NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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

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

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CADET LE PERLE—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RED LIGHT. Matinee at 1½.

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

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Matinee at 2.

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

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—MARBLE HEART—KATY O'SHEAL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—CINDERELLA—THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE, &C. Matinee at 2½.

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

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND JUVENILE 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, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Washington: A Carpet-Bagger Come to Grief; The House Refuses to Admit Whittemore to a Seat in Congress; General Butler's Amnesty Bill; Reduction of Postage with the North German Union; Stupendous Land Jobs; Consolidation of Railroad Lobbyists—The Quarantine Question; Meeting of the Commissioners—New York Historical Society—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute—Trotting at Narragansett Park; Opening of the June Meeting—Another East River Mystery.
4—Europe: Mr. Ashbury's Banquet to the Yachtmen; Fashionable Movements to and from Egypt; Disraeli and Smith, or the Ex-Premier and the Professor; The Bolton "Masqueraders" Trials; Lord Derby on Charity, Intemperance and Pauperism—Fire in Turkey: The Great Conflagration in Constantinople; Pera and Stamboul in Flames; The "Fire King" in Conquest over Palaces, Mosques, Churches and Consulates; Fatalism and Faith, but Very Little Water—Real Estate Sales—Unusual Fog on the Coast.
5—The Cuban Bond Scandal: Some Interesting Revelations from Colonel Pickett—The Storm King; Terrific Lightning and Hail Storm in Boston and Vicinity—Sunday School Convention—Another Examination in the Burke-Gardiner Bond Case—Our Mexican Frontier; The Rebel General Martinez Before Matamoros; More Trouble for Mexico—Rutger's College Centennial—Red River; The Northwest Moving for Independence—Brooklyn City News—President Grant in New Haven—Base Ball Notes—A Remarkable Dog.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, More of the Inside of the Rebellion, How New York Was Saved from the Phosphorus Incendiaries—Personal Intelligence—Music in the Parks—Amusement Announcements.
7—Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: Napoleon Convalescent and the Court at St. Cloud; French Transalpine Neutrality but a War Aid to Switzerland; British Cabinet Compliment to the United States and Its Return; Fatal Railroad Collision in England—The National Guard: Fifth Brigade Field Day—Venezuela: Guzman Blanco Defies the Dutch Government—Guadaloupe Visited by an Earthquake—Sons of Temperance—Dark Deeds in Queens County—The Stoney Hollow Murder—The New Regime—Business Announcements.
8—Secret History of the Rebellion: How New York Was Saved From Destruction by Fire; the Schemes of John C. Breckinridge's Rebel Incendiary Gang Thwarted; Operations of President Lincoln's Spy; How Governor Seymour Was Changed from a Rebel Sympathizer to a Union Man; Greeley's Canada Peace Convention—Curious History of a Connecticut Burglar—An Outrageous Case—Execution to Come Off in Delaware—Marriages and Deaths.
9—Financial and Commercial Reports—Political Intelligence—Advertisements.
10—New York Courts—A Hudson River Mystery—The Milton Disaster—A Bergen Bacchanalian in a Fix—Brooklyn Board of Education—Jersey City Common Council—The Storm on the Hudson—Yachting Notes—The New Labor Problem—Baptist Convention—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR'S SUCCESSOR.—If the reason why Judge Akerman's appointment as Attorney General hangs fire in the Senate is to be ascribed to doubts concerning his "loyalty," it will only be necessary to read the comments of some of the Georgia press upon the case to have those doubts removed. The Macon *Telegraph* is particularly bitter against him. Hence it is reasonable to suppose the Senate will confirm Judge Akerman's appointment without delay.

COURT COATS AND BREECHES.—Lord Clarendon has announced to the English Parliament that the United States government is about to elevate its diplomatic mission to London to one of the first rank. England, says the Foreign Minister, must reciprocate the compliment, and raise her representation in Washington to that of a first class embassy. Excellent good news for the placemen. Hope that the Court coat and breeches question won't loom up again.

THE CHINESE AND THE CRISPINS.—One of the Massachusetts lodges of the Knights of St. Crispin is in a demoralized condition and purposes to surrender its charter. This is one of the effects of the labor revolution now in progress, created by the introduction of Chinese into the shoemaking business of Massachusetts. This is the beginning, but not the end, and unless the white Crispins see the folly of using coercive measures in regulating the wages of labor and conform to the reasonable requests of employers, they will surely come to grief, or be obliged to emigrate perhaps even to the remote spot where their coolie competitors spring from.

THE STORM KING IN HIS GLORY.—The effects of the storm on Monday were of the grandly brilliant kind that occur only at intervals. Along the Hudson the roll of thunder was louder than the rumbling of old Hendrick Hudson's tenpin balls, and the glare of the lightning was terrible beyond expression. A huge bolt of fire struck old Crow's Nest Mountain and brought down a rock measuring nearly a thousand tons, hurling it into the river beneath. The sensation created by the storm at the Hub has not been equalled since the grand crash at the Peace Jubilee last year. The lightning struck houses and set them on fire, shivered masts, while hail the size of marbles and hens' eggs smashed windows and raised the mischief generally. The storm extended to the vicinity, and all the adjacent towns suffered more or less. We had the tail of it here in the evening, in the shape of a plentiful rain which, fortunately, did more good than harm.

More of the Inside of the Rebellion—How New York Was Saved from the Phosphorus Incendiaries.

We publish this morning the report of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the claim of Colonel J. F. Jaquess for important secret services to the government during the rebellion, embracing certain facts connected with several distinguished politicians referred to yesterday in our editorial columns, and also an explanation of the failure of the notorious rebel incendiary plot for the destruction of the shipping and some of the great cities of the North. Turning to the HERALD files we find that on the night of the 25th of November, 1864, incendiary fires in this city were discovered in the Astor House, the Belmont, Lovejoy's, the Tammany, the Howard, the United States, the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge, the Fifth Avenue and the St. James hotels, and at Niblo's and the Winter Garden theatres, and that in every case the fire was discovered in season to prevent any material damage. It was soon discovered that here was a rebel plot and attempt to set the city in flames, and the failure of the infernal machine in every instance to do the incendiary's work was regarded at the time as something wonderful, if not providential. The explanation, however, which is given by Colonel Jaquess reduces this general failure to an admirable trick of treachery on the part of the very man at Richmond charged with the revolting duty of preparing the combustible composition to be used by the incendiaries.

According to the testimony of Colonel Jaquess we are indebted to him for the failure of these infernal phosphorus machines to light a destructive conflagration. He says that on getting wind of the plot, July, 1864, he resolved upon another visit to Richmond; that, providing himself with the necessary passports, beginning with the President, he undertook the expedition, got into Richmond without exciting suspicion, found out the chemist employed by the rebel government in the manufacture of the combustible compound to be used in firing Northern cities and shipping; found that this chemist was a man of culture and refinement, had no heart for this incendiary work, though compelled to do it; persuaded him to neutralize the proposed incendiary compound by some other chemicals; and that, entering heartily into the scheme, "he got up first a compound that was so very inflammable that it only had to be touched with a match when it went off like a friction match;" that "he then put up another substance in a ball about the size of a hen's egg, or larger, which was enclosed in the outer or inflammable substance," and that "when the fire struck the inside composition it would sparkle and make a fuss very much like damp powder, and extinguish itself at once." This is the secret, we are told, of the failure in every case of those rebel incendiaries who so mysteriously came and disappeared with those mysterious looking black bags. The rebel chemist at Richmond, in the interest of humanity, had turned the tables against his employers and sent those phosphorus incendiaries on a fool's errand.

The name of the humane Richmond chemist is not divulged, although we think it might now be safely proclaimed from the housetops over all the South without exciting any other feeling than that of approval of his conduct. We doubt not that even General Breckinridge, charged with being an active party to this phosphorus conspiracy, guilty or not guilty, would not hesitate to approve the pious fraud of said humane chemist. If the facts are as set forth by Colonel Jaquess that chemist deserves a handsome pension from the government, as well as the Colonel himself, in addition to his indemnification for expenses incurred in the delicate, dangerous and important public services recited in his testimony. Nor have we any reason to doubt the substantial truth of the Colonel's statements, considering the confidence reposed in him by Abraham Lincoln from first to last, and the high character for truth and veracity given him by Senator Harlan. We are sorry, however, that the patriotic Colonel found nothing in Horace Greeley but a violent temper and raging profanity in his conversations on that famous Niagara Falls diplomatic mission to Jacob Thompson and company.

We have seldom been given a public document which in so small a compass has embodied such important inside facts for the historian as this brief report on the claim of Colonel Jaquess. It gives us some new revelations of the impotence of Buchanan, the practical loyalty of Seymour and the weakness of Greeley in the prosecution of the war. It shows us how intimately associated were the rebel conspirators in Canada, not only with the Confederate authorities at Richmond, but with some of the peace copperheads of the democratic party; and it shows us, too, how delicate and difficult, how great, embarrassing and momentous were the duties imposed upon President Lincoln, and how skilfully he managed them, as, for instance, with Governor Seymour. We see, too, that the cry of "peace, peace, we are ready for a treaty of peace," from the rebel coterie in Canada, was a trick to divert the popular sentiment from Lincoln in the prosecution of the war, while at the same time they had a Guy Fawkes at work in Richmond upon a plot compared with which that of the original Guy was but a bagatelle. And yet the historian of our late terrific rebellion must look still further behind the scenes before he can properly tell the story to posterity. Let it suffice for the present that our terrible war has given us a glorious peace, the Union restored, slavery abolished, universal liberty and equal rights established, and that we are on the verge of that general amnesty from Congress which will rapidly reconcile and harmonize the South to a revolution, political and social, the most radical, progressive and decisive in the history of mankind. Let us, then, North and South, look rather to the glorious future than to the terrible past; let us cultivate harmony, and "let us have peace."

FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE.—Our republican President has accepted a kindly invitation from the democratic Governor of Connecticut, and will be the guest of the State in a reception at New Haven on Independence Day. This shows the right kind of feeling. When Governor English takes the Presidential chair no doubt General Grant will be happy to reciprocate the courtesy.

Congress—The Franking Privilege, Whittemore's Case and the Administration's Economy.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was finally passed in the Senate yesterday, without the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. This kills the bill for the present session at least, as there is now too little time to bring up the House bill anew, especially in a Senate where the proposition is obnoxious. There was every appearance, up to the last moment, of an honest desire to secure the greatly needed reform, and the vote rejecting it was only 28 to 26; but the ways of the Senate are deep and mysterious, and there is no certainty that the final vote was not a fixed matter from the first. As it stands now the Senate must bear the full odium of deliberately defeating a measure which would have made our Post Office system a source of revenue, or, at least, saved us many hundred thousands of dollars, merely because it reduced the minor perquisites of Senators. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and amended by raising the position of our Minister in Japan to a first class mission and then laid aside. The Naval Appropriation bill was also discussed and amended by revising the entire pay roll, which will send it back to the House and probably cause a long discussion at the closing hours. It was also laid aside, and the House Tax and Tariff bill was discussed until adjournment.

The House passed a great part of the day in excluding Whittemore. Mr. Logan opened on him, first, with a resolution to return his credentials to him and declare him unfit to be sworn in as a representative, having committed an infamous crime in selling his cadetship. A discussion of greater length than the case called for, and of more dignity than was expected, ensued, but on the vote being taken Mr. Logan's resolution was accepted by a vote of 131 to 24. Whittemore, who had been impudently seated in the rear of the hall, thereupon took his leave, somewhat disappointed, but not in the least abashed. On the contrary he proposes to publish a card to show that some of the prominent members of the House urged him to run for another election, and that he was promised readmission if he was elected. The statement will no doubt be taken for what it is worth, especially when it is remembered that he claimed in his speeches that Logan himself was anxious for him to return. Whittemore's leading characteristic is impudence; but when he tried to bully the House as he bullied his ignorant constituency into being as shameless as himself, he reached an extreme that even his assurance was unequal to, and put an insult upon the representatives of honest constituencies which they should resent by having the full penalty of his crime meted out to him by a criminal court.

After Whittemore the House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the last of the series. Mr. Dawes in reporting it took occasion to review the work of the Committee on Appropriations and to compare the estimates with those of last year made under Andy Johnson's administration. It will be remembered that he strongly assailed the present administration early in the session for the extravagance of its estimates as originally presented to him. Now he states that the estimates have been reduced by the correction of numerous errors until they show a reduction of more than eight millions of dollars in favor of Grant's administration over Johnson's. Mr. Dawes showed himself a true friend to his party in fearlessly disclosing its shortcomings, and other zealous partisans condemned him for his course. In correcting those shortcomings he proves that the present administration is able to stand the criticism even of its friends, so far as economy is concerned, and to cure its own defects. The bill under discussion appropriates five hundred thousand dollars for the new Post Office in New York.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—From Europe, by mail, we have full details of the effects of the Fire King's visitation in Constantinople—its origin, progress and consequences. There was an immense amount of property destroyed and a great many lives were lost. The Turks, as will be seen, displayed a vast degree of faith, or fatalism, as it is called in the despatches. There was a great lack of water, however. A New York fireman of the good old time would have been confounded, for no one was first at the "butt;" so that our "gallant boy" would have been very likely, during his first moments of excitement, to forget his invocation of Mohammed in his adjurations of Moses and even of 'Lize. As we have already said in the HERALD, the fire will teach the people of the Turkish capital a useful yet bitter lesson, so that their city will rise still more glorious, in an architectural point of view, from its ashes.

NOVEL METHOD OF REPLENISHING A THEATRICAL TREASURY.—They have a queer way of doing things in the theatrical line in St. Louis. It appears that the manager of a New York burlesque troupe, besides giving the regular performances, was expected to have the ladies of his troupe, when not otherwise employed, occupy seats in the private boxes and allow themselves to be invited and treated to champagne and other refreshments, which, being sold in the theatre, their sale would be in the interest of the saloon. These extra performances, however relishable they might be to some people, were protested against by the ladies in question; hence quite a sensational scene, not down in the bills, occurred on the stage on one occasion, which required the interference of the police. The case is "still on," but the principal actors and actresses want to be off—back again to New York, where it is not considered precisely an insult for a gentleman to offer an actress a glass of good wine.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' DAMAGES have been given in a verdict just rendered at Binghamton against the Erie Railroad. The case was one from the Carr's Rock accident, and the Court held it as proved that that accident resulted from a condition of the road that proper care might have prevented. With such verdicts against them—coming pretty often, we believe—the railroad companies will by and by believe that accidents are the most expensive things they can have, and will direct their energies to prevent them, merely as a matter of economy.

Quarantine—How the Merchants Want It to be Administered.

The clamor against the Health Officer of the Port is mainly on these points: he subjects to quarantine vessels that have no sickness on board; he compels vessels to discharge their cargoes in the stream and by lighters, when the merchants would like them to come up to the wharves; he requires merchants to employ only lightermen and stevedores licensed by the quarantine authorities; and if at any time he permits vessels to come up out of quarantine he exacts a previous assent to the condition that they shall discharge their cargoes at designated points. This is the sum of the great indictment of the merchants, who deal with infected ports and the owners of warehouses against the Health Officer, and the head and front of the offending for which even the Collector of the Port proposes to test his authority. Indeed, it is the Collector's appearance as an opponent of Dr. Carnochan that gives the case against him any respectability, and makes it worth serious argument; for this class of merchants, we are sorry to say, are always the same in matters like this. With honorable exceptions they have ever the most acute perception of their own private interests and the loftiest disregard to the public welfare. Indeed, if it were otherwise there might be no use for the expensive establishment that quarantine necessarily is. If merchants would respect the law upon its mere publication we might dispense with the machinery devised to administer it; but they like to interpret it a little bit in their own favor always, and hence not only is the machinery necessary, but they as a rule are always more or less in conflict with it. From these merchants, therefore, we expect opposition to restraints upon their trade, however wise or necessary the restraints, because such opposition is only a natural expression of their impatience or cupidity; but the Collector we accredit with better motives, for of course we do not for a moment listen to the whisper that Mr. Grinnell in his official action remembers his relations to the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—that he cares more for the trade of that eminent firm than for the proprieties of his place. We are sure that he has in view the interests of the port and the fair interpretation of the law; and this being the case, he would not, if well advised, appear in his present attitude of hostility to the properly constituted authorities in their enforcement of laws that are wise and just, though, like all laws, they bear more heavily upon some parties than upon others.

The defence of the Health Officer from the points made against him is simply that he administers the law as he finds it, or enforces regulations that are absolutely and imperatively required in its letter or spirit. As to the quarantining of vessels that have no sickness on board, Mr. Grinnell certainly cannot be ignorant that an actual case of disease on a ship is not the only danger that her detention is expected to provide against. It is the law that vessels sailing from ports at the time of the prevalence of certain diseases there shall be detained whether they have or have not cases of that disease on board. From necessity the Health Officer is generally guided by the bill of health of a vessel in determining whether she is from an infected port, and in no case has a vessel yet been detained by Dr. Carnochan having a clean bill of health. This requirement of law is eminently reasonable; for it is only after the expiration of certain periods, of variable length, that diseases make their appearance in persons whose systems have taken in the poison; and thus the fact that a sailor has not the yellow fever at the time of his arrival here is not a guarantee that he will not spread that plague in Cherry street. Nor is it certain in all cases that the hold of a vessel is not infected although there is no sickness among her passengers or crew on arrival. She may develop disease after the discharge of her cargo. Compelling vessels to discharge in the stream is only a necessary part of the detention that the law requires; for of course if they are to be kept below they cannot come up to the wharves. The requirement that they shall employ certain lightermen and stevedores is also a quarantine necessity. Ships in quarantine must be unloaded only by men whom the Health Officer can control, and he can control only those that have his license and have given bonds that the men in their employ shall act upon certain sanitary regulations. But for this the complete defeat of the purposes of quarantine would ensue; for why keep a ship below if men working on her all day are scattered through the city at night? If these lightermen charge higher rates than others they perform a special and peculiar service and are under bonds for its faithful performance, and, risking pecuniary loss, it is according to the general order of trade that they should make higher charges. The requirement that ships permitted to come up before the expiration of their quarantine shall discharge at certain designated places is, of all the quarantine regulations, the most necessary. The Health Officer gives a permit to save time for the cargo; but, to save his duty to the city, he "permits" the ship only for a specified isolated place. Is it tyranny to require a ship to unload at a place that is safe for the city rather than at one that is dangerous for the city? Then the merchants have an easy way to escape from that tyranny. Let them keep their ships below till the expiration of the time required by law, and if they would avoid the lightermen's "exorbitant" charges they may keep their cargoes below also.

As to the rates actually charged by the lightermen and stevedores, since Dr. Carnochan came into office they have been fixed by contract in every case with the owners or consignees of the vessel; for the board appointed to establish the rates has not yet met to perform that duty. If the owners sign a contract that is oppressive to themselves they are to blame and not the Health Officer. The remedy of the merchants against all that they complain of is in proper legislation, which it is for them to secure. Quarantine warehouses are a necessity. The quarantine laws suppose their existence. In every case where goods are directed to be unloaded in quarantine it is provided that they shall be stored in such warehouses; but the warehouses do not exist, and the Health Officer must use his discretion either to direct the unloading on lighters or at wharves the most widely separated from populous points. He does this, and whatever he does they, of course, clamor against, not because his acts are unjust, but because of their natural impatience at quarantine itself. In every pretended oppression it is the law that is to blame and not the persons who enforce it.

Amnesty Bill of the Reconstruction Committee.

An important feature of yesterday's proceedings in Congress was the Amnesty bill reported by General Butler from the Committee on Reconstruction. It is called a general amnesty bill and opens with a good deal of imposing and gracious phraseology. It is very Butler-like in this respect. The words are "full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of certain wrongful acts" in the rebellion, "with full restoration of rights," and so forth. This reads like a noble and benevolent act so far. But there is a sting behind. There are numerous exceptions provided for, and these embrace most of the men of superior intelligence in the South. Those who were educated at the Military Academy at West Point or the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and were engaged in the rebellion, are excluded from the amnesty, as well as those rebels who had been members of either house of Congress and who were afterwards members of the Confederate Congress, together with those who had been at the head of any executive departments of the government, Ministers abroad, judges of any court under the United States, and who afterwards held like offices under the Confederate government. Also those who voted for or signed any ordinance of secession; the Governors of rebellious States, and all who while in the service of the Confederate States treated with cruelty or otherwise than according to the usages of war any prisoner of war; those officers who embezzled or turned over the money or property of the United States to the rebels; all deserters and bounty jumpers; as well as all lands taken for cemeteries for Union soldiers, or that had changed hands by process of judgment or been confiscated by the United States.

This bill will relieve, no doubt, a great number of Southerners from the disabilities they now suffer, and so far it is a good measure. It is a long step in the right direction. But why not make a clean thing of amnesty and reconstruction? Punishment should not be vindictive. The object should be only to prevent crime. Now, no one imagines there would be any danger in granting amnesty to the classes excluded by General Butler's bill. They are utterly powerless for evil. There cannot be another rebellion. Besides, it is evident they are thoroughly cured of the secession heresy and rebellious disposition. Then, many of the people embraced in this excluded list are and will be still most efficient in sustaining order, in support of the government and in the restoration of the material interests and social well being of the South. A general amnesty in fact as well as in name would be magnanimous and the best policy for the government to pursue. No party political ends can be served by continuing these disabilities. The mass of the Northern people desire to see an end of them and the complete restoration of the South. Let the past be buried in oblivion, and let the people of both sections be as brothers working together for the common good and the glorious future of a restored and reunited republic. We commend these suggestions to General Butler and to Congress, and hope that either he or some other member will propose an amendment to the committee's report to give in reality complete amnesty to the South.

General Pickett on the Cuban Bond Business.

We publish in another column this morning a card from General Pickett, giving another inside glimpse at the Cuban bond mystery. He denies in the main everything that Mr. Taylor stated relative to his (Pickett's) proposition to bribe members. Taylor, he says, is of the gushing order, and too much in the habit of allowing his wishes to father his thoughts. He (Taylor) proposed to fix the matter with Congress, but never mentioned any member of that body as being actually willing to take money for his services in legislation except General Butler. This is Pickett's story, which he declared himself willing to swear to before the investigating committee if he had been called. He also appends a correspondence between himself and Mr. Bingham, in which the latter notifies him that he will not be wanted as a witness. This whole business has returned to plague the inventor, just as the St. Domingo investigation promises to do. The bond story was no doubt gotten up by some interested lobbyist or some gushing romancer merely to create false prejudices at a time when Cuban sympathy seemed likely to run away with the good sense of the House. It proved useless, however. Grant's message, in its plain practicability, quelched the sentimentalists, without any sacrifice of truth, much more efficiently than such senseless *canards* as the Cuban bond story could have done.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE HUDSON.—There is a warning to people who trust themselves at midnight in a small boat on the crowded waters of the Hudson in the sad fate of the party who were cut down and drowned by the propeller Nuhpa on Sunday night. There seems to be a conflict of opinion as to whether the master of the propeller did not re-enact the part of Captain Eyre, of the British steamer Bombay, when she cut down the "Yankee frigate" Oneida off the coast of Japan. It is to be hoped, for the honor of American humanity, that the commander of the propeller in this case will be able to show that he did not pursue his course without making an attempt to save the ladies and their male companions. This fact is so alleged by the sole survivor of the unfortunate party, but denied by the captain. An investigation should be had to ascertain all the facts in the case. The captain of the steamer, for his own justification, should demand it.

CATTLE FROM TEXAS.—"Fat cattle" from Texas are reported in Nebraska as moving eastward by rail. This is good news, if they will only keep moving. Doubtless they can be kept healthy and in pretty good condition on a journey that taxes their endurance so little. We hope they may, for anything to cheapen beef hereabouts would be a great boon to the people.

Troubles on the Rio Grande.

The perplexities of Mexico are on the increase. General Pedro Martinez, who commanded the First division of the national army in the State of San Luis Potosi, lately pronounced against the Mexican government, and with the whole division of the army under his command threw off allegiance to the constituted government of his country. After raiding through the States of San Luis Potosi, Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas he at length arrived on the banks of the Rio Grande, and has taken up his position before Matamoras. Here he makes his stand, and is determined to fight. His progress in the States through which he passed was comparatively unobstructed. Were we to credit the reports which have come to us from various parts of Mexico we would be inclined to think that the administration of Benito Juarez was very unpopular throughout the whole republic. Sections north, east, west and south are either in a state of active revolt or are ripe for revolution. Even in the very heart of the republic, in the State of Zacatecas, the position of affairs is most unsatisfactory. In no part of the country, however, do the rebels appear to have made such headway as in the north, and on the banks of the Rio Grande General Martinez has made such a show before the city of Matamoras that the inhabitants, fearing danger from the presence of the pronouncers who surround that city, have fled across the river in large numbers, and have taken refuge in the little town of Brownsville, on American soil. Martinez has about two thousand well equipped soldiers under him and is prepared to make a determined resistance to the forces of the government. The national Generals Rocha and Trevino have left Monterey to intercept Martinez and, if possible, to capture him; but it is questionable, with the numerous troubles existing elsewhere throughout the republic and the necessity for troops at many prominent points, whether these generals have enough men under their command, not to speak of probable disaffection among their men, to successfully stay the march of this the latest of pronouncers. That there is something rotten in the State no one will deny. That the evil can be eradicated by the Mexicans themselves is a problem which few will admit. What, then, remains for Mexico? Is the United States to look calmly on and see this beautiful land become the prey of the internal disorders that daily render life and property unsafe within the Mexican boundaries, or will American interference be interposed to secure for the Mexican people that reign of peace and prosperity of which they are now deprived? These are questions which time must solve.

SCARLET HATS AND STOCKINGS.—Pope Pius the Ninth will, some time in the month of July, hold a consistory in Rome, and bestow fifteen cardinals' hats on as many of the foremost champions of infallibility—that is, one hat for each champion. As a scarlet hat brings with it a pair of scarlet stockings—quite different from the custom of our New York fashioners in black and white castors—it will be hot work. We trust, however, that the American prelates won't be forgotten. Scarlet would look well, too, if only by contrast with the snow, in Canada. If the Canadians receive a hat or two let us see what Irish Fenian will attempt to knock them off. All right.

KENTUCKY TOO!—And now Kentucky is waking up to the necessity of encouraging European immigration. At the next Legislature measures will be proposed to facilitate that object.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Judge N. H. Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, Washington; T. D. Tillinghast, of San Francisco; C. H. Minot, of Boston, and S. T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieutenant Commander Ludlow, of the United States Navy; Captain Von Scheleha, of the Russian Army; Price Williams, of Mobile, Ala.; Dr. J. J. Tobin, of New Orleans; Captain W. C. Pierrepont, of steamer Jefferson City; L. D. Childs, of Columbia, S. C., and John Hughes, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major General Sackett, of the United States Army; General J. R. Anderson, of Richmond; M. P. Bemus, of Mayville; Judge Dwight Foster and Samuel Gould, of Boston, and R. R. Sloane, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. E. Hollis, of Boston; W. A. Bell, of England; A. Dickinson and E. Fitzgerald, of Georgia, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Lord Parker, of England, is at the Everett House.

A. Van Vechten, of Albany; J. S. Garland, of St. Louis, and A. B. Cox, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel J. M. Brown, of Kentucky; ex-Congressman J. M. Marvin, of New York; J. Philip Roman, of Maryland; A. L. Tucker, of Louisiana, and Henry Taylor, of Savannah, are at the New York Hotel.

Paymaster C. P. Wallach, of the United States Navy; George F. Foster, of Chicago, and S. W. Barrett, of Missouri, are at the Irving House.

G. F. Dinsmore, of Nevada; H. R. Williams, of the United States Army; George Morgan, of England, and the Rev. Mr. Cull, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, of the United States Navy; Orpheus Everts, of Indianapolis; Baron Malty, of Berlin; Colonel Henry L. Buckley and J. H. Solomon, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. F. Henry and J. Wentworth, of Boston; F. Tarbell and J. H. Tarbell, of Portland, Oregon, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Tompkins square was alive last evening. The denizens of the crowded locality were out in full force to hear the fine music, and they evidently enjoyed it. This evening the Central Park Band will perform in Washington square from six to eight o'clock. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

1. March, "Front Face".....P. Steinhagen
2. Overture, "Serment".....Auber
3. Air, "The Alpine Horn".....Proch
4. Galop, "Attaque".....Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand selection, "L'Oeil Crevé".....Herve
6. Waltz, "Wiener Freuden".....Strauss
7. Air, "Chimes of the Bells".....Doniker
8. Concert Polka.....Neumann

PART III.

9. Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas
10. Galop' "Thames Tunnel".....Kuchner
11. Selections from "Martha".....Flotow
12. March, "Chasseur".....G. Wiegand

Popular Airs.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The treasure shipped overland from San Francisco to New York last week amounted to $245,000.

The first lot of fat Texas cattle shipped East via the Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington and Missouri Railroad, is now being crossed the river at Fremont, Neb.

Two Southern bruisers, Turner and Donnelly, fought yesterday morning, eighty-seven rounds. Turner was declared the winner; time, two hours and thirty-five minutes. The fight took place in Kushla, Ala., eleven miles north of Mobile.

Governor Hoffman announces the following intended appointments:—For Commissioners of Appeals, ex-Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, ex-Judge William H. Leonard, of New York; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Third District, in place of Rufus W. Peckham, resigned, William S. Learnard of Albany.