Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8—THE COLLEEN BAWN; Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Mr. Dan Bryant, Miss Rose Cooke, Messrs. Geo. Holland, John Nesmith, E. Y. Backus, Leonard, Pope, Graham, Ward, Mc Chas. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Carman, Miss Barrett, Mrs. Geo. Kunze.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8—RED GNOME.—JOCKO—THE GLADIATORS. The Davys (Gabriel, Frank), Annabel, Young America, Signorita Pepita, Mons. Van Hamme, Young America on the Flying Trapeze.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—at 8—WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?—COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mrs. John Wood.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8—FIGARINTAS—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emily Melville, J. C. Dunn.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—"BROTHER SAM." The Worrell Sisters, Mr. Barton Hill, and full company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—AURORA FLOYD—LORD DARNLEY; Miss Fanny Herring, W. H. Wenman, Mr. G. L. Fox.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—the extravaganza of LA PIED DU MOUTON, or the SILVER FOOT. Ravelaud Family, Miss Carrie A. Moore, Mons. Strebinger and full company.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7½—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Mr. C. W. Carter and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

NEW FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—The English Comic Opera, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Benefit of Miss Zelda Harrison.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING at 8—BALLADS, COMIC ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SONGS, BONES, etc.—SCIENCE AND MEDICINE—MISSISSIPPI PILING—MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVE. HOTEL—SCHNEIDERHORN'S BOY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Charlotte Royal Spanish Circus. Every night at 8. Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Features.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.
THIS EVENING, RICHELIEU: Mr. Frank Dwight Denny, and full Company.

Business Notices.

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTOR FROM CHOLERA.
Approved by the Physicians of the Board of Health of the City of New-York.
(See proceedings June 19, New-York Times.)
Numerous testimonials are (unsolicited by us) flowing in of cases of Bowel Complaint and Cholera Morbus cured by wearing the PAD.
All large establishments should supply their hands with the PAD, and act on the principle of the well-known proverb that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
Any person with reasonable care, and wearing the PAD, can feel secure.
For sale at Retail by all Druggists. At Wholesale by HALL & RUCKEL.
J. V. HULSE & Co., Proprietors, No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

A single trial of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.
Thirty-five cents a bottle.

A SEASONABLE FAMILY REMEDY.—Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea and all Affections of the Bowels incident to the season, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly, when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all Druggists.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

CHOLERA!—HE CAME DOWN LIKE THE NIGHT."—Such are the words in which Homer describes the descent of Apollo—that is, as we should now say, if the Summer Pestilence—upon the army of Greeks encamped before Troy. Such is the case with every great pestilence. It comes like darkness—whence, no man knows. But we do know what is of more importance—the thing to be done when a pestilence like the Cholera makes its advent. The thing to be done is promptly to administer SHARPE'S CHOLERA CURE, which abundant experience has shown to be the most efficacious remedy known to the Materia Medica. Depot, No. 417 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

A REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.
Ebony and the bark of Mastic, combined with gum arabic, will restore gray hair to its original color. It requires one application only, without the washing process. Dr. M. JACOBY is the discoverer of the preparation; he is ready to apply free of charge, to those who desire to try its efficacy. Sent everywhere, with full directions. Price, $1 per box, $2 and $5. Office No. 52 Sixth-ave., N. Y. Consultation from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m.

HAVE THE PHYSICIANS GIVEN YOU UP?—Are you feeble, emaciated, without appetite, sinking day by day, despondent and despairing? cheer up! it is in cases like yours that the HOP BITTERS works its miracles. There is vitality, strength, health and safety in this great vegetable elixir. Try it! only $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st.

AGAIN DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE has proved itself to be the greatest Horse Ointment in the world. It has cured cases of Quitter, Spavin and Founder where the horses were considered useless. For Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, and Galls, it is invaluable. Fifty cents a box. Sold by Druggists, and at Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE SUMMER STYLE OF HAT.—The perfection of this style, light, elegant, and attractive, is shown in the fabrics of KNOX, the decided favorites of the refined, intelligent and tasty. The Knox Hat is obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Brevoort House.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER
Makes quick work with flies, and it commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.
Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

WASH WOMAN STRIKE.—The wash women are having a strike—not for higher wages, but for something that would mitigate their laborious toils, and were about giving up in despair, when B. T. BABBITT'S New-York Gilt Soap came to their relief. Now they are satisfied, and the Grocers of this city are having a big run for the BABBITT SOAP.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.—It causes Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worms, Indigestion, &c. Dr. HARRIS'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES warranted to cure all these, and the only cure for PILES, Bother bleeding or otherwise. Sold by DUMAS BAUDER & Co., HERMAN & Co., CASWELL, MACK & Co., and all Druggists.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best per commission of the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

GENIN'S SUMMER SIGNALS.—The Summer is upon us, and GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, signalizes its advent by introducing an infinite variety of STRAW HATS of every class and kind, for gentlemen, ladies, misses, boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SILVER-PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' SAFES.
MARVIN & Co., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

CUSHING'S BELLOGNON, for CORNS and BUNIONS. In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all Druggists. F. C. WELLS & Co., Wholesale Agents.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures rupture without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HERBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor House, and all druggists.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—("Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 508 Broadway.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S new FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, for family use. No. 495 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS HOWE, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The improved Elliptic Hook, Lock-stitch. A. B. SHUTES, No. 343 Broadway.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

3,500.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Horses, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST.
A. BEQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make out of the same amount of timber ONE-THIRD MORE SHINGLES than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. BEQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

A CURE AT LAST!—One more disease conquered! The worst cases of Rheumatism are being daily cured by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

HOWE'S COTTON PICKER picks 600 to 800 pounds per day in the field cleaner than by hand. Southern agents wanted. HOWE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 31 Cedar-st.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS and DIARRHEA subdued by the diffusive and corrective powers of "NERDLEY'S CAMPHOR DROPS."

Carles Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. R. A. LEQUA, No. 169 Chathamst., N. Y.

THE PATENT RUBBER NECK-TIE.
For sale by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

SUMMER HATS, of every kind,
At greatly reduced prices.
TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was reported, authorizing the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, either or both jointly, to construct a swinging bridge over the Government piers across the Cuyahoga River, (amended and passed.) The House bill emendatory of the organic act of Washington Territory was taken up and passed; also that creating the office of Surveyor-General of Idaho Territory. A motion to take up the House Niagara Ship Canal bill was disagreed to, 17 to 19. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was then taken up and read. A motion to lay on the table was lost, 6 to 27. After several attempts at amendment the bill was passed and sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The Army Appropriation bill was called up and it was moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and appoint a Committee of Conference. The Senate at 2:30 p. m. went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced for the payment of certain regiments of Ohio Militia while in Government service (passed); aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast (Senate bill reported back with amendments, and recommitted by the House); to print 1,000 copies of the new Tariff bill and 500 copies of the existing Tariff act (agreed to); extending to civilians employed in the United States Quartermaster's Department the privilege of admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane (passed); to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine (Senate bill with amendments, passed); to further prevent smuggling and for other purposes (Senate bill, reported back with amendments). The Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the case of Deranee Atwater, and the case referred to a select committee of five. The motion was taken up to reconsider the vote laying on the table a bill to pay bounties to the 37th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed. The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Salt Lake City, was returned to the Committee on Public Lands. A number of bills relative to the registering of vessels, pilots, and pilotages, and establishing ports of entry, were acted upon. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 800 shares of the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal was read three times and passed. The Senate's amendments, 665 in number, to the Internal Revenue bill were then taken up and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A lengthy discussion on the Pacific Railroad bill ensued, when it was passed—Yeas, 96, Nays, 36. The Senate bill, amending the act granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Senate joint resolution, appropriating $50,000 for hiring buildings for the temporary accommodation of the State Department, was amended by inserting $25,000, and passed. The House at 4 p. m. adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A man calling himself Denis Wallace was brought before Justice Welsh in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of assaulting his wife on account of jealousy. The woman also charged that the man's real name was Egan, and that two years ago, while residing in Lobecy, Schenck County, Pa., he was indicted for the murder of one Gardner, of whom he became jealous. Egan managed to escape, assumed another name, and for some time past has worked at his trade, that of engineer, in Brooklyn. The Judge sent the accused to jail on a short commitment, until the matter can be investigated, although he stoutly denies the charge. There was a disturbance at a German pic-nic at Pope's Park, in South Brooklyn, on Monday, during which two Police Sergeants were so severely injured that they were compelled to leave the ground. Six of the ringleaders were arrested. The body of a man named T. Donnelly, drowned on the 20th inst., was found near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The report that the District-Attorney will move for judgment in the cases of the murderers Gonzales and Pellicier, on Tuesday next, is a mistake. The prisoners cannot be sentenced except at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which is not held until September.

Julius Benning and John Williams quarreled in Baxter-st. yesterday, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed his opponent severely in the shoulder, arm and hip. Williams was arrested. On Monday evening the residence of Christian Bochtner, No. 8 Sixth-st, was entered by Bernard Crevelton and robbed of clothing to the value of $63. As the thief was making his escape he was seen and arrested. John Hines, a tinsmith, aged 25, was yesterday arrested for stealing a coat watch and chain from Andrew J. Bashford, No. 129 Grand-st. The accused was committed for trial. Francis Gillon, proprietor of the gift enterprise establishment, No. 33 Courtlandt-st., was arrested yesterday on complaint of Eli Harman (colored). The complainant was induced to invest $25 in envelopes said to hold prizes, but which only contained blanks. The accused was committed.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the decision of the Supreme Court dividing the Japanese Fund ($14,000) among the members of the police force, giving each man about $7. In the Strong divorce case yesterday, an application was made to settle the order under Judge Jones's decision, allowing a counsel fee to defendant's attorneys and to Judge McCunn. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision. In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the case of J. G. White et al. agt. Ed. Mollenhauer et al., being a complaint against the defendants for assuming the name of the "National Conservatory of Music" and taking away some 800 of their pupils, a temporary injunction was granted.

The total amount of money received by the Board of Excise for licenses up to last evening was $1,100,000; 5,580 licenses have been delivered. About thirty injunctions were granted against the Board yesterday to restrain them from interfering with the business of the petitioners. Judge Cardozo, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in settling the final order in the liquor cases, remarked that the defendants (the Board of Excise), instead of setting the example of obedience to his decision, had set themselves above the courts, and it might become necessary to teach them that there was no one so high as to be above the law.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and resolved to increase the salary of Assistant District Attorney Hutchings from $2,500 to $5,000 per annum. A lengthy report was received from the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Investigation into the charges of corruption preferred against the Committee on the erection of the new Court-House. They report the charges not sustained. After discussion the report was received and the Committee discharged. An ordinance appropriating $2,500 for the Nursery and Child's Hospital was unanimously adopted.

There have been no cases of cholera reported in this city since Saturday last. The Board of Health are thoroughly disinfecting the Fourth and Sixth Wards. No deaths from cholera since last report, and no admissions are reported from Quarantine. Anna H. Peterson of Denmark, aged six years died yesterday on board the hospital ship Falcon, of inanition. Twenty-eight convalescents were transferred to the Saratoga, leaving 19 still under treatment upon the Falcon.

On Thursday there will be a meeting of the stockholders of Washington and West Washington Markets, to take into consideration the questions at issue with the Board of Health. The owners of stands reaching the outside of the sidewalk have been notified to remove them, but an injunction against the Board of Health has been obtained, and the case will be argued before Judge Ingraham.

An application for an injunction restraining the Board of Health from interfering with the plaintiff's business in burning lime and shells on East Fifteenth-st., was made in the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn, yesterday, by Charles H. Reynolds. Argument will be heard in the case to-day.

Yesterday morning in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery the Chancellor granted an injunction, which was served, restraining the Mayor, Common Council, and Treasurer of Jersey City from paying the old police for services since May 1.

In the base-ball match between the Union Club of Morrisania and the Athletics of Philadelphia, yesterday, the Athletics were victorious, the score standing 33 to 20.

The Inman steamer City of New-York from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The thermometer indicated 96 degrees at noon and 90 degrees at 3 p. m. yesterday, on the south side of Wall-st. Five cases of sunstroke in different parts of the city are reported.

Mr. Stephens, the Fenian Head Center, is preparing for a two months' tour in the East, West and South.

Gold closed at 156 yesterday. The extremes of the day were 154@157. Government stocks continue firm, with moderate sales. In Railway mortgages and State stocks the transactions are small at former rate. The small stocks are neglected and hardly enough done to make quotations. The Western shares are neglected, and can be borrowed in any amount. At the Second Board the market was dull, with the exception of Erie. Money is abundant on call at 5 per cent to good borrowers, and at 6 any reasonable sum can be had on miscellaneous collateral. Upon Governments 4 per cent is taken. In Commercial paper no change. Exchange is steady.

GENERAL NEWS.

In pursuance of two several acts of Congress, the issue of paper currency of the denomination of five and three cents has been discontinued, the nickel three and five cent pieces being circulated instead. The distributors of the large estate of the late Col. Sam. Holt of Hartford have begun appropriating the property under the terms of the will. The total value of the estate is probably $1,500,000. Great damage was done to property by a tornado which swept over Buffalo on Monday afternoon, and three persons are reported killed. There is a large attendance at the German Saengerfest at Providence, R. I. On Thursday the visitors go to Rocky Point to partake of a clam-bake. The most valuable portion of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Locomotive Works was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $300,000. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Trains are now running through to Leavenworth, Kansas, from St. Louis, via the Missouri and Pacific Railroad. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad held yesterday, Dean Richmond was chosen President, and Charles H. Lee, Secretary and Treasurer. Senator Lane of Kansas is seriously ill at St. Louis and threatened with paralysis. He will probably be unable to resume his seat in the Senate during the present session.

A train filled with a returning pic-nic party, chiefly women and children, while backing down the Harlem Railroad past the Melrose Station last evening, was suddenly thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. Two of the carriages were broken to pieces, and many of the occupants severely injured, one man having his leg broken. The so-called accident was the result of the grossest carelessness.

The schooner Clara J. Holmes, from Cayenne to Pernambuco, struck on a shoal north of Maranham, in the latter part of April, and sunk. Crew saved.

By a railroad accident at Peekskill, N. Y., yesterday, four persons were killed. Some scoundrels had placed a telegraph pole across the track, which caused the disaster.

Head Center P. O. Day's auction store at Buffalo, N. Y., with its contents, was considerably injured by fire on Monday night; the supposed work of an incendiary.

Senator Lane of Kansas is reported dangerously ill at St. Louis. We hope he may get well and resign.

Judge Cardozo evidently thinks the Excise Commissioners regard him with contempt. Who that is neither a drunkard nor a maker of drunkards does n't?

Our very unexceptionable cotemporary, *The Times*, is not at all pleased with the editorial management of *The London Times* or THE TRIBUNE. Well, we do n't wonder!

Texas has just held her State election, and Throckmorton, "Conservative," is chosen Governor. He was a slaveholder and a Rebel; but—both Slavery and the Rebellion being dead—we do n't see what he wants to conserve.

Gen. Frank Blair undertook to vote at the election in St. Louis last August, giving notice that he would not take the Constitutional oath. The judges rejected his vote; whereupon Frank sued them, laying his damages at a tall figure. The case has just been tried, and Frank is beaten. We presume he will take the oath next August.

The Connecticut Senate has voted for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and the House will at once concur. For the promptness of the State, we have to thank the Radical Republicans who elected Gov. Hawley and Senator Ferry. Other States will not be slow to convene their Legislatures, with the encouragement Connecticut gives.

The Brapilette Unionists and the Lincoln Unionists of Kentucky each nominated a candidate for the only office to be filled by general vote at the ensuing State Election. Seeing that they were beating each other, both have withdrawn, and Gen. Hobson, late of the Union army, is to run in their stead. This is right. Still, Durall, the "Democratic" candidate, who will get the vote of every Rebel in the State—and ought to—is thought to be ahead.

The Senate yesterday passed the new Freedmen's Bureau bill as reported from its Committee—a very different measure from that which passed the House. We should have been content if the House bill, as amended on motion of Mr. Stevens, had passed the Senate, and taken its chance of a veto. But the Senate Committee struck out the most essential feature of the act which passed the House—that relating to the Sea Islands held by the freedmen under Gen. Sherman's order. We have steadily insisted that the Government is pledged to guarantee to the negroes the continued possession of the land which was assigned them. Mr. Stevens's amendment, adopted by a large majority in the House, forbade the surrender of those lands. We are at a loss to know why some of our friends in the Senate should have receded from this. They well know that the faith of the country is pledged to their occupants, yet they propose their absolute surrender to Rebel claimants, and by way of compensation to their real owners, allow them to purchase other lands in Florida and Texas—or, for aught we know, in Kamschatka. That is not doing justice. We are aware it is urged that, with or without legislation, the President is giving back their lands to the Rebels. If he is, let him assume the responsibility of it, but let not Congress become a party to that breach of faith. We earnestly hope that the House will insist on its guarantee, and that the Senate may yet accede to it.

Gen. Tillson took the trouble, the other day, to explain that he did not oppose the decoration of Union graves at Augusta by the colored women, except by advising the colored people to postpone their visit to the cemetery in accordance with the proposition of the Rebel Mayor. It now appears that the Mayor refused them admission unless they would enter the cemetery as servants carrying flowers for white people. This proposition may have been satisfactory to Gen. Tillson, but was not to the colored people. *The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, a Rebel paper, asserts that Gen. Tillson told the Mayor he was totally opposed to the whole movement. *The Loyal Georgian* adds: "He made a similar statement to us, and also said that the damned old maids (meaning the teachers) intended to insult the citizens of this city. He told a committee, who waited upon him and asked him to interfere in favor of the colored children, that he was opposed to the whole affair, and he declined to interfere."

We have to add to all this that Gen. Tillson is praised by Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton, who have denounced every energetic and faithful officer of the Bureau. Probably we cannot hope that the President would allow a better officer to be appointed, but we reiterate our conviction that the Augusta outrage was the most foolish piece of tyranny we ever heard of, and that neither Gen. Tillson nor Gen. Brannan makes a creditable figure in it.

THE NEW JOHNSON PARTY.

The call of a National Convention by Messrs. Randall and Doolittle of Wisconsin, Browning of Illinois, and Cowan of Pennsylvania, with the indorsement of Senators Dixon of Connecticut, Hendricks of Indiana, Norton of Minnesota, and Nesmith of Oregon, can be understood no otherwise than as a formal proclamation of withdrawal by the Johnsonites from the National Union party. Mr. Hendricks, and perhaps we should add Mr. Nesmith, cannot withdraw from a party to which they never professed to belong; but the others have all been honored and trusted as members of the great party which they now openly abandon and conspire to overthrow. We thank them for their frankness, and shall hope to find them more manly as antagonists than they have been faithful as compatriots.

No one can possibly be duped by their call. Its terms are explicit and emphatic. Ex-Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts is disqualified by his convictions for a seat in the contemplated Convention; not so ex-Govs. Smith and Letcher of Virginia. Gens. Butler and Howard cannot pronounce the Randall Shibboleth; but Gens. Lee and Fitz-John Porter can do it easily. Govs. Oglesby of Illinois and Stone of Iowa cannot have seats in their Sanhedrim; but Wells of Louisiana and Throckmorton of Texas—the latter doubtless elected over the vote of every hearty Unionist in his State—will be present in spirit, and may be in person. Gen. Geary, the chosen leader of the Unionists of Pennsylvania, cannot pass their door-keepers; but Heister Clymer, his opponent, who never once even *pretended* to wish the Rebels defeated and their Confederacy suppressed, will see those doors fly open to welcome his approach. This call simply proclaims the adhesion of the Johnsonites proper to the party made up of the Rebels and pro-Rebels which aims to seize the Government and control the destinies of our country. Messrs. Randall & Co. will furnish the new combination with a liberal proportion of its managers and office-holders; but ninety-nine hundredths of its votes must be supplied by those who voted last for President either for Jefferson Davis or George B. McClellan. It may be that they will vote next for Andrew Johnson; but we do not believe it—nor do they.

It were idle to note that the rights of the Blacks—nay, the very facts that they claim and *have* any rights—are utterly ignored in this call. The Randall call affirms that

"Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors;"

but fails to meet squarely and honestly the prior and vital question—*Who constitute the State?* We know, indeed, precisely what is meant—that the intensely Rebel minority of the people of South Carolina, for instance, shall monopolize all power in that State, and that the invincibly loyal majority shall have no power at all; but this barb is concealed by the bait, and the Rebel minority of the people of Texas, who have just consolidated their power by the election of Throckmorton & Co., are to be recognized by this Randall Convention as fully entitled to work their wicked will on the large majority, whereof the Whites have voted for Peace and the Union wherever they durst, while the Blacks are utterly ignored and suppressed. If the disfranchised majority of devoted Unionists in several States were to send delegates to the Johnson Union Convention, they would be simply kicked out—or rather, would be kicked at the door for presuming to offer to go in. Right well do Messrs. Randall & Co. understand this; they err only in imagining that the People will not understand it.

Messrs. Randall & Co. tell us that they affirm and uphold

"The right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution;"

and that any "overthrow of that system" would be "destructive of liberty." They also assert, with regard to Suffrage, that

"No external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the State in the exercise of this right."

So far, they are in perfect accord with Vallandigham, Voorhees, Jack Rogers, Clymer, Ben. Harris & Co., and we clearly comprehend them. Not so, when they turn a short corner, and assert that

"Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reestablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction."

—Why not? You know, Messieurs! that the Rebel States—that is to say, their Whites, to whom you restrict political power—*never did* freely and heartily consent to abolish Slavery—that their action in the premises was dictated, controlled, commanded, by "external power"—and is, of course, according to your proclaimed principles, rightfully invalid and null. The Anti-Slavery Amendment is no part of the Federal Constitution, if your principles are sound, but an excrescence—an imposition—a product of usurpation preying on helplessness. You know this as well as we do; and you will yet be voting to pay the Rebels for their slaves in order to cure what, according to your programme, is a fatal flaw in the title of the emancipated to their freedom.

—Let it be distinctly understood on all hands that this Johnson-Randall Convention is a blow aimed with deadly intent at the integrity and ascendancy of the Union party. It means defeat this Fall to Gov. Fenton, to Gen. Geary, and to the Union tickets in Ohio, Indiana and their sister States. It means the restoration of the Jerry Blacks and Howell Cobbs to the mastery of our country. As such, it demands the sternest, most energetic resistance.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors have made a report on the New Court-House and its cost. Those who remember the extraordinary conduct of the Committee during the investigation will not be surprised to learn that they consider all charges of corruption, collusion, and extravagance wholly unfounded. Those who don't have any tax bills to pay may be able to agree with this Committee that the work has been honestly and economically done. But the public will bear in mind that this so-called "Investigating Committee" was appointed by a Board which itself was charged with stealing. It may not be the first, but it is a conspicuous instance of the policy of putting the accused on the bench or in the jury-box, instead of in the dock, and then inviting the victims of his rascality to accept his exculpation as an impartial verdict. The sham is so transparent that we wonder the Supervisors thought it worth while to play out the farce to the end.

THE NEW TARIFF.

We presume the Tariff bill, as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, may be and will be improved in its passage through the two Houses; but we trust the report of a formidable combination of interests to effect a radical revision of it, is not true; if it be true, we trust the combination will be defeated. We must be careful not to provoke a veto; we must also be careful to retain the strength requisite to pass our measure over an unprovoked veto. In our view, everything would be put at hazard by the attempt suggested. Let us not rashly throw away the good within our grasp in reaching after the unattainable.

On the whole, we consider this a very good bill. We should prefer higher duties on Iron and Steel; but these are fair. We wish Congress would just abolish all duties whatever on Coal; for they are of not the least use, and only incite needless prejudice. Let us make our own Iron and Fabrics, and there will be ample market for Coal, though foreign Coal be admitted duty-free. The Coal duty makes no difference in the price of Coal; but it enables the Free Traders to persuade the ignorant that their fuel is made dear by the Tariff. When shall we have the courage to put all Coal on the same footing with Iron Ore and admit it without duty? The Committee have taken a good step in the right direction; but we wish they had gone all the way.

We thank them heartily for abolishing the Fishing Bounties. They were once proper; they have become a sham. They amount to nothing, save as a text wherefrom Western demagogues may inveigh against Eastern rapacity. We pray Congress to hold on to this provision of the bill.

We are glad that the Committee propose a practical prohibition of the import of foreign Cigars. A very few choice brands may still be imported by the rich and luxurious; but our "Havanas" will henceforth be mainly home-made. Amen!

We believe the proposed duties on Books will suffice to replace the book manufacture: for American use substantially in American hands. It was so in former years; but of late the high prices of Paper, Leather, Labor, &c., have driven much of our book-printing to Europe. We trust this Tariff will bring it back again.

We judge that this Tariff will raise the present rates of duty about twenty-five per cent. in the average. Probably, it will, for a year or two, diminish not only our Imports but our receipts from Customs. In fact, we *must* import fewer goods for a while, or sink into National bankruptcy. But every new interest developed, every branch of industry established here, creates a demand for raw materials, fabrics and luxuries, necessarily sought abroad; so that, though our imports bear a smaller proportion than formerly to the aggregate product of our National Industry, they are yet larger than before. Pass this bill to-morrow, and we shall be importing more goods—because able to *pay* for more—in 1870 than we did in 1860. We trust its passage is sure.

CLERICAL STERNNESS.

The Rochester Union of the 21st inst. has the following painful narrative:

"We learn from railroad men, who came from Medina this morning, that there was great excitement in that village, arising from a report that a Presbyterian clergyman, named Lindsley, residing a mile south of the village, whipped his son, three years old, so severely that he died two hours subsequently, because he would not say his prayers. Report adds that the child's fingers were broken by the blows administered. The report seemed so monstrous and unnatural that we telegraphed to Medina to learn if it was true, and received an answer that it was. The telegraph states that the minister was two hours whipping the child with a heavy rod, and it died from its injuries within the time stated above. Lindsley had not been arrested at the time the dispatch was sent, but we learn that an officer from Albion has gone to Medina to take him into custody. For the sake of common humanity we hope the story is exaggerated, and it may be possible that it is.

"Since writing the above, we have received by special telegraph, the statement of Mr. Lindsley, the father of the child, made to a jury summoned by Coroner Chamberlain: 'On the 15th of June, the child disobeyed his stepmother, and I commenced correcting him, using a shingle for the purpose, and continued to chastise him for more than two hours, when the child began to show signs of debility, and I ceased to punish him and laid him on a couch, and called my wife. When she saw the child, she said he was dying, and before 12 o'clock he was dead.

"The coroner's jury returned a verdict yesterday 'that death resulted from chastisement by the father.'"

—There will, of course, be a very fierce local indignation against the unhappy father; and it is very possible that he may be severely dealt with, for what seems to us the result of vicious education and defective judgment combined. Rational beings will need no evidence to prove that this man did not intend to murder his own child—he only meant to do what he mistakenly considered his duty. He had been told that Solomon warned parents not to "spare the rod and spoil the child;" and he meant to be faithful to the precept.

Is there one person on earth who does not instinctively *know* that the Rev. Mr. Lindsley is a champion of Capital Punishment?

IRON AND HONESTY.

It is an admitted fact that Iron is not made and sold, in the average, so cheaply in our country as in two or three others—and, since we export largely of bulky staples to those countries and receive of them (in the main) delicate, costly fabrics in return, their Iron comes to us almost free of charge for transportation; so that, in the absence of a Tariff, they can undersell us in our markets.

This disparity in price between American and British Iron we averred in our last to exist for these reasons:

"1. Because American labor is better paid than that of Europe. 2. Because we are comparatively inexperienced in iron-making. 3. Because our facilities in bringing together ores, coal, lime, &c., and getting the metal to market, are less perfect than the British. 4. Because any manufacturing industry that stands in the center of the commercial world—which England is—has an advantage over a rival located far from the great marts to which Asia and Africa, Australia and South America, naturally send for their supplies."

The Evening Post has a very different theory. It holds that American Iron is dearer than British, because 1. American iron-makers are ignorant of their business; 2. Because they grossly mismanage; 3. Because they are extortioners.

To this we respond, "Please, Messrs. Free Traders! *take hold and give us good, cheap Iron!* There is no mystery in the matter; if there were, your British iron-making friends will come over here and work for you if you make it their interest to do so. There is no monopoly about it; you Free Traders already own millions of acres of Ore, Coal, and Lime; and you can buy millions more for a