NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET,

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

6

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New YORK HanaLD.

| Letters | and | packages | should | be | properly | |
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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-THE DRAMA

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.-Evy BLAS. Matinee at 13.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Breadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bouston sts.-Rogent Nacatter, Sc. Matines at 2 UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway,-EVENTROPY'S FRIEND, Matines at 112

ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.-GRAND VARIETY ENTER-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirteenth

BOOTH'S TUEATRE, Twenty-third street.corner Sixth Byenue -- As You Like Ir. Matinee at 116.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -HARARD-TOR DEVIL'S

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.-Negro Minstrellay, Ac. Malinee at 2. AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 63d and 66th

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 128 West Four-

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE. 58th st., between Lex-ington and 3d avs.-LEIGHTE CAVALLERIE, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 14, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

'To-Day's Contents of the

Herald.

"THE POLTICAL HORIZON! QUESTIONS IN THE FUTURE! THE POSITION OF THE ADMIN-ISTRATION"-EDITORIAL LEADER-SIXTH

THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN CUBA! MR. MILLEN'S REPORT OF HIS TOUR THROUGH THE PATRIOT LINES! MARION'S FARE AND NO FARE IN CUBA LIBRE! FOREST BATTLES ! SPANISH "VICTORIES !" DESERVING TO BE FREE! OPINIONS OF LEADING PATRIOTS ON THE CHANCES FOR SUCCESS-THIRD AND FOURTH PAGES.

AUSTRIA'S ARMED MEN! THE EMPEROR RE-VIEWS HIS TROOPS FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS ROYAL VISITORS! A COMPARISON BE-TWEEN AMERICAN AND AUSTRIAN TAC-TICS! UNWIELDY INFANTRY AND POOR HORSEMEN! EFFECTIVE MANŒUVRES-FIFTH PAGE.

THE NEW SPANISH POLICY PROMULGATED BY THE CABINET! FREEDOM FOR THE AN-TILLES AND SLAVERY SUPPRESSION CAR-DINAL POINTS IN THE PROGRAMME! HEAVY TREASURY DEFICIT! THE FOR-EIGN POLICY UNCHANGED-SEVENTH PAGE.

SEARCHING THE LAVA BEDS! A PARTY HUNTING AMONG UNEXPLORED CAVERNS FOR THE REMNANTS OF JACK'S BAND-TENTH PAGE.

TWENTIES RECALLED! A GOLDEN PROS-PECT-SEVENTH PAGE.

The Political Horizon-Questions in the amount of money in the hands of the people to | France restored to keep the peace. Italy and Future-The Position of the Admin-Istration

We are just now at the lowest ebb tide of political movement. It is commonly so imme diately after a Presidential election, the inauguration of a President for four years, the expiration of Congress at such an epoch and the long calm from Spring till the assembling of Congress in December. Sometimes, however, there have been exciting and unsettled questions standing over, and the politicians have kept up some degree of agitation during the long Congressional vacation. But when 165 the people, by their votes in the election of a President and a Congress that enters upon its

functions with the new administration, have sarily to bear. confirmed or declared what the policy of the government should be, there is a general acquiescence in the decision and a lull in politics till fresh issues arise or succeeding elections arouse agitation again. We are, than, as was observed, passing through one of those quiescent phases of our political life at the present time. Nor is it easy, when the country is prosperous and going along smoothly in a general way, to arouse the American people. This has been the case particularly since the excitement of the late war and that growing out of the reconstruction of the South and the adjustment of the national finances. The people had, during that period, a surfeit of excitement, and now desire repose. The Louisiana trouble, which in former times, or under other circumstances, might have caused widespread agitation, has been scarcely more than a ripple on the surface of our political life. So also the Cuban question, the St. Domingo question, Mexico, or anything else fails to disturb profoundly the popular mind. General Grant, in his proverbial expression, "Let us have peace," reflects the desire of the people generally. They do not want agitation. They are ready to sacrifice even their sympathies, their na tional ambition, or to submit to the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the government for the sake of peace and to enable the country to pursue the even tenor of its way. Not that public spirit is dead, not but that i would be aroused in case of serious danger or in a great emergency, but, there being apparently no such state of things, they say 'Let well alone and let us have quietude." Hence we see the uphill work of some of the old democratic politicians and journals in their endeavor to raise or resuscitate old issues. Their often repeated platitudes about free trade, for example, fall flat upon the public ear and like seed upon rocky ground. It is not so much that the principle of free trade is opposed by the mass of the people as that it is not applicable under the existing state of things. The majority of our people, no doubt. approve of the principle as a sound one in political economy, particularly among the farming and planting population, but they see a large revenue has to be raised to pay interest successor. on the debt and for support of the govern-

ment, and would not be willing to bear all that by direct taxation. They prefer to raise a large portion of the revenue indirectly and from customs duties, and are not unwilling. under the necessity of the case, that this should afford incidental protection to home industry. They would hardly consent, if even it could be done, to change entirely the established system of raising revenue. Sound as the principle of free trade may be as one of political economy, they would scarcely be prepared to abolish all custom duties and to pay direct taxes to the amount of three or four hundred millions a year. We may modify our revenue system from time to time and approach more and PAYMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS: BRITISH more to free trade, as the necessities and in-

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION: "HARD COIN!" come of the government become less; but FIFTEEN AND A HALF MILLIONS OF FIVE-absolute free trade could hardly be made an

recuperate and advance their industry, would have been more statesmanlike. But General Grant knew little or nothing of financial affairs, and necessarily trusted to others. He had been inspired with the idea by the Secretary of the Treasury and others that popularity would be obtained by a large and rapid payment of the debt, and he yielded to the seduction. Not understanding the subject, he looked at one side of it only, and that one which was presented to view by the Secretary of the Treasury. The payment of so much of the debt will be recognized as a great accomplished fact, notwithstanding the defective policy that brought it about or the burdens the country was called upon unneces-

Knowing the conservative character of General Grant, we do not expect to see any sudden or disturbing change in his financial policy ; but there are some things, probably, that he has learned which may induce him to modify that policy in accordance with the wishes and best interests of the country. In the first place he should see that the Secretary of the Treasury, either from personal ambition or to serve a clique of friends or the Treasury Ring, does not pursue a policy of favoritism or one inimical to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. There has been too much interference with the gold and stock markets and too great a disposition to manipulate the securities and currency of the country at the instance of or for the benefit of speculators. There has been too great and tender regard for the national banks. It is a disgrace to this rich and mighty country that eight years after the war our currency is depreciated seventeen to eighteen per cent. This shows that the financial administration has been faulty. Look at France, with all her terrible war disasters and cost with Germany and the Commune and an indemnity of a thousand millions of dollars to pay within three years. Yet specie payments were but nominally and temporarily suspended, and there is to-day but little or no difference between specie and paper money. Why such a contrast between France and the United States? Rich as France is, she is no richer than the United States, and prospec tively this country is infinitely richer. Almost all results from the difference in the manage ment of the national finances. General Grant should now turn his attention to giving this country a proper financial basis and system to reducing taxation, to economizing still more in the expenditures and to preparing for specie payments. If he has not the right man at the nead of the Treasury Department to carry out this policy he should find one. From our pres ent view of the political horizon the financial course of the administration will determine the next Presidential election, and if General Grant be wise enough to meet the wishes of the people he can indicate who shall be his

Inside the Cuban Lines-The Herald's Triumph in Describing the War.

In another portion of the HEBALD will be found the first instalment of the HERALD secret commissioner's story of his visit to "Cuba Libre." The perfect success which has erowned his efforts will, while witnessing to the HERALD's triumph, make his recital of adventures in the Cuban lines especially interesting. The great bodily risk of the undertaking is, by this time, thoroughly understood, and we need not, therefore, refer to it here. The difficulties involved in reaching what was really the initial point of his mission have also been kept out of view ; for, although exciting in themselves, they would only form a long prelude to the subject around which the real interest clusters.

The hardy, tireless and vigilant patriots of Cuba are seen at their work of carving out th fair island's redemption at the point of the sword. Their forest lairs, their mountain homes, their primitive camps, their generals and soldiers are seen as they exist to-day. As Mr. O'Kelly was present at the battle of Jiguani, so it was Mr. Millen's fortune to witness two fights in the forest, "Dos Bocas" and "Pedregalon," where the victorious Spaniards were the real sufferers. The Cubans, it appears, lost four men and a number of pots and kettles. After the Spaniards had retired with their dead and wounded the Cubans quietly reoccupied the positions they had been obliged to evacuate two days before. These small affairs have their lesson, however. They show the utterly exhausting nature of this war to the Spaniards and the impunity which the wary insurgents enjoy in the dense forest region where they can fight or not as they choose, and where they can always find safe retreat in the presence of overpowering numbers. When such affairs as these have their counterbalance in victories like Jiguani or the sack of Holguin we gain some insight into the unbroken hope which stimulates the patriots to greater exertions in their cause. The mode in which the war is carried on, the stratagems practised and precautions taken will be found intensely interesting. The Cubans in the field count surely upon ultimately depleting the Spanish forces and treasury. The present state of chaos in Spain will. if long continued, soon be sensibly felt in Cuba, and the long sustained fight of the patriots may end in victory at last. For five years they have defied the power of Spain to subdue them, and, granting that Spanish credit was strong, the Iberian Peninsula under a stable government and her people working out their destiny in peace, the Mambi still might take an unlimited lease of their rebellion. This is the result of our commissioner's observations, and, being the truth, the animus of the Spanish authorities in Cuba against HERALD men is comprehensible. although unjustifiable. We commend the narrative to all, and even the Spaniards who speak of the insurgents as "four wild negroes" will find much solid fact to astonish

Germany in alliance give a good guarantee for the continuance of peace. Are We to Have a New Egyptian

Empire ?

A telegram from Constantinople informs us that the Viceroy of Egypt has obtained his long-coveted firman from the Sultan, and that Egypt has become all but an independent Power. We rejoice at the reception of this intelligence, and see no reason to doubt its entire authenticity. In the brief despatch three points of concession are named :--First-An independent internal government.

Second-Authority to augment the army. Third-Permission to couclude foreign treaties.

The internal government of Egypt presents at this time a consolidated administration that might well be envied by some of the Western Powers. At its head is one of the wisest and keenest of Eastern statesmen, Sherif Pacha, who, without doing violence to the religious convictions of the Mussulmans, has so organized the civil service that Europeans fill every important executive post, and educate their immediate subordinates to become apt and energetic. So thoroughly mechanical is the internal government that when His Highness the Khedive desires to go to Alexandria the Departments of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, Police and Interior follow by the next train, and the administration of affairs moves on unfettered. Compared with the complicated, tardy and stupid operations of the Porte at Stamboul, the Khedive's system is absolute perfection. It is easy to imagine, therefore, to what degree the government of Egypt has been embarrassed by that of Turkey. The moment that Egypt, sustained by treaty stipulations, began to evince a high order of progress, her sovereign was humiliated by firmans restricting his rights, and Cairo and Alexandria were flooded with spies and enemies of Ismail Pacha. When it was announced that the auspicious day had arrived for the opening of the Suez Canal, and all the world rushed to Egypt to witness the severing of two continents, Ali Pacha, working for his master, the Sultan, prepared a firman degrading the illustrious Khedive. This document was read on that historical occasion. Its reactionary and insolent character disgusted the moral sense of the world, and from that hour the influence of the Khedive has steadily increased. Against the wave of sympathy that poured towards Egypt from every Christian power Ali Pacha sought in vain to place an effectual barrier. He called the Khedive presumptuous, extravagant, a renegade from his people and religion, and Nubar Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, an "impostor running about Europe." But Ali Pacha, who was the only genuine, if misguided, statesman in Turkey, died. As the chief characteristic of his policy was opposition to Egyptian aggrandizement, it found no resolute champion in his successor. The Khedive grew daily in favor. The new Grand Viziers of the Empire were not wily enough for his Talleyrand, Nubar Pacha, neither was the Sultan ambitious to be repressive, when such a policy might curtail his pleasures or interfere with his devotions at the Mosque. While the Khedive became stronger and more influential the Sultan was sinking into a state accurately described by ex-Minister Morris at Constantinople, as "imbecility." It is not surprising to us, therefore, that His Highness, after first having obtained, at enormous cost, the right of succession to the Vice Royalty in his own son, should succeed in rendering Egypt practically free of Turkish control. The crippled

The Search for the Polaris. The fate of the Polaris and the part of the crew that remained on board when the vessel broke away in the pitchy darkness is a mystery which the government must under-

take to solve. Never has any similar expedi-

tion created such a profound sensation, and, as it is the bounden duty of the authorities under whose auspices it was fitted out to secure the fullest information relative to the missing parties, it would be well to consider the best means towards carrying out that object. The latest proposition is to despatch the United States steamer Juniata, a third rate screw of eight hundred and twenty tons, to Disco and Upper Upernavik, in the hope that some of the crew of the Polaris will have arrived by the time the rescuing vessel reaches these points and some intelligence may be obtained of Captain Buddington. It scems. moreover, that the commander of the Juniata is ordered to remain at Disco a reasonable length of time; but, failing to obtain any trace of the Polaris, the Secretary of the Navy is to fit out an expedition to go in search of her. Clearly there must be some mistake in the proposed arrangements. If it be the intention of the government to allay all apprehensions of the safety of the Polaris no time should be lost, in the first place; while a properly equipped vessel should be selected for the purpose and placed in command of experienced navigators and explorers. Instead of a heavily laden man-ofwar, carrying only sixteen days' coal, it is evidently much more prudent to charter two merchant steamers, which, thoroughly fitted out under the supervision of such a man as Dr. Hayes and laden with coal, could readily enter on the search just about the time the sealers start on their annual expeditions. And it is absolutely necessary to employ more than one steamer, having in view the fact that Buddington and his party may be found in the same terrible predicament as the survivors rescued by the Tigress. It would require the most vigilant lookout on both sides of an ice floe, while a place of rendezvous could be determined on before starting, where, with the proper appliances at hand, a satisfactory search could be instituted. But it is idle to talk of sending the Juniata to Disco or any similar locality, there to await intelligence that may never come. Altogether apart from her unfitness for the task, it is bordering on the ridiculous to despatch a steamer with a Micawber-like expectation, when the expenditure of a little money in the proper direction will quickly determine the great question at issue. After August next no vessel could go much beyond Disco, and should the Juniata fail in obtaining any information on the subject of the Polaris her misson would be worse than fruitless. In view, therefore, of the great public interest which attaches to the fate of Buddington and party, as well as of the deep and threatening clouds which overhang the entire expedition, the Secretary of the Navy should not hesitate to act promptly and with judgment. If the Juniata or any other war vessel is to be sent to the rescue, her equipment for the work should be complete in every respect, while arrangements should be made by which a vessel somewhat similar to the Tigress could be chartered at Disco or Upper Upernavik, and, with scientific and experienced officers on board, might at once commence the search. Want of judgment and delay will unquestionably prove fatal to an undertaking to the successful result of which the world looks with great anxiety.

The Secretary of the Navy and his assist ants in conducting the Polaris investigation met last evening to consider and group the evidence collected into a report. Meantime, from all the hints given out touching the results of this investigation, we expect that our original accounts from St. Johns will be

sixth annual regatta states that the wind was "southerly during the morning," "the weather was charming and a pleasant southern breeze rippled over the water" at the start ; "the breeze freshened," and, "coming home," he mentions some of that yachts "with the breeze on the quarter" and some having the wind "dead aft." Yacht racing at this season of the year is so dependent for success upon the shiftings of the wind that our club committees will do well hereafter to ascertain the probable freaks and fancies of wind and weather on the day proposed. for sailing ; and this they can generally do by communicating with the Weather Office. On the 5th instant, when the New York Yacht Club made its first great sail, the weather premonitions had not been invoked, but the published reports did not presage a suitable day for the grand annual regatta. The telegram to the Atlantic Club on Monday was, we understand, the basis of many arrangements made for the next day, and which were justified by the event. By following the suggestion of this Club our yachtsmen may often avoid much inconvenience, risk and disappointment, to say nothing of expense, and also enhance the chances of individual success.

Our Correspondents and Their Achievements.

The practical work, not only of the newspaper, but of the newspaper man, is well llustrated by the recent achievements of the correspondents of the HERALD. In all parts of the world-Equatorial Africa, Central Asia, the Antilles and the lava beds of the Pacific slope-the representatives of this journal have pursued the missions entrusted to them with such persistence and skill, combining the highest courage with the most conscientious intelligence, that both they and their labors demand from us and our readers a word of recognition. First of all comes Mr. Stanley, whose successful search for Dr. Livingstone has been so widely celebrated and so generously acknowledged. The Stanley-Livingstone Expedition opened a new field for journalistic enterprise and gave an impetus to intrepid inquiry such as the world had never seen before. Even the British government regarded an expedition into the heart of Africa as extremely hazardous and as possessing few chances of success. The desire to hear from Dr. Livingstone was universal, but the hope of ever hearing from him again was entertained by few persons, owing to the apparent impossibility of success in a search for him among the black barbarians of Equatorial Africa. It is a high tribute to the newspaper press that what the British government feared to undertake the HERALD accomplished, and in this connection it is due to Mr. Stanley to say that his achievement shows the literary qualifications of the journalist and the courage and administrative abilities of the field marshal

Indeed, the combined qualifications of the oldier and the journalist seem necessary in any person who would give the world information from distant quarters or the battle fields of semi-savage nations. The recent letter from Mr. Macgahan, our Khivan correspondent, illustrates this point. Like Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Millen in Cuba, he did not wait for official sanction to undertake his mission. As it was necessary to go he went, and success rewarded his going. His remarkable letter to the HERALD is the record of his remarkable journey. Braving the dangers of Siberian snows and the storms of the sandy steppes of Central Asia, he journeyed from St. Petersburg to Fort No. 1 on the Jaxartes. Five hundred miles yet remain to be traversed, but a correspondent who has shown so intrepid a spirit can scarcely fail to overcome the obstacles in his way, and to send us, from time

- A MURDERER EXECUTED IN GEORGIA! THE KILLING OF JAMES LITTLE ATONED FOR! CLERICAL ILLEGALITY! THE MAN-SLAYER'S SPEECH ON THE GALLOWS! THE STORY OF THE CRIME-EIGHTH PAGE.
- THE KANE MURDER! CORONER'S INOUEST THE DECEASED SHOT FOR NO OFFENCE! THE EVIDENCE SO FAR GIVEN-EIGHTH PAGE.
- BOCHEFORT TO BE TRANSPORTED FROM FRANCE TO NEW CALEDONIA! THE DE-MOLISHER OF THE VENDOME COLUMN TO BE PROSECUTED-SEVENTH PAGE.
- ▲ FAMOUS SAXON BAND EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK-IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS-SEV-ENTH PAGE.
- OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT REGATTA COMMITTEE-THE WEST POINT GRADUATING CLASS-CLOSING EXERCISES AND PRIZEMEN OF YALE COLLEGE-SEY-ENTH PLOP
- CMPOSING OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE MINIS-TER ORR-REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS-EIGHTH PAGE.
- CHE "NICE" CADETS AT THE NATIONAL MILL TARY SCHOOL! HOW THEY ARE DE-VELOPED INTO OFFICERS! OUR ARMY AND ITS FUTURE NEEDS-FOURTH PAGE.
- DERBY DAY SPORTS! DETAILS OF THE RE-CENT GREAT RACES-TO-DAY'S EVENTS AT JEROME PARK-PIGEON SHOOTING-FIFTH PAGE.
- SENATOR MITCHELL'S ELABORATE DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT-THE BURROUGHS POISONING CASE-LEGAL EUSINESS SUM-MARIZED-ELEVENTH PAGE.
- IMPROVED TONE IN THE WALL STREET MAR-KETS! THE BUSINESS CONSUMMATED-NINTH PAGE.
- APOLLO HALL PREPARING FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS! A COALITION WITH THE TAMMANY BRAVES BROACHED: THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED-FIFTH PAGE.
- THE MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENT WRANGLE WILL THE ALDERMEN CONFIRM THE POLICE JUSTICES AS APPOINTED BY MAYOR MAVEMEYER -FOURTH PAGE.

WEST POINT ACADEMY. - There were some Interesting proceedings at the West Point Academy yesterday, including the distribution of diplomas to the graduating class of cadets by President Grant, an address by General Belknap, Secretary of War, and a brief address from General Sherman, the business of the day being crowned with the pleasures of a ball in the evening. Only two out of a gradnating class of forty-three failed in the examination, and they are to have another chance. and will pass. This will be cheering news to the families and friends of the young fellows who thus go forth into the world with the endorsement of the West Point Academy, and we congratulate them all on their advantages In securing it, and hope that in every emergency to the end of their lives they will prove worthy of the confidence of the country, which, in qualifying them to fight its battles, selies noon their fidelity.

issue now, and, consequently, the old democratic politicians and journals are laboring in vain. They will not be able to reconstruct their party or to overthrow the administration and party in power on that issue, and,

therefore, must find some other. In the absence of any important event to excite popular fervor during the next three years-of any war or foreign complications to stir up national or patriotic sentiment, or of any question of annexation, to which the people are not at present inclined, the issue of the next Presidential campaign and of the elections preceding it will probably turn upon the financial management of the administration. And should the administration pursue a policy satisfactory to the country General Grant will, most likely, be able to determine the Presidential succession. He then could say or indicate who should be his successor. Although much remains to be done in improving the management of the national finances, and many errors of the Secretary of the Treasury to be corrected, there are some facts standing out prominently that will loom up on the credit side of the account for the administration. While we are far from that standard of economy in the expenditures of the government which the people desire and look for, and which was characteristic of the Republic in its early history and before the late war, it must be admitted that there has been a great improvement since General Grant entered the White House. The revenue frauds and extravagance during and after the war and up to the time of his first inauguration were frightful. This arose in part, no doubt, from the prevalent corruption in and out of Congress and from the antagonism during Mr. Johnson's administration between Congress and the President; but that is no reason why we should not give General Grant's administration the credit due to it for its instrumentality in checking the evil, whether by influence over Congress or by a more vigilant control over its subordinates. There was a better collection of the revenue, less corruption and more economy, whatever the causes may have been, and the credit is properly due to the administration of General them Grant. This, undoubtedly, had great influence with the conservative people of the country when they cast their votes for the President for his second term.

Nor can it be denied that the payment of over three hundred millions of the public debt during General Grant's first term was gratifying, however much the people may have complained of burdensome taxation and the too rapid payment of the debt. It would have been a wiser policy to have reduced taxation more and to have left a greater share of the burden to posterity. The relieving of those who had borne the enormous cost and sacrifices of the war, and thus to have left a larger | terrors of a German invasion will compet to attach some importance to this visit.

REPORTED TREATY ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY .- One of our latest cable despatches from London has it that a treaty of alliance has at last been concluded between the government of King Victor Emmanuel and the government of Emperor William. It has long been manifest that some such arrangement was in preparation. Italy, however, disappointed Germany during the late war. France is rapidly recovering her strength, and the Italians well know that France owes them a grudge. If it prove to be true that such an alliance as that to which we have alluded has been concluded, then the

r it is notorious that Turkey is a borrower to pay the interest on her debt. But, by whatever means accomplished, we regard the severing of these Turkish chains as Egypt struggling out of the land of bondage. In granting authority to augment the army

state of the Ottoman finances may have needed

the healing influence of the Viceroy's gold, and

a large bakshish, may be the secret of the last

there is a recognition of the principle for which Ismail Pacha has long contended-the unfettered right to employ foreign officers. There are now in Egypt seventeen American officers, the majority of whom graduated at West Point or the Naval Academy. Since their tenure of office in the Viceroy's service they have been the victims of Turkish intrigue and English jealousy, and have not received that consideration which is their due. With this new firman we "trust all opposition to the full employment of their abilities and professional talents will pass away and that the Khedive will take every advantage of the ripe experience of these officers, who learned frontiering in a far wilder country than Africa. Egypt is now able to command two hundred thousand soldiers of varying shades of color in any emergency, and over one hundred thousand stand of arms are stored in the citadel at Cairo. Her commercial marine is in an excellent condition, and from every standpoint she is prepared for that new era of prosperity which the late concessions will undoubtedly bring about.

By far the most important concession is that which enables Egypt to conclude foreign treaties ; for it is in her relations with other Powers that she suffers the most galling injustice. It is probable that a reconstruction of the exterritorial jurisdiction of the Consular Courts will follow, and that His Highness will thereafter be relieved from the necessity of diverting a large portion of his income to keeping matters smooth at the Consulates. Many of the notorious abuses will become extinct, and while the strongest Power in Africa will grow stronger the weakest Power in Europe will grow weaker. The firman will also materially change the attitude of Russia and England toward Egypt, as it may hasten the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople. But on these subjects we reserve our comments till the full text of this important document shall be in our hands.

THE EMPRESS EUGENDE has, it is said, gone to the Continent of Europe by way of Ostend. Whither is she bound? Has she gone to meet some of her old friends on the frontier? Is there a coup d'état in contemplation? The Orleans Princes are in Paris. So is Plon-Plon. Is there any good reason why Eugénie should not pay her respects to President MacMahon? It is not our opinion that the ex-Empress, ambitious as she is, will do anything rashly. It is not unnatural, however, fully confirmed, even to the misgivings reported in reference to certain parties on the missing ship.

The Spanish Ministerial Programme. The programme of the new Spanish Ministry

has some important features, but their accomplishment can scarcely fail to be more difficult than their adoption as a policy. And yet upon the success attending the practical operation of this programme does the success of the Spanish Republic depend. We suppose that federation can be easily brought about in so far as the boundaries and limits of the States are concerned, each province, including Cuba and Porto Rico, forming a State ; but the difficulty will be found in defining and practising what we call "State sovereignty." We shall understand it better when we have ascertained the Spanish meaning of federation, Again, there is ambiguity regarding the phrase "liberty of the Antilles." As a guarantee of freedom for the Spanish West Indies it may mean much or little. We fear the phrase has no definite application and covers no well defined purpose any more than the repeated acts looking to the abolition of slavery in Cuba had any definite application or purpose. It will be many days before the Spaniards in Cuba will permit the government at Madrid to accomplish the overthrow of slavery by ministerial programmes or decrees of the Cortes. The declaration of martial law may be important, but it will not in itself overcome the Carlists. But all these things in the ministerial programme are to be commended. Unfortunately, however, the promise to pursue the old-time foreign policy shows that Spain has only changed in form, not in intent; that the Republic and the Cortes merely take the place of Amadeus, as Amadeus after the interregnum took the place of Isabella II. Spain still is Spain, and in nothing does she seem to be ecoming wiser or better or more magnanimous or more appreciable of the meaning of true and earnest republicanism.

A New Utility for "Old Probabilities." On the 6th instant we had to record the failure of the great regatta of the New York Yacht Club owing to the dead calm prevailing in the Bay the day previous. The Atlantic Yacht Club, determined not to share the same disappointment at their late race, took the precaution to telegraph to Washington on the 9th instant to ascertain the probabilities for Tuesday. The answer, stating the special weather likely to prevail on the day of their race, put down "warmer and clear weather. southerly and southeasterly winds, varying from gentle to fresh." This announcement, made more than thirty hours in advance, as will be seen by the independent and full HERALD account of the race, was almost literally verified. The Hanalp reporter of the 1 to and persons fitted in every way for the

to time, accounts of the battles and conqu or, perchance, defeats, of the Russians on their new and chosen field.

The same reasoning applies to our Cuban correspondents, Mr. O'Kelly, who is now on his way to Spain as a prisoner, and Mr. Millen, who was more fortunate among the Spanish hidalgos and is now home again. They undertook a like mission, their mission being to penetrate the camps of the insurgents and supply the HERALD with information in regard to the actual condition of the insurrection. It was a difficult task, and Henderson's failure added to its difficulties while making it all the more necessary that it should be undertaken. Many reasons made the mission of these men a necessity. Cuba had long been at war with Spain, and though the Spanish authorities were constantly asserting that the insurrection was at an end the war did not cease. Neither the government of Great Britain nor of the United States had any certain information as regarded affairs in that island, and no means of ascertaining what the Cuban insurrection meant. Under these circumstances the HERALD undertook to supply its readers with the knowledge which even Mr. Fish did not possess. Mr. O'Kelly was accordingly despatched to Cuba with the avowed purpose of penetrating the Cuban lines and bringing us faithful report of what he saw and heard. But lest he might fail in an undertaking which everybody knew he was trying to accomplish we sent Mr. Millen on the same mission, except that his purposes were not to be avowed. Both happily succeeded, and both were arrested when they returned from their visit to Cespedes. The rest of the story we need not recapitulate now; but the world is better off for their sufferings, and another stigma attaches to the Spanish character for the unnecessary cruelties inflicted upon the HERALD'S representatives.

The task committed to Mr. Fox, our correspondent in the lava beds during the war against Captain Jack and the Modecs, was not easier or less dangerous than the missions of any of the others. That it was so well done is in itself sufficient evidence of the faithfulness and courage with which he performed his duty. He shared all the hardships and dangers of the troops-often doing duty with them-that he might be able to report the hardships and dangers and the accidents and achievements of the campaign. The whole country was auxious for the fullest informa. tion on the subject, and this our correspondent enabled the HERALD to give by manfully braving every danger, living in the camp while the troops were at rest and going out with them when they went in search of the treacherous Modocs.

A newspaper may well be proud of correspondents so intrepid, so courageous, so skilful and so faithful. It is not an easy matter