any other yachts in the country of smaller dimensions, the Bella being twenty-seven feet five inches, the Addie Taylor twenty-two feet, and the Julia nineteen feet. The same gentleman has also challenged the owner of the Mattie, now in New Orleans, to sail against the Bella for the sum of $10,000, either over the usual course in New York bay or at New Orleans. The great reputation earned by the Mattie was thoroughly merited. It is thought, however, that the new yacht could ably contend against her.

Preparations are being made for the fall regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club, which is looked forward to with much pleasure.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore J. P. McKinstry is detached from the command of the naval station of Sacketts harbor and ordered to duty as Inspector of Lighthouses, vice Captain Thomas H. Stevens, who waits orders. Lieutenant Commander Thomas H. Eastman is relieved from special duty under Rear Admiral Thatcher and ordered to command the Nyack, vice Lieutenant Commander O. A. Babcock, who is ordered home.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher is ordered to duty as inspector of machinery at Mare Island, California.