

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 54

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and 4th Avenues.—ROUEN. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE. WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and 4th Avenues.—THEATRE. ATHENEUM, No. 158 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—HENRY DUPRE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAX. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—PERRETT DICK TURPIN. STAFF THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—USSELL AND SATANAS. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JUNIO JUE AND WILL OF THE WIND. BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—MEGEO MINTRELL, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—GRIGORY MINSTRELS, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 619 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE CUBAN QUESTION! SPAIN, ECUADOR AND THE OTHER SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS"—EDITORIAL LEADER—EIGHTH PAGE. "FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN!" GRAND HONORS BY ALL PARTIES AND ALL SECTS TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON—FIFTH PAGE.

EUROPEAN NEWS PER CABLE! CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL! PRUSSIAN CORRUPTIONS! PARIS WELCOMES BISHOP MERMILLOD—NINTH PAGE. INTERVIEWING CAPTAIN JACK! MRS. WHITTLE, THE SQUAW AMBASSADRESS, OFF ON HER MISSION FOR PEACE! ANOTHER ADVISER DESIRED BY THE COMMISSION—NINTH PAGE.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE NATIONAL SENATE CONVENED! AMES PREPARING HIS ELABORATE DEFENCE! A PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY SENSATION! THE CALICO CORNER—TWELFTH PAGE.

GRAND CATHOLIC CEREMONIES! THE FEAST OF THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER! PAPA! PREROGATIVES! PUSHING ON THE CAR OF PROGRESS! THE CHURCH MILITANT—SIXTH PAGE.

THE SPANIARDS IN NEW YORK CELEBRATE THE NEW REPUBLICAN REGIME—WHAT WAS DONE IN THE APOLLO HALL SECRET CAUCUS—FIFTH PAGE.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OWNERSHIP! AN IMPORTANT SUIT IN A LONDON COURT—MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS—NINTH PAGE.

A WHISKEY-DRINKING ROW IN A TEMPERANCE MEETING—NINTH PAGE.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE! HEAVY TRANSACTIONS PROBABLE! CENTRAL PARK AVENUE! PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS UP TOWN AND ON THE ISLANDS—ELEVENTH PAGE.

WALL STREET ABROAD! A GRAND BATTLE OF GAMECOCKS "OVER THE RIVER!" THE BANKERS AND BROKERS VS. NEW JERSEY—MARINE NEWS—TWELFTH PAGE.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE SAMANA CESSION! ROUNDABOUT ANNEXATION—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS—SEVENTH PAGE.

GLEANINGS FROM THE RELIGIOUS FIELD! THE SERVICE PROGRAMME! WHAT CORRESPONDENTS FIND TO WRITE ABOUT! CLERICAL NEWS—THIRTEENTH PAGE.

MURDER MADNESS IN MISSOURI! A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY—MACBETH ILLUSTRATED IN OHIO—FOUR BROTHERS, NEGROES, ARRESTED IN THE OLD NORTH STATE, CHARGED WITH A REVOLTING CRIME—TENTH PAGE.

WHAT IRISHMEN HAVE DONE FOR AMERICA—A HEART-WARM GOODY AND GODPEED TO FATHER TOM BURKE—SIXTH PAGE.

DEPOPULATING GERMANY! THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES EXERCISED ABOUT THE MIGRATION OF THE "BONE AND SINEW" OF THE EMPIRE—FOURTEENTH PAGE.

COAL AND LABOR AGITATIONS IN ENGLAND! THE CENTRAL ASIAN TROUBLE—A CHICAGO BRUTE TRAMPLES HIS SICK WIFE TO DEATH—FOURTEENTH PAGE.

WALL STREET OBSERVES THE HOLIDAY! IMPORTS OF THE WEEK! RAILROAD OPERATIONS—ELEVENTH PAGE.

FREE LANCE HAS A TILT AT PRIVATE THEATRICALS—LITERARY AND ART GLINTS—GOSSIP ABOUT SINGERS AND ACTORS—SIXTH PAGE.

ANOTHER EFFORT MADE TO RELEASE ROSENZWEIG FROM JUST PUNISHMENT—THE TRIAL OF THE MOBILIZED SENATORS, HARLAN AND PATTERSON—SEVENTH PAGE.

GENERAL McLELLAN'S REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE NEW DOCKS—THE GRAND RAILWAY FETE IN MEXICO—TENTH PAGE.

THE PRESIDENT, it appears, as the result of a Cabinet council on the subject, has deemed it expedient to give up for the present his contemplated tour with a portion of his Cabinet through the reconstructed Southern States. He will have public matters to look after in connection with an extra session of the Senate which cannot be postponed, and there are doubts still entertained as to the probabilities of the two houses of this expiring Congress getting through with the useful appropriation bills in the brief interval remaining to the 4th of March. In any event Gen. Grant's projected Southern official tour of observation is deferred to a more convenient season. We hope, however, that a few weeks hence the books will be posted and the coast will be clear for this Southern expedition, and that the President will seize the opportunity for the enterprise, because we are satisfied that the excursion will be accepted by the people of the Southern States as the olive branch of peace and good will from the administration, and that in the reconciliation of the South to the "fixed facts" of the fifteenth amendment the proposed trip, if carried into execution, will be productive of a bountiful crop of good fruit.

Cuban Question—Spain, Ecuador and the Other Spanish-American Republics.

The Cuban question is a live one, and assumes more importance every day, notwithstanding the repressive influences that are at work in Madrid and Washington to keep it down and to cover up the facts and real issue. The poetic buncome of Castelar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the newly born Spanish Republic, and of Figueras, the President of the Council, as well as the diplomatic fustian of Mr. Secretary Fish and the representative of the United States at Madrid about republican Spain and its liberal tendencies, amounts to nothing. Whatever change of government takes place in Spain the Cubans can expect no recognition of their independence, of local self-government without independence or the abolition of slavery. King Amadeus was afraid to touch the Cuban question, and the rulers that have succeeded him are in the same dilemma. The Spaniards are as proud and Quixotic to-day as they were when Cervantes wrote. The beautiful flourishes of rhetoric of Castelar and Figueras about liberty, equality, democracy and republicanism, about "the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of the Spanish Republic," and all the rest of their oratorical farfarnade, have no other meaning for Cuba than war, repression and the same tyranny that has ever been exercised over that island. Spain has never voluntarily given up any of her possessions, and never will, nor will she ever rule them but with a view to plunder them. We have seen by the speeches of Castelar that he dreams of extending the colonial empire of Spain, of bringing the Spanish American republics even under the influence of the mother country again, and is absurd enough to call upon these republics to withhold their sympathy from the patriotic Cubans. What can be expected from such visionary men? They have not the least comprehension either of the stern facts of history or of those which confront them with regard to the sentiment and movement in Cuba. And, if even they did comprehend them, they dare not shock the prejudices of the ignorant Spaniards so far as to propose the necessary remedy for the evils that afflict Cuba.

The significant response to the flourishes of the republican leaders of Spain is seen in the renewed activity of the insurgent Cubans and the action of the Spanish American republics, to say nothing of the generous speech of General Banks in Congress, the movement of the colored people and others in the United States in favor of Cuban freedom and independence. We noticed a short time ago the action of the Colombian government for a joint movement of the South American republics to recognize and sustain the Cubans. Favorable replies were returned by some of these republics, and now we learn from our Washington despatches that Ecuador has replied to the circular note of Colombia, accepting the proposition and expressing willingness to co-operate with Colombia for that object. Previous to this the Republic of Honduras had responded to Colombia in the following language:—"The proposition lately made by the United States of Colombia, that the respective governments of South America should interfere in the existing insurrection of Cuba against Spain, has excited the liveliest interest in the government of Honduras, which feels that the only possible solution of the matter is the emancipation of Cuba, and that Spain should be indemnified for her war expenses incurred during the long and sanguinary struggle. Should the Spanish government refuse to leave the island it will then be the duty of the South American republics to throw aside their neutrality and come to the rescue of the Cuban patriots, and help to bring about the liberty of Cuba and the abolition of slavery." The Minister who communicated this response represents the sympathy of the people of Honduras as very strong with the oppressed Cubans, and that both they and the government are in favor of a republican and independent government for Cuba. The Honduras Minister at Washington had been instructed to co-operate with other diplomatic representatives for the attainment of that object. It is known that Peru, Chile and other republics have either recognized the Cubans as belligerents or as independent. Thus, while our own government has been heretofore too indifferent to the struggling Cubans, and, we might say, perhaps, too hostile, the republics of South America have been moving to aid, morally, at least, the cause of independence in Cuba. They have gone through a like experience, and know both the curse of Spanish rule and the value of freedom. Still, with all the hostility and visionary theories of the rulers of Spain, circumstances seem to combine just now in a remarkable and an encouraging manner to favor the cause of Cuban independence, and, as a consequence, the extinction of slavery in Cuba. First there are the revolution and proclamation of a Republic in Spain. Not that we think, as was said, the republican government of Spain will be disposed to recognize the independence of Cuba. The logical argument of their own revolutions to establish freedom and republican institutions will hardly teach the Spaniards to concede the same rights to the Cubans they claim for themselves. The absurdity and injustice of refusing the same privileges will not probably have much weight. There are in Spain other leading men besides Castelar who dream of re-establishing and perpetuating the Spanish colonial empire. Castelar, who is now the Minister for Foreign Affairs and a very influential member of the Spanish government, has never, when discoursing of liberty, republicanism and the abolition of slavery in the most thrilling language, said a word favorable to the independence of Cuba. It is scarcely to be expected, now that he is in power, that he or the other members of the government who may have been more liberal on this question, will willingly consent to part with Cuba. Then, whatever might be the disposition or views of some of the members of the new government, the first thought will be to establish the Republic of Spain, and, consequently, to do nothing that would shock the sentiment or prejudices of Spaniards. The people of Spain are very proud, and generally as ignorant of the Cuban difficulty as they are proud. The sentiment of maintaining the integrity of Spanish territory and the colonial possessions is cherished as much by the ignorant masses as by the brilliant and poetic Castelar. We do not see, then, how the pres-

ent republican government, looking to establishing its power through popular favor, can entertain the question of Cuban independence unless it should be forced to do so by uncontrollable circumstances.

Yet the revolution in Spain must help the Cubans. The moral effect of being in the same revolutionary boat will do that to some extent. The crippled resources of Spain in consequence of the revolution and the vigilance that will be required to keep down the factions at home must necessarily prevent any large force being sent to suppress the insurrection in the colony. Spain, in all probability, will have her hands fully employed at home. Then there is the embarrassing question of slavery. The new republican government will be expected to abolish that infamous institution forthwith. To decline to do that would be to stultify itself and to make all the liberal professions of its several members utterly false. The abolition of slavery in Cuba would tend to make the Spaniards and volunteers in that island as hostile to Spain as are the Cuban patriots. Many, probably, would go over to the Cuban ranks. At any rate it would complicate affairs in the island and give the Cubans a better chance. Besides, there is little doubt that the liberated slaves for the most part would become supporters of the patriots. Their interests are identical with the native population, and they certainly can have no love for Spain or Spaniards. The Cubans, too, upon the principle of having an equal right to strike for freedom and republican self-government with the Spaniards, will obtain the sympathy of the American people and of liberal people everywhere. They will have this from all, in fact, except from those narrow-minded individuals, who, while they throw up their hats for a Spanish republic, have no objection to see an American people under the heel of European despotism. We make this remark because a resolution was offered in Congress, and its unanimous passage asked, expressing satisfaction at the inauguration of the Spanish Republic, and not a word said about Cuba. It was proper enough to make such an expression toward Spain; but why not mention Cuba? The resolution was passed over because General Butler objected. We hope he did so with a view of making the resolution more comprehensive.

Is there hope that the President will say anything to the point and encouraging on the Cuban question in his Inaugural Message on the 4th of March, if even Congress should take no action before that time? That remains to be seen. Should nothing be done at present Cuban independence is only a question of time, and the American government cannot long ignore the patriotic efforts to secure that. But what ought the new republican government of Spain to do? To be consistent it ought certainly to give the Cubans an opportunity to express their sentiments as to whether they wish to be independent or to remain attached to the Spanish Republic. That is the least that should be conceded. But to do that honestly and fairly hostilities should cease, emancipation of the slaves should be declared, disabilities be removed from the Cuban exiles, so that they may vote and a plebiscite be taken, uninfluenced by the civil or military authorities of the island. The plebiscite is the recognized right of people in these times in determining the form of government they wish to live under. Will Spain grant this? The Cubans could not object to it if the vote were to be a fair one. Should Spain refuse the Cubans will have no alternative but to fight to the bitter end for their independence. In the uncertainty that hangs over Spain in the future, and considering that in all the changes of government in that country no relief or improvement has been accorded to Cuba, the patriots are not likely to trust to promises merely. These are a rope of sand that cannot be depended on. A crisis is approaching, evidently, and the Spanish government can no longer hold Cuba by the sword or gilded promises. If independence or a plebiscite be not conceded to the Cubans at once the war will become intensified, the patriots will receive a greater amount of moral aid, and possibly material aid, and the Gem of the Antilles will be wrested from Spanish rule.

Christ in the Constitution.

There are a number of amiable people, principally sectarian school principals, who from time to time make a little stir among themselves about the advisability of putting God in the constitution through an amendment. They hold conventions now and then having this object dimly in view, and they send around circulars with a few names of State Governors and others upon them. Of late the plan has grown in their imaginations, and the name of Jesus Christ is freely bandied about among them as one desirable to be added to the Divinity in the amendment. Not satisfied with this the Bible is advocated as a good thing to be included, and we are to have one of their conventions soon to elucidate this plan. We know very well how easily cant grows by feeding on itself. We know also that the principals of sectarian schools are particularly liable to virulent attacks of vigorous cant, and where the conspiracy to cant is well kept up the eyes soon become blinded to its absurdity. They mount their hobby and gallop it onward careless and ignorant of where it may lead.

A constitutional amendment having such an object, like all the offsprings of cant, has a vein of blasphemy in it which might startle its pious projectors could they view it with some of the scales off their eyes. Men having the reverence they profess for the Maker of all things, for Christ and for the Bible, should see the irreverence which dragging these sacred things into the channels of mundane politics implies. To see God, Christ and the Bible put forward as the sixteenth, seventeenth or eighteenth amendment to the constitution should be revolting to the Christian mind, of which these people believe they hold the strings. This, however, is but the smallest argument against the pretensions tampering with the civil document which guards the rights of the nation.

When the framers of the constitution achieved their work it was neither in a spirit of defiance nor neglect that all reference to religion or to the Supreme Being was omitted. It was done so that to those born on the soil the fullest latitude of conscience should be given; that he or she who came to this land from the king-ridden, priest-ridden or parson-

ridden nations of Europe should find a country where the soul could adore its Maker without the absurdity of a human edict. To the Jew as to the Gentile it said, here all are free, obey the civil law and adore God under what form or name you please. To the atheist, even, it wished to say, here is a land where you will not be persecuted for an opinion about how you came into existence or on what you depend for a continuance of life. We are fully aware that this would not have been the course of the bigot of any creed. The fanatic religionist would have declared that no one outside of a certain sect should have rights that any one of the faithful would be bound to respect. The violent atheist would have declared that there was no God, church-building would be high treason and a clergyman would be declared an outlaw. The supreme wisdom which laid the basis of our liberties on a tolerance wide as charity could make it belonged to a high class of mind which it was fortunate for our new-born Republic to possess—a class sufficiently rare to be almost incomprehensible to the bigot of any belief or disbelief.

However we may acquit the projectors of the amendment of an intentional irreverence on account of purlblindness, we do not hold them guiltless of a deliberate intention to abridge the liberty of conscience in America. Their pretensions once acknowledged, a Jew or an infidel would be outside the constitution. By this means the first limitation of conscience would be achieved. The elimination of objectionables would pave the way for further aggressions, and the first steps would be taken to the formation of a State Church. Herein lies the magnitude of the danger from permitting religious meddling with the constitution. It would make no man a better Christian that his God was in the constitution; it would, if accomplished, be the precursor of what we have most reason to dread—a union between Church and State.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, presented a report of the Centennial Commission in reference to the grand universal exposition and national celebration in 1876, of the one hundredth year of the United States of America, to be held in Philadelphia, the city of the great Declaration; and, in submitting his report, Mr. Scott stated that the subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone, would amount to four millions of dollars. This start, he thought, would insure the success of the exposition, and would justify an appeal to the other portions of the country to subscribe liberally. We are glad to hear that the Pennsylvanians, who will "realize" handsomely from this patriotic enterprise, are putting their shoulders to the wheel right earnestly, and in producing the vouchers of their contributions, and some fixed limitation of the general fund required, and they may depend upon a cheerful contribution by the country at large. It is an important question for the country to know, meantime, how much money the Commission estimate will be the sum required to carry out their plans—whether ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred millions.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award of fifteen millions. This disagreement will probably lead to a new bill, and while they are about it they would be killing two birds with one stone if, while providing for the distribution of this British gold, they were to provide for that little bill which we shall have to pay for the equal rights to our people with British subjects in those Northeastern British fisheries. It would serve as a little sugar-coating to the bitter pill to our friend John Bull of that Geneva award.

In the House, Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, declaring that in their judgment the underwriters who paid the losses upon property captured or destroyed by the Alabama, &c., are entitled to share and share about in the Geneva award. We suspect, however, that as the insurance men took their risks upon this aforesaid property without any expectation of a government compensation, they will be held to that bargain.

Mr. Roberts, of New York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the evidence in matters of investigation pending before it (outside the Credit Mobilier), from which it appears that no member of either House is guilty; but that the corruption charge brought against Charles T. Sherman, a United States Judge in Ohio, is a matter demanding further investigation in view of his impeachment. The resolution to this effect was adopted. What a mine of official and lobby corruptions has been opened in this expiring Congress! and the "bed rock" has not yet been reached.

The regular order of the day—the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill—brought about a lively debate on civil service reform and free books to the people from Congress, for which and other proceedings we refer the reader to our Congressional reports. Having wasted in doing little or nothing the first two months of the session, excepting the heavy and disagreeable work of these corruption investigating committees, the two houses are so pushed for time that they could not afford to shut up shop on Washington's Birthday; but with all their spasmodic industry at the tail end of this Congress they may fail to escape the alternative of an extra session of the incoming order to finish up the unfinished work of this outgoing Congress.

OUR ENVY TO MODERN.—The diplomatic corps will be greatly shocked and the woman's rights females as greatly delighted on reading the special despatch from our correspondent in Modocod, published in the HERALD to-day. A certain Mrs. Whittle, a squaw of the Klamath dynasty, has, it seems, been sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Big Heespe Plenipotentiary from the Peace Commissioners to His Excellency Captain Jack, the Modoc Minister of War. The result of Mrs. Whittle's mission will be anxiously looked for. There is no knowing what the illustrious Captain's views on woman's rights in diplomacy may be, and it would not be surprising if he scalped her and put her in his little lava bed. We trust, however, she may succeed in her mission of peace; but, should she, unfortunately, fail, we will have the consolation of knowing that Susan B. Anthony still lives and is available. Indeed, it would not be a bad idea to start Susan after Captain Jack now, without waiting to hear from Mrs. Whittle.

The News from Spain.

The news despatches relative to the progress of public events in Spain, and of the consequences thereof, which we publish in the HERALD to-day, are of an important character. The telegrams come from Madrid, Barcelona, Paris, Versailles and London. Their combined contents goes to show that the rulers of the new-born Spanish Republic are perplexed in council, rather undecided as to future action and wanting in a central point of unity for deliberation as to projects of legislation. The republican Cabinet entertains grand resolves of national policy, but the official stomach is slightly dyspeptic and unable for the work of a healthy digestion of the measures. We are told, indeed, that Ministers have turned away from their duty, to some extent, and sought a temporary refuge from their administrative anxieties by the induction of that old time remedy—a Ministerial crisis. General de Cordoba, Minister of War, is likely to resign, and, it is alleged, that all the Cabinet officers who adhere to the radical party in politics will also vacate their portfolios. The idea of a federal republic, conservative in its general policy, is gaining ground rapidly in all parts of Spain. That is the idea. In practice they have Carlism and the monarchists on one side, the radical reds and the red flag of complete equality in society and property at the other. The Catalonian authorities, as well as officials in many other sections, avow their fidelity to the existing order of rule. Barcelona is excited towards reaction, and the people on the border line of the Tagus are moving towards a change which may extend all over the Iberian Peninsula. The Minister of War in Madrid contemplates purchasing a supply of small arms. They aim at vindication by a forcible repression of dissent. The Portuguese government is arming, on account of the present complexion of affairs in Spain. The Carlists are operating spasmodically against life and property; but notwithstanding all this—perhaps owing to the particular attraction of their system of warfare—numbers of Spaniards are flocking to the standard of the Bourbon Prince. The Porto Rico Reform bill has been again taken up for debate in the National Assembly, but there was no report of progress when our telegrams were forwarded. The reports are slightly contradictory in statement here and there, but the positive intelligence is quite sufficient to assure us that Spain remains seriously agitated, with, it may be, the cause of the federalists slightly in the ascendant.

Yesterday's Celebration.

An unusual display of public interest commemorating the birthday of the man "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," marked yesterday's celebration in this city. By common consent the principal branches of business suspended operations. What our State law has made a legal holiday in regard to payment of notes and bills, our citizens made a gala day by closing their warehouses and decorating all public and many private edifices with the bright Stars and Stripes of the national banner. Sunrise saw the emblem of American Independence raised by the Veterans of 1812 on the old fort in Central Park, and as the morning advanced all the shipping at the wharves hoisted full suits of flags, signals and streamers, girding the city with a line of brightest hues. Everywhere the Red, White and Blue fluttered to the breeze, and the city wore the inspiring appearance which a few years ago marked the march of some favorite corps to the defence of the Union or its return after deeds of heroism and devotion. Courts and public offices were generally closed. Artillery salutes were fired from the forts. Trinity chimed pealed a selection of patriotic airs. A general recognition marked the day as one dear to the American people. Two civic associations had parades with attractive displays of music and banners. The Order of United American Mechanics formed in Broadway, near the Astor House, marched past the HERALD office and through the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. The appearance of the organization, turning out in large force, decorated with the national colors and carrying a profusion of the national flags, was such as to elicit hearty applause from the dense crowds filling the sidewalks and windows all along the line of march, and accompanying the column till it disbanded at Washington's monument in Union square. Gathering in Washington square the American Protestant Association marched through several streets and was dismissed at Lincoln's monument, Union square. Besides these parades there were gatherings of many military and civic bodies. The Veterans of 1812, with their ladies, were entertained by the Sixth regiment, the Boulevard Club had appropriate exercises, the Seventh, Eighth and Seventy-first regiments had social receptions, the French residents gave a select invitation ball at Germania Assembly Rooms, orations essays and poems were recited by the pupils in Cooper Institute, and the New York State Society of the Cincinnati held a grand banquet in honor of the illustrious "Savior of his Country," who was one of the earliest members of the Order. Fine weather favored the celebration. The streets were thronged during the whole day with well-dressed pleasure seekers. New York and the adjoining cities presented all the pleasant features of a Fourth of July, without its explosive drawbacks. Similar celebrations are reported in most of the cities and large towns of the Republic. We note with gratification the unwonted honor thus accorded to Washington's Birthday by the common and spontaneous action of the people. It shows that in spite of monstrous fraud and corruption in high places the great mass of the nation reveres the purity of character and inflexibility of patriotism which were embodied in our great General and model Civic Executive. The heart of the people is sound. It appreciates worth in authority, and will judge its trusted servants by the high standard of the leaders who, tried in the struggles of the Revolution, brought to the early councils of the confederacy absolute honesty and unstained honor. America to-day requires of her public men the virtues of Washington. She will punish those who have brought disgrace upon her and dishonor to the memory of the pure founders of our government.

The Blackwell's Island Scheme.

There is a disposition to renew the proposition for the removal of the prison and hospital buildings from Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's

islands to the islands further up the river so as to make the former available for residences and to enhance the value of east side property generally. No doubt this scheme will eventually be carried out and the river be spanned by a bridge in that locality, but whether the time has yet arrived to incur the expense of the removal of the buildings is another question. At all events the discussion of the improvements which are certain, sooner or later, to be made in the metropolis, is at all times of interest and benefit.

Spirit of the Religious Press on the New Republic in Spain and Other Current Topics.

Our religious contemporaries devote considerable space this week to the consideration of the new Republic in Spain. This event is regarded as equally important both in a religious and in a political sense.

The Christian Union says it shall not attempt to cast the horoscope of what it calls the regenerated nation. It regards it as starting out upon a pathway hedged in with difficulties and full of stumbling blocks. But, it avers, there is nothing the Republic has to fear which the monarchy could better deal with. The best men in Spain are enlisted in its active defence. They are striving for a great end—the perfect civil and religious enfranchisement of Spain. If they gain it they will accomplish what no one could hope from the Monarchy. If they do not succeed they will fall with more dignity and honor than the House of Bourbon or the House of Savoy. And so, concludes the Union, we wish them Godspeed!

The Golden Age, discussing the Spanish republican question, affirms that three things are clear: first, Spain ought to be a Republic; second, Cuba ought to be independent; and, third, the slaves ought to be freed. But the Age thinks it does not follow that the Spanish Republic will arise and be great enough to adhere to these three great courses of national policy. The readers of the Age are reminded that America was eighty years in coming to the conclusion that slavery and liberty were like acid and alkali, and that any government which attempted to amalgamate them would be left in a seething and angry foam. So, although the new structure of government built at Madrid—called into existence as Aladdin's palace in a night—deserves from us all the salutation, "Peace be within thy walls!" yet we warn ourselves not too hastily "to build upon the event in marble," and we have no small suspicion of "castles in Spain."

In regard to the Credit Mobilier matter the Age says if "the republican party does not demand the instant expulsion of every Congressman who has been mixed up in this iniquitous transaction it criminally betrays itself, and becomes an accomplice after the fact. To expel two members from the House is a mockery of justice if the work of purgation ends there. All or none."

The Independent is disposed to be enthusiastic over the Spanish Republic, and ejaculates:—

Welcome to a new sister adopted into the family of republics! Room in the limbo of discarded things for another vacant throne! Freedom is crowding prescriptive right in both hemispheres, and the prospect of a Napoleon by the waterside would become republican, if not Cossack, may be fulfilled sooner than we think.

The Independent is glad that the Credit Mobilier investigation has been had, much as it regrets the things disclosed, since it will serve to teach public men that the strictest integrity, in both actions and words, is always the best policy.

The Observer, referring to the Spanish Republic, asserts that the people of the United States will heartily sympathize with this renewed "effort on the part of the leading men of Spain to establish a republic, and will fervently pray that it may be successful and instrumental in promoting the elevation of the people who for long ages have been kept in gross ignorance and imbecility by the religious tyranny which has been far more oppressive and injurious than the political."

The Observer comments, with considerable severity, upon the "terrible responsibility assumed by distinguished and worthy ministers of religion who have interposed between the ministers of justice and a fierce murderer in their hands"—referring to the case of Foster, the car-hook murderer—and adds:—

We do not argue the question as to this man's guilt of murder. It would be impertinent in us to do so. It has been passed upon by the wisest and best men in the State, and it is not pretended that any new light has been opened on the subject. The assassin took time for reflection; he selected an appropriate weapon; he stood in the dark, where his unarmed and unsuspecting victim was to pass; he struck him on the head with an iron bar and slew him. The clearer case of murder we never know in the annals of crime. There is not one solitary extenuating circumstance. If Foster receives the commendation of the Governor, there is no good reason why every murderer in the State should not receive it and a Tetzela era of impunity be inaugurated at once.

The Christian Leader thinks it is about time to protest, in the sacred name of gratitude and humanity, against the bitter abundance of contumely which is now heaped on Mr. Oakes Ames by the persons who lately honored him, not only with their keeping, but as the event proves, with the confidence of their consciences. Says the Leader:—

It appears to be taken for granted all around us that Mr. Ames' stomach is the receptacle of the basest greed he drew in the unwary gentlemen whose patry speculations are now the theme of universal moral discussion. But it is among the most obscure of the puzzles by which this business is beset how such a monster of depravity as Mr. Ames is now represented to be content to have enjoyed so long and so intimate a friendship of so many patry men and wrought upon their affections to such a degree that they freely committed their money, their reputations and their political destiny to his discretion. Ames must have some points of attraction. He cannot be utterly bad, else why did not those guileless Senators and Representatives, whose characters are so clear that the lightest breath of suspicion tarnishes them, sooner feel the infection of his presence?

The Baptist Weekly is of opinion that if Figueras and his associates shall prove themselves equal to the task of firmly and wisely administering the new Republic of the Peninsula a grand result will certainly be achieved for liberation on the Continent, and "all Europe will feel the force of the last experiment of a free government inaugurated under circumstances so auspicious."

The Tablet (Catholic), referring to the Spanish Republic, says:—

As for the Republic whose inauguration is hailed with such vociferous applause by the friends of universal democracy we are slow to believe in its stability. But it is among the most of us to think, never will be, a republican people. Monarchical institutions are so closely interwoven with their national life, so intermingled with all their proud and most cherished memories, that they are little likely to cast it from them as a worn-out garment and take up republicanism at the bidding of revolutionary propaganda.

The Tablet believes that "the sympathies of the majority of the Spaniards are with the brave and chivalrous Princes who have been fighting under the hardest difficulties for many a weary month the hired soldiers of Amadeus of Savoy, and maintaining against all odds