

In another case of Voudouism, no doubt, and such as are of common occurrence among the blacks of Hayti. The killing of children, after being fattened and prepared for the sacrifice, drinking their blood and eating their flesh in the barbaric religious rites, is not an uncommon event among the Haytiens. They have gone back to the cruel and shocking superstitions of Africa. From what has occurred in Jamaica it appears that Voudouism is spreading in the other islands of the West Indies. Indeed, the negroes in some parts of our Southern States are going in the same way, as is well known to old residents there. What a comment is this upon the radical legislation of this country, which aims to place the ignorant and brutal negroes over the civilized white people of our own race and blood!

The Times is growing too violent and dangerous to be allowed to run much longer at large. Frantic for not being able to get into the "nine holes"—nine daily and nine weekly papers—selected to publish the Corporation advertising, it flies again at Mayor Hall, and, virago like, attempts to scratch his classical eyes out. In its desperation it also seeks to wrack vengeance upon the grammar of a contemporary. Next we expect to find it attempting to dig out the optics of its poor old grandmother. It evidently wriggles with pain and mortification. Mayor Hall can well afford to say to it, as the honest old farmer said about the squaring mites in a slice of cheese he was fearfully devouring, "Let 'em squirm; if they can stand it I can."

Personal Intelligence. United States Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, is staying at the Hoffman House. Ex-Governor Gleason, of Florida, is domiciled at the Grand Central. Colonel E. M. Fayne and wife, of New Haven, are sojourning at the St. George Hotel. United States Senator William Sprague and wife have apartments at the Astor House. N. B. Frougton, of Syracuse, is stopping at the St. James. D. P. J. Giddard, of Providence, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Colonel Amor D. Smith, of Rhode Island, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue. Judge J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House. Major Fendall, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue. G. M. Dixon, of Elmira, is a sojourner at the St. James. C. E. Coon, of the Treasury Department at Washington, is stopping at the Grand Central. H. V. Mason, of White Plains, Va., is at the St. George Hotel. Mayor J. S. Green, of Norwich, Ct., is residing at the Astor House. Dr. J. Savage Delavan, of Albany, is quartered at the St. Nicholas. Viscount Vialr, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, is staying at the Brevoort House. Judge Lyman Tremain, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue. James Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, has put up at the St. Nicholas. General Price, of New Jersey, is quartered at the Grand Central. Judge Fox and lady, of Portland, Me., have apartments at the Brevoort House. Frank Arman, of South Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas. George B. Clark, of Rochester, yesterday arrived from Europe on the Russia, and took up his abode at the Fifth Avenue.

Captain Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia, is residing at the Astor House. Captain J. H. Harris, from Mexico, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas. R. M. Reynolds, of Alabama, has quarters at the Grand Central. S. W. Craig, from Paris, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue. Colonel J. A. Martin, of Little Rock, Ark., is registered at the St. Nicholas. Albert Thompson, of Boston, yesterday arrived from Europe, where he has been for some time sojourning, and put up at the Fifth Avenue. Major Murray, of England, is stopping at the Brevoort House. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John P. Blyden, left for Europe on the Java yesterday. He is commissioned to supervise the negotiation there of the new loan of our government. Ex-United States Senator James A. Bayard yesterday returned to his native shore after a lengthened European sojourn. He was met upon landing by his son, the present United States Senator from Delaware, Thomas F. Bayard. Both the distinguished gentlemen are stopping at the New York Hotel.

Presentations to the "Boss" by the Seventh Ward Freeholders. About noon yesterday Senator William M. Tweed was waited upon at the office of the Board of Public Works by a number of members of the Matthew P. Brennan Association of the Seventh ward, headed by its president, Mr. Michael Brophy. They were admitted to the presence of the senator or a series of resolutions expressive of the pleasure of the association at his past actions, and to pledge their hearty support to him in the future. The resolutions were duly engrossed and enclosed in a handsome maroon velvet and gilt frame. At the top was a medallion portrait of Sheriff Brennan, the patron of the association, and at the center was an equally good portrait of their recipient, Mr. Tweed. Above the portrait of Mr. Brennan were the words "A SUPERIOR OFFICER," and of Mr. Tweed, "A SUPERIOR MAN." The presentation was made in a few happily worded remarks by Mr. Brophy. Senator Tweed received the gift with the honors he is wonted to receive from his friends of the Seventh ward, he had ever endeavored to merit their good thoughts. He would take the present to his home and place it in such a position that it would often occasion the remembrance of his friends and times—thoughts of gratitude to those first of their many kindnesses. Following to the presentation were the following: Mr. Brennan, who intended to honor the party with him as one with whom friendship had endured since "childhood's happy hours," when both, like the young monarchs, with stockings about their heels, counted the same penny little girls. For Mr. Brennan's childish regard had never changed and never would.

TESTIMONIAL TO SENATOR NORTON. Complimentary Dinner to the "Thunderbolt" by the Fifteenth Ward Admirers. Thirty-eight gentlemen, members of the Fifteenth Ward William M. Tweed Association, gave a complimentary banquet to Senator Michael Norton last evening at Manco's restaurant, in Clinton place. The banquet was intended as a mark of special respect to the senator, previous to his departure for Europe next Saturday. The dining room was handsomely decorated with American flags and portraits of Mr. Tweed and other political celebrities adorned the walls of the room. Among those present were Alderman George Mitchell, Police Captain Hodson, Sergeant Haggerty, Smith E. Lane, Dr. H. Parker, Christopher Thomas-Martin, Joseph Fowler, William Andrews, John Murray, Joseph Bowen, Colonel Hanforth, Marcus Nathan and Byron M. Pickett. The dinner was a good one and well served, and a very pleasant time was had by all present. Mr. Norton, President, in making the first toast in honor of the guest of the evening, spoke of the sterling character of Senator Norton and wished him success on his journey and a safe return from Europe, Senator Norton responded freely and in a laudatory manner. He said in reply to the toast that he had never been so honored by any of his constituents, and he believed that the banquet was intended to honor the party more than it did him, though he knew all present were his friends. He was aided by Alderman Mitchell, Mr. Christopher Tins, Joseph Bowen, Colonel Hanforth and others, after which the party broke up at a late hour.

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FRANCE.

Thiers Informs the Orleans Princes that He is a Republican.

PROPOSITION TO IMPEACH NAPOLEON

French Bishops Active in Behalf of the Pope.

A REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

The Designs of the Legitimists Exposed.

TROCHU'S EXPLANATIONS

Cause of the French Defeats Before Paris.

ROCHEFORT SERIOUSLY ILL.

No Insurgents Shot in the Bois de Boulogne.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, June 14, 1871. The Official Journal of to-day says that the condemned insurgents have been shot in the Bois de Boulogne with mitrailleuses in an odious and absurd manner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Official Journal denies the report that the Orleans Princes dined with M. Thiers, and says:—The Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Anjou visited M. Thiers unexpectedly. During the interview the President said that although he was once a Minister in the government of their father, King Louis Philippe, he was to-day the head of the republic. There was nothing significant in the visit of the Princes. They understand the past and accept the present. M. Thiers did himself honor by his bearing during the interview, and the republicans were unembarrassed in the presence of these noble and illustrious princes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The administration respects the rule forbidding work on Sunday.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. All the journals approve of the coming visit of the Assembly to Paris, and regard it as the first approach to a genuine reconciliation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Emperor is seriously ill and his trial has been postponed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The committee in charge of the Dotation bill met to-day and was addressed by Prince Bismarck on the subject of his labors. The bill was then adopted, with an amendment, under which the Emperor will distribute four millions of thalers among the generals and statesmen who have achieved the results of the war.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Emperor William has sent a letter of congratulation to the Pope upon the occurrence of his Jubilee.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The German Parliament has unanimously sanctioned the grants made by the Crown to the relatives of the members of the reserves and landwehr who fell during the war.

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An unparalleled violation of the rules of civilized warfare. THE ACADEMY. The French Academy resumed its sittings to-day.

THEY HAVE LIED ABOUT IT. A Bonapartist Manifesto—Who is Responsible for the Disasters Which Have Befallen France?

Represented to have been written in the Imperial interest, is published in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "L'Empire et la Nation." To the first question, did the Emperor wish for war? The writer boldly answers, "Indubitably, 'but,' he goes on, 'when and why did he wish it? He wished when France might be ready to make it with success.' Equally bold is the pamphlet in pointing out the end for which war should be made. The rectification of the frontiers by the annexation of the provinces west of the Rhine is distinctly laid down as the unchangeable object of the Emperor's policy. 'For the Emperor as for France, Germany commences only on the other side of the Rhine, in accordance with Caesar, who said that the first limit separates the Germans from the Gauls.' The Emperor cherished the hope that this object would be attained by peaceable means. Coming to the second question—did the Emperor wish for the war of 1870, when France was unprepared—the writer gives answer emphatically in the negative. The secret papers, it is said, prove it. Besides, it is said, in defiance of the Emperor, when war was declared he was no longer an autocrat; he had given his adhesion to constitutionalism, and he had as his responsible Minister, M. Ollivier. Many pages of the pamphlet are taken up with extracts from the French journals and from the speeches of French orators at the time of the Hohenzollern candidature, to bear out the conclusion of the writer, that it was France, not Napoleon, which caused for the war. This author also endeavors to show that the war was desired and purposely precipitated by Germany. We now come to the question, who was responsible for France's unpreparedness? First, the pamphlet asserts that the Emperor was not ignorant of the superiority of Germany's forces. This is shown by several documents; it is likewise proved by the fact that the real numbers of the German army were published in the newspapers, and in like manner the real numbers of the French army in the annual reports on the condition of the empire. The strength of the German army was publicly declared, and, therefore, of course, privately known by the Emperor to be more than a million of men, as compared with 600,000 the strength of the French army; while the artillery of the latter was scarcely one-third that of the former. Who was responsible for this state of things? Not the Emperor; for immediately after Salvo's commission appointed by him recommended, with his sanction, that the army should be increased to 1,200,000 men. But this project, says the author, 'which was the safety of France and the certain pledge of victory,' met with opposition so violent that it had to be withdrawn. Why, then, did the Emperor, knowing France to be unprepared, go to war? The answer is, that he was not alone in thinking that France was her inferior; he was a match for Germany, with her superior forces. The opinions of general Chamberlain and of the Prince de Joinville are cited to show that they entertained similar views. Next, coming to the conduct of the war, the writer examines the question, how far was the Emperor responsible for his disasters? First, he denounces the Emperor for taking the command-in-chief of the army. He then examines the question, 'What was the Emperor's error in his policy?' and makes a satisfactory answer to this. 'The author believes in our satisfaction, and in the value of the soil by more than twenty millions.' In Paris alone, he says, the value of the soil was, in 1867, 18,000,000 francs, while in 1870 it was only 10,000,000 francs. The Emperor's error, he says, was in not obtaining for France good and speedy aid from the United States. He then examines the conduct of the 4th September campaign, and the latest Napoleonic manifesto to a conclusion.

THE REWARD OF EARL DE GREY. Earl de Grey and Lipon is to be created a marquis in consequence of his distinguished services in connection with the Treaty of Washington.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND. The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the crops.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AMERICAN ENVOYS IN EUROPE. The Alabama question having been practically decided by the Treaty of Washington, it is said the American envoys on the Continent have received instructions to agree with the Powers for the protection of private property at sea. The consent of England and France is believed to be doubtful.

WHEREAS A STEAMER AND LOSS OF LIVES. The steamer Anna Smith has been wrecked near the English coast. Ten lives were lost.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED. The owners of collieries in South Wales have agreed to settle their differences with the miners by arbitration, provided the wages subject of wages is referred.

CONSENT OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT TO THE UNION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH CANADA. The government has received the following despatch from the secretary of the Colonies, dated Downing street, May 27, 1871:—

My Lord—In reply to your despatch No. 82, of the 24th of April, enclosing an address to Her Majesty from the Settlers and Home of Columbia, in relation to the Union of British Columbia with Canada, I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed union, and to direct that the same be laid before the House of Commons, and that you be kept advised of the result of the proceedings.

My Lord—The committee on the subject of the proposed union, and to direct that the same be laid before the House of Commons, and that you be kept advised of the result of the proceedings.

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ENGLAND.

The Treaty of Washington Looked Upon as a Triumph of Civilization and Held Up as a Pattern to Other Nations.

EARL DE GREY CREATED A MARQUIS.

The United States Recommending to the European Powers the Inviolability of Private Property at Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 14, 1871. The London Times, in an editorial to-day, says of the Treaty of Washington that it was not England alone who yielded some of her claims. The United States also made great concessions.

The Times considers it unprecedented that such a grave difference between nations as that of the Alabama claims should have been settled without a resort to arms.

The demand for consequential damages for the injury done to American commerce by the Alabama and kindred vessels was unacceptably to the English Commissioners, and was abandoned by the United States.

The Times, in conclusion, expresses the hope that, taking pattern from the adjustment of the American question, the nations of Europe will rise to a higher conception of the aims and duties of international fellowship.

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CUBA.

The Insurrection Dying Out—Surrender of Prominent Insurgent Leaders—Refactory Havana Volunteers—Movements of Valmaceda.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 14, 1871. A number of families have surrendered at Sant Spiritus, including seventy men, within the past few days. Letters from prominent patriots announce also the early surrender of several prominent insurgent leaders.

Certain presentations and letters state positively that Valmaceda goes to Puerto Principe on the 15th or 16th.

DISORDERLY VOLUNTEERS. Four of the battalions of Havana volunteers refused to send a company each to the military line. The other battalions have already designated the companies to go to it.

THE YACHT COLOMBIA. On Tuesday afternoon the new yacht Colombia, the property of her Commandeur Frank O'Connell, got underway from her anchorage of South anchorage, and stood down the bay to test her trim. The wind was blowing hard from the southwest and westward, with occasional very heavy gusts. A whole man and a boy were at first, being all the canvas the wind would allow. These sails she carried very well indeed, but they were not sufficient to show her weatherly and sailing qualities.

The Narrows were reached in the wide-for-all sea, which made a marked difference and brought out her powers. Upon reaching the point of view of the West Bank, (quarantine) the yacht was put down to a pilot, and she came about very quickly, almost as if upon a pivot, and she sailed on her course, moving through the water at great speed. Upon the run down the bay the new season yacht Colombia, under the command of her Commandeur Frank O'Connell, was seen in the wake of the Colombia for the home port. The yacht was seen in the wake of the Colombia for the home port. The yacht was seen