Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8—SHAMUS O'BRIEN. Dan Bryant, A. H. Davenport, Charles Fisher, B. P. Rinaldi, Geo. Holland, J. F. Hagan, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Brown, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. John Sefton.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at 8—POCAHONTAS—JENNY LIND, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emily Mneville, J. C. Dunn, W. S. Andrews.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—YOUNG WIDOW'S STRATAGEM—THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS—THE OLD GUARD. The Warrell sisters, Mr. Leffingwell, Mary Provost, Tony Pastor, Fred. Wrain and full company. Benefit of Manager Baker.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—JACK AND GILL. Mr. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES. THE CAROLINA TWINS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—THE ICE WITCH. Mr. Mark Smith, the Welsh Sisters, the Fowler Sisters and full company. Grand German Opera Chorus. A gorgeous Finale, THE ELFIN DELL.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Fifty-sixth concert.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING at 8—At the Bleecker-st. Pavilion, Rodrigues and Espinosa, Nelson Brothers, Marvelous Ethiopian Family, Signor Sebastian, Don A. Maquez and full company. Performances every afternoon at 2½. Three nights longer.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8—THE NICOLO TROUPE—SPORTS OF ATLAS—LIVING LADDER—AERIAL BARS. Roberto Nicolo, the Wonder of the Age, Millie Delphine, and Mlle. Rosa.

Business Notices.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE,
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA
take
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, dyspepsia, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it, report to P. H. DRAKE & Co.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JANE'S ALTERATIVE will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Sold by all Druggists.

MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE
Has never failed to relieve.
MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE
Is certain to cure.
MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE
Can be relied on in every case.
Price, $1.
Depot, No. 467 Broadway.

CHILDREN TEETHING.
The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

THOUSANDS LOST BY NEGLECT.
Why act so foolhardy when danger is present. Cholera is sweeping with ruthless violence all classes. With such a warning before us why not be prepared?
MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE
Has never failed, as can be proved by the testimony of thousands. Price $1. Depot, No. 467 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SEA-BATHERS.
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores Gray Hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, and prevents it from falling off. Sold by all druggists, and at the office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 p. m.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A few applications only of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are required to cure the worst cases of Piles, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases. For Burns and Scalds it is well-known to be the most rapid and wonderful remedy extant. Sold by druggists, and at the depot, No. 69 Cedar-st. 25 cents a box.

A CAUTION.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every Druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon. Buy Dutcher's and you are all right.

Keep your horses' hoofs in perfect order. DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE will do it, and will cure Scratches, Swellings, Sores, Cuts, Galls, Bruises, and in many cases Quittor, Spavin and Enlarged Joints. 50 cents a box. Sold by Druggists, Harness Makers, and at the Depot, No. 69 Cedar-st.

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

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

AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts. Sold by all Druggists.

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.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments; INCOMPARABLY THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE. ELLIPTIC S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,509 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

BABY JUMPERS.—A new invention. Price $8. Send for a circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. Also, Carriages, Hobby Horses, every style, Invalid Chairs, Swings and Toys.

The agency of WARREN, ACKERMAN & Co., for the sale of the goods of the UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, has expired. Orders may be addressed directly to the Company, at their warehouse, No. 20 Park-place.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low.
MARVIN & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists.

THE ÆTNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE—Manufactured by
PLANER, SHAUNEDORF & Co., No. 34 Bowery, N. Y.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD, No. 549 Broadway.

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

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

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 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. 10 Astor House, and druggists.

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

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

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all Druggists.

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

FINKLE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine. Agents wanted. One machine free of charge. No. 341 Broadway.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. 4 Negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 160 Chatham-st., N. Y.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.
The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of Summer, and common sense teaches that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.
We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid, and repairs are most required. Therefore, *build up, prop and sustain the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable recuperant,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned darts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
and defy heat and malaria.

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 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 guarantee of 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 Literature,) 17 Henrietta st., Covent Garden, W. C., are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratoga, sells the TRIBUNE for five cents, and his boys sell it on the sidewalks in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The King of Prussia, in his reply to an address from the Prussian Chambers, says that Prussia will not sensibly feel the expenses of the war. The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria does not include Italy, with whom Austria will enter into separate peace negotiations.

By the arrival of the Java at this port yesterday, we have European news to the 29th of July.

We receive by this mail the accounts of the armistice for four weeks concluded between the belligerent powers on the 27th of July. Prussia seemed at first willing to exclude the Federals, but they were finally included.

Several more battles had been fought immediately before the conclusion of the armistice between the Prussians and the Federal troops. The Prussians were everywhere successful.

There was nothing later of importance from the seat of war in Italy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. Dr. H. Guelcke sent in a letter, resigning his position as Surgeon at the Cholera Hospital on Ward's Island, owing to the impediments thrown in his way by the Medical Board of Ward's Island. Complaints were made by the licensed boarding-house keepers against the Tract Distributor in the Castle Garden, for advising the emigrants not to go to any other house but one. It was resolved to fully investigate the matter. The regular monthly statement was then submitted, when the Board adjourned.

George Andrews, who stands charged with having forged the name of Samuel W. Andrews, his cousin, proprietor of the Broadway and Fifth-ave. line of stages, to a number of checks drawn on the Fulton Bank, New-York, for a considerable amount, yesterday plead not guilty, and was released on giving $2,000 bail.

Wall Crosby, charged with being one of the gang of counterfeiters recently arrested, was brought before Commissioner Osborne yesterday, but, owing to the continued absence of important witnesses on the part of the Government, the prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. A report was presented showing the number of fires during the month of July to have been 194; whole number of fires and alarms since Jan. 1, 1866, 490. After the transaction of considerable routine business the Board adjourned.

Yesterday morning, Annie Menkhart, aged 3 years, whose parents reside at No. 631 West Forty-second-st., was run over and killed by car No. 10 of the Thirty-fourth-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad, at the foot of Forty-second-st. The driver of the car was arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Mary Brogan was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for stealing a diamond pin valued at $310, and $280 in United States legal tender notes from Harris Peyser, No. 110 Chatham-st., on the 24th ult.

The regular annual contest at Hoboken, between the New-York and St. George cricket clubs, yesterday, resulted in the following innings: St. George, 129; New-York, 102. The game will be resumed this morning.

The annual convention of dentists of New-York held a second session at Clinton Hall yesterday, where several important dental inventions were presented for consideration.

In *The Express* newspaper case, S. T. Clarke agt J. and Erastus Brooks, in the Court of Common Pleas, a motion for a new trial was yesterday denied.

A. Hepworth Dixon, the well-known editor of *The London Athenæum*, arrived in the Java yesterday.

The Portland Relief Committee acknowledge an additional subscription of $288 50, making a grand total of $103,594 06.

The branch of the Custom-House, established at the Quarantine for the last 50 years, has lately been abolished.

Gold opened at 148, sold up to 149¼ and closed at 149 yesterday. Government stocks are strong, except the old 5-20s. In State bonds little doing. Railway mortgages are steady, and bank shares offered in small amount. The small stocks are neglected. The Railway share market retains the advance noticed at the close of business on Tuesday, and many stocks are higher. After the call prices were strong, with moderate sales. At the Second Board the market was dull, and in some cases a fraction lower. Money on call is quoted at 4@5 per cent, with loans at 3 per cent upon Governments. In commercial paper no change. Foreign exchange is dull but firm. Freights have been quite active during the week, especially grain freights, and with a moderate supply of tonnage in port rates improved.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Academy of Sciences met in its second scientific session at Northampton, Mass., yesterday. Papers on the traces of glaciers under the tropics (Agassiz); the secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion (Stockwell); the origin of solar heat (Pierce), and the morphological value and relations of the human hand (Wilder), were read and discussed. This evening a eulogy on the late Ed. Hitchcock of Amherst College will be pronounced.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., about 5 p. m., a tornado visited the neighborhood of Suffern's Depot, New-York and Erie Railroad. It commenced in the valley of the Mawah, near the premises of James Suffern, and followed that stream down, sweeping fences and trees in its course. Its width was about 150 yards. C. Christie, whose orchard was destroyed, was a loser to the amount of $2,000.

A delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from Denver, Colorado, Hiram Lightbuer, a prominent citizen and politician, has been arrested for robbing the express company there of a bar of gold worth $3,000, which was found in his possession. He was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail, and was to have started eastward on the day subsequent to the robbery.

On Monday some Rebels attacked a Federal soldier, at Louisville, who fought the crowd until he was shot three times and beaten with rocks and clubs. He will survive. About 50 shots were fired on both sides. Col. John Michels, late of the Confedrate army, candidate for Clerk of the County Court, was shot, and will probably die.

A train of gravel cars on the Michigan Southern Railroad was run off the track on the 6th inst. at the Chicago driving park, while being backed to the city. Every car was completely demolished, and Edward Washburn, conductor, instantly killed.

It is considered doubtful at Washington whether or not Alexander H. Stephens will attend the Philadelphia Convention. Other delegates from Southern States are rapidly arriving in the former city on their way to Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held in Detroit on Tuesday. It was decided to obtain all really important news per Atlantic telegraph to the extent, if necessary, of 200 words per day.

The Indian Commissioners have just arrived from the Upper Missouri, and report that their efforts to make a treaty with the tribes on the Upper Missouri have been successful.

The Union Ohio State Central Committee had a very satisfactory meeting on the 6th inst. A meeting for the 21st, at that place, was appointed, with Gov. Cox and Congressman Shellabarger as speakers.

The President of the Colorado and California Wagon Road, via the newly discovered pass, announces that the road will be completed to the top of Snowy Range by the 10th of August.

A destructive flood visited Pleasant Valley, Colorado, the latter part of last month, injuring the works of the Pleasant Valley Mining Company to the extent of $25,000.

The Governor of Ohio has refused to commute the sentence of McConnell, the Olmstead murderer, who is about to be hanged in Cleveland.

There were 31 deaths by cholera in Cincinnati on Tuesday, and 42 new cases.

We to-day surrender space that we can ill spare to a reprint *verbatim* of *The Times's* report of the New-Orleans massacre from the pen of its witnessing correspondent. We entreat every reader to make time to thoughtfully peruse and thoroughly master this statement. It may be no fuller or clearer than others already given in these columns; but it is *The Times's*, and therefore is free from even the suspicion of partiality for the martyrs and their cause. Here is an eye-witness whom our adversaries cannot impeach; and he fixes the guilt of that awful deed on the author and upholders of "My Policy" beyond question or cavil. The unchanged Rebels of New-Orleans deliberately conspired to murder the leading champions of Equal Rights in their city, and they achieved their fell purpose with a demoniac ferocity and fiendishness rarely paralleled. Again we say, Read the letter of *The Times's* correspondent!

The Democrats have the majority at Saratoga thus far, and aim to hold it with Mr. Dean Richmond's help. The Saratoga Convention will be a small model of the one to be held in Philadelphia. This was not in Mr. Weed's programme—or was it?

On the seventh page of this issue we print an account of the late Riot at New-Orleans: a letter from the Rebel authorities of Louisiana to President Johnson; Montgomery Blair's Eulogy of Alexander H. Stephens; Law Intelligence, and a special report upon the Extraordinary Enterprise of *The New-York Herald*.

The Times says that, with regard to the increased pay of Congress, we "propose to hold the Conservative minority responsible for the acts of the Radical minority." No, Sir! you know better! We propose to hold each of them responsible for their own acts, whether of commission or omission, and you for yours. That is the only just rule. We say that the Democratic or Johnson minority ought not to make capital out of the passage of an unjust measure proposed and unanimously supported by themselves. Is not that palpably just? But we call on the people of all parties to question their candidates, and demand of them public pledges to put back the pay to $3,000 per annum for each, with a deduction of $25 for each day's absence, and $10 for every failure to respond to a call of the Yeas and Nays. Then make the mileage 10 cents per mile by the most direct mail route, and the whole matter will be placed on a just basis. If any one should not be satisfied with this, let him decline. And, if Congress should think the pay too little, let them require a prompt resumption of Specie Payments, which will give them an increase of 50 per cent. And this might have been had a year ago as easily as now, and now as easily as at any future day.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky, in 1860, could not be accused of an earnest desire to rebel. In her population of over a million, and 225,000 slaves, were many Union men, who, though in strong sympathy with the South, cherished the hope that her supremacy might be maintained without resorting to war. Time proved too many of these men to be for the Union merely because they hoped the South would continue to control the Government. Beriah Magoffin, near the close of 1860, expressed their views when he argued against Secession, on the ground that the North would consent to amend the Constitution in a way which would establish Slavery firmly under the protection of the National Government. But, so soon as it became clear that the Republican party, while willing to give Slavery the benefit of existing laws, was resolved to go no further, the pressure in favor of Secession became almost irresistible. Early in 1861, the people were divided into two great parties. The Union party, including the War Democracy, marked out in Convention a policy which it was hoped would prevent war, to which they declared unalterable opposition. But this policy was too weak and timid to endure. The Governor, in his message in January, disapproved of Secession, but equally objected to coercion. The Legislature, in February, appealed to the Southern States to abandon warlike preparations, at the same time renewing the protest against coercion, and proposing a National Convention. In March, it denounced the Confederate Government for interfering with the navigation of the Mississippi. In this neutral position Kentucky remained till April; and even after the attack on Fort Sumter she refused to have anything to do with the war. Gov. Magoffin refused to obey the requisition for troops, and, in answer to the Secretary of War, replied, "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." This language caused well-grounded suspicion of the Governor's loyalty, but the people were still true, and in May, when the election was held for delegates to the Border State Convention, the vote was emphatically for the Union. Then followed the Governor's proclamation, virtually recognizing the Confederacy, and forbidding either Union or Rebel armies from invading the soil of Kentucky. In June, Union Representatives were elected to Congress from nine districts; in the tenth, a State-Rights candidate was chosen. Up to July Kentucky succeeded in maintaining this neutrality; but in that month both Union and Rebel troops had entered the State, and Gov. Magoffin's protests were unheeded by both parties. In the meanwhile, the Secessionists had strongly urged the Governor to seize the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and allow it to be used by the Tennessee Rebels. The Federal and Southern armies had received many volunteers from Kentucky, and the Tennessee [Rebel] troops had invaded the State. In September, Gen. Grant occupied Paducah, and issued a proclamation that he had come for the defense of the State. Thus ended the neutrality of Kentucky. That the people were for the Union is sufficiently shown by the resolution adopted by the Legislature in September, 1861, directing the Governor, by a vote of 71 to 26, to order the Rebel troops out of the State. This the Governor vetoed, but it was passed over the veto; the order was issued, but, of course, not obeyed. The Legislature nobly followed this movement by a series of resolutions declaring that the Rebel invaders must be expelled, and desiring Gen. Anderson to take command of the State Volunteers. Thus Kentucky gave her earnest and active aid to the Union. Forty thousand volunteers were called out, and the State was ready to repel the Rebel invaders. The people enthusiastically sustained these measures, and the Legislature, meeting again in November, again pledged its faith to the Government. But the Rebels were numerous and active. November 27 they called a Convention, which passed an Ordinance of Secession and elected a Provisional Government. During December the war actually began in the State, and a brief campaign followed, in which the Union forces were victorious. Seventy thousand Federal troops were concentrated in December, with 26,000 Kentucky Volunteers. By the beginning of March, 1862, the Rebels were expelled from the State. Humphrey Marshall, John C. Breckinridge and many other leading men, joined the Southern army. In August, Gov. Magoffin resigned his office, and the Legislature elected James F. Robinson to fill the unexpired term.

At this time, a new element entered the politics of the State. Mr. Lincoln's proposition of a system of gradual emancipation in the border States, was considered by the Legislature, and repudiated. In all other respects, the Government was sustained. An act was passed authorizing a draft, by 64 to 9. All thoughts of neutrality were abandoned, and the majority of the people had declared in favor of the Union. A guerrilla war began in the southern counties, and the notorious John Morgan intensified the Union feeling by his daring raids. The Provisional Government, which never had more than a nominal existence, was driven from the State by the advance of Gen. Grant. Little fighting took place in Kentucky in 1863, and her troops were chiefly employed in other States. The value of slaves declined; business was interrupted; the lower counties were ruined by raids; many of the railroads were destroyed. Kentucky now began to occupy a position of more than usual political importance. It was evident that the Confederacy, unless by some improbable and overwhelming victory, would never gain possession of the State, and her relations to the Union, on account of Slavery, threatened to cause new trouble.

In February, 1863, the Legislature renewed its professions of loyalty, but protested against the "unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of the Executive." This protest was chiefly directed against the Emancipation Proclamation. The majority, however, while taking this view, were strongly in favor of prosecuting the war. A minority report, on the contrary, declared against giving any assistance to the Executive in prosecuting the war upon an anti-Slavery basis, and in favor of an armistice. This minority, unable to do anything in the Legislature, called a Convention to oppose the war; but it was dispersed by order of the military authorities. Virtually, it was an attempt of the Secessionists to gain political control of the State. The election laws of 1862-3 aided greatly to baffle their schemes. All persons who participated in the Rebellion were expatriated, and oaths of loyalty were required. Previous to the election of Gov. Bramlette, August 3, Gen. Burnside placed the State under martial law. To show how greatly the vote was diminished by the tests of loyalty, and the number of citizens who had joined the Rebel army, the total vote of 1860 stood 146,216, to 85,695 in August, 1863. Gov. Bramlette's majority was over 50,000. An entirely Union Senate was elected, and of 100 members of the House, but five or six were elected on the Democratic ticket. The Governor's message interpreted the public sentiment to be thoroughly loyal to the Government in the attempt to suppress the Rebellion, but to be conservative in regard to Slavery. The great measures of the Government, which were meant to destroy the resources of the Rebellion, could not be adapted to suit the peculiar position of Kentucky, as a loyal Slave State, but this difficulty the Kentuckians failed to appreciate. Thus we see that its politics had passed through several stages, which may be stated as follows:

In 1860-1, a position of absolute neutrality.

In 1861-2, a legislative declaration of loyalty to the Union.

In 1862-3, the expulsion of the Rebel invaders, and the Rebel Provisional Government.

In 1863-4, the Union party was divided into two great sections: one of Unconditional Loyalists, the other of Conservatives who denied the right of the Government to interfere in any way with the negroes of Kentucky. About the beginning of 1864, it became evident that the Government intended to bring the negroes into military service. The Governor strongly opposed this purpose and prohibited such recruiting. The Legislature, in February, declared it impolitic; but Congress, on the 24th, passed an act enrolling in the National forces all able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of 25 and 45. This caused much dissatisfaction, which Mr. Lincoln endeavored to remove by his well-known letter of April 4, to A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., in which he declared the drafting of the negroes a military necessity. It failed to satisfy the Conservatives, and the Governor complained to the Legislature, so late as January 1865, that the United States military authorities in the State violated the laws. The Union and the Democratic parties speedily formed an issue on the enlistment of negroes. At the Union Democratic Convention of May, 1864, and the Democratic Convention of June, the course of the Government was warmly condemned, nor was the feeling lessened when, in July, the President, in consequence of a new invasion of the State, and the conspiracies of the "Sons of Liberty," etc., found it necessary to establish martial law. At the Chicago Convention, the two Conservative parties united, and Kentucky was carried for McClellan by a majority of 36,515. The Presidential election of 1864 thus emphatically showed the political position of the State, and no new movements of importance occurred until after the war ended in 1865. Events then tended steadily to emancipation, slave property was of little value, and labor was disorganized. The Legislature, however, in February, refused by resolution to adopt the amendment to the National Constitution abolishing Slavery. The subject continued to be debated, with much excitement, till it was finally settled by the ratification of the amendment by two-thirds of the States. At the State election in August last the adoption of the amendment was the main issue between the Unionists and Conservatives, and the vote resulted in a tie in the Senate, and a majority of 16 Conservatives in the House. Of the members of Congress, five were Conservative and four Unionists: the vote being 57,562 for the first ticket, and 54,008 for the latter. In November, the Legislature again refused to ratify the amendment, and repealed the act of expatriation, which has materially affected the results of the election held on the 6th.

From this summary of the political movements in Kentucky since 1860, a correct opinion may be formed of the present condition of the State. Kentucky, Conservative before the war, allowed her conservatism to interfere too much with the great plans of the Government during the war; and since its close she has consistently adhered to her former policy.

We have rumors that efforts will be made to disturb the Johnson Convention at Philadelphia next week, which impel us to entreat Gov. Curtin to take the most efficient and ample precautions. He who would by violence obstruct the meeting or disturb the deliberations of any portion of his fellow citizens is an enemy to Liberty and Law. No matter what his motive or their errors, he is a public enemy, and should be treated accordingly.

The citizens of Philadelphia who do not sympathize with the Johnson Convention have a perfect right peaceably to meet and express their own views: but let them take care to do so at such distance as not to give the smallest excuse for a charge that they seek to overawe or in any manner disturb the Johnson gathering.

Senator Doolittle has taken the liberal ground that everybody may go into the Philadelphia Convention who has a mind that way. Vallandigham is not to be included, nor is Mr. Thaddeus Stevens if he expresses a wish to enter into that illustrious company. But we observe by a telegram of one Mr. King to the Rebel *Times* of New-Orleans that the Conservative delegation from Louisiana, headed by the loyal ex-Collector, Cuthbert Bullitt, is to be substituted by an unadulterated mixture of war-worn Rebels and Secessionists. What will Mr. Raymond do? He will set to work, of course, and show that all these Rebels are conservative. And so they are—real, resurrected, reconstructed, booted and spurred Conservatives, after the Randall-Doolittle prescription.

ROYALTY FROM THE PACIFIC.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, who has been on a visit to Queen Victoria, arrived here yesterday in the steamer Java, from Europe, on her way back to her own island home in the Pacific. After witnessing the workings of Royalty in one of the most splendid of the European Courts, and receiving marked attentions from her sister of England and the English nobility, she comes to a country where there is no monarch and no court, but in which she will, we doubt not, receive all those marks of respect which her sex, her character, and her exalted position claim for her. The Americans are a plain, republican people, innocent of the Idolatry of rank, but when a Royal personage of repute is pleased to visit the United States, a cordial reception may always be reckoned on, especially when that personage belongs to the gentle sex. Queen Emma's presence here will occasion no excitement, for she represents monarchy in its humblest condition, and her name is not associated with anything calculated to stir the popular feeling; but in the quiet, unostentatious, yet hearty welcome our citizens will give her, she will have what we trust may prove a pleasant life-long momento of her visit to the great American Republic.

This visit has its significance. From what she has seen in the Sandwich Islands of American enterprise and energy and skill, Queen Emma could not fail to learn respect for the American flag, with which all the countries of the Pacific are now quite familiar. The Sandwich Islands are the great rendezvous for our whaling fleet in that ocean. Among their inhabitants there is quite a number of American settlers; and the principal part of the foreign trade of the islands is carried on with the United States. American missionaries, too, are laboring among the islanders, instructing them in the truths of Christianity and teaching them the arts of civilized life. Queen Emma's people owe the Americans a debt; it is meet that she should acknowledge it. From the commercial relations of the two countries springs mutual benefits of an important character; it is expedient that the bonds of trade between them should be strengthened. We trust that Queen Emma's visit will have the effect of convincing her that she and her people have true friends in the Americans.

We have remarked that there is nothing in the Queen's presence here to create excitement; and yet there is sufficient to awaken curiosity. Her Majesty comes from a part of the world around which interesting memories must ever cluster. To none who have perused the narrative of that intrepid navigator, of immortal memory, Capt. Cook, can a member of the royal family of the Sandwich Islands be an object of indifference. Nearly 100 years have passed away since Cook first set eyes on those lonely islands, and great changes have taken place during this time in the character and pursuits of their people; but the associations connected with the discovery of the islands have a verdancy about them whose freshness no lapse of years can affect.

SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

The New-York Times does not meet the point we make about the Sheridan "dispatch" printed August 3—in that journal exclusively. This is its argument:

"What right has THE TRIBUNE to challenge or deny a dispatch, the literal fidelity of which the distinguished soldier to whom it was addressed has not called in question? On what pretense of right does THE TRIBUNE 'demand that the real dispatch be published,' when 'the real dispatch' has already appeared in these columns? Does THE TRIBUNE allege that Gen. Grant is a party to forging or garbling, or to whom else is the charge intended to apply? Does THE TRIBUNE intend to convey the idea that Gen. Grant has for five days allowed a dispatch to stand as having been received by him if it was not so received, or that he has permitted Gen. Sheridan's official communication to be tampered with, without protest or attempt to obtain redress?"

—We only exercised the common right of criticism. The evidence was too conclusive to be overlooked. The dispatch in *The Times* made it appear that Gen. Sheridan absolutely condemned the Convention, with no rebuke for the rioters and no sympathy for the murdered negroes. It made Sheridan appear as unequivocally indorsing the President's whole course, even to the supersedure of Gov. Wells by the law-officer of his cabinet, and of himself by a Rebel jail-bird named Monroe. This was the impression the first dispatch made, and it was the impression the authorities in Washington intended to make.

The other dispatches place Gen. Sheridan in a different position. No one disputes his right to dislike the Convention. We have Radical friends as eminent as Durant who do the same thing, and we have no doubt that Sheridan announced his dislike very emphatically, both in the garbled dispatch and the others. *But he sternly denounced the rioters and their leader*, and went further in deed by making "an example of a rowdy who attacked a peaceful negro." We see none of this denunciation in *The Times's* dispatch. We believe it was there. The whole question we meet categorically, thus:

I. We challenge *The Times* dispatch because it did Gen. Sheridan a gross injustice by placing him in a position not in keeping with that shown by his other dispatches.

II. We challenge it because we believe it was altered, or in some way garbled or suppressed, for purposes of deception. The deception was successful. It lasted just one day, or until THE TRIBUNE printed the subsequent dispatches, which, we are assured, were "confidential," and "worried" certain eminent persons.

III. We do not allege that Gen. Grant was a party to the alteration, as Gen. Grant did not furnish the dispatch. It came from the White House.

IV. We do not say that Gen. Grant has remained silent for five days, as we have no assurance of his silence. It is possible that Gen. Grant may have urged the publication of the true dispatch just as we do it. Will *The Times* deny that he has made this request of the authorities?

—We are only asking for information. *The Times* does not give it. If it will produce a letter or dispatch from Gen. Grant saying that the dispatch printed August 3, purporting to come from Gen. Sheridan was a verbatim copy, we shall say no more, and make any proper amend for having been so critical. As it is the business looks suspicious and shabby, and does injustice to Sheridan. Let us have a word from Grant in the interest of truth.

The Board of Health have been counseling the Sheriff of Kings County to save the lives of some of his prisoners and victims by giving them more wholesome food; but the Board has been compelled to bring the matter into meeting. It looks as if the Sheriff, who makes his perquisites off the contract to board each prisoner for 35 cents a day, were taking a poor way to make money by giving his charges such a diet as will kill them, and more than the most able-bodied convict—the Sheriff himself, into the bargain—can stand. Pork and molasses may be what Prison Inspectors of the old school call sound diet; but cathartic molasses and salt-pork are, according to doctors' testimony, the weakest of fortifications against diarrhea and the cholera, and these diseases they often actually promote. The grave charge rests upon the Sheriff that he has entered into collusion with Justices of the Peace to fill his prison and swell his purse, besides having dieted some of his prisoners to death. We record the facts as stated in the Board of Health, which will no doubt carry its point, and stay the epidemic at the Penitentiary, where a good diet would be a prime medicine just now.

GEN. LEE.

Montgomery Blair states that his father, at the request of President Lincoln, in April, 1861, proffered to Robert E. Lee the command of the Union forces against the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and that Lee's response was as follows:

"Mr. Blair, I look upon Secession as anarchy. If I owned the 4,000,000 of slaves in the South, I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native State?"

—It strikes us that a man who so clearly apprehended the madness of Secession should have addressed some words of warning to his fellow citizens against the abyss to which they were tending. Had Lee simply told them, "If you renounce and defy the Union, you will compel me most reluctantly to resist you," he might have saved them from untold miseries. A true man owes to those he loves something better than concurrence in their errors.

Mr. Blair adds:

"He could not determine then; said he would consult with his friend, Gen. Scott, and went on the same day to Richmond, probably to arbitrate difficulties—and we see the result. It is hard for a noble mind to tear itself from home, kindred, friends and native soil, and go into opposite ranks to crush them all."

—Does Mr. Blair insinuate that Robert E. Lee has a more "noble mind" than Geo. H. Thomas or David G. Farragut?

The N. Y. Times exults over the result of the Kentucky election as a rebuke to Congress and an indorsement of "My Policy." We believe that was the idea of the paroled Rebel soldiers who carried that election. A Western cotemporary says:

"During Vallandigham's speech at Louisville, he made reference to McClellan, Buell, Lee, Johnston, Grant and Sherman as being names that belonged to the nation in common. At the mention of the names of Lee and Johnston one wild and prolonged yell echoed through the house for at least five