NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 168

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DANCING BARBER—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—IXION—THE MILITARY DRAMA OF NOT GUILTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE HUGUENOTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—IXION—SALLY SMART—THE LOST SON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RED LIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MINNIE'S LUCK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—ALLEN & PETTINGILL'S MINSTRELS.

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

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—MY SPIRIT STAR—HUNTING A PRINCE DOWN, &C.

COLLISSIUM BUILDING, Sixty-third street and 3d av.—Afternoon and Evening—BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 17, 1870.

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THE IRISH LAND BILL.—This now famous bill is fairly before the Lords, and, from the character of the debate, there is no reason to fear the Lords will seriously hinder its passing into law.

EVERY NOW AND THEN the administration writes in letters of gold an additional reason why it should continue in office. One of the last reads thus:—"Receipts from internal revenue during the year ending April 30, 1870, $180,260,954."

POPE PIUS THE NINTH enters on the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate to-day—a critical period in the life history of his predecessors after St. Peter, as will be seen in our columns. His Holiness was seventy-eight years of age last May. He is reported hale and pretty "hearty." According to present appearances he may tide over the *dies iræ* of the tradition.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL—THE SOUTH IN THE CABINET.—The only immediately obvious fact in the appointment of Mr. Ackerman, of Georgia, to the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hoar is that it admits the South to representation in the administration. This is a substantial step of progress in the good work of reconstruction—a work of which the public has for a while lost sight, but which all the time happily goes on.

THE RAMPANT WOMEN.—In another column we give the letter of a woman practically seeking the right to earn her bread at a trade to which women are equal. She seems to have written her own story, and has not certainly crammed from Rollin's ancient history or other literary antiquities. This gives the more value to her criticisms of the sincerity of the charming brokers, who seem to be at the head of the woman's movement in Wall street. The letter of the Princess Editha, also given, makes plain the queer fact that the coterie of feminine agitators in the city seize upon every woman who comes before the public and endeavor to make capital out of her, which certainly ought to modify their eagerness to denounce her if she fails.

The Cuban Question—General Grant, Congress and the Republican Party.

The President gained an important victory yesterday in Congress on the Cuban question, in the adoption—103 to 86—of a harmless substitute for the resolutions of General Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the substitute resolution being as follows:—

That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and, if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

This is equivalent to the adoption of the President's late special message on the subject, not only by the House, but by the republican party of the House; for only a small minority of that party voted in the negative. Several important points are thus established. First, the President is sustained by Congress and by his party, which is the responsible party in Congress. Second, his position is strengthened in Congress as the head and executive embodiment of his party in reference to the Presidential succession. Third, he is strengthened in the general policy of his administration—peace, progress, retrenchment, the lessening of our burden of taxes and the redemption of the public debt. Fourth, the attention of Spain and the civilized world is called, in a voice which cannot be disregarded, to "the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted." Fifth, it is left to the President's discretion whether to invite or not the co-operation of other nations in a remonstrance on this subject, and whether he shall or shall not reorganize his Cabinet for a new departure.

This resolution, then, may be well pronounced not only a great victory for the sound administrative policy of General Grant, but a most important victory for the republican party itself over the strong and dangerous temptation to go filibustering into Cuba. We find in some of our democratic exchanges the hope expressed of such a split among the republicans as must result in shelving General Grant as a candidate for the succession. For instance, one of these prophetic democratic organs says that Grant, "in his weakness and political inexperience, has suffered himself to be estranged from the really shrewd and cunning politicians of his party, and has entrusted his fortunes in the hands of a clique quite as selfish and arbitrary, but at the same time infinitely weaker in skill and resources," and that, "following the dictation of these men, Grant has lost what little popularity he had with the people, and has effectually spoiled all his chances for a renomination."

Here the great difficulty which most perplexes the democratic wirepullers for the succession is frankly confessed. It is Grant. If he were only out of the way the course would be clear. How can we shelve him? The only way is to foment discords in the republican camp and bring about such a split as will divide the party upon two candidates in 1872, or rule Grant *off the track*. This, then, is the game of the democratic leaders and organs; and as all things are fair in war they must be allowed to play it. The same game, however, was played against Jackson, and against Lincoln for a second term, but in both cases it signally failed. While the democracy, therefore, are manœuvring to bring about the shelving of Grant, they will be acting very foolishly if they neglect to consider the overwhelming probabilities of his nomination for another term. So far they have done nothing in recognition of the "fixed facts" with which in 1872 they will have to deal—facts inevitably demanding a great change from the Tammany programme of 1868.

Meantime the only safe position the republicans can occupy is that of adhesion to Grant's administration, and their only available candidate for '72 is Grant, on his safe and trusty platform of peace, progress, development of our resources, retrenchment of expenses and taxes, and redemption of the debt. This is admitted by the responsible party in the decisive House vote on this Cuban question. It is an admission that Congress cannot now afford to run the risk of raising the price of gold and embarrassing our financial affairs and the business affairs of the country by filibustering resolutions; that there is no necessity for war declarations or materials for Wall street panics for the benefit of unscrupulous speculators and stock jobbers; that the administration must be sustained in fostering the interests of peace, productive industry, European emigration to our shores, financial steadiness and public confidence in our national treasury, and the payment of the national debt. These are the great duties assumed by General Grant, the grand objects to which it is his policy to make all other questions subordinate, and upon this policy he will be sustained by the country. The Alabama claims will keep, and if it does not settle itself meantime we can, with our way clear before us, settle the Cuban question at any time hereafter. St. Domingo is offered as a great bargain, involving no foreign difficulty, and hence General Grant has earnestly labored for this desirable annexation. He will not, however, quarrel with the Senate about it; for he has no notion of repeating the follies of Andy Johnson.

General Grant, in a word, is the right man in the right place at this crisis of peace, as he was in the crisis of the war. He has certain great objects before him now, as he had then, and he sticks to the grand peace idea of settling the debt as he stuck to the grand war idea of capturing the army of Lee. As all his combinations of the war, near and remote, great and small, were directed to the capture of Lee's army, so now all his measures of policy are made subordinate to the payment of the national debt. Upon this grand idea his administration is secure, and his safe and saving policy will command the approval of the country, and the House of Representatives so understands it in endorsing him on the Cuban question.

"BLOODY WORK ON THE BORDER."—We have accounts of no less than eight homicides or attempts at homicide within twenty-four hours in Kansas City, Mo. This is "bleeding Kansas" over again, but this time it happens to be on the other side of the State line—that is, in Missouri. If this bloody work had occurred in North Carolina it would have been laid to the account of the Ku-Kluxes, and the whole militia of the State ordered out to crush out "incipient rebellion."

The British "Gag" Law in Ireland—Executive Outrage on the Freedom of the Press Through the Herald.

The English Coercion act, which is known indiscriminately to civilization as the Irish Pains and Penalties bill and the British "gag" law, is in complete and active operation in Ireland. We may with justice and very good reason assert that it is in audacious activity on the soil. Having demonstrated to mankind that the Irish people in Ireland have "no rights" which the English executive is "bound to respect," the officers of the Queen's government, demoralized perhaps to some extent by past impunity, have assailed the free and independent press of America. Special advices, forwarded to us through the Atlantic cable from London, coming in the shape in which the telegram appears in our columns to-day, report that one of the HERALD special correspondents in Ireland has just been arrested by the police under the authority of the act which suspends the habeas corpus in the island. Our writer was seized in the town of Trim, in the county of Meath, his baggage ransacked, his papers—official for the HERALD and private—overhauled and read by the officers, and himself placed in durance for a time. How is this? What the cause of this British onslaught both on our journalistic enterprise and the person of our representative?

Two Irish editors, Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, when suffocating under the operation of this same British "gag" law, ventured some time ago to appeal to the HERALD to change the venue from before the packed juries of the Crown and to submit their cases, separately yet unitedly in the narrative, to the grand international transatlantic tribunal, the American people, through our columns. They threw aside the "delusions, the mockeries and the snares" of attorneys general and the Queen's judges, and looked for sympathy and a plain statement and honest appreciation of facts to the solid brain and candid heart and mind of America through the HERALD printing presses. We hearkened to the appeal of Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott. The "how long" of the distressed Irish nationality appeared in the pages of the HERALD on the 30th day of April. The HERALD which contained the letters found its way to Ireland. The case, as presented to and by us, was commented on by some of the English journals. It produced an effect. Hence our present prosecution in the person of our special writer in Ireland. It is the treatment of Sullivan and Pigott brought home, as far as possible, to ourselves. We must, for to-day, seek the same means of redress as they did—submit the case to the American people. Ask a free nation what it thinks of it? Ask Europe generally, Can freedom of expression be "stamped out" by degrees in the Old World? Can the Crowns, with their feudal coadjutors, conspire successfully against free thought, steam and the printing press? The crisis is imminent. The questions are of universal importance to the cause of humanity.

Congressman Porter and Pat Woods.

It appears now in evidence that Pat Woods, who is keeping company with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for striking Mr. Porter, the Congressman, in Richmond, felt himself insulted by Porter on the eventful occasion of the knockdown and did not know that he (Porter) was a Congressman and entitled to Congressional immunities at the time. From his statement it would appear that Porter has a habit of going round and letting people know who he is and what exalted rank he holds. He told Pat that he was Porter, the Congressman (according to Pat's version) and Pat being intoxicated thought he said that he (Pat) was drunk on porter and Congress water. This was worse than gin and milk. Anybody would have felt aggravated at it; and Pat, being a hot-blooded Irishman, rather willing than otherwise to fight even on mistaken premises, promptly and effectually knocked the Congressman down for what he supposed to be an imputation on his drinking capacities. This is all there is of it, according to Pat's version (and Congressman Porter's version does not much improve it), and yet the House persists in making a democratic martyr of Pat and putting the high inducements of fame and good lodging before every muscular hod-carrier in the South who finds a lucky opportunity to knock down a carpet-bagging Congressman. Why couldn't Porter have risen in his tracks and knocked Pat down? It would have saved money to the country and told better for Porter than the present investigation does.

ANOTHER PHASE OF FENIANISM was presented yesterday in the trial of James Keenan, a clerk in the Fenian Senate, for the shooting of P. J. Meehan, the acting Secretary of War of the Brotherhood. The shooting took place in February last, in West Tenth street, where both parties were about leaving a Fenian meeting. The evidence was clear and direct in implication of the prisoner, and as he was found guilty Recorder Hackett sentenced him to ten years in the State Prison at hard labor. A new trial was denied, and the prisoner was removed. The severity of this sentence will redound ultimately to the great benefit of the Fenian organization. Whatever there is of good in the Brotherhood has always been frittered away in personal rivalries and jealousies, which have on more occasions than one resulted in serious shooting matches. If the punishment meted out to Keenan serves to deter other jealous Fenians from shooting their rivals, so much the better for the Fenian Brotherhood and for the general peace of the community.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE EAST.—The Eastern question as it presents to-day is illustrated in an able and exhaustive manner in a special correspondence from Constantinople published this morning. Our writers in the Turkish capital present the relative positions of Turkey and Egypt, besides stating the present interest, with the bearing of the diplomacy, of the great Powers of Western Europe on the subject. Persia is becoming interested, as will be seen. The eyes of the world turn ever, and with anxious expression, towards the East, so that our special letters from that quarter of the world always command the earnest attention of the public, independently even of their intrinsic excellence.

The Persian Shah to Visit Europe—The East Drawing Nearer to the West.

The Shah of Persia, or, as his full title reads in his native tongue, the Schahynschah, or "King of Kings," when he recently repaired to the shores of the Caspian Sea to shake hands with the military envoy of Russia, was accompanied by a suite of six thousand persons, comprising guards, adjutants, chamberlains, high court officials, pages and footmen. They appeared in all the barbaric pomp and circumstance of one of the most ancient and opulent Oriental Courts, and the impression produced upon the inhabitants of the provinces through which this splendid cortége journeyed revived some of the traditions of the earlier days when the will of the Shah was absolute law and his anger certain death. Yet Nassr-ed-Din, the reigning monarch of Persia, is a prince of thoroughly modern ideas, although a strict Mohammedan in faith. He is still in the very prime of life—his fortieth year—having been born in 1830, and has been nearly twelve years on the throne, his ascension dating from September 10, 1848, when he succeeded his father, Mohammed Schah, in the supreme control. He is the first of his dynasty who has ever gone as a tourist beyond the confines of his own realm, and should no reaction take place in the views that he now entertains with regard to modern progress he is undoubtedly destined to do very much in that direction for his country.

By our Eastern files and special correspondence from Teheran and Constantinople we learn that the Shah has already acquainted his great neighbor, the Sultan of Turkey, with his intention to visit Stamboul during the present month, there to perform his devotions as a regular pilgrim at the tombs of the Mohammedan saints. Moreover, he proposes to leave his second son to be educated at Constantinople in not merely the lore of the East, but in the Western arts and sciences, not omitting the modern system of war.

But his Oriental Majesty Nassr-ed-Din proposes also to continue his journey to Italy, France, the German Courts, Great Britain and Russia, where he will be received, of course, with all the *éclat* due to his distinguished rank and produce a grand sensation. However, it is not in the mere spectacle of an Oriental monarch coming to visit what to his ancient predecessors was a barbarian waste, inhabited by savage tribes, that the chief interest of this event is concentrated, but it is in the astonishing political significance of the successor of Cyrus, of Darius, of Artaxerxes, of Genghis Khan and of Iskander, doing involuntary homage to a civilization that, in the wondrous work of time, has eclipsed the elegant luxury which once made Teheran the Paris of the Orient and filled the East with the voluptuous manners that found their expression in the poesy of Ferdousi, of Saadi and of Hafiz, and their stirring record in the glowing pages of her historians, Wassaf, Mirkhond and Kondemir. The Persian tongue is, in its melodious softness, still the Italian of all the Asiatic languages, and to hear it spoken in its purity in the saloons of European palaces by royal natives of Iranistan, clad in the rich costume of her clime, will be a pregnant wonder of our day. But the thoughtful gaze that looks away beyond these outward pageantries beholds other grand results to flow from this drawing together of the ties that are to unite nations so remote and so long separated by mutual ignorance and prejudice. Not merely that the tissues and machinery, the books and pictures and carvings of the West are to be more readily exchanged hereafter for the exquisite silks and shawls and carpets of Persia, the porphyries of Sahund, the gems and gold of Tabrooz, the varied fruits and licorice of Merdusht, the luscious dates and sparkling wines of Shiraz and the unrivalled extracts and perfumes of Gul, are we so gratified to hear of this imperial mission; but that the broad light of the new day is now to shine in upon the recesses of the East and the way to be prepared through the mind of an enlightened ruler for governmental and social reforms which are to make universal the spirit of the Gospel and gather all the family of man, at last, beneath one sheltering banner.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A writer for *Putnam's Magazine* has attempted to give a view of the organization and workings of the New York Associated Press. If he has succeeded in making such dry reading palatable to the public we certainly shall not complain; but we do object to direct misstatements of facts, or, to use a more forcible expression, downright misrepresentations. The writer says the scope of the Associated Press "is the collection of telegrams from all points and of marine intelligence in New York harbor." To show how far this announcement is correct we quote the following resolution, which was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Associated Press held on the 3d of March, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York.

If the writer knows anything about the association he knows of the existence and force of the above resolution, and he also knows that the Associated Press does not collect marine intelligence in New York harbor.

WALL STREET AND THE CABINET CHANGES.—The gold barometer was sensitive within narrow limits yesterday, but still in the frequency of its fluctuations closely reflected the feeling of the street concerning the Cabinet changes and the discussion of the Cuban question. Were it another season, or were there activity enough in Wall street these hot days, the precious metal would have run up and down the scale quite lively, first in answer to General Grant's message, and then in response to General Banks' fiery speech, and, finally, in sympathy with the mollifying influences of Bingham's resolution. Considering the materials afforded the speculators very little use was made of them after all. The changes in the price of gold were the normal results of the changing aspect of the position of the government on the topic of the hour.

THE CAPACITY QUESTION IN DELAWARE.—The *Delawarian* says the republican candidate for Governor of the "Blue Hen and Chickens" State lacks "capacity." Let his friends do as the oil millionnaire did when informed by a teacher that one of his offspring had no capacity. "No capacity; no capacity, ma'am? Damme! I'll buy one for her if it costs me a thousand dollars!"

Congress Yesterday.

The Franking bill was the main topic in the Senate yesterday. Nearly the whole day was occupied in discussing it, and nothing important was decided upon in the matter, except that Mr. Sumner would offer his substitute to-day, which, besides being less satisfactory than the preceding bill, is morally certain to reopen the whole question.

In the House a new Coal bill was reported by Mr. Schenck from the Committee of Ways and Means. It is short and to the point, and in full harmony with the views expressed in the House resolution demanding that a bill on the subject be reported. It simply amends the regular free list by adding the words, "coal, bituminous and every other kind." The House referred the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bingham's substitute for the Cuban resolution was accepted without much debate. One or two average land grabbing bills were reported. One of them, granting right of way to a Salt Lake railroad, was passed. Another, giving Goat Island, in San Francisco harbor, to the Western Pacific Railroad, is still under discussion. The fact that the corporation to whom this rich plum is offered is rich, and that Fernando Wood during debate offered two million for the island, and Mungen, of Ohio, went half a million better on Fernando's offer, ought to be comments sufficient on the gross extravagance of the House in even thinking of giving it away.

"Hale, Fellow, Well Met"—Coolieism in New England.

Our ex-Minister to the Court of Spain—if there happen to be any Court there—Hon. John P. Hale, has returned to his home in Dover, N. H., and been cordially welcomed by his fellow townsmen. Before Mr. Hale left this country to represent it abroad the question of Southern slavery occupied a large share of his time and talents as a legislator and speechifier. He could not, however, resist his joke. Therefore, now there is no nigger in the fence, why don't he seize the coolie question as it affects the wax-ends in New England and make some capital sport out of it? But perhaps he does not regard this matter in the light of a joke. There are a great many cordwainers in New Hampshire who will soon feel the effects of this coolie shoe movement unless they take steps to restrain it. It has gone too far already to treat it on the "shoo fly" principle, and unless the old shoemakers are making arrangements to "peg out" for some other parts of the country there is danger of their finally coming to serious grief. If Mr. Hale had returned a few weeks earlier he might have eclipsed Mr. Cragin in his race for re-election to the United States Senate on this very coolie shoemaking dodge; for Cragin had only the anti-polygamy relic to bolster him up, while Hale could have made the welkin ring by protesting against this introduction of a new form of slavery into New England under the name of Coolieism. He could show that while the Southern cotton planting oligarchy kept their niggers' noses on the grindstone the shoemaking oligarchy of New England were about to commit the noses of another unfortunate race to an equally terrible infliction—the horrors of the lapstone. There is still a chance for ex-Minister Hale to profit by this suggestion. Like Sambo, has not the poor coolie a sole to be saved?

The Tug of War Come at Last.

From a cable despatch which we print this morning it will be seen that the fight in the Roman Council on the question of Papal infallibility is not yet ended. The telegraphic despatch of the 15th was vaguely worded. It said there was no doubt that the dogma of infallibility would be carried. This was not news after all; for no one has been doubting any time these many months past that the majority was strong enough to carry the measure. Our anxiety, therefore, has not been about the success of the new dogma, but about the effect of the new dogma on the minority and the malcontents. What is to be the result of the dogma? That is the question. It is our opinion that the Council may do what it may. It has the power. It has the will. No doubt it will do it. But when it does the question will not be conquest, but preservation. The proclamation of the infallibility dogma will leave the outside world as it is; but it may give serious trouble to the Catholic Church. If the Catholic Church survives it and maintains its integrity it will have good cause to be thankful. We have been waiting long for the actual fight. We are glad to know that the tug of war has come at last. The anti-infallibilists must now reveal their mettle.

TOMMY HADDEN—THANKS TO JERSEY.—Jersey deserves, above all things, the gratitude of our roguery-ridden community for the wholesome example she constantly keeps before us of the punishment of crime. Jersey is sternly just in her adhesion to the notions of punishment that regard criminals as something else than honest men in temporary difficulties. With her a burglar is a fellow to be disgraced as well as punished. With us, unfortunately, the worst rogue caught in his crime is only a good fellow in a scrape. Jersey has no sentiment, and even the snivelling of Tommy Hadden had not virtue to save him. We owe her, therefore, our gratitude on general principles, and in this special case of the disposition of a New York rogue. Cannot we give our criminal justice out to Jersey by contract?

THE DOCKS AND UP-TOWN TRAVEL.—The communication printed in another column on the wharves and city transit expresses only the common popular impatience at the thought that the new Dock Commissioners propose to repair the present dock structures rather than to build new ones. But we believe the repairs contemplated are only such as may be necessary to prevent actual calamity while the commission takes time to determine what shall finally be done. We can hardly doubt that it intends to originate a proper system of wharves, and in its deliberations to that end we commend to it the excellent suggestions of "A Taxpayer."

SEMI-WEEKLY LIST OF LETTERS.—The Postmaster General has permitted a Philadelphia paper to publish the list of letters remaining in the Post Office in that city twice a week. We used to think it a bore and encumbrance enough to publish this city's list once a week in our columns, and, in consequence, threw up the Post Office advertising in that connection in disgust. The Philadelphia papers must be in a sad way for advertisements if they crave the privilege of publishing the list of letters twice a week at the miserable rate allowed by the Post Office Department.

A Russian Mission to China by Way of America.

By special correspondence from St. Petersburg, dated May 26, which appeared in our columns yesterday, we are informed that the Czar Alexander has appointed General Vlangally, a distinguished commander of the imperial army, his Minister to the Court of China. General Vlangally has already left the Russian capital on his journey to Pekin. He has been charged by his imperial master to travel to Asia by way of America. He is also authorized, by royal commission, to remain some few months in the cities and among the people of our republic. This special intelligence is of a very important character. It conveys, as will be seen from the statement presented by our writer, a Russian acknowledgment of the fact that the peoples of the hoary East must be revivified and regenerated from the newest and most potent centres of civilized and Christian government—St. Petersburg and Washington—the one sending forth the symbol of a concentrated imperialism when just bowing in graceful acknowledgment of the facts of progress, the other holding forth the banner of man's equality, of democracy and of national independence rendered indestructible through the agencies of a free press, freedom of mind and conscience, steam and electricity.

This Russian General will, of course, land in New York. Perhaps he may receive his first impressions of American democracy in this great metropolis. It is to be hoped that these impressions will be of a pleasing character and thus become to him inspiriting of the future for his native land. Russia really requires, and did from the beginning, under Peter, need municipal institutions. Her first rulers went into imperialism with an almost barbaric splendor on one side and the gleam of the sword on the other. The people were "nowhere." The original builders of the empire neglected to "crown the edifice" by a national approbation and never thought of securing corporate retreats where freedom, which is an essential, one and eternal, of humanity, could shelter herself from the rude hands of impassioned royalty and tend the germ, even if in gloom or darkness. In this respect the Russian war victories and battle prowess of Catharine and of Suwarrow, and of Nicholas himself pale almost to insignificance with regard to useful results, before the simple British story of Dick Whittington, as illustrative of English citizen expression, both as the exponent and bulwark of a people's liberty. Ideas such as these will no doubt break upon the mind of the Russian General Vlangally during his visit to New York and Washington and to the American people generally.

The General bears letters of introduction to President Grant and many other distinguished public men, as also to some few private gentlemen, from the United States Minister in St. Petersburg. President Grant will enlighten him as to our grand national march and institutions. Our system of home government and our home and foreign policy will be fully explained to him. American hospitality will meet him at every threshold, so that General Vlangally will take his departure from New York and travel to Pekin still more enlightened and still more hopeful of the grand future of the Asiatic peoples after the cosmopolitan American and the solid ancient Russian and Fin, with the educated Tartar, shall have joined hands in the interests of science and religion on the banks of the Yangtsze, in Tien-tsin, in Pekin, and away along the Jaxartes.

RED CLOUD and his warriors assembled with Peter Cooper and his peacemakers in solemn council at the Cooper Institute at noon yesterday. A great many pale-faced spectators were present. Rev. Howard Crosby prayed and spoke, and Mr. Peter Cooper spoke, both in short syllables, that the red men might understand them. Then Red Cloud spoke also in short syllables. He made a good impression upon sentimental people who do not believe with Artemus Ward that the Indian of the period is "pizen wherever found." He showed that his race was disposed to do right, and was anxious to be at peace with its white brothers. The council was a great success, and Red Cloud, Red Dog and all the other "reds" were made glad, especially as they had just been informed by telegraph that the government had given them horses enough for the whole party to ride home on. To-day they will start by rail homeward, horses and all; and within a week or two we shall hear of Red Cloud and the other "reds," on their government horses, riding down the defenceless settlers on the prairies, and inaugurating the bloody wars which they so trenchantly deprecated at the Cooper Institute.

HELPING THE WRETCHED.—There is one point in regard to Cuba that there should be no doubt about. War is at least as terrible there as elsewhere in the misery it entails upon the women and children, and from our plenty and comfort we should help them. Depots for the reception of goods that the charity of our people may give will soon be opened here; and as the movement is in charge of such ladies as Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. N. H. Decker, &c., there can be no doubt that such charity will reach its object.

REAL ESTATE IN THE SOUTH.—The Chattanooga *Times* says a farm of two hundred and fifty acres on Half Moon Island, forty miles below Kingston, on the Tennessee river, recently sold for two hundred dollars per acre; "but," it continues, "before the war it brought one hundred and fifty-three dollars in gold per acre." That is to say, it brought about twenty-seven dollars in gold per acre more after the war than before it, taking the premium on gold at the latest quotations as compared with greenbacks. Some of our Southern contemporaries seem to imagine that gold is still at a war premium, say a hundred or a hundred and fifty per cent above greenbacks, when it is only about thirteen per cent, and scarcely three per cent above government bonds.