

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANS 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. 265

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -Der FRIEDRICH-SCHMIDTKE OF MOSCOW.-ROBERT'S WIFE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 42d street.-PATRIE. Matinee at 2. WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.-A GRAND VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee at 2. THETAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-IXON.-THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Matinee at 2. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.-Matinee at 1-La JUIVE. Evening.-HEARMANN. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.-EPOCH AIDEN. Matinee at 3-LEAF. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.-DREAMS. Matinee at 2. FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.-Matinee at 2-BOHEMIAN GIRL. Evening.-FRA DIAVOLO. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-FORNOLA; OR, THE BELLIDO TO RAIN. Matinee at 2. WOODS MUSEUM CURIOUSITIES, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-Matinee daily. Performance every evening. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.-THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND PATTI CONCERT. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-SERIOUS FAMILY.-GUY MANNING. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 86th and 87th sts.-POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. AMERICAN INSTITUTE GREAT EXHIBITION, Empire Building, 34, 35, and 36 st. Open day and evening. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street.-EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 25th av., -COMIO VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2. BROWN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.-BREVET MINSTRELS.-NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, &c. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.-THE COAL HEAVEN'S REVENGE, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.-SCIENCE AND ART. LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.-FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, September 25, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated September 24. General Sickles is said to have held more conciliatory language towards Spain on the Cuban question since General Frim's return to Madrid. The London journals canvass the Cuban American subject, leading generally to the inference that the United States government is not much concerned in the affair of Spanish rule on the island. Father Hyacinthe has returned to the house of his parents. England is disposed to regard the Pfr hydraulic as a modern fether. Specie is being shipped from England for New York. A French journal says that the annexation of Baden by North Germany will be regarded as a cause of war. A letter, hitherto unpublished, in Lord Byron's handwriting, on the subject of his married life, is expected. General Fleury is appointed Minister of France to Russia.

Article four—the vital one as between France and North Germany—of the Treaty of Prague, appears in our columns with an explanation of the position of France in regard to its observance by Germany. By mail from Europe we have additional special details of our cable telegrams to the 11th of September.

Cuba.

A letter from an ex-member of the Confederate Congress, now in Cuba, states that dissensions, incited by jealousy or Spanish gold, have compelled the reorganization of the patriot army. The brothers Marciano, Dominicans by birth, each holding a general's commission in the Cuban army, have been assassinated, because they were of foreign birth. It is feared this dastardly outrage may result in serious disaster.

Senor Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, yesterday published a card in reply to Senator Sumner's assertion that the Cuban republic authorized slavery in its territories. He cites decrees showing that slavery had been abolished unconditionally by the patriot government.

Haiti.

Advices by telegraph to the 11th inst. state that Salnave's wound is not serious. He had returned to Port au Prince and reorganized his Cabinet. Preparations are making for another attack on Aux Cayes, and the two government gunboats have been sent out to engage the two rebel gunboats if they meet.

Miscellaneous.

The return of the President was the signal for Congressmen and politicians to seek the national capital, and the city begins once more to show signs of vitality. Senators Cameron, Drake and Sawyer, and Representatives Potter, Clark of Kansas, Hopkins, Ingersoll and Brown are now in Washington.

A full Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, and it was reported that a telegram was read from Minister Sickles announcing that Spain had declined the offered mediation of the United States between her and Cuba. General Sickles' course was truly sustained.

Koopmanschap, the great Chinese coolie contractor, had an interview with Secretary Boutwell yesterday on the coolie question, and was informed that the Secretary had no intention of interfering with Chinese immigration provided the laws were not violated. The President has shown most unequivocally his opposition to the Hamilton democracy in Texas. Several federal office-holders, supporters of Hamilton, have been removed and radical republicans appointed to fill their places, and it is expected the work will continue until every Hamilton man has been removed.

Mr. Constantine Catacazy, the new Russian Minister, was yesterday formally presented to the President by Secretary Fish. The usual addresses were made by the Minister and the President expressing the friendly feelings entertained by each government for the other.

General Canby's correspondence with prominent Virginians, just published, shows that as early as a month before the election he announced that he would require the test oath to be administered to the members of the Legislature.

Charges of the most serious character are preferred by the New Orleans papers against United States Senator Kellogg. It is said investigations show that while he was Collector of the Port of New Orleans frauds of the most stupendous character were perpetrated in the most bold and flagrant manner.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Army of the Tennessee held at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, resolutions were passed expressing the sorrow of the association at the death of its late President, General Rawlins, and inviting General Eli Parker to deliver a eulogy on the life and services of the deceased.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Governor General Young and suite, arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, yesterday afternoon, from London, Canada. As every town where the train stopped

large crowds of citizens assembled to pay their respects to the Prince and received him with great enthusiasm.

About noon yesterday, while a party from Providence, R. I., was riding in a carriage in front of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada side, the horses became unmanageable and backed the carriage, containing four ladies, down a precipice a distance of fifty feet. One of the ladies, a Mrs. Smith, was horribly crushed and killed instantly. Another lady, Miss Baitow, was fatally injured. The other ladies were severely but not dangerously wounded. It is rumored that this tragedy was caused by the carelessness of the driver, who sprang from his seat before the carriage went over the bank and escaped with slight injury.

The City.

The excitement yesterday in Wall street was intense, owing to a rise in gold to 165 and a sudden "break" to 132, the price closing eventually at 131 1/2. The stock market was feverish and very irregular, but comparatively neglected.

Secretary Boutwell yesterday ordered Assistant Treasurer Butterfield to sell to-day in this city \$4,000,000 gold and invest the proceeds of the sale in the purchase of government bonds.

The California pioneers arrived in this city yesterday. About seventy of them departed immediately for old homesteads in adjoining States. To those who remained a banquet will probably be tendered in a few days.

A respectable looking man was brought before Justice Hogan yesterday by an officer who asked the Justice to discharge him from custody, he having been kept in the station house for eight days by order of the Inspector at headquarters for an alleged theft of a horse three years ago. The complainant failed to appear against him, and he had consequently been sent to Justice Hogan to be discharged. The Justice declined to do so, however, and said that the Inspector had violated one of the most important rights of citizenship in taking evidence in the man's case and locking him up, and he would, therefore, hear the evidence before he discharged him. Subsequently Inspector Dilks himself discharged the prisoner.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Major Hissell and Colonel Hoyt, of the United States Army; H. B. Goodyear, of New Haven; P. Hillings, of California, and forty-five members of the California pioneers are at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor J. G. Smith, of Vermont; ex-Congressman W. Windom, of Minnesota; D. C. Littlejohn, of Buffalo; J. C. Kennedy, of Washington; R. D. Rice, of Augusta, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General H. H. Hill, of Georgia; Samuel J. Carrington, of Richmond, Va., and W. H. Blackford, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Professor S. B. Foster, of Pennsylvania, Dr. Russell Childs, of Saratoga, and Captain H. K. Bruce, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel C. F. Fargo, of San Francisco; Major J. G. Bronson, of Chicago; Major F. K. Donner, of South Carolina; J. W. Cottrill, and fifty members of the California pioneers; Captain H. Tutill and Major F. S. Roberts, of Penn Yan, and fifteen members of the Philadelphia City Council are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Stockton, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Captain J. P. Story, of the United States Army, and Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

George S. Haskell, of San Francisco; R. M. Steel, of St. John, and W. A. Bryant, of Baltimore, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge M. M. Cohen and General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina; Colonel J. F. Conally, of Texas; G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg; General J. M. Brannan, of the United States Army; Colonel W. Whaler, of South Carolina; the Park Commissioners of Allegheny City, Pa., and ten members of the California pioneers are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. Boughton, of Texas; T. D. Harris, of Portland, Me.; N. M. Smith, of Watertown, and G. M. Munger, of Rochester, are at the Gleason Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Mr. Estrada, of the Spanish Legation, for Washington; Colonel Jackson for Boston; Colonel Semper for Chicago, and Judge S. Hunt for Boston; State Senator Joseph Wilkenstern, of Louisiana, and Captain P. Livingston for California.

The Great Excitement in Wall Street—Secretary Boutwell to the Rescue.

Talk of gambling at faro, keno, rouge et noir, or in any other professional way! Why, Wall street gambling in gold and stocks beats all in recklessness and viciousness. The excitement on the street yesterday showed the desperate means to which the gold and stock gamblers will resort to pluck the unwary, the merchants, and even their own fraternity. A few of them, and respectable business men they claim to be, enter into a combination to buy up all the gold that could be got at for the purpose of cornering those who had contracts to fulfil, and thus send up the price. They succeeded; for gold ran up in the morning to 165, being over twenty per cent higher than the closing price the evening before. Thus the gamblers who had made contracts on an enormous scale, with a view of fleecing their rivals, the merchants and the public, were caught and ruined by another set of gamblers.

The details of this diamond cut diamond business we give in another column. As to these bulls and bears, or sharpers and sharks, of Wall street, on one side or the other, neither we nor the people have any sympathy with them. It would be a good thing if all could be smashed up and rendered powerless to do any further mischief to the business community.

After gold had been driven up yesterday to the high figure mentioned by the gambling process the Secretary of the Treasury came to the rescue. An order came from him to General Butterfield, the Sub-Treasurer in New York to sell to-day four millions of government gold, and to buy bonds with the proceeds. This naturally had an immediate effect, and the premium fell within an hour or two to 31 1/2. In so short a space of time there was a difference of more than thirty per cent. Of course the whole stock market was influenced by these great and sudden fluctuations, causing the wildest excitement. Four millions of gold is not such a very large sum, and would not, under ordinary circumstances, probably, greatly change the market value of the precious metal or stocks; but coming at such a juncture it had the effect of breaking up the gambling combinations. Then these Wall street men knew that the Secretary of the Treasury had an immense reserve behind which he might draw at any time to checkmate any further operations. Mr. Boutwell has acted with promptness, and wisely, we think, in this crisis, in giving relief to the business community.

We are naturally led to inquire here whether there is any remedy for this gold gambling evil. Are the business men and public in their transactions to be at the mercy of a few men in Wall street? Is the value of everything, to the extent of hundreds or thousands of millions of property, to be regulated by a few millions of gold, more or less, in the hands of these men? Such a monstrous anomaly—such an inconsistency—cannot be found in the financial affairs of any country. There is something radically wrong in our monetary system when such a state of things can exist. To talk of reaching specie pay-

ments, or of maintaining them if reached, when the locking up of a few millions of gold can produce such results as we have seen to-day, is simply absurd. This is a question that demands the earnest attention of Congress. The demand for specie, to pay duties, is all the vitality to gold gambling, and places the merchant at the mercy of the gamblers. Shall we not have to come to a uniform currency for all purposes? It is a delicate and an important question, but one which calls for serious consideration. The national banks can afford no relief, and if the greenback currency be withdrawn and the national bank circulation extended, as Mr. Sumner, Jay Cooke and the national bankers desire, the evil would only be exaggerated. There would be no return to specie payments. The people would have to take national bank notes, and the banks get all the profits of a national circulation, while the government would have to raise gold by duties or some other means to pay the bondholders. Paper for the people and gold for the bondholders would become the established state of things, and the gold gamblers would revel in high carnival more than ever. We want no inflation of the currency; but it is a question whether that ought not to be made uniform, and of legal tenders only, to give stability to financial affairs and business, and to prevent such scenes as occurred in Wall street yesterday, and that may occur again any day.

The New York Democratic Convention—An Inside View.

Judging from the platform of principles as embodied in the series of resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention which met at Syracuse on Wednesday last, it would be supposed the greatest unanimity prevailed, and that there were no discordant or antagonistic elements at work within the party. It was a most fallacious and portentous calm, however, that brooded for a time over the deliberations of the leaders. The fell spirit that had so long lured the party to put itself in antagonism to the progressive doctrines of the age, and the increasing liberal views of the people of the United States, was at work in preparing the platform for the State Conventions of 1869 and 1872. It was only at the last moment that wiser counsels and abler statesmanship stepped in to save the party of the State from taking the last false step that would have consigned it to utter political destruction. It was beyond all question an accepted fact that the democracy of this State, through their leaders, was prepared to put itself in the gap in opposition to the fifteenth amendment, and, if possible, by its stand on that question, to head off some of the other States whose Legislatures have not yet taken action thereon, and so prevent the necessary constitutional majority of States adopting it. The new State constitution was also to have come in for a sweeping denunciation and entire repudiation by the party when the people came to pass upon it. There was not a leading democrat in this city a month ago that would not have asserted that direct opposition to these two measures would form the main plank of the democratic platform for 1869 and 1872. Even up to the last moment, while even the Convention was for a time in session, it was supposed that on these questions there was and could be no disagreement. With this deceptive view of the temper of the Tammany Regency on these two vital issues the Seymour party, through the chairman of the State Central Committee, and to whom the drawing up of the platform must be entrusted, jubilantly concluded it was in their power to destroy the ambitious projects of Tammany with regard to the campaign of 1872. It was to be the old policy of rule or ruin. "Seymour or nothing" was the motto. On this principle the resolutions which were to bind the party were drawn up. No opposition on the part of Tammany was anticipated by Seymour and his friends, and thus Tammany and Hoffman were to be immolated on the political altar so cunningly prepared for them.

But a Daniel came to judgment at the nick of time, in the person of Bismarck Sweeney. He penetrated at a glance the designs of Seymour, and in a moment he became master of the whole situation. The resolutions had to be amended. A night was spent at the work, and in the morning they were not even yet acceptable. The pruning-knife was at work during the greater part of the day, and it was only at the night session they were submitted to the Convention. It would be dignifying them beyond their merits to say that they are made up of the usual "glittering generalities." They are a compound "of frivolous generalities," a dilution of milk and water, a tissue of lame and impotent conclusions. The reading of them was listened to in silence, not a cheer or token of applause was accorded to them. Of course they are not of the stuff Seymour intended they should be, and whether or not they are such as the Tammany Regency itself would, if acting independently in the matter, have put forth, they are just the thing under the circumstances they desired.

With the adoption of the resolutions, and which completely checkmated the Seymour game, and gave the winning move to Tammany, the formal proceedings of the Convention closed. All the previous work was cut and dry. The delegates were dismissed to their homes, having assisted in the little farce, and the Regency and its supporters returned to New York exulting in the complete defeat of their opponents and confident of victory in the coming presidential campaign of 1872.

CHINA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.—Through the persistent and eminently successful negotiations of Mr. Burlingame China is likely soon to stand in a natural and proper attitude before the world. France, we see by our cable despatches, has agreed with Mr. Burlingame for the establishment of "improved relations" with China, and will direct her officials accordingly. England and the United States have hitherto done the same thing. Thus the three great commercial Powers of the world are in substantial accord as to the demeanor they will assume toward the great Oriental people who have hitherto been treated as outside the pale of nationality. Who is on the other side? Only certain self-seeking traders—only a knot of merchants who, having monopolized the trade with China and worked it on the ring principle for many years past, fear to see the commerce with that country established on fair principles, as they might fear "impending ruin."

A SENSIBLE SUPERVISOR.—At the meeting of the Kings county Board of Supervisors on Thursday the question came up of advertising in the newspapers the descriptions of bodies found within the precincts of Brooklyn, in order that they might be reclaimed by their friends. Supervisor (and Coroner) Whitehill introduced a resolution that such advertisements should be inserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, as the most valuable medium of securing public attention and attaining the object desired; "for," said the Coroner, "the NEW YORK HERALD, it is well known, circulates in every town, city and village of the United States, and there was no better way of furthering the recognition of missing persons who may be discovered in this way than through the medium of the HERALD." And Supervisor Whitehill noted the fact that people had come from

Spain and the Cuban Crisis—Is General Grant Ready for Action?

The friendly suggestions of General Sickles to the Spanish government in reference to Cuba appear to have awakened a general outcry of wrath from parties and factions in Spain against the United States, surpassing the warlike flare-up in England over Senator Sumner's astounding exposures of the Alabama claims. It is a brew trick on the part of the Spanish regency to divert the attention of the factious at home from their revolutionary schemes to the danger which menaces the "Ever Faithful island," but it is a trick which will serve no practical purpose. Nor will the rash resolve to lead twenty thousand Spanish troops to the feet of the Captain General of Cuba. The first Napoleon sent out a formidable fleet and army of twenty thousand men, under his brother-in-law, General Le Clerc, to reduce the rebellious blacks of St. Domingo, but the expedition turned out a disastrous failure. How, then, is Spain to succeed against the rebellious Cubans? It will be the old story of all its other Spanish-American colonies from Mexico to Chile. Spain fought them all to the last ditch, and each in its turn. She lost them all.

The absurdity of all the absurdities of Spain in this business, however, is her recent attempt at blustering after the fashion of John Bull. This game of bluff is entirely preposterous, notwithstanding the encouragement given to it through certain official or semi-official newspaper organs of England and France. We are satisfied that General Grant understands all this bluster and bravado, and that he is not frightened by it in the least degree. We think we may safely undertake to say that he does not believe that either Spain, France or England entertains any serious thoughts, in any event, of a quarrel with the United States over Cuba; that he earnestly desires to maintain friendly relations with each of those Powers; but that, if necessary to meet it, he will not shrink from the ultima ratio regum—an appeal to arms. A rupture between the United States and Spain would settle the Cuban question in ten days; the recognition of belligerent rights in behalf of the Cubans by General Grant would, perhaps, within twenty, certainly in thirty days, establish the independence of the island.

If it is from fear of this recognition that Spain is threatening war she is acting very foolishly. Truly do we believe that her only course of wisdom in regard to Cuba is through the friendly offices of General Grant, to get the island off her hands on the good terms which she may now command for the sake of peace. Humanity and civilization call for the active intervention of the United States in Cuba in behalf of peace. Spain has forfeited there all claims to consideration as a civilized power in prosecuting the war against the Cuban insurgents according to the practices of savages. Action, upon every consideration of humanity, justice and sound policy, is demanded from the administration to put an end to these barbarous atrocities of Spain in Cuba; and we can assure General Grant that the American people of all sections and parties are becoming impatient of longer delay, which many will understand as resulting only from indifference, ignorance or fear. We hear that General Grant, however, is preparing for action; but the action that will settle the Cuban question, no preparation, we think, is needed. A simple declaration will suffice. Is the President ready for action? If not, we, in behalf of the American people, would like to know the reason why?

The Feast of Bonnets and the Flow of Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers.

Strictly speaking, however, there are no bonnets any more. They are all hats. "Round hats," says the HERALD bulletin of opening day facts, "are fast superseding bonnets, and are now exhibited on all occasions, in the evening, for visiting, at receptions, and upon the promenade." Charming little things they are, too, giving pliancy to the quietest little faces, and harmonizing wonderfully with those proud fine heads to which nature herself seemed to have given all the style and spirit a head could carry, though the round hat always adds just a little more. In carrying that sort of freight he it noted all the burden-bearing heads of other lands are outdone by the heads of our American women. There is a difference of phrase in the realm of fashion, too, it appears. The round hat is "exhibited" on such and such occasions. Now bonnets used to be "worn." This fixes the thought at once upon the growing honesty of language and the increase of the conveniences of life. Bonnets were "worn" when the elements beat against them, and the head was saved all that wear. Nowadays heads hardly need protection from such gear. With our houses built as they are, our close cars, omnibuses, carriages and boats, the comfortable state of all places of public resort, a lady may go through the year completely and never have on her head anything coming from the heavens but sunshine—and an answer to her pretty prayers. So as the shackle became a bracelet, the bonnet becomes still another ornament, and is "exhibited," of course. Thus does woman turn the tables on the very elements. But whatever it is that woman's eyes are delighted with on these grand autumnal and vernal occasions of opening day, it is the "feast of the bonnets still," to the finest and grandest feast of the year, as the ladies and the milliners can equally testify. The coming of this autumnal one, too, is a sign that the last belle has abandoned her chosen summer resort and is to be found at home. So we begin to live once more. *Cor ne edito!*

ROXBURY, MASS., to claim some unfortunate belonging to their family, of whose fate they have been made acquainted by advertising. A very little specimen of humanity (Supervisor Little) thought that advertising in the Brooklyn papers, which never get this side of the East river, would be quite sufficient. It evidently does not prove to be so, for the Supervisors voted down the resolution to advertise concerning these matters at all.

Compounding Felony—An English Case.

By mail from England we learn that Clement Harwood was brought before the Lord Mayor of London, charged with robbing a mercantile firm in that city, of which his father is a member, of bills of exchange to the value of fifteen thousand pounds sterling, and forging and uttering endorsements to them. Mr. Clement Harwood is the young English gentleman who visited New York a short time since, attracting the attention of our detective officers in such a marked manner that they had him to their quarters in Mulberry street immediately on his landing, looked into the matter of his industrial capabilities, did not think much of them, and, having come to the conclusion that his peculiar talent was more in the direction of absorption than production, returned him to London. There he was brought up before the Lord Mayor, who consented to his discharge, the prosecution having been withdrawn, on his giving an "undertaking to the Court that he would leave the country;" so that young Mr. Harwood, who is likely to become an involuntary tourist, has no doubt already set out on another journey. The question remains, Where will he go? The Lord Mayor of London tells him to leave the "country," which means, of course, the dominions of her Majesty Queen Victoria, on which the sun, as we all know, having heard the boast frequently, "never sets." He cannot go on British territory. Master Harwood will consequently be forced to turn "his back unto Britain" and "his face to the west." We will have him among us again, and we fear that he will prove a very useless surplussage to the population. We can easily pity the position of his father at home, but must equally censure the conduct of the English magistrate as well as his use of the words:—"The prisoner had betrayed a great trust and committed a vast wrong, and, in another country, he would have to undertake a great work to regain his lost character."

If only for example sake, he should have been permitted to undertake this most excellent "work" at home, as the sight of a sincere penitent in the British metropolis would be a vast consolation and a source of much encouragement to others disposed to err. He is not required here in any line, as we have quite enough of the evil disposed of all criminal purposes, and quite enough of "compounding," while the Sunday sermons, as given in our columns each Monday, are all powerful for good. This magisterial compounding of felony in England, on the condition of a criminal exile to the United States, should be ended, even if it require the action of the United States government to terminate it. Master Harwood will extol the power of cash, likely in the words of the famous English poet:—"Justice be blowed; you won't get no justice if you haven't no money in your pocket." The example even is pernicious.

Christian Missions in China and Japan—A Bad Business, but a Good Time Coming.

Our telegraph news from San Francisco, published on Monday, embraced the main points of an interesting budget of news from Asia, narrating, as it did, reports of the leading events transpiring in China and Japan to the 19th and 20th of August, respectively. Financial distracting and class jealousies kept Japan still convulsed. The industrial and political situations experienced little or no change in either country, but from both we have intelligence of the existence of troubles with the Christian Church missionaries, of the murder of Catholic and other missionaries, the hunting up of missing or strayed or lost missionaries, as well as of the prevalent existence of a still more intense spirit of native fanaticism at different points of the vast territory. It is the old story—Confucius against the Bible and the ancient religions of Sin-Siu and Buddhism, with priests descended from the sun, against the apostles of Exeter Hall and the American Board of Foreign Missions, interesting and venturesome ladies, Brahmapootra explorers, writers for the magazines and dabblers in the sale of naval stores. Confucius, it must be remembered, lays down some very excellent rules for the guidance of man during his journey through this terrestrial vale of tears, and his writings have been and are received as a "standard authority" by the Chinese and, to a great extent, by the Japanese, on all matters concerning both the here and hereafter of man from a period which had become hoary in its antiquity before the advent of the Christian dispensation. The educated Asiatics are most acute logicians and exceedingly subtle in their mode of reasoning on the spiritualities, facts of which Francis Xavier, with others of the ablest propagandists of Rome, became convinced at a very early date. One of the very first demands which the natives make of a foreign missionary is to prove to them the inspiration of the Bible from on high, and having listened, as they will, with great attention in such instance to his reply, they for the most part assure him, in other words, to the effect that his is a very nice theory, but not nearly so old or perfect in its connecting parts or unities as is that of Confucius, that the system of Confucius suits them very well, and that they are convinced the foreigners have no regular commission to teach or preach, not knowing half as much as they do themselves.

It is no wonder, therefore, that we hear by telegraph of missionary troubles in China and Japan, and have been and still are compelled to print the doleful accounts given by our returned missionaries from these countries during anniversary week in each succeeding year since we commenced, being the first newspaper to do so, to spread the home anniversaries' proceedings broadcast before the world in our columns. Having learned a good deal about missionary "labor" in the East by our enterprise in this direction, we beg to-day to say to the missionaries to leave China and Japan alone for a time and permit the people of both countries to experience the good effects

of the grand civilizing agencies of the hour—of steam and the telegraph, the electric wire and the railroad, of the steam plough, the river steamer and the rest. Let the churches wait and see what the use of the "modern improvements" will accomplish. The missionaries and the Bible may follow, and will then, we doubt not, accomplish a great work in Asia. It will be a day of "peace and harmony and bliss" when the leading newspapers will be telegraphing to New York the proceedings of the first church anniversary meetings, attended alike by Europeans, Americans and Asiatics, which will be held in Pekin and Jeddah. If the missionaries will only keep quiet this "day of jubilee" is at hand.

The Bonaparte Dynasty—Family Jars.

According to a cable despatch the Emperor Napoleon's recovery of health has had a salutary effect on the general politics of France. The probability of the Emperor's death had already bred trouble in the imperial family, and the friends of Eugénie and the friends of the Prince Napoleon were known to be at open feud. A little longer suspense and the situation might have become critical. With the comparative restoration of the Emperor's health the situation has improved. This little affair shows us what we have a right to expect if the Emperor were out of the way. Supposing that France were to remain faithful to the dynasty, the question of the guardianship of the Prince Imperial might divide the population. The Empress is more than suspected of ultramontane tendencies, and as a natural consequence a large portion of the French people would cry out against her influence over the young Emperor. With this party Prince Napoleon would be the favorite. The imperial family divided, it is not difficult to see that the factions one and all would gather strength and take courage. The republicans, the Orleanists, the legitimists would each be up and full of activity. Another republic or another restoration might grow out of the anarchy, and might be welcomed as a happy deliverance. The longer the life of the Emperor is spared the better, certainly, for the dynasty of the Bonapartists.

The Colorado Expedition.

Professor Powell has returned to Chicago from his Colorado expedition, having safely run with his little fleet of rowboats, or a portion of it, the fearful passage of the mysterious river, down its wild rapids and cascades, through "the grand canyon" of some four hundred miles, from Green river to Fort Colville, where the Colorado emerges from its chasm into the plains of Arizona. Professor Powell reports that he made no valuable discoveries in this exploration; that the country traversed is a desert in character; that the rocky walls of the river, rising from five hundred to several thousand feet above the surging stream, are formed of strata of limestones and sandstone, and of marble occasionally (he reports neither gold, silver, copper, lead, iron nor coal), and that, in short, neither in "the grand canyon" nor in the elevated plains or mountains through which the river passes, is there anything to attract the miner or the farmer. We apprehend, however, that Professor Powell was too quick in his passage to settle these questions, and that a regular scientific exploration of the canyons of the Colorado and its tributaries, under authority of the government, will result in the discovery of mineral resources of great value, and of many fruitful green spots in the desert.

NO SLAVERY IN THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.—It appears that under the constitution adopted by the Cubans fighting for liberty all men are free and equal; yet, strangely enough, we hear of no risings among the slaves. Probably the Cuban negroes are too recently from Africa to understand anything about freedom or equality.

WESTERN CHINA.—Our special correspondence from Further India, dated at Rangoon, Burma, on the 1st of August, published to-day, presents an exhaustive exhibit of the condition of affairs all along the border of the vast domain of Western China, with a description of the line of the Indo-Burmese route to the territory, a history of the adventures and discoveries which attended and resulted from the Seldon expedition, and a variety of other valuable matter. The communication may be, in fact, classed as a newspaper geography of that particular part of the world. Its appearance in such form marks again the era of progress.

THE BUTCHER CART.—Once more the butcher cart comes into play as the chosen means of bold highway robbery, and a citizen is knocked down and robbed and the thieves escape in the full light of day. As the thieves could only have been posted for this robbery by knowledge derived from the business circle in which the money was owned, the clue must be found in the gentleman's own office.

ANDY ALL RIGHT, PERHAPS.—It is reported that Andy Johnson, after comparing notes and counting the noses of the new Tennessee Legislature, has gone home satisfied that he is the coming man for the Senate. Very well. He is just the man wanted among the impeachers of the Senate to stir them up.

A FIBUSTER AFTER ALL.—It appears that the steamer Hornet, detained and overhauled as a Cuban filibuster at Halifax by the Blue Nose, and then discharged for want of evidence against her, was a filibuster all the time, and that "great expectations" are entertained of her by the Cuban Junta.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company have sold their line to the Pacific and Atlantic Company for \$200,000 in stock. A duel was fought about six miles from St. Louis a day or two ago, between Baron von Alfeld, from Holstein, and Colonel Seever, of the new German newspaper. One shot was fired but nobody was hurt. The matter was amicably arranged. A man jumped from the suspension bridge, at Nashville, into the river on Thursday night, a descent of eighty-four feet, and was drowned. Whether the suicide was a citizen or a stranger cannot be known till his body is found. A countryman named Boyd was robbed in a baggio in Seaboard, on Sunday night, and nothing has been heard of him since Monday morning. Madame Granger and nine women have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in his disappearance. Ground has been broken on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, and men are at work on the section near the trotting park, at Portland. A heavy force will be put on the whole division to Sebago Lake as soon as shanties are built for the men.