PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-HANDY ANDY-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. THE SPROTACULAR

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HICCORY DICCORY WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 120 Broadway .- MOON CHARM-TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.-WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadwar and 188h street. THE LONG STRIKE-BLACK-EYED SCSAN. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- THE CHILD OF THE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

HOOLEY'S OPERA HO 'SE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620

New York, Monday, July 26, 1869.

#### THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated July 25

The Carlists have risen in large numbers in Spain. From Madrid we learn that a fight between the Carlsts and government troops had taken place at Ciudad Real. The insurgents were defeated and a number of them killed and wounded. In the province of La Maucha the followers of Don Carlos have assembled in great numbers. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the country.

Cuba.

Admiral Hoff, with the Albany and Gettysburg reached Santiago de Cuba on the 11th inst., and the people of the city supposed the intention was to bombard the city, for the execution of Spackman and other Americans. Civilities were exchanged, however, with the Spanish officials, and Admira Hoff accepted the explanation of the Governor of the district, who said that he could not resist the clamor of the volunteers, and consented to the death of the Americans in accordance with Duloe's proclamation declaring them to be pirates. The Admiral strongly protested and the Governor agreed prisoners should receive trial before execution hereafter. The squadron left for Key West to prevent complications, probably, gave orders, it is said, that prisoners hereafter should be killed outright and not brought into the city. Sixty insurgents were recently captured and shot by the Spanish troops at Baracoa. The cholera is decreasing a Puerto Principe. Miscellaneous.

Secretary Bontwell, in reply to an inquiry of the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, decides that the coolle trade is illegal and contrary to the treaty between this country and China, which is now await ing the approval of the Emperor. The laws passed in 1867 relative to this "new modification of slavery, as the Secretary calls it, have not been abrogated, as some seem to suppose, but are in full force, and under them ministers, consuls, collectors and other officers of the government are directed to use every effort to suppress the trade.

It is probable that the public debt will be reduced

ment is made, but after that no further reduction is expected until October or November. At the end of the first year of the present administration Secretary Boutwell hopes to show a reduction of one hundre millions. The purchase of bonds and the sates of gold will probably be discontinued for off as in Washnated by the conservatives because he is a lesser evil than an extreme radical. James M. Alcorn, formerly a United States Senator, will probably be nominated by the radicals. The negroes will go with their old masters, unless General Ames should use his military power to coerce the election, which the Governor is afraid he will do, unless he is cau-

doned by General Grant.

A married man who attends bar at a restaurant Washington was soundly cowhided on Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday night, by the mother and aunt of a young lady whom he is believed to have decoyed from home. After getting a severe thrash

taken before a magistrate and fined two dollars.

President and Mrs. Grant attended the Methods Church at Long Branch yesterday, when Bishop Bimpson preached, and afterwards dined with Mr. John Hoey at his residence. George B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of En-

graving and Printing in the Treasury Department, A movement is being made among the army offi-

cers to demand of Congress next winter an increas The stables attached to the Mansion House at

Long Branch were burned yesterday.

## The City.

Henry Ward Beecher preached his farewell sermon at Plymouth caurch yesterday, the occasion being his departure for his usual summer vacation. Rev. Charles R. Smyth preached in his Eleventh street church, and services in the churches generally were well attended, considering the warm

In the case of Magdalena Marrini, a German woman, who was found dead in her room, back of No. 184 Elizabeth street, on Saturday, a jury yesterday decided that death resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys, accelerated by a fall.

A GOOD SIGN FROM MEXICO-In the fact that in the expression of the popular will our Mexican imitators of "the great republic" have advanced to the high degree of ballot stuffing. How, then, can it be said that there is no hope for self-government in Mexico, or that she is not qualified for annexation? I not this Mexican ballot stuffing a great improvement on elections by the bayonet? Is it not an important step to the regular substitution of the ballot for the bullet? Ballot stuffing, then, is a step forward for Mexico; but we look for even greater things from Jaarez.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION .- Throughout the country the farmers, from the superabundant crops of everything, are complaining of the low prices of their products. We are not aware, however, of any material reduction from bread and butter to potatoes and turnips in the retail business in these things with our city consumers. How is it that the good news of a bounteous supply of food in the country is so late in getting to town? That is the question. Can anybody answer it?

THE LONG BRANCH BALL. -The ball which is to be given to-night at Long Branch in honor of General Grant and his family promises to be a brilliant affair. All the fat incumbents of fat offices will, of course, be present, and, like all such gatherings, where a few dollars pay the piper, the party will be fringed with the tallow chandler and codfish aristocracy.

Has the Government Any Policy with Rogard to Cuba?

It is said that General Sickles' mission to Spain has reference especially to securing the independence or annexation of Cuba. The administration, or some of its members and organs, have put forth this idea among the Washington correspondents of the press. This reported action of the government has been used, in fact, to allay the impatience of the public with regard to the extreme rigor with which the neutrality laws have been enforced against the Cubans and their friends. What is the truth in this matter? Has the government any policy on the Cuban question? Is General Sickles to use his efforts to secure the independence or acquisition of Cuba? Or is all this talk only to cover up the hesitating timidity and notoriously unpopular course of the administration?

We see by our European news that General Sickles had arrived at Madrid, and from his rapid journey thither, not stopping on the way at London, Paris or anywhere else, it would seem as if he were intent on business. But we are left in the dark. The country wants to know and ought to know what the policy of the administration is if it has any. The age of red tape and reticence in international affairs is passed. It is time our old fogy Cabinet officers understood this. The great statesman of Prussia, and perhaps we may say of the world, Count Bismarck, understands it; for it will be remembered by our readers that he freely and fully discussed with the HERALD correspondent important questions of national and international policy, knowing that it was all to be published in New York and would go back to Europe. No; the time has gone by when the diplomats and governments of the world could clothe their views and doings in mystery, as the timid ostrich hides its head from fear of those who look at it. Let the American people, and for that the whole world, too, know what the policy of the United States is regarding Cuba. Our Minister at Madrid will be listened to with not less attention and the Spanish people will better appreciate whatever motives or arguments may be made when boldly proclaimed.

If the administration is about to open the

question of the status and future of Cuba with

the Spanish government it will not be difficult, we suppose, to show that this distant possession of Spain can no longer be profitable or useful as a colony to the Old Country. From the strength of the insurrection in Cuba and from all appearances that island will conquer its independence; but if that should not be the result the colony will be ruined and never more of value to Spain. It would only be an expense and constant trouble to the home government; and in the end, sooner or later, it must become independent and fall into the American republican system. Should the statesmen of Spain take a broad and liberal view of the situation and magnanimously give up the colony they would secure the gratitude of the Cubans, the lasting friendship of this republic, and a good share of the increased trade that would be developed in and with the island. On the other hand, should our government have no policy relative to Cuba, and make no efforts to stop the effusion of blood and the pending ruin that hangs over that rich island-should it, in fact, calmly and indifferently let things drift on as they are going, there will arise a burst of indignation throughout this republic, and our relations with Spain may have to the tone of popular sentiment in America. The emphatic expression of Congress just before it adjourned, the well known views of most of the leading men of the country, and the course of the press generally, show that the recognition of the Cubans, as belligerents at least, must come at no distant day. Several of the South American republics have already recognized them as belligerents, and all will soon. The United States cannot pursue long a different policy. and declare against the principles of American republicanism, which we here have constantly upheld before all the world and proclaimed to every people when struggling to be free. The position this country holds at present, if there be not a motive in it to secure the independence of Cuba through Spain herself, is unworthy of the great republic. By all means let the government have some definite policy and let the people know what it is,

# The French Atlantic Cable.

The French telegraph cable across the Atlantic is in successful operation. Our correspondent at Duxbury says "everything was satisfactory beyond the hopes of all." laying of ocean cables of almost any length has now become an easy matter, comparatively. Modern science and practice in the work enables men to overcome all obstacles, to penetrate the greatest depths of ocean, to conquer the turbulent waves of the Atlantic and to defy the raging storm. The graphic description which we have published of the progress of laying the French cable, from the commencement till landed on American soil; of the detection of faults in the cable through constant communication and by the most delicate instruments; of the buoying, cutting and splicing of it in mid ocean, while the great ship that bore it rested on the heaving Atlantic, and of the beautiful management of the whole work, reads like a romance. The most important results must follow this enterprise. It will increase and quicken communication between the two continents, stimulate commerce, bring the nations of both into closer and more friendly contact, and ought to cheapen very much the telegraphic rate of charges. But there is room for more, and the more there are and the cheaper the rate of charges, the greater will be the business. We have now the English and French cables, but we want an American cable—one to be laid by American capital and enterprise. What do our capitalists say? Who will undertake the work? It is intimated in a Boston contemporary that there will be a third cable within a few months, projected by American enterprise and worked by American capital. We hope this is so. Rivalry is the life and soul of business, and, as we said, there would be profitable work enough for another Atlantic cable, or for more than another one.

COAL -Consumers should keep a sharp watch on the manœuvres of coal dealers, There is an evident design to "bull" coal up to ten or twelve dollars a ton this fall.

The soil of Spain is again orimsoned with the blood of her children engaged in battling against each other in the name of revolution headed by legitimacy, against revolution which claims to be founded on the popular will and sanctioned by a citizen vote. Don Carlos' invasion, as it has been termed, of the soil in-"risings" in support of his claim; the newly appointed executive met the movement by military efforts for its repression; blood was shed five days since, and this morning we have to record by special telegram from London and through the Atlantic cable the facts of the occurrence of other and more severe engagements, the killing of a number of government officers, the cutting of railroads and telegraphs, the marching and countermarching of amned men, with the existence of a home contest so general, apparently, in its character that it must eventuate either in the readjustment of the present form of government on a new basis and with new men at the helm; another and more radical change; foreign invasion at the instance, it may be, of party invitation and the promptings of the exiled Queen, or anarchy. On Sunday, the 18th of the present month, Don Carlos was announced as having disappeared from France and crossed the border into the province of Navarre. From Paris we were told that he was "hotly pursued" by French police on nearing the frontier. These officials, in general so active in the discharge of their duties and so unerring in their identification of individuals, failed to interrupt his journey—a fact which may be interpreted as significant or the reverse by the public in estimating the chances and consequences of the issue. The Carlist party in Spain assumed a "threatening attitude" the very next day. Queen Isabella's partisans commenced to agitate for war on the 20th inst. They tendered the military command to General Lersundi, formerly Captain General of Cuba, which that gentleman, for reasons best known to himself, judged it prudent to decline. The excitement extended from Madrid. It pervaded the country during the night, so that Barcelona, Cordova and Valladolid, with other important points, were in insurrectionary attitude the morning of the 21st inst. Numerous arrests were made, and generals, colonels, sub-officers, private soldiers and peasants were classed by the Cabinet as malcontent, traitorous, or in actual counter-revolution, on all sides. Napoleon employed himself as a neutral and pacificator, ordering that all "Spanish conspirators" should depart from the frontier-a measure which proclaimed to the surrounding peoples that Spain, even in her days of infantile democracy, could produce "conspirators," just as did France in her era of reasserted imperialism.

Moved and influenced in such manner and by such causes, the Spaniards met in arms. A battle was fought at Ciudad Real, one hundred miles distant from Madrid, on the 20th inst., between the civil authorities and the advancing partisans of Don Carlos. Several persons were wounded on both sides. The Carlists were driven off or retired, their leaders either escaping or being unknown. Action in the field was followed by secret caucus in the cities. The musket and sabre were, it was rumored, to be exchanged for poison, the knife and the stiletto, the government announcing the discovery of a rice having vero-by assassination. Fevered, uncertain. aimless to some extent, and vastly demoral ized in national spirit, the Spaniards initiated the Carlist "outbreak" which we chronicle to-day. His adherents, the Basquinos particularly, are in arms in many hundreds. Ciudad Real being still their chief point of concentration. A battle was fought yesterday between his men and the troops of the existing government, which resulted as stated above, and other engagements are expected momentarily. The Carlists, to the number of four thousand, were at La Mancha last night government forces being on their march towards that place with the purpose of attacking them. The Spanish question at home presents an eventful point in the European history of the day, a point which develops the truth of the embarrassing fact that "Not all the blood at Talavera shed, not all the laurels of Barrosa's height" have "won for Spain her well asserted right." When, and by what agency, and in what form, will she obtain it?

BOUTWELL FOR STOKES .- Secretary Boutwell is getting on very well with the money question, but very badly on reconstruction He was and is opposed to the victorious liberal Walker party in Virginia. It is reported that he is stoutly opposed to the Senter liberal party in Tennessee, and in favor of Stokes and his disfranchising ultra radical faction, and so on, in Mississippi and Texas. Now, when it is apparent that Mr. Boutwell is becoming strong in the administration and the dominan party on the money question, he is, at the same time, in a fair way to make much mischief on the reconstruction question; for the truth is, that unless the republican party shall fall in with this new liberal Southern party it will before the end of a year be swamped in every Southern State. And the worst of it is that while General Grant remains silent on this question his outspoken Secretary of the Treasury is construed as speaking by authority. There must be a clear understanding soon, or there will be trouble in the Cabinet on this subject with the return of Congress.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. -The letter which we published yesterday from Honolulu, dated July 3, contains a suggestive account of the dull condition of business, especially in the sugar trade, for which the Sandwich Islands are in the main dependent on the United States, particularly California, Oregon and the great West. It appears that the sugar kings of San Francisco might dictate terms which would decide three-fourths of the foreign population of the Sandwich Islands to become active advocates of annexation to the United States. As for the native population, sickness is prevalent, the mortality is unusually large and the next census, if allowed to tell the truth, will tell a sad tale regarding the decay of the aboriginal race.

A BRILLIANT IDEA FROM GENERAL GRANT .-No politics where fast horses are concerned. Ask Mr. Murphy?

The progress of the revolutionary war in Cuba has already evolved international questions of important interest, as between the governments of Spain and the United States, and is likely to produce others of a very diffi-cult character should the policy of the Cabinet in Washington remain hesitating or doubtful as to our course or means of action in the premises. From Key West we are specially informed that Admiral Hoff's squadron, comprising the Contoocook, Gettysburg and Centaur, reached that point from Santiago on Saturday. The Admiral ports in detail of previous accounts the sanguinary character of the contest which is being carried on in Cuba, and that it was of such a nature as to cause his interference to a certain extent. The Governor visited our flagship, on which occasion the Admiral made inquiry as to the recent executions of American volunteers; to which his Excellency replied, in effect, that he could not resist the "clamor" for their death, and conse quently had the dread penalty inflicted by virtue of General Dulce's late order, directin that armed invaders should be treated as pirates. Admiral Hoff characterized the action as murder, and entered a sharp protest. As if in evasion by very grim reply, or the practice of a most melancholy and fatal subterfuge, the Governor has ordered the Spanish troops not to bring in any such class of prisoners in future, but to "kill them on the spot." The citizens of Santiago were considerably excited by the presence of the American war vessels. It was, indeed, reported at one moment that Admiral Hoff was about to bombard the place. This state of feeling was quieted by the interchange of official visits between the Governor, the American Consul, and the Admiral, and the firing of a salute in honor of the Spaniard. Something more decisive is required, and Throckmorton on Texas Affairs. The report which we published on Saturday

of an interview with ex-Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, confirms our belief that the conciliatory course favored by Senator Wilson and other sensible leaders of the republican party, and tending to the removal of the disabilities which have hitherto disfranchised vast numbers of the whites, will ultimately result in the satisfactory settlement of all the difficulties in the way of Southern reconstruction. The plan which has proved successful in Virginia, and is beginning to work so well in Tennessee as to secure the approval of even Brownlow himself, is not likely to fail in Texas. If the views of the more moderate and enlightened republican leaders should be rejected and the violent counsels of the radicals, who it now seems proable will soon be left out in the cold, should unfortunately pravail, the work of reconstruction would be indefi-nitely delayed. But the reverse will, we trust, be the result, even if to obtain it the formation of a new party should be requisite.

Ex-Governor Throckmorton accounts for the disorders in Texas immediately subsequent to the late war by the lawlessness of certain disbanded Southern and Northern soldiers. He says that stories of outrages on Northern men are all the more extensively and readily fabricated in Texas because that State happens -- an nom the centres of intelligence. and a lie can get such a long start before contradiction can overtake it. He testifies that within the past six menths the people themselves, almost unaided by the military or civil authorities, have succeeded in purging the State of almost all "its infused element of criminality," and to-day there is as much respect for law and order and of protection for life and property in Texas as in any State of the Union. He adds :- "We want Northern immigration and capital. We got some of it up to within twelve months ago; but the political uncertainty that has since prevailed stopped the flow completely. When finally restored no State in the Union will make such oid progress as Texas." Let us hope tha this prediction will ere long be fully verified.

THE BUILDING LAWS .- We published yesterday quite an exhaustive review of the building laws. It showed a peculiar state of things. While the laws prescribe the minutest details as to the size of the walls, columns, arches and the like for brick, stone and iron houses, the erection of frame or wooden buildings is left free under so-called 'permits," issued by the Superintendent of Buildings as his own discretion may invite him to do it. This is all wrong. There is too much power placed in the hands of one man, and though it may not be abused it is certainly liable to be misused. The case cited, that of the shanty on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, is a strong one in point. The permit was at first refused; but the owner, being a prominent ward politician, gained his object. Thus politics override the law in everything, and a politician, provided he belongs to the ruling cliques, may very much do just as he likes and snap his fingers at the law and its officers, even at that mighty individual, the presiding genius of the "executive department for the survey and inspection of buildings."

THE INCOME TAX .- That portion of the Internal Revenue law which relates to incomes winds up as follows:- "The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on the 30th day of April in each year until and including the year 1870, and no longer." A powerful pressure will be brought upon Conress during its next session to abolish immeliately this unjust, unequal and consequently unpopular law. The condition of the finances of the country will warrant the abolition of all further tax on men's earnings.

SORRY TO HEAR IT-That Senator Anthony is not collecting ammunition for a renewal of the war on Senator Sprague with the reassembling of Congress. We are sorry, because we want peace, and there will be no peace in Rhode Island until we have a deciive settlement of this Sprague-Anthony war. To be sure, it does not amount to much, but it is enough to keep Rhode Island in a stew.

SUMMER TRAVEL. - The hotel proprietors at the watering places and summer resorts are lamenting over the lack of visitors this season. If they would fill their houses they must come down in their prices.

The Herald in Burelow

paper, very interesting correspondence on the proceedings of the Israelite Synod or Sanhe-drim at Leipsic. It will be seen that our correspondent is the only one, either from this country or Europe, that gives a full account of the action of this important assembly, and that the distinguished and learned Israelites there recognize and appreciate the services we ren-"The resolutions of the First Israelite Synod," as our correspondent says, "will become known to European Hebrews by retranslations from this journal." "Ah," these Israelites said, on seeing our representative, "there is the HERALD correspondent again. Now we are sure that our children and relatives in the United States will hear all about us, and send us, as they did last year, a faithful account of our activity here." Referring to the interview and conversation with Count Bismarck by a representative of the paper some time ago, this correspondent remarks that the diffusion of this intelligence in Europe through our publication of it first is like that of the interview with the great Prussian statesman which was published on the 14th of last month. The account of that conversation, he says, "is going the rounds of Germany and the Continent, translated from the HERALD, and printed and reprinted in all the leading papers, as well as in the small fry, the semiofficial Norddeutsche Allgemeine, Bis-marck's organ, taking the lead." Thus we see the mighty agency of the modern press, and, what is more, the recognition by the statesmen, journals and people of Europe of the superior enterprise of the independen press of New York. And here we may remark that, in the interview with Count Bismarck referred to, that remarkable man showed that he fully appreciated the power and usefulness of the press. Unlike some of our small politicians, he did not hesitate to grant the interview and to talk freely. Directly the application was made by our correspondent, and the object of it made known, he promptly replied, "Come at eight o'clock this evening;" and the great man was there to the minute. It will be remembered that on the occasion Count Bismarck spoke fully of the domestic politics of Prussia and Germany, of the character of the Prussian Parliament, of his own difficulties with that body, of the want of comprehension of his grand and far-reaching policy, of the affairs of Europe and of the international relations of Prussia. In fact, he spoke with less reserve and more fully than he would have done in a State paper or in a speech before the national legislature. He did this, too, knowing that what he said was to be published in America, and would go back to and be spread over Europe. Really, he made the HERALD the medium of defining his policy, both national and international, to the world. In this conduct, and in his recognition of the power of the press, the Prussian statesman showed himself as great as in his government of Prussia. Who will not say that the press, by the aid of the telegraph and steam communication, is the mighty agent of civilization in modern times?

CHEESE PARINGS VS. STANDING ARMIES. The abolition by Austria of several small embassies marks another Austrian reform. But of what avail are all such candle and cheese paring savings in Austria or any other European State while from Austria to England they are all eaten up by great standing armies watching each other? There must within a year or two be a general European conference providing for the abolition of these great armies or they will be destroyed by and by in a general European war. This is the great European question of retrenchment and reform.

OUR REPORT OF RELIGION.-The news of foreign revolution and war in Spain, insurrection and executions in Cuba, the arrival of the Pullman car over the Pacific Railroad, the recovery of the Fenlan funds, and General Grant's attendance at a "clambake" and rural altar, with the extreme heat of the weather combined have failed to detach our churchgoing population from attendance before the pulpit and altar. Thousands of our fashionable exiles worshipped yesterday at foreign shrines, while very many of our faithful and slightly fashionable pastors recuperated on foreign shores. Our home churches were not deserted, however, as will be seen from the reports of the valuable sermons delivered during the day, which we publish this morning. Sentinels are still on the watch towers.

Dog IN THE MANGER. -The radicals decline to acknowledge the result of the Virginia election a republican victory, and at the same time they refuse to allow the democrats to claim it.

AN EDITOR TO BE CHIEF OF POLICE.-The Cincinnati papers report that the chief editor of the Commercial in that city is to be Chief of Police. New York once had its Old Hayes. Cincinnati will now have its Old Hal-

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The finding of the Court Martial in the case of Lien tenant Charles Garrettson, Seventeenth infantry, tried at Galveston, Texas, has been disapproved by the President, and Lieutenant Garrettson is restored

## THE LATEST RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Permission was yesterday given to remove the body of William Green, the boy crushed beneath a occumotive attached to an oil train belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Sixty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, as already reported, from the Thirty-first precinct station to the residence of his parents, No. 746 Eighth to the residence of his parents, No. 745 Eighth avenue. At the time of the accident the lad was going to bathe in the river, and on reaching the railroad track stopped to watch an upward bound train, when an oil train going down came upon him unawares and crushed his head most fearfuily, causing aimost instant death. Deceased was the son of Mr. Matthew D. Green, well known in political circles of the past as an ardent Henry Clay Wnig, and more recently as an active member of the Republican party. Not long since he kept a publis house in Fourieenth street, near the corner of Fourth avenue. Mr. Green, who is now in very boor health, is absent from the city.

## THE DEATH OF MRS. SULLIVAN.

In the HERALD of yesterday morning the death of Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, an Irish woman 46 years of age, late of No. 39 Park street, was announced, In a note sent to the coroner's office, Sergeant Kennedy, note sent to the coroner's office, Sergeant Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, says deceased had been sick for seven days, during which time she was attended by Dr. Rosenberger, of No. 50 Centre street, who received ten dollars for his services. After death the friends applied to Dr. Rosenberger for a certificate, which, it is alleged, he refused to give unless paid \$5 additional. The doctor, it is further alleged, declined giving the police any information as to the cause of Mrs. Sudivan's death. The case was reported to be one of cholera morbus. Coroner Flyin has the inatter in charge and will make an investigation.

#### LONG BRANCH.

We publish to-day, in another part of the

SATURDAY EVENING was the evening thus far of the season. In other words, the house was about full, and the scene in duning room, drawing room and halls, and on the porch, lawns and bluff, was really very enlivening. The dance was kept up with great spirit until midnight, and way into the small hours of Sonday morning groups of people lingered about as if bed was no place for a human being of a mosphight night by the season. human being of a moonlight night by the seasi The number of arrivals at all the bot was large. Many have come to ma supe of accommodation for to-morrow night for there will be no room then to stow a pers

for there will be no room then to stow a person away edgewise. We are soon to have a jam, and cierks will be put to their wits' end to find a place to accommodate for the night many of those who hope to have a room to themselves.

It is warm here to-day, even with a fresh seutherly wind blowing, and what must it be for those who are compelled to remain in the cities? Herein is the charm of the seashore; for a little management will enable a person to keep cool under the most disadvantageous circumstances, while in the city it is hard work, even with artificial means, to keep one's collar from wilting, or to find a spet that can be considered even comfortable, when the mercury is doing its best to get out of the top of the tube of the thermometer.

has been exceedingly quiet during the last twenty-four hours. Last evening he, with Mrs. Grant, was in the drawing room, and they appeared Grant, was in the drawing room, and they appeared to enjoy the dance exceedingly. They were not amnoyed by impertinent curiosity, and were allowed to pass the time without annoyance of any kind. They retired at an early hour. This morning they are attending divine service, of which you will have a full account from a Herald special detailed for that particular duty. The United States steamer Taliapoess arived off Port Monmouth pier yesterday, and last evening Commander Raiph Chandler waited upon the President for orders. He was informed that the steamer would not be wanted at present; that he should go to Washington for a day or two by land, and that his famility would be here two or three week yet. The Taliapoess will leave to-day for Norfolk.

EXPECTED ARBIVALS.

General W. T. Sherman and Lieutenant General Philip Sheridan are expected here to-day by special train from Port Monmouth. They will be the first of the notables arriving to attend the ball, and the former will excite much attendion. He will be accompanied by his daughter. Sheridan has been here before this season; hence his coming will not cause the excitement attending the advent of the General commanding, who will naturally be the observed, &c.

THE BALL.

Already men are busy decorating the rooms for

General commanding, who will naturally be the observed, &c.

THE BALL.

Already men are busy decorating the rooms for the grand affair of to-morrow night, but thus far there is altogether too much sameness. We have nothing but the Stars and Stripes—American flags of all sizes, without the slightest relief by the flag of any other nation or a signal of any description. I doubt if the effect, by this too much of one thing, will be good, and such is the opinion generally expressed but not by what is considered a paying crowd, it being composed principally of young men who eat five doilare' worth at supper and then count to lose a doilar or two at fare or roulette. I have not learned how the tiger has made out thus far this season, but there is little probability of its coming out second best. His lair here is certainly a comfortable one, judging from outside appearances, and certainly enticing to those who are disposed to fail into the mouth that is always wide open for money.

fail into the mouth that is always wide open for money.

Signor Brignoli was expected to arrive last evening at the Continental. It it is his intention to remain quiet and, like our great man here, "have peace," or if he will give any vocal entertainment have not yet learned. He will probably rest from his labors of the past season and make ready for those of the rapidly coming fail.

The prevailing southerly wind is bringing a large number of inward bound vessels from that direction. As far as the eye can reach, steamers, ships and all other descriptions of sailing vessels are to be seen, and the view at sea is aimost a senlivening and exciting as that by the sea side. No yacdit has arrived to-day, singular to retate, and we miss our visitor of last Sunday.

President Grant and family attended service at the Methodist Episcopal church this morning. At three o'clock they rode to the residence of Mr. John Hoey, with whom they dined, returning to the hotel at hall-past eight.

At three o'clock this morning the stables attached

Hoey, with whom they dined, returning to the hotel at hall-past eight.

At three o'clock this morning the stables attached to the Mansion House caught fire and were completely destroyed. The fiames spread so rapidly that the stablemen had to jump out of the windows to save their lives. Thirty horses in the stable at the time were saved by the efforts of the servants and guests of the Mansion and Continental Hotels. The fiames were kept from extending to the hotels. The fiames were kept from extending to the hotels. There was great excitement among the ladies and guests of the hotel. John T. Slane, an old volunteer fireman of Brooklyn, was badly burned while helping to extinguish the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$10,000, and is partially insured.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

A slight ruffling this week of the dull, monotonous sea of local summer theatricals serves in a measure as the harbinger of that particularly brilliant conas the harbinger of that particularly oriniant con-stellation of dramatic "stars," of various magni-tudes, which—per announcement on flaming posters—is to illumine the theatrical heavens in this vicinity on next Monday evening. During the pre-sent week we are to be favored with new sensations at Wallack's, at Niblo's, the Grand Opera House Wood's Museum, the Olympic, Bowery theatre and

the Theatre Comique.

At Wallack's Boucleault's drama of the "Long Strike" will be produced this evening, of careful preparation, with appropriate scenery and with a good cast. Mr. W. R. Ployd, who reappears at this establishment to-night after an absence of two years, assumes the character of Jem O'Reilley, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart sustains his original rôle of Moneypenny. The rest of the cast will ceedingly strong. The piece will be kept upon the

boards for but one week, as Mr. John E. Owens is under engagement to open on Monday next in the comedy of "Seft." "Biack-Eyed Susan," with its original Boston cast, remains upon the bills. "Sinbad," at Nibio's, is rapidly nearing the end of its tether. With the termination of the present week the engagement of the Lydus Thompson troupe of blonde burlesquers in this city comes to an end. "Sinbad" will be given in its present form until Thursday, when Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Henry lieckett will make their rentrée upon the boards in a series of three fareweil performancés. "Nan, the Good for Nothing," will be the sensation, with Miss Thompson as Nan and Mr. Peckett as with Miss Thompson as Nan and Mr. Becket a Dibble. The second and third acts of "Xison" and the last act of "Sinbad," will also be given, with Miss Thompson and Mr. Beckett in their original rotes.

At the Grand Opera House Miss Lucille Western, the has reached the sixth week of her successfu At the Grand Opera House Miss Lucille Western, who has reached the sixth week of her successful engagement, appears this evening in the sensational drama of "Satan in Paris," in which she will sustain no less than six different characters. It is some four or five years since this piece was played in this city, and its production this evening at the Grand Opera House will doubtless prove sufficiently attractive to draw a large audience. "Satan in Paris" will remain for but one week at this house, as "Eass Lynne" (by request) is threatened for revival on Moniday next.

will remain for but one week at this house, as "East Lynne" (by request) is threatened for revival on Monday next.

"Enoch Arden," after watching for six nights more for a sail to take him home, will be despatched from Boolb's, with the pleasant remembrances of ail those who have been so fortunate as to form his acquainisnce. On next Monday evening "Rip Van Winkie," personated by Mr. Joseph Jefferson, will be the attraction at this magnificent theatre.

"Hiccory Diccory" Fox, at the Clympic, will this evening have the even tenor of his way illuminated by the saltatorial Kiralys, who appear in a new sensational ballet divertisement, entitled the "Harvest Home." The new ballet will number thirty persons, and during its progress the two brothers Kiralys will execute an extraordinary pas de deux, which is spoken or as wonderrul.

Mr. Edward Eddy this evening enters upon the last week of his successful engagement at Wood's Museum. Two performances will be given as usual every day during the week, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, with Mr. Eddy as the attraction at each. "The Spirit Friend" will be given at the mannees, and "The Police Spy" in the evening. The Worrell sisters commence an engagement at this house next Monday evening, appearing in their new operatic burlesque of "Lalla Rookh."

The Theatre Comque offers its patrons a polyglot entertainment this week by a new comeoy company, in the shape of the Irish drams of "Handy Andy" and the Dutch extravagansa entitled "Richard Three Eyes." This is the last week but one of the summer season at this estaolishment.

The "Old Drury," notwithstanding the hot weather, is as flush with novelties as ever. Miss Kate Fisher, who is still the principal attraction, will appear during the week as "The Chila of the Savannal," and as "Eagle Eye," in the Indian trams of that mane.

The Waverley theatre is still in possession of the "Andrea burlesque commany." who are nignily

The Waverley theatre is still in possession of the The Waverley theatre is still in possession of the "American buriesque company," who are nightly "American buriesque of of "Mooncharm; or, the

ence with the buriesque of "Mooncharm; or, the Perils of Love."

Messrs. Gosche and Thomas are the magnates that draw such large and delighted audiences nightly to the Central Park Garden. The one looks after the bodily comforts of their guests, while the other steeps their senses in a flood of harmony from his "two unrivalled orousstras."

At Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn, songa, figs, jokes, Ethiopiar, & Sections and negro ministrelsy continue, as herefolore, to no the attraction.