

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII. No. 167

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SWAMP ANGELS.—YAN-KEE DUELIST, Mallico at 12. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—CHICAGO BEFORE THE FIRE, DURING THE FIRE AND AFTER THE FIRE. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—ENGLISH OPERA—DOCTOR OF ALICANTARA, Mallico. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—ERICH ARDEN, Mallico at 12. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—FORTUNO AND HIS OFFICE SERVANTS, Mallico at 25. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—THE LONG STRIKE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—ARTICLE 7, Mallico at 12. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—GEORGIA MINNERS, Mallico at 2.

- WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third St.—RED JACK—IRELAND AT WAR, Mallico at 25. MRS. F. R. OSWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE NALD QUEEN. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NIGRO SCENICITIES, BERKENS, &c. SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 568 Broadway.—SAR SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. FAVILLON, No. 68 Broadway, near Fourth Street.—LADY OBERON. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART. DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 74 Broadway.—ART AND SCIENCE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, June 15, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-The Jersey City Frauds: Sentence Passed on the Jersey City Murder: Trial of James Conroy for the Murder of Robert Gallagher—The Killing of Colvocoresses—New York City News—The Riverside Park Improvement—Smallpox in Hoboken—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements. 4-Editorial: Leading Article, "The New Movement in the Presidential Campaign—The Free Trade Liberals on the Warpath—Their True Policy"—Amusement: Fourteen Men Buried in the Sea—The Alabama Claims: Opening of the International Commission To-day—Cable Telegrams from England, France, Spain and Portugal—News from Mexico—West Point: The Secretary of War Awarding the Diplomas—The Cuban Filibusters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices. 5-The Refuge Horror: Fourth and Last Day of the Trial of Justus Dunn for the Killing of Keeper Calvert: The Prisoner Sentenced to One Year's Hard Labor at Sing Sing—Heat and Hurricane: The Storm of Yesterday and What it Accomplished—American Jockey Club: Pool Selling at Auction—Trotting at Fleetwood—"On Strike": The Men All Quiet and the Reported Strike in the Money Market—Season at Long Branch—Music at the Park—Found Drowned—Disastrous Railroad Accident—Important: The Wife Murderer—Shooting in Stanton Street—Shooting on Shipboard—How in a Hallway—Choked to Death. 7-Advertisements. 8-Dominion of Canada: Mutterings of Discontent by Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers; Lord Lisgar's Parole—Mexico: Porfirio Diaz's Proclamation—Forteen Men Buried Alive—Murdered While Protecting His Wife—Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts—The Brussels Murder—General Butler in Court—Wanted a Little Wine—The Philomathean Society—Cuba: Stirring Appeal of the Revolutions of Cuba and Havana. 9-Cuba (Continued from Eighth Page)—Financial and Commercial: The Gold Market Heavy and a Point Lower: The Week's Imports of Dry Goods: A Temporary Shortage in the Money Market; To-day's Specie Shipment Less Than a Million Dollars: The Treasury Department Rises to Explain—The Wife Murderer: A Story of Jealousy and Desperation—The Reformed Church—The Indicted Lawyer—Too Much Light—What a Day—The Fourth Coast—The Reception at Quarantine—"Cleanliness Next to Godliness"—Military Visitors from Philadelphia. 10-Schuykill Navy Regatta: The Second Day's Rowing Delayed by a Thunder Storm; Splendid Contest Between the Four-Oared Gigs—News from Washington—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

A POWERFUL PARTY IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT appears to be exceedingly anxious for a modification of the constitutional régime system under Thiers. The President is inclined to accede to their wishes, to some extent, by means of a reconstruction of the Cabinet in the matter of its personnel, so that it is likely the venerable President will side on with his executive plan to the close of the legislative session, perhaps to the close of his life.

BIBLE INTERPRETATION BY REFORMERS IN FRANCE.—The members of the Protestant Church Synod, now assembled in Paris, engaged in an animated debate yesterday over the subject of the authority of the Scriptural account of the very essentials of Christianity—the divinity and resurrection of Christ, the Saviour. The agitation culminated in the initiation of a schism, the "liberals" withdrawing from companionship with the orthodox members. The command, search the Scriptures—the *ermate* *tas* *graphais* of the Holy Book—must have been made subject to a very free interpretation indeed, one which is not likely to produce results tending to a Christian cohesion in the bond of charity.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLEERA IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.—Once more we have the intelligence that the cholera has again made its appearance in southern Russia. The news comes from Constantinople, and the Turkish authorities have adopted precautionary measures to guard against its introduction into Turkey. Its reappearance this year is somewhat earlier than usual. Generally about the middle of July it has heretofore broken out in the country now afflicted with it. Though there is no immediate cause for alarm, it is well to remember that this terrible disease travels fast. The railroads, steam vessels and sailing ships may at any time introduce it into places from whence it can easily be conveyed to our shores. The necessity of extra vigilance over vessels arriving at this port is evident from the vast number of emigrants daily pouring into the United States from foreign countries, and the Quarantine authorities, we trust, will continue the exercise of that watchfulness which has heretofore distinguished them. This, with well swept and clean streets and cleanliness of person, will be an effectual safeguard against the introduction of a visitation which, in years back, made such ravages among the inhabitants of this city, and which in other countries more recently has spread mortality among peoples poorly prepared to resist so terrible a plague.

The New Movement in the Presidential Campaign—The Free Trade Liberals on the Warpath—Their True Policy.

A new and interesting movement has just been initiated by a party of gentlemen who are opposed to the present administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all the elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort at the coming Presidential election, but who are not willing that such union should be made on Horace Greeley or that the philosopher of Chappaqua should be transferred to the White House at Washington. These qualified bolters from the republican party have addressed a private circular to some two hundred of the original advocates of the Cincinnati gathering, inviting them to meet a number of gentlemen "belonging to the different branches of the opposition," at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on June 30, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of consultation and to take such action as the situation of things may require. From the wording of this invitation it appears that the meeting is to be of a mixed character, comprising democrats as well as dissatisfied liberals and disappointed free traders; and hence we may anticipate a free and full conference, at which the views and interests of all parties to the proposed common effort will be duly represented. It is evident, too, that something more than mere discussion is contemplated, and that the proposal to "take such action as the situation of things may require" is intended to cover the calling of a future convention, with a view to separate nominations or to a coalition with the democracy at Baltimore next month. The invitation, which specifies that it is "strictly personal" to the party to whom it is addressed, is signed by six names, all of established reputation, and most of them well known throughout the Union. Carl Schurz heads the list; and with Oswald Ottendorfer, of this city, and Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, may be said to represent all there is of political significance or influence in the movement. The other signers are Judge Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, who aspired to the Cincinnati nomination, but was laid aside as not possessing sufficient strength and national reputation to render him an available candidate; William Cullen Bryant, well known as a poet, and David A. Wells, an ardent free trade theorist and enthusiast.

The most important of these gentlemen is, no doubt, Senator Carl Schurz, whose personal enmity to General Grant was the originating cause of the Cincinnati movement. Senator Schurz is a man of unusual tact as a politician and much force as a public speaker. He has deservedly great influence with his fellow citizens of German birth or lineage. If we do not credit the boast that he holds the German vote of the United States in his pocket it is because we know the intelligence and independence of the German-American population, and are satisfied that they are capable of choosing their political position for themselves. If a leader hopes to control their ballots it must be by the soundness of his judgment and the force of his arguments in appeals to their reason. Many a politician, equal in eloquence to Senator Schurz, has professed to hold great influence and power over the German element, and when the test has come has found himself without followers. Nevertheless, Carl Schurz is a man to whom citizens of German birth are always ready to lend a willing ear, and hence his opportunities of reaching his fellow countrymen are important aids in the diffusion of his sentiments and views. He was the presiding officer of the Cincinnati Convention, and took an active part in the canvass for candidates preceding the nominations. The majority of the Convention was not with him, and he was beaten; but his State was recognized in the selection of Gratz Brown for the second place on the Presidential ticket. Although the position with which he was honored at Cincinnati may seem to make the apparent defection of Carl Schurz from the liberal movement the more important, it must, in truth, embarrass his action and lessen his influence in this new departure; for if that portion of a convention which happens to be dissatisfied with a result fairly and honorably accomplished is at liberty to set up independent action of its own in opposition, there must be an end of all such deliberations. Senator Schurz may desert the Fifth Avenue Hotel consultation in its turn, if it should decide upon a course that fails to meet his approval. We do not, therefore, regard the name of Carl Schurz appended to the call of the half-dozen free traders as of such great importance at this time, unless he is prepared to mark out for the German element such a course in the approaching election as will commend itself to their sense, judgment and patriotism. Besides, the Missouri Senator has not yet spoken, and, although much curiosity has been manifested as to his intentions, he has remained silent ever since he left the Cincinnati Convention a chagrined and disappointed man. It may be that his name has been appended to the open invitation for consultation without prejudice to his ultimate action, and that he does not intend, after all, to betray the confidence of the Convention from which he accepted honors and with which he acted after Greeley's nomination, and up to the moment of its final adjournment. But the probabilities favor the impression that his free trade love has proved too strong for his allegiance, and that the insidious wooings of Bryant and Wells have tempted him to betray the nominees of his own convention. The names of Oswald Ottendorfer and Jacob Brinkerhoff, taken in connection with that of Carl Schurz, seem to make this German feature of the new movement yet more significant; but here again we have the free trade issue cropping out, pure and simple, and it will probably be as impossible to concentrate all the German vote of the Union in the Presidential election on the single issue of free trade as it would be to bind any other distinctive class of voters to that one idea. There is nothing in the present canvass to affect the Germans as a nationality, and Messrs. Schurz, Ottendorfer and Brinkerhoff can make no appeal to their enthusiasm, pride or interest to hold them together on any individual candidate. They may be told that Greeley is a temperance apostle; but it would be a poor compliment to a steady, thoughtful race of men to suppose that a candidate's views on lager or schnapps would control their votes in a Presidential election. The Germans admire Grant as a soldier and respect him as a civil officer who has kept the country

peaceful, strengthened its finances, restored its credit, and made the people prosperous and money abundant. They will naturally ask why Senator Schurz and his associates should attempt to lead them off from General Grant to Charles Francis Adams, and yet object to their acceptance of Greeley? Although Ottendorfer may claim to control the Germans of New York; although Brinkerhoff may declare his power to take with him all the Germans of Ohio wherever he may go, and although Schurz may boast of carrying the German votes of the United States in his pocket, we do not believe they will find themselves in the end with any large following of the German-born American citizens. The political influence of Cox, Bryant and Wells is, of course, exceedingly limited, however respectable may be their personal characters.

The new movement, then, is purely and simply a free trade intrigue, and does not represent any principle upon which opposition to General Grant's administration has been attempted to be justified during the past six months. Its object is to forestall the action of the Democratic Convention by putting a new ticket into the field, with Adams for President and Groesbeck for Vice President, and then claiming for its candidates a democratic endorsement. In this policy it is backed up by the democratic opponents of Greeley, who are prepared to bolt his nomination at Baltimore and to declare their preference for General Grant as between the two candidates, or, what would amount to the same thing, to put straight democratic nominees into the field to draw off votes from the coalition. We do not see how this proposed free trade ticket can hope for success, or on what ground the half-dozen gentlemen who are managing the conference movement can claim the endorsement or co-operation of the Democratic Convention. If the Grant defection in the republican party has any strength at all it would certainly attach to the nominees of the Liberal Convention, who were selected at a gathering of many thousands of dissatisfied republicans after mature deliberation and an earnest struggle. The democrats are not stupid enough to be persuaded that a mere chip from off the great Liberal Convention—a little sore-headed clique of one-idea gentlemen getting together in a parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel—can offer them larger support and a better prospect of success than can be found in an alliance with the nominees of the Liberal Convention itself. If they are to give up for a season a candidate of their own faith and to accept an outsider for the sake of beating General Grant and obtaining a share of the loaves and fishes as their reward, they certainly would take one who represents a gathering of many thousands of their opponents in preference to one who represents as many as can get together in the parlor of a New York hotel. The unterrified will be apt to inquire how many State governments and how many Congressional districts Messrs. Bryant and Wells can insure them in return for an endorsement of their Fifth Avenue parlor free trade candidates at Baltimore? For a union with the liberal republicans on the Presidential ticket is understood to contemplate a coalition with that party in every State and in every debatable Congressional district, to the advantage, of course, of the honest, hard-fisted democracy. We apprehend that the whole free trade league, with Carl Schurz thrown in, could scarcely hold out so promising a *quid pro quo* to the Democratic Convention as will be offered them by Greeley and Brown, with the powerful Cincinnati Convention and the regular liberal republican organization at their back. Besides, the acceptance by Charles Francis Adams of a nomination tendered him in such a manner, after he has been a fairly beaten candidate before the Liberal Convention, would be exceedingly doubtful. He probably has that sense of honorable obligation which seems to preclude a gentleman who has allowed himself to be placed prominently before a convention from turning over to its enemies because his own personal views or interests have been fairly overruled by the majority. There may be others who would have less scruple on such a matter, and who would be glad to accept any nomination for President, whether it proceeded from the Fifth Avenue Hotel or from a Bowery beer garden; but they would scarcely be candidates to commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the democrats at Baltimore.

The question then recurs, what are these half-dozen new movement men and their invited guests to do? They do not desire to support Grant if any other course is open to them, and they will not swallow Greeley and his protection principles, although they have decided in their platform that the tariff question belongs exclusively to Congress, and Greeley has pledged himself to obey the will of the legislative branch of the government on that subject. There is clearly but one policy open to them. The idea of naming any other bolting republican as President in place of the regular nominee of the liberal convention is mere nonsense. The proposition carries its own absurdity upon its face. If the opponents of Greeley were powerless to defeat him in their own convention, how can they pretend to bring with them more strength than he can command, for the service of an outside party? The Fifth Avenue Hotel meeting, then, should boldly declare in favor of the nomination at Baltimore of a straight-out, dyed-in-the-wool, uncompromising democrat, who is known to be sound on their favorite hobby of free trade, and should pledge themselves as bolting republicans to the support of such a candidate. By this grand *coup d'état* they can certainly prevent the endorsement of Greeley at Baltimore, otherwise a foregone conclusion. The democrats dare not reject their overtures if, as republicans, they declare that they are willing to go to the democracy instead of asking the democracy to come to them. It is more fitting that two or three hundred thousand men should seek alliance with three million than that the larger number should be compelled to merge themselves into the smaller. It was natural that Mohammed should go to the mountain; it would have been unnatural had the mountain come to Mohammed. This is the true policy of the six gallant free traders, if they really desire to scatter to the wind Greeley's chances of a democratic endorsement by a two-third vote. To be sure it may be necessary that they should give some proof or guarantee of strength outside their individual ballots; but if they can get over this difficulty they should at once pronounce in favor of a straight depo-

crate ticket at Baltimore. This would throw a bombshell into the camp of those democrats who are most eager for Greeley's nomination, and would force them to put forward a candidate of their own, such as Hendricks, Hancock, Pendleton, Seymour, Hoffman, or, perhaps, Dan Voorhees or Admiral Semmes. So, after all, this parlor gathering, if wisely managed, may put an entirely new feature on the Presidential question and change the whole character of the contest.

The Geneva Conference.

In our news columns this morning will be found cable despatches, special to the HERALD, giving particulars regarding the reassemblage of the members of the Geneva Conference, in the grand old city made memorable by the life and labors of John Calvin, and now associated with the settlement of a question which deeply concerns the future of the civilized world, but particularly the future of two great peoples who speak the language of Shakespeare and Milton, to-day the Justice Cockburn, Lord Tenterden, Messrs. Cushing, Ewatts, Bancroft Davis and other members of the Conference have arrived, and arrangements have been made for a fresh entering upon the work which is largely to influence the future of the human family. Mr. Adams has been in Geneva for some weeks, and there is every reason to believe that the different representatives will all be in their places to-day. Special dispatches, dated midnight, inform us that the Conference, which was to assemble at noon to-day, may not assemble until a later hour in consequence of the possible late arrival of some of the members. It may, we think, be safely taken for granted that nothing of importance will be done until Monday. It will not be possible for the Conference to-day to do more than open proceedings. Not, perhaps, until Monday or Tuesday shall we know whether the Geneva Conference is to be a source of blessing to the civilized world, or whether it is to be remembered as one of the greatest failures of modern diplomacy. At the time we write the promise of success is not great, but it is still hopeful. A Queen's messenger had arrived in the city from London bearing despatches from the British Cabinet addressed to the arbitrators, and it is more than probable that these documents will require a very careful consideration apart from the general body.

The Political Confusion in Spain.

The Spanish Cortes was prorogued yesterday by the King. To-day we announce the fact that another new Ministry has been, or is about to be, formed. It is scarcely two weeks since Serrano entered upon the duties which belong to the office of Prime Minister. It was our hope that Serrano, coming back to Madrid flushed with success from his campaign against the Carlists, would find himself able to give the young Savoyard King something like solid support, and, as the leader of the Spanish people, connect his name with the inauguration of a new era of Spanish history. This hope has failed, and Castilian pride has once more revealed its weakness. Sagasta has failed; Serrano has failed; and now Zorilla, the despised radical chief, has been called upon to form a Cabinet. In our news columns will be found the names of the different Ministers. Their chief chief is not in the capital, however. Some of the names are new, and some of the names are well known; but we cannot say that the new Ministry is at all likely to be more successful than its immediate predecessors. Sagasta is known to us as the head of the progressista party; and it is notorious that but for the defection of Zorilla the progressists might now be ruling Spain and carrying out within reasonable limits their own plans and purposes. The defection of Zorilla compelled Sagasta to lean upon the unionists, but in spite of the assistance rendered by the Union party Sagasta found it impossible to maintain his position. Hence the place made for Serrano, the recognized chief of the Union party. It was hoped that Serrano would be able to form a powerful coalition Ministry and help the young King out of his troubles by giving Spain, for at least a brief space, a strong government. It now remains to be seen what Zorilla can do. If he fails it will no longer be out of place to say that Spain, politically, is in the wildest kind of chaos. It does begin to appear as if no party was willing to serve the young Savoyard King, and as if all parties were disposed to give him the hint that his plain duty was to retire and to shake the dust of Spain from his feet. Alfonso, the son of Isabella, is, as we believe, now the favorite, and we shall not be surprised any of these fine mornings to find that Amadous has quietly made his departure, and that under Alfonso Spain has entered upon a fresh career of folly. The Zorilla Ministry is a move in the direction of the republic; but where the coalition of parties is found to be so impossible the result must be regarded as doubtful in the extreme. One thing only is certain; it is this: that Spain, politically, is in the wildest kind of confusion.

PIRACY AND MURDER AGAINST A BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP.—A telegram from Bagdad reports that an English mail steamship has been attacked by pirates at Bassorah, and that several persons were killed and wounded on board and a large sum of money robbed from the vessel. Bassorah, the scene of the outrage, is a frontier city and river port of Asiatic Turkey, situate within the Pashalic of Bagdad. Its population is vastly complicated with respect to the matters of nationality and the duty of citizen allegiance and the prevailing condition of its morals not at the very highest point of refinement for beneficial imitation by strangers. Despite of all this, if piracy and murder have been positively committed against and on the deck of a royal English mail steamship it is quite certain that some party will be made to suffer and some Eastern executive be forced to shoulder a new and heavy responsibility.

THE GRANTS, SHERMANS AND SHELDONS of the future, after receiving their diplomas at West Point yesterday, were addressed by Secretary Belknap. The General is a good talker, and said many things which the young gentlemen at the end of their cadetships will link with a proud moment in their lives; but the rain and the storm came and put a damper on the speech. This fact will not be a bad recollection for the boys to store up, so many summer anticipations come to grief in campaigns as well as speeches, in life as well as time.

The House of Refuge Case—How Young Criminals are Manufactured—The Reform.

The boy who, in March last, gave a keeper in the House of Refuge his death wound, was found guilty yesterday by an intelligent jury of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to one year's hard labor in the State Prison. It was not by any means an ordinary case, and the four days' trial in the Court of General Sessions developed facts which were certainly extraordinary. The learned Judge who tried the case quickly realized that its main springs of interest lay outside the scene on the tier in the House of Refuge, wherein a brutal keeper's taunts and kicks on one side were overbalanced by a shoe knife in the grip of an infuriated lad of bad antecedents on the other. In recognizing this, and giving full latitude to the counsel on both sides, the City Judge acted commendably, and the astounding revelations of organized inhumanity resulting from his ruling certainly justified him. After a careful and impartial charge by the Court the case went to the jury, with the result above mentioned, and what there was of criminality in the killing of the keeper is legally avenged on the boy who stabbed him. That portion of what was on trial in the Court of General Sessions is, therefore, done with. The keeper whose inhumanity made a mockery of his office, as an agent in the cause of reform, is beyond the reach of further accountability; the boy, Justus Dunn, changes his prison house with the evil record of early unmanageableness and evil tendencies behind him, leading up to harsh memories of a place where reform was a sham and the boy delinquent represented only a machine for lasting shoes, to be whipped like a holt, kicked, cuffed or hung up by the thumbs if the shoes were not lasted fast enough or the boy made a rash to be free of such reform. Before him he has the prospect of a year among adult felons, and afterwards a blasted, perhaps a vicious life—worn out in hopeless war upon society, unless some miracle of Providence intervenes to snatch him from the hard-eyed fates that grimly watched him from his birth. And all this, too, looking back upon and damning, in every reproach that society may hurl upon him hereafter, the institution whose ignorance, cruelties and selfishness helped to form the social Ishmaelite out of the neglected, erring boy. It is, then, with strong reason we demand whether the sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday decides all that was in issue in that trial? So far as the law was concerned it may be answered in the affirmative; but there is a fearful reckoning for which sentence must be pronounced in another place. The management of the House of Refuge is what we allude to. We have learned on the oath of the parties involved themselves sufficient, not merely to warrant their removal from the positions they fill so dangerously, but to necessitate a radical change of the dreadful system they miscall reform. It can readily be seen that men of their natures could not administer a system of which kindness or sensibility was a part, and it would be quite as useless merely to remove the incompetents and leave the system unchanged.

The reform of the hardened, adult criminal is a work of which many doubt the possibility; but the child, boy or girl, induced by bad surroundings to begin early in the way of crime, cannot of a certainty be placed in that hopeless category. If the print of evil has been traced upon their young, plastic minds, there are surely means whereby it can be erased, so that the hand of charity may leave its clearest impress on them. The accomplishment of this is a task calling for high powers of mind, patient study of character, and humane disposition to administer a system of reformation that leads instead of drives, that fosters and nurtures the germs of good instead of stamping them out in blind repression; that recognizes the corrective influences of religion instead of making what little religion is doled out a colorless, distasteful thing and by means of persecution for its sake an object of hate and contempt. Furthermore, it should not make the boy a contractor's chattel, to be whipped or thumb-hung into efficiency to fill the contractor's pocket. It should look, in fine, to the period when their work of reform will meet its test—when the boy returns to society. At present he seems to be, on emerging, a cowed, sullen thing, with hate behind him and distrust before him, not a boy as we picture one, but a cunning, furtive being, the ready-made material for an evil associate to make a life-long criminal of. Superintendent Jones, with the aid of such beings as Silas Brush, Gildersleeve and Sprole, has developed the present system. He admitted that thumb-hanging was his special adaptation. It is no response to his man's manifold shortcomings to say that he is unmanly to outsiders if he is an exponent of the Inquisition to his unfortunate charge. The very oily platitudes uttered in ignorance and scorn of the idea that a young delinquent needed any other religion than some cast-iron "broad truths," pronounce his incompetency to deal with the subject. It met his narrow notions if it was only "unseasonal," without any reference to whether it attained its presumed object of doing good. A man whose best efforts appear to have been the introduction of exquisite tortures in this age of philanthropy could certainly place little faith in the effect of even his "broad truths." We call on the Board of Managers to do their duty in this respect and to investigate the matter on the basis of the facts developed in the late trial. They will meet at the door with the face of injured innocence, but they cannot allow hollow hypocrisy of this kind to stand in their way. They must surely have been in ignorance of what horrors were transpiring in the institution whose officers would at present hide their shameful deeds behind the names of the Board of Managers. Society should not be forced to receive the handiwork of such a man as this Jones in the shape of boys, if bad originally, made worse under his care, while they have the power to remove him.

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS have met with Jersey justice—that is, a sentence has actually overtaken two men who combined to rob the city. The sentence of nine months State Prison on Bumsted, which is a light one, should have a wholesome lesson for New York, and the merciful substitution of a fine of five hundred dollars on Vreeland, who made

restitution in the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, should induce a like course with those of our city magistrates who have gone into the people's purse. We fear, however, that this restitution business is not contagious here. We may sadly say, in the spirit of a profound writer. New York is not New Jersey.

General Grant on the Presidential and Other Questions of the Day.

General Grant, having re-established himself and family in their comfortable summer cottage at Long Branch, and a HERALD reporter having had a conversation with him on public affairs, we have had the satisfaction of giving our readers the latest views of the President on the leading questions of the day. It thus appears that in reference to the Washington Treaty he is not disposed to make any further concessions to save it, for he says, "It rests with England to throw overboard the treaty or to go on with the arbitration;" that "we will concede nothing further;" that "we have been willing all along to concede a good deal for peace, and to establish the peaceful system of arbitration;" but that "we will go no further in this business than we have gone." The President has no misgivings as to the consequences of the rejection of the treaty; for then we shall stand just as we did before the Joint High Commission was called together; and, in any event, he sees no reason to apprehend a war. Concurring in these views, and, considering the fact that with England's rejection of the treaty we can choose our own time and our own way for the settlement of those Alabama claims, we care very little as to what Her Majesty's government may do to save or to kill the treaty.

On Mexican matters and on Spain and the late Cuban expeditions General Grant does not throw much additional light. He keeps well posted, however, in reading up the latest information on these interesting subjects furnished by the HERALD. But in regard to Mr. Greeley and his prospects in the approaching National Democratic Convention the General thinks it "an even chance"—Greeley or no Greeley; that, in other words, the Convention is as likely to nominate a straight-out democrat as Mr. Greeley; but in the event of the endorsement of Greeley, then, says General Grant, "we will know who we are fighting. It will be an open republican and democratic battle, and I prefer that sort of fight." And he thinks that Mr. Greeley will withdraw if they do not nominate him at Baltimore, because all his chances lie at Baltimore and because he will hardly remain in the field a hopeless candidate merely to give the democratic party a better chance for victory.

We have our doubts upon this point. From all that we can gather from the special organs of Mr. Greeley he intends to fight through this fight as the liberal republican candidate, whether accepted or rejected by the Democratic Convention. It is possible that on the doctrine of "anything to beat Grant" he may, as a third candidate, prefer to give the democratic party a better chance for victory. But as we discuss this important subject at length in another article we may dismiss it here. So far as General Grant is concerned, we hope he will be gratified in the sort of fight he prefers.

The Brussels Murder.

In the case of Carl Vogt, charged with the murder, several months since, of a Belgian nobleman at the latter's villa, near Brussels, and then, to conceal the homicide and theft of valuable shares and securities that had belonged to the murdered man, firing the villa and fleeing to this country with the proceeds of his robbery, an important decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court. The disposal of some of these stolen securities in this city having been traced, as alleged, to Vogt, he was arrested and placed in the City Prison; but the Grand Jury, before whom the case was brought, could only indict him for larceny—the fact of there being no extradition treaty between Belgium and the United States preventing our judicial authorities from taking cognizance of the grave charges of murder and arson preferred against him. Application for his extradition was made to Governor Hoffman, and the latter, pursuant to a special statute, issued a warrant directing his transfer from the custody of the Warden of the City Prison to some person deputized by the Belgian Consul here to take him to Belgium for trial. To prevent this being done a writ of habeas corpus was applied for and granted by Judge Curtis, and, as will be remembered, he heard a lengthy argument in the case from the prisoner's counsel, the legal representative of the Belgian government and the Assistant District Attorney, the first claiming that the Governor's warrant was illegal and the two latter gentlemen insisting on its legality. Judge Curtis, in his opinion in the case, which will be found in full elsewhere, decides against the constitutionality of Governor Hoffman's warrant. His reasons enforcing this view are clearly and logically stated and are exhaustive of the subject. No more important decision has been rendered in our courts for some time.

A STORM OF WIND AND RAIN swooped down on this city yesterday afternoon, with cooling effect on the heated atmosphere, but with damage to life and limb as well as a counterbalance to its beneficence. On Long Island the storm was especially severe, houses being unroofed and many casualties and fatalities resulting. In Newtown Creek a brig parted her moorings and was driven into the open draw of a bridge, cutting off communication in a novel way. These summer storms seem to be sweeping round the country, and, of course, looked in on Gotham—couldn't pass without giving a call, you know.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS and their agents here seem to have made a pretty clean job of the clearance of their expeditionary vessels, since the Spanish Minister was unable to find sufficient proof to enable our government to detain them. It seems, indeed, likely that he was in blissful ignorance of the plot in spite of Spanish spies and inquisitive American officials. Admiral Polo de Barnaba, in his spy business, is certainly a fish out of water.

THE MISSOURI LIBERAL STATE COMMITTEE.

St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1872. The Liberal State Committee held a meeting to-day, at which the subject of holding a State Convention was discussed. It was decided not to call one until after the Baltimore Convention. Senator Schurz and Governor Brown were present. Both made speeches, in which they advised a conciliatory course towards the democrats.