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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

The Captain-General of Cuba is in harmony with the volunteers. An important British view of our Cuban relations comes to us by Cable. Another Fenian meeting has taken place in Ireland. The French Cable has been laid for 916 knots. Naval war is to begin again in Japan. The surprise of a town by Brazilians, and a revolt at Montevideo are announced. St. Domingo reports are again for Baez, and against Luperon.

The July statement of the Public Debt will show a further decrease of eight or nine millions. From St. Louis we have the reported loss of an exploring party in the great Colorado Cañon. The Maine Temperance men have decided to run an independent ticket for State officers, and have nominated a candidate for Governor. The storm of Monday was especially severe in Connecticut, and we have reports of much damage. The annual Com mencements at Harvard, Yale, Union, Cornell, and Princeton Colleges are in progress. The prostration of ex-Senator Ira S. Harris, at Union, by something like apoplexy, produced a deep sensation.

Gen. Goicuoria, the Cuban figure-head, was examined yesterday, and is still held in custody. The latest rumore about the fillibusters are that they are scattered here and there in the Sound; have returned to New-York; many have mysteriously disappeared. There is nothing new concerning the Ocean Bank robbery. The loss was One of the supposed robbers of the Park Bank, Edward Harnecht, is under examination by Justice Watts. There was a fight at an Irish funeral, about who should have the cemetery deed to the grave. There will be five races to-day at Prospect Park.

-We print on our second page another of the series of letters "Through the South," and an account of Amerioan Silk Manufactures.

On the same day last week, the people of Cincinnati voted, ten to one, in favor of a ten million city loan to build a railroad South to Chattanooga, and saw the completion of their a good day's work. They now expect to have hundreds of similar doings have occurred to us their new road begun at once; and they al- at British hands, from Nassau and elsewhere, ready felicitate themselves on having, by the and in the face of our standing indignation. reduction of the time between the two cities it. We beg, therefore, that our British friends

four hours, made Louisville a suburb of Cing cinnati. Their next aim is to make the Central South the harvest-field of their merchants.

It gives a new sensation to realize that the Japanese are about to fight their battle at sea, and trust the cause of Mikado against Tycoon to the arbitrament of rams. Gen. Eumoto, the leader of the anti-Mikadists, is of such doughty enterprise that one of his vessels entered Jeddo, inspected the Mikado's fleet, and went out again without receiving a shot from fort or fleet. Taking Commodore Rowan's word for it, the fault of the war rests with the anti-Mikado party, it being settled that the Tycoonate for which they fight has been abolished. The morality of the contest will belong to the stronger side.

We should be glad to know whether the report is true that of the Pacific Railway Companies receiving Government subsidies, only one has yet responded to the Secretary's call for a deposit of bonds with the U.S. Treasurer as security for the completion in first-class style of their several lines, in accordance with the Joint Resolution of Congress. Such a rumor is current; and we beg to say that it is too grave to pass unnoticed, whether it be false or true. That Joint Resolution is neither a dead letter nor a joke. Let us know what securities have been deposited by each Road, as guarantee for the repair of its deficiencies in construction!

As the learned ladies of the State are now to have college degrees granted to them by the "Institutes" in which they have been educated, it is a botheration to consider that, grammatically, a woman can be neither a Bachelor of Arts nor a Master of Arts. The various reforms of the century promise, indeed, to make a hopeless jumble of gender. "A. M." may well enough signify in English "Mistress "of Arts," but it will be impossible to give "A. B." anything like a feminine twist. "A. V." might stand for "Virgin of Arts," but suppose that the graduating fair happens to be married? "A. M." might equally answer for "Miss "of Arts" or "Matron of Arts," but it would be, we fear, as the lawyers say, "Void for un-"certainty."

From the bottom of our heart we pity Secre tary Boutwell. Here he has been obeying the law by dismissing one hundred and twenty-six women scrubbers and sweepers, and sentencing the remaining seventy to the task of keeping the Treasury clean. Of course each one of the one hundred and twenty-six has a special case, showing special reasons for reinstatement. If the poor Secretary isn't driven erazy by the appeals which they will force him to listen to, he will give even greater proofs of strength of mind than the country has already witnessed. Perhaps, however, he can set the discharged scrubbers to sweeping out the supernumerary or worthless clerks in the Department. If he can, we vote for their rein-statement, brooms and all, at double wages.

The question having been anxiously asked. What shall we do with our Chinamen and newly arrived Japanese? California answers it by producing silk. There is no reason why certain portions of our country should not abound in silk-culture, and now, after decades of experiment, it seems that this enterprise has come to fruition. Our imported silk comes originally from China and Japan. If Japan and China come to us, and rear the silk-worm for us, we have effected a saving. This is the case in California, which a Chinaman lately said was the best silk-growing country in the world, because the blunderers at the cocooneries had not been able to kill half the worms. In the exhaustive and remarkable article which we print to-day on our second page, on the rise and growth of the silk-culture, the claims of this new interest are opportunely presented. Our silk is already so important a consideration that with reasonable protection it is believed we can, in less than ten years, drive out the last threads of foreign the man-

We respectfully invite the attention of the legal authorities to the evasion of law whereby, for speculative purposes, by means of locking up money and otherwise, the rate of interest paid for short accommodations in Wall-st. was yesterday engineered up to figures corresponding to from fifty to two hundred and seventy per cent. per annum. We contemplate with the most patient philosophy the hugs whereby the bears themselves are crushed, and the spectacle of the bulls gored into bankruptcy on the sharp points of their own horns ;-we are profoundly indifferent to the ups and downs of Central, and are perfectly willing that those who choose to gamble should have to bear gamblers' risks. But the engineering of the price of money up to such monstrous figures means mischief to regular business. We invite the legal authorities to consider how it is done, and see whether it comes within the statute.

The London Star makes an important contrast of the Ryan expedition to Cuba with the case of the Alabama. The Alabama escaped armed with an ordinary crew; the Cuban expedition sailed out with a regiment of men. Here, of course, is an admirable opportunity to read us a lecture on the virtue of neutrality. We are plausibly warned that unless we comply with our neutral obligations we will lose the hold which our Claims have upon public opinion. What strikes us more feelingly is the inevitable suggestion of The Star, that in the Anglo-Rebel war against us Great Britain was as pronouncedly upon the side of our foes as the people of America are this moment against the Spaniards. Yet our Government, frankly and positively declaring this latter truth, has assured the representative of Spain that we shall carry out our legal compact with the nations. Acting upon this understanding, the Spanish Minister has procured the arrest of the members of the Cuban Junta and others conspicuous in the Cuban cause. Great Britain, in the whole course of her action toward us, cannot show a performance more signally manifesting a disposition to be to the letter, even though that letter seem lamentable to ourselves and those whom we wish that we could aid powerfully and honorably. Our moral position with respect to a people cruelly oppressed and struggling for their liberties under a banner of auti-Slavery has every element of defense. The collusion of non-slaveholding England with the slave-owning South was the very reverse of this. Some arms have escaped the law and gone to the Cubans, concerning which happy accident we shall not wring our hands. But if this has happened to South Side Railroad to Louisville. It was Spain despite the vigilance of her Minister.

will not lay overmuch stress upon the aid which it is the fortune of Cuba to gain from these shores. Whatever lesson events contain, we shall lay to heart; but we fail to see that our case with Cuba is precisely the same as the affair of England with the Alabama.

Intimations from Washington indicate that the Treasury statement for July 1 will show a further reduction in the aggregate of the National Debt of Ten Millions of Dollars, making a total reduction of Thirty Millions of Dollars in the first four months of Gen. Grant's Administration, or at the rate of Ninety Millions per annum. No Government but ours ever paid off the principal of its Debt, while regularly meeting its interest, at such a rate as that.

The interest on our Debt amounts to about One Hundred Millions (gold) per annum, or Ten Millions per month; and this, with whatever reductions may be made in the principal, are obtained by a Tariff which our Free Traders have denounced as inevitably destructive alike to Commerce and Revenue. They declared in 1861 that the bill then passed would destroy our Foreign Trade with all Income therefrom; yet we are regularly importing foreign merchandise at the rate of some Four Hundred Millions per annum and collecting therefrom a revenue of about One Hundred and Eighty Millions per annum. We are importing more goods than all our Exports Hanging is under discussion. But if will pay for, and, if our duties were so reduced that we imported Fifty Millions' worth more per annum, we should only sink so much deeper in debt to Europe or throw more Breadstuffs, at rates ruinous to the growers, on the already glutted and unremunerative markets of the Old World. Shall not these facts be heeded by all who value National Solvency and abhor the thought of Repudiation?

GEN. GRANT A FAILURE.

Upon Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, a great number of those who had supported his election, with some who had not, sought office at his hands, or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their aspirations. Most of those whom he found in office claimed that they gave him their votes; some of these he saw fit to retain; while the laws of which he is the servant required him to reduce materially the cost of the public service and the number employed in it. Our great Civil War had rendered necessary a large increase of minor functionaries; the settlement of Claims to Pensions, &c., had excused the retention of hundreds in place up to the close of Mr. Johnson's term; but now law and justice alike demanded that they be dismissed, to their own very general disgust. Their lamentations, mingled with the howls of the disappointed, made up a doleful dissonance, whereof the only meaning deducible runs thus-"Gen. Grant is found wanting-his Administration is a failure!"

"Failure ?" show? in what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molests or threatens us? Who fears insurrection at home, or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

Consider our Financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the War, while the National Debt has been reduced nearly Thirty Millions in the four months that Gen. Grant has had his hand on the helm. The Public Expenditure is falling off on every side, while the Revenue is up to high water mark. Even Indian Wars, if unavoidable, must be considerably reduced in cost by the facilities for moving troops and stores afforded by our two Pacific Railroads.

Yes: Gen. Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will preve at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American People let them pass unheeded. Their strong [arms bore him triumphantly through the War and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. They never failed, and never will!

MITIGATED PENALTIES.

Another man-name, Hiram Miller-offense, the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Gowing-was hung on Friday last at Windsor, in the State of Vermont. He was eleven minutes dying; he made no confession, and, upon the gallows, he only "mumbled," and "was apparently in a never hurt any of those who were gazing at 'him;" and that "he would trust in Jesus," Thus it will be seen that, except the unconscionable time which he consumed in dying, apparently by strangulation, and not cervical The ship-tariff of the canal should be the same fracture, there was nothing remarkable about 'in Jesus."

If the object of hanging be retributive torture, which shall adequately atone for the crime of murder, then the "eleven minutes" during which Miller was struggling hopelessly for life were not long enough. The spectators, if their hearts were of ordinary flesh, probably experienced more pain than he did. Indeed, it has been supposed that, after the first shock, the sensations of those who are being hanged are Tather agreeable than otherwise. There are stories, apocryphal no doubt, but with a grain chanced to break, declared dying in that way to be full of the most exquisite sensations: and who piteously entreated to be strung up again. If there be any foundation for these legends, then Miller, for at least "eleven minutes," bilked justice, and, in fact, cheated the gal-

This brings us to a point to which we have before called attention. If retribution be the object of hanging, then hanging is too good for the murderer. It is singular that, while defending capital executions by citations of the Levitical law and appeals to the Judaical pracexceedingly rich variety of capital punishments, some of them original, and some of them borrowed from other nations; but that, in point of fact, they never hanged those convicted of crime. They stoned (lapidatio); they burned (combustio); they beheaded (decollatio); they strangled (suffocatio); but it must be observed that their strangulation was not our hanging; the malefactor "was put in dung up to "the loins, a towel being cast about his neck, "which two executioners, one on each side, "plucked to and fro until he was dead." Other capital punishments the Jews derived from foreign countries, and mostly from Rome, to wild beasts, the wheel, drowning in the

cates of the death penalty will insist upon the Jewish law as still of paramount, perpetuated and binding authority, we in our turn insist that, by all the rules of logic and for the sake of decent consistency, they must give up hanging because the Jews did not hang, and they must substitute crucifixion because the Jews crucified. If we are to be literal, let us be carefully and conscientiously literal! If we adhere to the doctrine of blood for blood, let us shed the blood of the manslayer, and not weakly compromise matters by hanging him! Let our revenge have the mollifying flavor of precedent! Let us secure for our executions a veritable air of antiquity! There are much older regenerators of society than the gallows-the cross, the wheel, the saw, the rack-and why should we leave these as obsolete, while we cling to the still older notion which twists the cord and nerves the hangman and loosens the drop? We were accustomed in the days of anti-Slavery discussion to ask those who defended "the institution" from the Old Testament why they did not keep the seventh day holy; why they did not revive the Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread; and since the Jews had a Jubilee of Emancipation once in fifty years, why we might not have one at least once in two centuries? We were never able to get any answer when Slavery was in question, and we shall not probably get any answer now that we are to take our jurisprudence from the Jews, claiming for their code a special and divine inspiration and infallibility, by what authority do we receive in part, and in part reject, according to our tastes, prejudices, and notions? Did Christianity abolish only the indifferent and the unimportant in the ceremonial law, leaving us simply its savage retributions and its cruel penalties? If so, let us courageously look our duty in the face! Let us judicially kill secundum legem, or cease to kill judicially altogether!

We think it important to insist upon this rigorous fidelity to the letter, because all amelioration of primitive methods is simply a surrender of the Mosaic legislation upon which they may be founded. It is worse than idle to talk of executing men humanely. Severity is the soul and inmost essence of the law which we are striving to preserve even in the broad blaze of a higher form of civilization than Moses ever dreamed of. Every effort to mitigate the austerities of that last dreadful moment is an impeachment of the Divine Wisdom which is supposed to have specially arranged the criminal code of the Hebrews. One hundred years ago men were hanged the day after that of conviction. Two hundred years ago men were hanged one hour after sentence. But, true to the spirit of compromise, we adhere to a method of execution which seems to us the least cruel, and we keep those who are doomed to death for months in the agony of anticipation. Shall we ever be free from the malignant influences of the Past ?

It was an idea of the great Napoleon, founded upon the actual performance of the old Egyptians, to connect the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. That idea is about to be consummated under the reign of his nephew. The work of the Suez Canal has come so near to an operative state of completion that the admirers of its great engineer are celebrating his triumph, and its chief patron and proprietor is visiting Europe to arrange for its opening to the commerce of the world. The several objects of Ismael Pasha's visit are variously surmised. Some have speculated that he desires to discuss the Egyptian Consular question, but as the Cabinets of Europe cannot treat with the Viceroy directly without almost recognizing Egypt and offend-ing the Viceroy's sovereign, the Sultan, this view has been more than questioned. The Viceroy, though believed to be bold enough to entertain the ambition of detaching Egypt from Turkey, is not, to all appearances, seeking that end at present. On good grounds it s affirmed that the objects of the Pasha's visits are firstly, the neutralization by general consent of Europe of the Suez Canal; and secondly, the invitation of the Kings or their princely proxies to the grand ceremony of its opening, which is to take place on the 16th of October next.

The history of the great Canal as a project has been extraordinary; the work itself is gigantic. Further back than 1846, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps conceived the plan of his achievement. By long intimacy with the viceregal family and court, he won from Egypt a concession for the enterprise, and in 1854 organized 'stupor." He was understood, however, to his company. M. Lesseps was finally made say that i"he was innocent;" that "he had manager of a Universal Company, under a grant for ninety-nine years, and subject to Egyptian appointment. The works were to be at the Company's expense, and the vice-royalty to receive 15 per cent of the earnings yearly. for all nations. In case the Company desired the taking off of Miller. He did and said to join the canal with the Nile, they might take what most of this predecessors have done or at their own expense the uncultivated lands said. He "mumbled;" he was "in a stupor;" thereby. They might quarry stone free, and he affirmed his "innocence;" and he "trusted similarly import all machinery, and at the end of the term of the grant the Egyptian Government would come into possession of the work. By a clause added in 1856, four-fifths of the canal's workmen were to be Egyptians. These workmen, to the number of 20,000, were to be furnished by the Government, but the Sultan withdrew this portion of the Viceroy's offer. The Company suffered from want of labor and from Turkish prejudices, and at one time were ordered to leave Egypt. Their complaints being referred to Napoleon by the Viceroy, it was decided that the concession of 1854 was binding, and of truth in them, of men who, when the rope that Egypt should pay an indemnity of \$16,-The Canal in all its windings will be one

800,000. hundred miles, though in a direct line it is but seventy miles long, running through four lakes, and between the termini of Suez and Port Said, in a channel variously from 246 to 328 feet wide and 26 feet deep. At Port Said, on the Mediterranean, two breakwaters, nearly two and three thousand yards long respectively, and including a triangular area of 550 acres, have been built to form a complete harbor. They are hugely formed, being 26 yards at the base, 12 in hight, and 6 at the summit. At tice, we fail to notice that the Jews had an Suez a mole 850 yards in length was to be constructed, lequally as a protection against gales and tides, for the dredging of the Suez channel, and for the reclamation of lands. Statistics show that the Nile pours out thirteen million cubic yards of sand and mud into the Mediterranean, which obstructive volume is borne toward the shore of the Mediterranean near Tyneh, filling up the sea thereabout with shifting mud and sand. Hence, the great breakwater of Port Said. But it is upon the Suez side the work encountered its greatest trials. Both provisions and water, of which the adjoining country was barren, had to be brought from Cairo, the latter by a system of including crucifixion, sawing asunder, casting pipes. One great effect of the work, significant orders, even, and similar institutions, have as to its future benefits, is that the popula- been revived in considerable number by some in every way creditable to American mechanical insea, and beating to death. Now, if the advo- tion of Suez has been increased by it from of the bolder and more enthusiastic members | dustry

four or five thousand to 25,000; and much the same may be said of the other canal towns, Ismaila and Port Said.

Up to April 30th of last year, more than \$57,000,000 had been spent on the Canal, against a total of receipts of nearly \$70,000,000, derived from such fractions of the great Canal as are in operation. The Sucz enterprise is even now almost an overwhelming success. The effect upon the world of M. Lesseps's herculean exploit will be similar to that of our own great trans-continental railroad. The trade which meandered through months about the African Coast and around Cape Good Hope, and across the Indian Ocean, will count its journey rather by weeks. Both by the Suez route and the canalization of Central America and Mexico, the trade of the world is bound to undergo immense revolution.

PETTICOATS AT THE BAR.

The other day, Mrs. Arabella Mansfield, a young lady of 24, was admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa. We are heartily glad of it, for we dare say, there are many functions of an attorney for which Mrs. Mansfield is admirably qualified. There is no reason in the world why the great bulk fof what is known as office work in the legal profession should not be performed by women, and of course whatever enlarges woman's opportunities of earning an honest living, without detracting from her natural position in society, must be looked upon as a benefit to the community at large. Mrs. Mansfield's husband was admitted to practice at the same time; and we presume the pair might make a very efficient firm under the title of "Mansfield and Husband," or "Mansfield and Wife," according to circumstances. We do not recommend them to open separate offices, because they might happen to be engaged on opposite sides of the same cause, and one of the two might have no better ground to go upon than abuse of the opposite counsel-which would lead to unpleasant domestic consequences. But if Mrs. Mansfield will mind the office while Mr. M. attends to the courts, perhaps no two other lawyers in Iowa may be able to compete with them. We fear, however, that of the women who

aspire to be lawyers, comparatively few, even supposing they had husbands, would be satisfied with such a division of labor. We fear there is a lurking ambition among the feminine students of Chitty and Blackstone to be barristers rather than attorneys, and we confess that the substitution of the chignon for the horse-hair wig is not an attractive prospect. Think of the wife of your bosom, or the maiden of your dreams, bullying a witness in a crowded court-room, hectoring the judge, ranting till she is red in the face about the sufferings of the ill-used prisoner at the bar, flattering a stupid jury, visiting the Tombs to consult with her client, the eminent housebreaker or the distinguished pickpocket, discussing in public the foul detalls of crime, and going home to the domestic fireside cross, weary, and hardened with the temper-trying labors of the day. We do not believe any woman could practice a year at the bar without losing almost every quality that makes woman charming. But besides this there is a still more serious danger, which we find so pointedly illustrated by a recent occurrence in the British House of Lords, that we copy an account of the affair from a Loudon newspaper:

"The Shedden legitimacy case was resumed this morning for the fif-teenth time before the House of Lorda. The Lord Chancellor comnented upon the extreme prolivity of Miss Shedden's address, which has now occupied fourteen days, and exhorted her to confine her remarks to the evidence. Shortly after commencing to address their Lordships this morning, Miss Shedden swooned, and was carried out. Dr. Bend being sent for, testified that the lady was suffering from hys-teria, brought on by nervous exhaustion. Their Lordships postponed the case till to-morrow, when, if Miss Shedden should be unable to pro-ceed, her father will be heard."

When women undertake to argue cases before a jury, how often will the experience of Miss Shedden be repeated? An address fourteen days long, and only cut off at last by hysteria! Need we say more?

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH-DISUNION. The Protestant Episcopal Church, before our late war, suffered less from the agitation of the Slavery question than most of the American Churches. The biennial General Conventions most carefully avoided to touch the delicate sabject, and thus the national unity of the Episcopalians remained undisturbed, while the Southern Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and others cut the connection with their Northern brethren, because the latter did not want to let Slavery alone. The ac-

tual separation between the Northern and Southern States caused a temporary disruption, but, the War being over, the Episcopal Church,

without any difficulty, succeeded in the restoration of her unity.

Slavery can no longer disturb the peace of the Episcopal or any other religious communion. But another discord, the germ of which has been in the Anglican Church ever since it severed, three hundred years ago, its connection with the Church of Rome, has of late assumed larger and larger dimensions, and the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the final issue can only be a total and an irremediable split of the Church into two communions. The cause of the difference is primarily of a strictly theological character. From the time of its first separation from Rome, in the sixteenth century there were in the Church of England two parties radically differing in their conception of the Reformation. The one, claiming to be the Catholic party, charged Rome with having gradually introduced innovations unknown to the ancient Church, but regarded these innovations as a lesser deviation from the true standard of the Christian Church than the Protestant Churches, which sprang up in consequence of the impulses given by Luther and Calvin. The other party professed to stand on substantally the same basis with all the religious denominations which are generally comprised under the name of Evangelical Protestantism. The conflict between the parties has never fully ceased; but never before has it to so high a degree pervaded the whole population connected with the Church. The breach widens, and the leaders of both parties push forward in divergent directions. Prominent men of the Catholic party, like Dr. Pusey, have endeavored to show that there is no real difference between the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England and the doctrinal decrees of the Council of Trent; and that the Church of England is substantially one in faith with the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Churches. Many have declared themselves willing to acknowledge an honorary supremacy of the Pope over the whole Church. Others have endeavored to introduce an official intercourse with the Eastern Churches, and for this movement the cooperation of both the English Convocations and the American General Convention has been gained. The Ritualists, who have of late attracted so great attention, endeavor to assimilate the liturgy of the Church as much as possible to that of the Roman Catholic and Greek Communions. Monastic

of the party. Though most of these positions may not be approved by the whole of the Catholic, or, as it is more commonly called, the High Church party, all its members agree in drawing a broad line of demarcation between the Anglican and the Protestant Churches, and in insisting on the apostolic succession of the Bishops as an indispensable

characteristic of a truly Christian Church. All these views are earnestly opposed by the Protestant or Low Church School. They claim to be for themselves, and desire the whole Church to be, substantially a part of Protestant Christianity in all the points which separate it from the Roman Catholic and the Greek Churches. They would, if they could, put down by rigid legislation, all kinds of monasticism and ritualism, and would cheerfully cooperate with the Bible, Tract, and other religious societies of the Protestant world. Many of them would even like to revise the liturgy of the Church, so as to remove from it all that may seem to favor the views of their opponents, and to fix forever its truly Protestant character.

The latest notable event in the conflict was the General Conference of Low Church ministers and laymen at Chicago, the proceedings of which were given in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. In England the organization of the two parties has long been completed. The Chicago Conference insures its completion in the United States. In England, the struggle is not without a grave political significance; for the aristocracy more and more casts its entire influence in favor of the High Church party, and seeks a political as well as an ecclesiastical alliance with the aristocratic and conservative elements in the Catholic Church. In the United States the political significance of the controversy consists only in the probability that, in case of a disruption of the Church, the Catholic section would gravitate toward, at least, an alliance with the Roman Catholic civilization, while the Protestant section would hasten to identify itself more fully with Protestanism.

The New Constitution of our State, framed by the Convention of 1867, is being advertised preliminary to the action of the People thereon at our ensuing State Election. The adoption thereof will, in our confident judgment, nearly expel corrupt legislation from our borders and render our elections comparatively pure. We ask every voter who desires honest legislation to consider this Article:

to consider this Article:

ART. XIII. §1. Any person holding office under the laws of this State, who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees, or perquisites, receives or consents to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offense of bribery. § 2. Any person offering a bribe, if it shall be accepted, shall not be hable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor. But any person who offers or promises a bribe, if it shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and on conviction shall be punished as provided in the first section of this Artule. § 3. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe that is rejected, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefore.

permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

§ 4. Any District-Attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute the violation in his county of any provision of this Article which may come to his knowledge shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county in investigating and presecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any State officer or member of the Legislature within such county, and of receiving bribes by any State officer or member of the Legislature in said county, shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

We here the people of our State to take

-We beg the people of our State to take care that this wholesome provision be not de-

An affecting story is told of a Quakeress missionary who, the other day, entered a railway office in Columbus, Ohio, and petitioned for a pass, that she might do missionary work up and down the line. Getting what she asked for, she fell upon her knees and made prayer-this being, probably, the first prayer ever offered in the office of a railway superintendent. If the lady had but thought of a prayer against delinquent directors, stockwaterers, careless switchmen, pilfering conductors, rotten sleepers, open draws, and rails full of imperfections, good might have come out of her petition. Some railways in this vicinity need praying for hugely, if, indeed, any intercession, however fervent, can now be effectual; but so long as pious people after a smash hold a meeting and resolve that the directors are not at all to blame, we suppose that it would be useless for this Western Quakeress to come East.

The Maine Universalist Convention, just held in Augusta, passed a strong resolution declaring "capital punishment detrimental to the "best order of society, and to the teachings of 'Jesus." The attempt "to revive this barbar-"ous custom" in Maine, the Convention regarded "with deep grief and unqualitied dis-"approbation." These are the views of religionists who do not believe that after death the sinner passes to endless and inconceivable agony. It is singular that many good men who do thus believe, and who mourn amiably over their own views of the future state, should be among the foremost to insist upon sending the wretched criminal upon the last journey to a fate which they can hardly consider as uncertain, and which, when they reasonably regard it, must fill them unspeakable commiseration.

A correspondent writes to us about the foolish story published some time ago in The Herald, to the effect that the united salaries of the officials retained at the White House for the purpose of receiving visitors amount to \$13,380; while under Mr. Johnson the same duties were performed by a single "grand usher" for the sum of \$1,600 a year. The story was so preposterous on its face that we did not think it deserving of contradiction. Mr. Johnson bad his little force of ushers, doorkeepers, private secretaries, clerks, &c., &c., just as all former Presidents had. Gen. Grant has the same, and we have no reason to think they are mo numerous than they need be. Their duties, of course, are not by any means confined to the reception of visitors.

The Evening Mail, which has been greatly improand elevated in tone by its present proprietors, give. evidence of the increasing prosperity it deserves. It has just assumed a new dress, and in typographical neatness is now surpassed by no paper of its

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER for this week contains a full-page engraving of Gen. Grant's stable of (seven) Horses, backed by a brief description of each, and followed by editorials and letters on various topics of interest to farmers. The Rural is one of the best of our Agricultural journals.

A GREAT BELT.-We noticed in Park Row, yesterday, an extraordinary product of American industry. It was a belt of India rubber, made for an Elevator in Buffalo, of the enormous dimensions of four feet in width, 320 feet in length, and 3,600 pounds weight. This is much the largest belt ever made in this country, and is