

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 185

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 32d st., between 5th and 6th av.—
THE HUGENOTS. Matinee at 1 p.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, LOTTERY TICKETS—
MASTERS—NEW YORK FIREMAN. Matinee at 2.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
MIRIAM'S LEON.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FER-
MANDO. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIRST NIGHT—
SWISS SWAINS—DAY AFTER THE FAIR. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Thirtieth st.—Three performances, at 11, 2 and 8 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
2d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THE
DEUKARD—NEW YORK IS SLICED. At 8. Matinee at 2.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S FINE THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
GUMMING CLOTHING—ROMEO JAFFES JEFFES.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM. Negro Act. 25. Matinee at 2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—
PROW-POW—HOUSE FLY DON'T TICKLE ME, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MIN-
STRELS—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—PUCCO.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and
6th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-third street and Third av-
enue.—GRAND CONCERT.APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART OF SCOTLAND.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART OF SCOTLAND.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, July 4, 1870.

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"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE"—New
reading of Charles Reade's latest work by
Tom Murphy et al.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE
will be among the pyrotechnic devices to be
exhibited in Tompkins square to-night. It
will be one of the most original, brilliant and
"telling" affairs that pyrotechnic art and skill
can produce.

PAUL AGAINST PETER.—The Czech Catho-
lics threaten, as we are told by a telegram
from St. Petersburg, to become Catholics of
the Greek Church should the dogma of Papal
infallibility be promulgated in Rome. This
reads somewhat like robbing Peter to pay
Paul. The Czechs want to be men and falli-
ble. How do the Poles vote?

THE CABLE states that the arrangement to
start the yachts in the international ocean race
from Old Head of Kinsale has been changed,
and that Daunt Head, about thirteen miles
further east than Kinsale Head, has been fixed
upon. This will make the distance to be run
a little more (Daunt Head being nearer to
Cork than Kinsale), the honor to the victor
none the less.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.—Referring to the fall
campaign in this State, the Ogdensburg Jour-
nal says it "feels it in its bones that things
are working which will result in a republican
victory in November." The way things are
working among the republicans in this city it
seems as if there is likely to be considerable
rattling among the dry bones in the party be-
fore long all over the State.

"CONGRESSIONAL AT LARGE"—Is the title to
many editorial articles in Western papers
about these days. It takes the place of the
phrase of old times, "The schoolmaster
abroad." The reason that so many Congress-
men are found at large in the West is because
there are so few penitentiaries in regions
where land-grabbing, Indian treaty knavery
and corrupt jobs generally are the principal
occupations of the M. C.'s.

The Fourth of July—The Position of the Republic.

The Fourth of July, 1870, is more truly an
occasion for national self-gratulation than any
the American people have ever seen, not even
excepting the days in which they immediately
celebrated the assured fact of independence.
It is the first return of our great anniversary
that sees all the States in the enjoyment of the
rights that constitute them equal members of
the Union, after the privation of these rights
in a struggle of greater danger to us and
greater moment to humanity than that
against the British tyranny. Had our
forefathers failed to make good against
Britain the claim of 1776, that they
were of right entitled to the control of
their own destinies, that failure would not
have given the English domination a respite
of twenty years. In that early age we were
already a resolute race, and if ever there was
a people fitted to bequeath "from bleeding sire
to son" the unfinished fight for freedom it was
the people that bred their cool temper and
firm will on every slope from the cold shores
of Maine to the blue hills of the old Mother of
States. The power competent to hold this
people in a system of government against the
general consent has not yet grown upon the
earth. Looked at justly, therefore, our
independence of a domination beyond the
Atlantic, if it had been deferred
in one decade, would have been ac-
quired in another; it was simply no more than
a question of time as to who should prevail;
and we cannot believe that our defeat in the
first war would have ultimately impelled this
grandest humane experiment of all the ages
by which we are endeavoring to demonstrate
that the best government is that which
views humanity from what we may suppose to
be the standpoint of God Almighty himself,
and recognizes no distinction between his crea-
tures but such as we must believe He also
would recognize.

But there was a greater danger than that
with which we were menaced by the govern-
ment of the country from which the first colonies
came. It was a danger that was great only
because it had its growth among ourselves,
because it was rooted in our vices, weak-
nesses, passions and vanities. This danger
was that the consent of the whole people to a
single system of government would not con-
tinue long enough to give our experiment a
fair trial—that it would fall not on a test of its
merits, but because on minor points the great
nation would split up into half a dozen or
more parts as contemptible as the worst of an-
tiquity in their pitiful bickerings and wasted
wars. This danger arose from two facts.
Slavery was one of these; the other was that
mischievous invention of small politicians,
inspired with geographical prejudices—the
notion of State rights. In the organization of
the country there was a seed of civil war—of
bitter collision between the parts—which
needed for its germination only the heat of
party contests. The States, it was conceded,
were separately sovereign within certain
limits. The whole nation was sovereign also
within certain limits. If either power should
pass its assigned limit it must collide with the
other. Here, then, were hostile sovereignties
operating within the same circle, and each
kept in its proper sphere only by the intellec-
tual restraint of a set of legal definitions.
Legal definitions are an infinite subject of dis-
pute, and it therefore could not but happen
that such differences of opinion should arise
touching the respective theatres of the two
systems of government as would put the
whole people by the ears. Conciliation,
mutual deference—a spirit of giving way on
smaller points in view of greater ones—the
moderate tone of public thought which was
not swayed by party passion from the regard
to public welfare—all these things kept the
national harmony until the fight arose and the
quarrel was pushed on the topic of slavery.

Here the time had come when there could
no longer be any compromise. The founders
of the government had first assented to this
institution from the necessity of the case. On
no other terms could the slave States have
been brought into the same unity of govern-
ment with the free States. But undoubtedly
the true spirit and aims of the American
republic were more nearly laid down in
the Declaration of Independence than in
the constitution, and it was the
aspiration and tendency of the national
thought to grow toward the better ideal. Half
a century made a sentiment against the insti-
tution, which, while it was morally praisew-
orthy, was fanatically aggressive in taking
no regard to the right of the other side and
to the compromises that bound us to respect that
right. Some were thrust into a war to
determine whether slavery should perish,
or whether, slavery surviving, the Union of
the States should give way and the future
should see on one hand a slave republic, on
the other a fanatical puritan republic, with a
great group of commercial States growing be-
tween, and the West behind all with a destiny
vague and undefined. No human creature
can doubt but that we have reached the better
result, and certainly none among us dispute
this but those to whom the issue was individu-
ally oppressive in crushing aspirations of
personal ambition and a pride that could only
have been gratified at a price that no pride is
worth. We have come gloriously through the
war, and at last are escaped from even the
dangers of anarchy that threatened as a con-
sequence of the war. Safely for the present,
therefore, we stand, a republic of thirty-seven
States and a dozen Territories—without an im-
mediate internal danger and without a foreign
 foe and the Fourth of July that finds us this
is certainly the most truly glorious the nation
has ever known.

THE COAL TRADE.—A CURIOUS PROCLAMA-
TION.—The *Miners' Journal* (coal monopolists')
organ in Pennsylvania addresses a proclamation
"to the press abroad," declaring that the
supply of coal will be above a million of tons
more than last year, whether the strikes
continue or not, and advising consumers
abroad not to rush into the market and "cause
a fluctuation in prices which is not beneficial
to, and which is not desired by, the trade." This
is very kind advice indeed. Had the
neglect of Congress to abolish the duty on
coal anything to do with it?

"WIND EASTERLY—FRESH!"—will be a
glorious breeze for the international ocean
yacht racers to start with.

Singular Conduct of Congress on the Income Tax.

On the 24th of last month the Senate struck
out of Mr. Sherman's Tax-Tariff bill the sec-
tions for continuing the income tax by the
decisive vote of thirty-four yeas to twenty-
three nays. The people in every section of
the country rejoiced over the death of this in-
quisitorial, oppressive and corrupting tax. It
was a war measure, and the country was glad
to see it discontinued after peace had been
restored five years. No one supposed, after
such a vote, that the tax would be revived
again or any further action upon it be taken.
Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the Senate
Finance Committee, who had urged the contin-
uance of the tax, admitted, in his remarks in
the debate last Monday, "that he had no hope
the vote of the Senate would be changed." He
suggested to Mr. Howe and others who
attempted to waive discussion on the subject
"that the question had been decided." But
on Friday the advocates of the income
tax, under the lead of this same
Senator Sherman, took what may be
termed a snap judgment over the Senate and
restored the tax. There was a great deal of
parliamentary filibustering over the question,
the majority voting yea at one time and nay at
another. There never was a more singular
instance of Congressional inconsistency and
indecision.

No further amendments being offered to the
Tax-Tariff bill, it was reported on Friday from
the Committee of the Whole to the Senate,
when the amendments were concurred in, ex-
cept those upon which separate votes were
asked. The first of these upon which a sepa-
rate vote was asked was that striking out the
income tax sections. Mr. Wilson, of Massa-
chusetts, moved to continue the income tax
for two years longer at two and a half per cent,
instead of five per cent, as it now stands. This
motion was negatived by twenty-eight yeas to
twenty-three nays. Then the Senate voted
upon the amendment of the Committee of the
Whole striking out the income tax sections,
when the vote stood yeas twenty-three, nays
twenty-one. This was regarded as a finality.
Mr. Sherman then made an argument against
sweeping away so many taxes, and urged that
the government could not get along unless
some of those stricken off were retained.
Thereupon Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he
would move to reconsider the vote striking
out the income tax sections. In the evening
session Mr. Edmunds brought up his motion
to reconsider. This led to some discussion,
but finally the motion to reconsider prevailed.
The yeas were twenty-six, nays twenty-five.
Mr. Wilson then renewed his amendment to
continue the tax for two years longer at two
and a half per cent. After a lengthy dis-
cussion this amendment was agreed to—yeas
twenty-seven, nays twenty-one. The ques-
tion then being on striking out the sections
imposing the income tax, as amended by Mr.
Wilson, the Senate refused to strike them out,
thus reversing its former action. The yeas
were twenty-six, nays 22.

This shows that the Senate got into a curi-
ous muddle over this income tax question.
It is not easy to understand all these parlia-
mentary dodges and rules of action; but we
suppose the income tax, as far as the vote of
the Senate goes, is to be continued for two
years longer, and at a rate of two and a half
per cent, instead of five per cent.

The Senators favoring this unpopular and
offensive tax took advantage evidently of a
great many of their colleagues being absent
to rush through their measure. The vote
was a small one. There were some
twenty-six Senators absent or not vot-
ing, and there were nine short of
the number that voted on the 24th of June
for abolishing the tax altogether. This con-
duct—this snap judgment and filibustering—
on the part of Senators is discreditable to that
body. Mr. Sherman himself must be surprised
at the success of his management of this
affair; for he declared only a few hours be-
fore that the question had been decided and
that he had no hope the vote of the
Senate abolishing the tax would be
changed. However, the House of Represen-
tatives may still refuse to concur in the ac-
tion of the Senate, and may let this abomi-
nable tax die a natural death. If the mem-
bers have any regard for their popularity
and the wishes of the people they will do so.
They have only to notice the unanimous ap-
proval of the first action of the Senate in
abolishing the tax by the press of all parties
and shades of opinion, and the general grati-
fication it gave to the public, to guide them in
this matter. Mr. Sherman's pretence, that this
tax is needed for the support of the govern-
ment, is absurd. With all the taxes re-
duced or taken off by the Tax-Tariff bill there
will be still an enormous surplus income.
Even with the abolishment of the income tax
as well the revenue would be quite large
enough, or more than enough, for the current
expenses of the government and for a good
round sum to be applied to the liquidation of
the debt. We hope the House will refuse to
concur in the action of the Senate on the in-
come tax.

THE WHEAT CROP—GOOD REPORTS.—From
Virginia to Georgia we have reports of an
excellent wheat crop; from East Tennessee
we learn that the harvesting has been going
on for some time in all the counties; that some
little smut is reported (indicating an abun-
dant crop of rain for the growing corn crop),
and that the heavy wheat is considerably tangled
in some places, but that "the yield will be tre-
mendous." In Virginia the crop is so large
that the farmers are afraid that they will
hardly get a compensating price for it. But
they may dismiss all such apprehensions.
The European crop, doubtless, will this year
be less than the average yield, and our sur-
plus, in making up this European deficiency,
will give a fair compensation to our wheat
growers, and help us very much in meeting our
purchases of European goods and the interest
on government bonds held over the water.
At the same time, looking to our great body
of bread consumers, we rejoice that our
wheat crop this year will be large enough to
meet all foreign demands, without giving to
the "bulls" of our home markets any chance
for a corner on wheat. Let the people rejoice!

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER at last accounts was
still rising rapidly. Look out for rapid steam-
boat "risings" of a different sort during the
racing fever.

Church Services Yesterday.

It is true that we have no national Church,
but this fact does not prevent all the preachers
from being exceedingly patriotic. Yesterday
religion aided in glorifying the noble birth
of freedom, and in the sermons was said a great
deal which the mere orator of to-day would
hardly have thought of saying. It is, indeed,
gratifying to reflect on this Fourth of July that
but for American independence Christianity
would, by this time, have been almost lost to
the world. Not that any clergyman yesterday
said it would, for none did, that we are aware
of. But there was something in the manner in
which they connected the anniversary of our
independence with religion which suggested
the idea that this republic was made specially
to save Christianity from utter ruin. Dr.
Chapin, at the Church of the Divine Pater-
nity; Rev. Mr. Smyth, at the American Free
Presbyterian church, and Mr. Swift, at the
Attorney street Methodist church, eloquently
dilated upon the glories associated with this
memorable day and showed wherein they are
connected with divine glories.

But it was at Hartford, at the Park Congre-
gational church, that the most remarkable
sermon of the day was delivered. The clergy-
man, Mr. Burton, is a relative of Henry
Ward Beecher, and his discourse was as origi-
nal, not to say as startling, as anything the
apostle of Plymouth church ever delivered.
Whether it was that the presence of President
Grant in his church hurried Mr. Burton we
regret our inability to state. It is certain,
however, that the reverend gentleman, if we
may judge by his sermon, was considerably
flustered. He opened by inviting his congre-
gation to "ascend into the upper air," doubt-
less in a balloon, and they would see "an up-
roar" wherever they looked. Not only on the
face of the earth does this uproarious state of
things exist. "Fly out beyond the stars,"
said Mr. Burton, "and you'll find realms and
spheres of uproar; or go straight into the
solid globe, and from its rind to core of fire,
the whole way, there are signs that even the
whole world does not escape."

This is very interesting intelligence, and we
deeply regret the certainty of no living person
doing as Mr. Burton advised. If even we
could fly, to get beyond the stars would in-
volve a journey of some millions of miles,
with no means of carrying an adequate sup-
ply of provisions; and as for going straight
into the solid globe, we decline the trip at
present. This universal uproar the clergyman
seemed to be personally aware of, for he even
assured his hearers that the "infinitely stead-
fast nature" of God is moved by it, although
he did not explain how anything "infinitely
steadfast" could be moved at all. Further-
more, Mr. Burton asserted that "there is a
partnership of heaven, earth and hell" (limited,
we suppose), and that a "general sensation"
(doubtless President Grant's presence) shocked
all. It was gratifying to learn from the
preacher that all this discord is to cease. "His-
torical investigation," said he, "shows the
necessity of a readjustment," and he proceeded
to explain how things are to be readjusted.
It may be that after hearing this sermon Presi-
dent Grant enjoyed his dinner; but if he did
it was due solely to his being a soldier, and
says much for his digestion.

After reading Mr. Burton's sermon all
the others delivered yesterday appear
tame and commonplace, excepting that of
Bishop Snow, who, as the only true prophet,
predicted all sorts of woes. At Mohawk
Hall Dr. Boone gave the Pope and Catholi-
cism a raking. Of the others that of
Father McSweeney, at St. Stephen's Roman
Catholic church, on the "Apostles as Fishers
of Men"; of Dr. Deems, at the Church of the
Strangers, and Father Kearney's, at St.
Patrick's Cathedral, will be found full of in-
terest and religious instruction. In Brooklyn
the Sabbath discourses were as good as usual.
The absence of Mr. Beecher from the city
kept a large number of his congregation away
from Plymouth Church, they not caring so
much to worship God as to hear their pastor
preach. Some of them did go to the taber-
nacle, but rather rudely left before the prayers
were finished and a reverend editor could
begin a very learned and very dull discourse.
In the matter of attendance none of the
churches were crowded, and even at the
watering places it was apparent that the
season of summer religion had been checked
by the sudden change of the weather. We
hope to make a better record of next Sunday's
churches.

The Smallpox in Paris—American Absenteeism in Europe.

We are sorry to hear that there is no ap-
parent diminution of the smallpox in Paris.
It has been prevailing there as a sort of epi-
demic, and the Paris comic papers have found
in the ruling passion of the citizens for vac-
cination frequent subjects for amusing caricatures.
One thing, however, will be apt to follow
these reports of the continuance of this
loathsome disease in the gay French capital—
to wit, a reduction this year of the usual heavy
American summer migration to Europe, for
Paris is the grand object and centre of all the
hopes and aspirations of our young moths
and butterflies of fashion, who find life at
home too slow, too monotonous and too pre-
cise to satisfy any but "old fogies."

How many millions of American money are
thus yearly squandered abroad we have no
means of ascertaining; but we dare say that
the sum of twenty-five millions, exclusive of
the passage money of the European steamers,
is within the mark. We have here the begin-
ning of that absenteeism which has been the
ruin of Ireland and which is yearly increasing
the pauperism of England. But how are we
to remedy it? Only by making the attractions
of our own country, even to summer
tourists, equal to those of Europe, and by
making the city of New York, which we
can make, as attractive as Paris. Thus a
hundred millions, yea, five hundred millions,
as we go on, to five millions of people, expended
in beautifying this city, will in the long run
be the most profitable investment that can be
made for the people of this island, and so in
proportion to its importance with every place
of any consequence throughout the United
States. Louis Napoleon, understanding this
secret, has made the four quarters of the globe
tributary to the attractions of Paris, and so
with a tithe of his outlays wisely applied we
can make New York in its attractiveness the
peer of Paris.

Bolivia and Brazil—Their Joint Progressive Efforts on the Amazon.

We publish to-day an interesting account of
the gigantic operations undertaken by the Na-
tional Bolivian Navigation Company, just or-
ganized in this city under a charter lately
granted by the United States Congress. The
company has no less object than the turning
of the commerce of nearly the whole of Bolivia
into the markets of the world via the Amazon
river. The foundations of the whole enter-
prise have been laid in South America within
the last year and a half. Colonel George E.
Church is at the head of the company, and the
governments of Bolivia and Brazil have
entered heartily into his plans. The former,
looking to an early development of her vast,
fertile and well populated territory, has
granted to him concessions commensurate
with the great works to be carried forward;
the latter, such privileges as will enable him
to span the rapids of the Madeira with a rail-
way one hundred and seventy miles in length.
For all these works the necessary capital is
pledged in Europe, and such is the careful and
solid basis upon which the whole enterprise
rests that we may soon expect to see it in full
operation.

This is the first great step towards the de-
velopment of the largest river basin on the
globe. The commercial world appears to have
ignored heretofore the fact that Bolivia, at the
headwaters of the main branch of the Amazon,
contains five-sixths of the entire population of
the Amazon valley; that they occupy the
healthiest, most productive and richest slope
of the Andes; that their natural outlet is down
the Amazon to the Atlantic; that they have
heretofore only been able to force a small mule-
back trade with the world, at an immense cost,
via the Andean passes, nearly 15,000 feet high.
Next to Brazil Bolivia is the most populous
State of South America. Within her borders
are found the great remnant of the Inca race,
which once extended its boundaries over a line
of thirty-five degrees of latitude and from the
Pacific coast to the present frontier of Brazil.
The world has heretofore been almost careless
of the existence of Bolivia, from the fact that
she has been hidden behind the Andes and had
no contact with the Atlantic. It now speaks well
for her statesmen that they make a bold push
eastward to remind the nations of their exist-
ence, and pour their unrivalled agricultural
and mineral resources into the channels of
commerce. Bolivia, only twenty-five days
distant by steam from Europe and the United
States, should add largely to the riches of
the nations trading with her. It is not much
to predict that instead of her \$3,000,000
annual importation she will, inside of ten
years, import \$25,000,000 of values, while the
exports of her rare products will give a bal-
ance of trade in her favor, instead of being
against her, as it is to-day.

It is seldom in the history of the world that
it falls to the lot of one company to undertake
almost the entire commercial development of a
nation—few geographical positions admit of it;
few minds are daring enough to grapple
with all the elements of such a problem, and
furnish the patience and energy for its
successful solution. Two governments
opposite in politics, and heretofore oppos-
ing in interests, have had to be dealt
with, and yet the very ample concessions
made by empire and republic prove how deli-
cately and well the enterprise has been
managed. The granting of a charter from our
general government was scarcely less impor-
tant, and under it the National Bolivian Nav-
igation Company has a broad field for opera-
tions.

Brazil has shown great wisdom in settling
her boundary line question with Bolivia and
cordially co-operating in the opening of Bolivia
as well as her own vast province of Mato
Grosso. It appears that Bolivia can furnish
nearly all the cereals and animal food required
for consumption in the Lower Amazon. Aside
from this, the interests of the two countries
will be one instead of being antagonistic,
as heretofore. Again, the commerce of
three millions of energetic people pour-
ing through the Amazon must cause
great progressive changes in the lower valley
itself, enriching the empire and adding largely
to its wealth and importance.

Peru, recognizing the vast wealth of Bolivia,
is spending fifty millions of dollars in pushing
a railway across the Andes to its northwestern
frontier on Lake Titicaca. The Argentine
Central Railway is to be extended several hun-
dred miles northward to tap its southern bor-
der. These two great enterprises are wisely
planned, and must give great results. There
appears to be a rivalry existing as to whether
Bolivian commerce shall flow through Peru,
the Argentine Republic or Brazil. A glance
at the map shows that Brazil has the geograph-
ical advantage over her neighbors; for, by the
way of the Amazon and the three thousand
miles of navigable Bolivian rivers, the heart of
the country will be tapped in all directions.

THE ICE MONOPOLISTS.—The combination
of the ice companies of this city (suggested,
no doubt, by the extraordinary demands upon
them during the late "heated term") and the
fearfully high prices—three times the price of
last summer—resulting for the article, has
created something of a panic among the ice
consumers of the city and its suburbs, and the
universal cry is, "what are we to do?" The
only practical plan of relief we can suggest is
to bring in a lot of those ice making machines
which are used so successfully in the produc-
tion of cheap ice in New Orleans, or to get up
a combination of citizens and send a ship or
two to Boston or Maine for a cargo or two of
ice. Short of some such experiment we see
no way of relief to our ice consumers. Until
they take the practical remedy suggested into
their own hands they are completely at the
mercy of our ice monopolists, and the more
you scold them the more they will laugh at
you, while coolly informing you that "if you
can't pay our price you can't have the ice."

THE NEW JUDICIARY.—The first meeting
of Appeals of this State will hold its first meet-
ing to-day in Albany. It is conceded on all hands
that this, the highest judicial tribu-
nal in the State, is composed of men in whom
the people can place the utmost confidence for
honor, integrity, learning and experience.
The Commissioner of Appeals will decide
causes pending in the Court of Appeals on the
1st of July, 1869, and thus give the new court
almost a clean calendar to enter upon to-
day.

The Old World As It Is—Its Royalties, Religion, Sufferings and Crime.

The special correspondence from Europe by
mail which is published in our columns to-day
embraces a very varied, interesting and really
important detail of the progress of events in
the Old World to the 24th of June. Napoleon
was convalescent and about to proceed from
the Tuileries to St. Cloud so as to enjoy a
more complete rest, and thus tone up
his system more effectually. Paris was dull;
really wanting in sensations. The Prince of
Wales, with the leading members of the British
aristocracy, enjoyed the sport of pigeon
shooting on an extensive and right
royal scale at Hurlingham. The place,
the scenes which were witnessed on
the way to it from London, as well as the
manner of conduct of the pastime are de-
scribed by one of our special writers. The
report of the condition of the poor
birds at the close will certainly lead to
the inferences and query:—Does pigeon shoot-
ing as conducted at Hurlingham tend to ele-
vate the humanities: is the sport of pigeon
shooting good everyday practice for the future
head, or Pontiff of a vast Christian Church?
From St. Petersburg we have a special letter
describing the interior of the great National
Exhibition Building in the Russian capital, its
management, its products, classification and
ornamentation. The work, as it is set forth by
our writer, affords solid grounds for the hope
that the mighty empire of the Czaars will at no
distant day be carried—as was anticipated
lately in our columns—from out of the sphere
of the desolating sweep of the sword
of war and placed within the high
and encircling and consoling field
of art, industry, material production and gen-
eral progress. Ireland speaks again of British
coercion, of her visitors from abroad being
annoyed and frightened away by the police,
of capital and muscle driven and exiled from
her soil and of the want which dwells "on her
freedomless crags, extending its steps to her
desolate shore."

England was deeply agitated on the subject
of the national moralities. Assuming himself to be
almost perfect, "past all parallel" in his social
condition, John Bull is just now standing
aghast at the recent police discoveries of the
"female masqueraders" and the existence of a
regularly organized system of baby poisoning
for pay, the production of an extensive cor-
respondence by letters from many parts of the
country with the alleged poisoner—who has
over half a dozen aliases—and the digging up
of the dead bodies of some of the little
ones in and around London. John is
really horrified. He has his hands
stuck down to the very utmost depths of his
breaches pockets, his hair on end, and is
sorely perplexed, accusing himself almost of
being quite as bad, if not worse, than the
Asiatics or Africans whom he has been so
anxious to convert to his own system of Chris-
tianity, or as the American "Salvanners"—
according to John Willett's pronunciation in
Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge"—whom he was so
anxious to aid during the war of the rebellion
against the Union. In such mental straits Mr.
Bull is looking for comfort to "Lothair" on the
one hand, and to Rome on the other. He is
likely to return to first principles either by
the route of the Jordan or the Via Sacra of the
Eternal City. A London Israelite writer
pitches into *Blackwood's Magazine* again and
fiercely, for its assault on "Lothair" while the
religious movement looking to a reunion of
Christendom under Papal auspices is in
active progress in the British metropolis. So
does the Old World move, as described by our
special writers, and as it keeps moving and
still "goes round" we do not despair of its
peoples coming right in the end.

The Negro and the Democratic Vote in the South.

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, a bitter rebel, who
edited a leading paper in Richmond during the
war, publishes an address to his negro fellow
citizens of the South, giving them some rea-
sons why they should vote with the conserva-
tive party. Mr. Pollard, like Wade Hampton,
comprehended at an early moment how neces-
sary it was to conciliate the negro vote, and
in his present address he lays the matter quite
clearly and quite flatteringly before his audi-
ence. He