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CABLE DISPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"
have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos, and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:
PARIS, July 4.
The great Société des Beaux Arts of Paris have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS of New-York *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
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# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

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All the above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

*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.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.


☞ *Letters from Our Special Correspondents at Saratoga, Boston, Indianapolis, and Lowell. Commencements at Troy, Georgetown, and Yonkers, the Hon. Thomas J. Durant's Speech at the Social Science Convention, Medical Societies and Female Members, and Art Criticism on the second page; Grant on Sherman, Our Minister to Mexico, Dobb's Ferry, Farm Items, Commercial Intelligence, and Market Reports on the third page; Science on the sixth page; and Civil Court Reports and Ship News on the seventh page.*

For sale, the Dutch Colonies on the coast of Guinea and in the West Indies. For fuller information see our European news.

We publish this morning the official dispatch from Gen. Porfirio Diaz, announcing the capture of the City of Mexico, and the reply from the Mexican Minister of War, Mejia. Marquez, with a small party, escaped, and his whereabouts were unknown.

The gold five-franc piece, and its multiples, have been fixed upon as the basis of a uniform international currency by the Congress now sitting in Paris.

The case for the prosecution in the trial of Surratt was closed on Saturday, and Mr. Bradley, jr., opened for the defense. The defense will attempt to break down the character of the witnesses for the Government, and to prove Surratt's absence from Washington at the time of the assassination.

Public opinion in Europe is becoming more and more unanimous in the rejection of capital punishment. To the many Parliaments which have voted in favor of its abolition, now the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies must be added, which adopted a motion for its abolition.

The English Government, tired of their protracted and useless negotiations with King Theodorus of Abyssinia, have at length resolved to compel, by force of arms, the King to release the English captives. Arrangements to that effect have probably been made with the King of Egypt, who is at present in England. When the first news of this warlike measure reaches Abyssinia, the lives of the captives will be in great danger from the wrath of the King.

The King of Bavaria has signed the new Zollverein Convention, which places the supreme management of the commercial affairs of the South German States as fully in the hands of Prussia as this power has already control of their military forces. All the South German States are said to be wholly agreed on the subject. Some of the Paris papers violently deny the right of the South German Governments to conclude such alliances. But the French Government appears not to move at all in the matter.

The argument that the Rebel States no longer need military government has had many refutations, to which are added the murderous attack upon a peaceable procession of colored men at Franklin, Tennessee, and the disclosure of the condition of Texas, in the Republican Convention of that State. The delegates from many counties report that justice is a farce, and that the lives of Union men are in perpetual danger. The son of Mr. Ritchie, one of the delegates, was recently murdered for no other reason than that he had served in the Union Army, and his murderer lives in safety. That Governor Throckmorton refused to interfere in this case confirms the necessity of the policy Gen. Sheridan has adopted in Texas.

The Navy Department in Washington has received a letter from Commander F. A. Roe of the U. S. steamship Tacony, informing the Department that, in compliance with a request from the commander of the Austrian man-of-war Elizabeth, he addressed a letter to President Juarez, asking him to give up the body of Maximilian. It appears that the Mexican Government has refused the request, and we now learn by Cable that the Austrian Government will immediately dispatch a fleet to demand the body. All the European Governments show the most intense excitement, and it can hardly be doubted that but for the United States a new and formidable combination of European Powers against the Republican Government of Mexico would be formed.

We wonder that *The New-York Times* should indorse the silly idea that the Queen of England is likely to be compelled to abdicate, in consequence of the discontent of her subjects arising out of her neglect of that Court pageantry in which the aristocracy take such prodigious delight. Whatever changes may have taken place in the English mind on the abstract question of the usefulness of royalty, it is notorious that no monarch who has ever sat on the throne of England has had a firmer hold on the affections of the people than Queen Victoria; and it is well known that the causes which have lowered her in the estimation of the nobility and their myrmidons have contributed to strengthen her popularity with the masses, for whom the showy but hollow ceremonials of State have lost the attractiveness they once possessed.

It is a hopeful sign that even the House of Lords is gradually getting ashamed of some of the glaring abuses still existing in English legislation. One of these abuses, which seems to be doomed to a speedy death, is the excessive wealth of the Irish Church. The attacks against it no longer proceed exclusively from the Roman Catholics and the Radicals, but the Liberal party in Parliament is almost a unit in demanding a thorough investigation of the grievance, with a view to reform. On the 24th of June the House of Lords agreed to a motion by Earl Russell that an address be presented to the Queen, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission which is to procure full and accurate information as to the nature and amount of the property and the revenues of the Established Church in Ireland. One of the most interesting speeches made on the occasion was that by the Irish Bishop of Down, who proposed a considerable reduction in the number of archbishops, bishops, and clergy of the Established Church of Ireland, and the consolidation of all the revenues of the Church into one common fund. This is an important indication that even the Irish bishops deem it necessary to make concessions to the demands of public opinion.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion in regard to a long session of Congress, or the subjects which it should consider, the first work it is expected to do is the settlement of the reconstruction question. The House Committee has decided upon a supplementary act, printed elsewhere, which Mr. Stevens will introduce to-day. It declares that the original acts intended that the Rebel State Governments were illegal, and that they were to be subject to the military commanders and the authority of Congress only; that they authorized the removal of State officers and the appointment of others, at the discretion of the Commanders, to whom power was also given to set aside any acts of State or Municipal Governments within these districts. This construction of the previous acts is reënacted, and all acts done in accordance with it are declared valid. It is further provided that the Boards of Registration shall have power to determine the qualifications of applicants for registration, and that the taking of the prescribed oath is not to be considered conclusive proof of fitness to vote. Civil courts are declared to have no power to interfere with the orders of the District Commanders, and the last section of the act prohibits their removal, without the consent of the Senate, or the regular procedure of court-martial.

### *THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.*

The recent State Convention at Charlottesville expressed the sincere and hearty desire of a very considerable proportion of the Whites of Virginia, including many who were active Rebels, to coöperate with the Republican party in restoring the blessings of peace and fraternity to every portion of our country. It should never be forgotten that, when Virginia, weeks after Mr. Lincoln's election, was first polled on the demand of the Secessionists, a very large majority of her electors cast their votes on the side of the Union. Not till after War had been formally inaugurated by the reduction of Fort Sumter was it possible to wring from a majority of her Convention a vote for Secession. Many, even of her State Rights Democracy, stood out against it; while her Whigs, faithful to the traditions of George Washington, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, James Madison, and Henry Clay, were nearly a unit in their devotion to the Union. The clash of arms drowned for a season the war-cries of party; but neither the Whigs, nor the Jackson-Van Buren Democrats of the South, ever heartily fraternized with the disciples of Calhoun who succeeded in rolling over them the Juggernaut car of Secession. An inundation, while at its hight, submerges all old landmarks, which, as it subsides, more and more distinctly reappear.

Even of the old Nullifiers, many are ready to say "What is the use of seeking to galvanize "into life a dead issue? We honestly believed "in State Sovereignty as we believed in Slav- "ery; we believed it our right to secede from "the Union, and that our safety dictated that "resort: but we staked that right on "an appeal to the sword, and lost. Ab- "stractly, we may still believe as we for- "merly did; but we do not purpose to "spend the rest of our days in contending that "a dead horse ought to be a live one. We "fought for Secession and lost: we propose "to be henceforth loyal citizens of an indivisi- "ble Union. Will the victors allow it?"

The paramount authority of the Nation is an established fact. Secession is now but the shadow of a marrowless skeleton. Slavery is as dead in the Carolinas as in New-Jersey, while the readiness to make the Equal Rights of All Men the basis of our new political edifice is decidedly stronger in the former than in the latter. We shall have more difficulty in gaining the Right of Suffrage for the Blacks of Pennsylvania and Indiana than for those of Alabama and Florida.

Have we statesmen wise and broad enough to seize the golden moment and improve it to the utmost? Shall the advances made to us by such men as Gov. Brown of Georgia, and Gen. Longstreet, and Jeff. Thompson, and ever so many others, be rudely repelled? We can tell them, if we will, that they are Rebels, who ought to be hung and their property confiscated; but can power thus used be retained? and should it be? Those questions will receive practical answers.

Hours are precious. The present session of Congress will hardly out-last next week. We entreat those who feel that the work of restoration should be stimulated and hastened, to draw together, agree on their course, and go forward boldly therein. Let the whole people see and feel that, if this broad land be not speedily restored to fraternal concord, it will not be the fault of the Republicans nor of their Representatives in Congress.

### *NEGROES AND THEIR RIGHTS.*

The Radical basis of Government is Equal Rights for All Citizens. In filling public stations, capacity, merit, fitness, are to be supremely regarded, but nothing so irrelevant as the candidate's color. Such, we are sure, is the view of nearly all Republicans, whether Black or White, Northern or Southern.

There is a small band, however, wherein Wendell Phillips is conspicuous, who seem resolved that some men shall be chosen to office because they are Black. This seems to us akin to the Democratic error which would *exclude* men from office for that identical reason. Far hence be the day when a man shall be chosen to office mainly because he is Black or because he is White!

A certain Charles E. Moss (sometimes called "Col. Moss"), writes as follows to *The Anti-Slavery Standard:*

"Speaking of Vice-Presidents, certain distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress who have been courting the negro vote, in the expectation of getting that position, will wake up some fine morning and find themselves wonderfully mistaken. The African vote will be the ruling vote in eleven States of this Union. By the ruling vote, I mean the vote that will determine the result of the election. That fact the intelligent African understands, and is laying his plans. He understands well that, without the negro vote, a Republican candidate for President cannot be elected. Understanding that fact, the Africans begin to declare emphatically that the Republican party shall not use them as material for carrying elections and then turn them aside in the disposition of the public patronage. They say that furnishing votes must be reciprocated by receiving a just share of the offices. And in that they are right. It is but simple justice to those men who do the voting to grant them a fair proportion of the official positions. There are several negroes fitted for the position of Vice-President, and that race claim that the second office in the gift of the nation shall be filled by a negro. That, they say, must be accorded to the Black race by the Republican party as a proof of the honesty of its profession of attachment to the principles of equal rights to all men, regardless of race or color. If that demand is refused, they will consider the Republican party dishonest in its professions and vote against it in the Presidential election.

"In that view, the negro is right, and it is to be hoped he will put the party to that test. John M. Langston of Ohio is well qualified to fill the position of Vice-President, and the negro need never be ashamed of insisting upon the Republican party placing him upon the ticket as the condition of receiving their support. Such an act would complete the triumph of right and justice so far as the equality of race is concerned. It would also put an end to the trimming, intriguing conduct of White seekers for that position, and leave them at liberty to act honestly for the next four years.

"Such a demand, resolutely backed up by the negro, will be sure to succeed, as the Republican party could not do without that vote. The negro vote in 1868 will number about 650,000, so scattered over eleven States as to turn the elections in such direction as they shall see fit. There are, also, about 600,000 votes in the North that would join in supporting such a nomination, and that vote is so located as to turn the elections into whatever direction they choose in eight or nine other States. The Republican party, therefore, dare not refuse to nominate Mr. Langston, or some other member of the African race, if that people resolutely require it. That they *will* require it, I have the best of reasons for believing. Stranger and infinitely more disreputable things have happened in this nation than would be the election of Wendell Phillips as President and John M. Langston as Vice-President in 1868. The Republican party would not dare refuse the nomination of this ticket if resolutely pressed."

*Comments by The Tribune.*

I. The Republican party has signally triumphed at the last two Presidential Elections, as also in the State contests of 1865 and 1866, by White votes almost exclusively. We do not know that a single Lincoln elector was chosen at either election by Black votes, nor that any Governor or Member of Congress owes his position to negro votes. It is sheer assumption that it may not succeed in '68 as it did in '60, '64, '65, and '66.

II. There is no proof but naked assertion that the Blacks want one of their number placed on the Republican National ticket. The indications all point the other way. In Washington City, in Mobile and elsewhere, the Blacks being urged to present negro candidates, have declined, preferring Whites as more experienced and better qualified. We hear of Black claims to and demand of the Vice-Presidency only from Whites. All we see and hear from Blacks is adverse to this assumption.

III. Should the Blacks be able so to cast their votes against the Republicans as to advance the cause of Equal Rights for All, it is their duty so to cast them, and we hope they will do it. But the pretext for so doing alleged in the above extract is so paltry that we are sure they never devised and will not act upon it.

IV. If Mr. Wendell Phillips would get himself nominated, and run for President in 1868, instead of barking at the heels of the Republican candidates, we should greatly rejoice. But that 650,000 negroes—or even 50,000 would support him in a movement plainly designed to throw the Union into Democratic hands, we shall not easily be made to believe.

V. We judge that the time has not yet arrived for President-making. "Sufficient unto "the day [are] the [duties] thereof." But, when that time shall have come, able and worthy men will be nominated not because of their color, nor to appease any factious clique, but because they are beloved and honored by the great mass of the party; and, being thus presented, they will be chosen.

### *THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.*

We judge that even the semi-barbarous Mexican military chiefs whose momentary accord has secured the overthrow of the Empire must soon awake to a conviction that their slaughter of Maximilian was a grievous mistake. It is quite probable that Europe will substantially unite in a judgment of outlawry against them—that the government of Juarez will not be allowed to maintain even a consul in any considerable port of Old-World Christendom. *The N. Y. Times* remarks:

"The intensity of the feeling which the murder of Prince Maximilian has created throughout Europe is not to be measured by the mourning ceremonial ordered by the Courts of the leading Powers. That observance, however, is none the less a token of the popular sentiment of every Christian community. The sense of horror and indignation awakened by the tragedy of Queretaro can be no greater in England or France, or Austria, than it is here. Among the good of all political parties; among those who were most disposed to credit the Liberalist faction in Mexico with the qualities of courage and independence; among those who earnestly desired to see the country prosperous and contented under a republican form of government, there is but one sentiment—one expression. The violent death of Maximilian was a defiance of the sentiment of Christendom—an outrage upon civilization, and an insolent disregard of claims which our disinterested friendship had established."

—The journal which thus forcibly reprobates the execution of Maximilian has as vigorously demanded the execution of Jefferson Davis: yet impartial publicists perceive and proclaim the substantial identity of the cases of the two chieftains. Maximilian was called to the throne of Mexico by the aristocratic reactionary Church party of that country, as Jefferson Davis was made President by the reactionary Pro-Slavery faction then dominant in the South; but the election of Davis was decidedly the more spontaneous, and was heartily backed by a larger segment of our people than was that which in Mexico upheld Maximilian. The accession of Davis to power paved the way for that of Max; the downfall of the former was the death-knell of the latter. Each of them had forfeited his life according to established usage in dealing with defeated revolutionary aspirants; and each, while in power, had issued sanguinary proclamations against his opponents which seem to us not justified by the law of nations. But Davis's fall was the more complete, in that the essential cause (Slavery) for which he struggled has practically and finally ceased to exist, while the Church is still a power in Mexico, and quite likely again to make head against the Liberals. There was a chance, while Max lived, that his name would prove the potent watchword of a militant faction in Mexico; there is no shadow of danger that Davis will ever again be the chief of an insurrectionary demonstration against the integrity of the Union. We submit, therefore, that *The Times's* denunciations of the shooting of Maximilian may fairly be read in pungent criticism of the policy it urged upon our Government with regard to Jefferson Davis.

### *WORK AND WORKERS.*

The farmers of this country are generally hurried by their growing crops. The season has thus far been so rainy that planting ran far into June; weeding is now backward, and Haying is upon us, with the harvesting of small grain pressing hard on its heels. Throughout the region north of the Potomac, the Ohio and the Missouri, the July and August of 1867 are likely to be two as busy months as our farmers ever saw. Some will be compelled to accept poor help in default of better; others will suffer heavy loss for want of seasonable help of any kind. We estimate that One Million robust men, in addition to those now at work, might be employed by our farmers throughout these two months with profit to all concerned. And yet the streets of our cities will continue to echo the weary tread of tens of thousands, anxiously, despairingly seeking "something to "do." Many of them would gladly work for the merest pittance; but they want to be clerks, bookkeepers, teachers, lawyers, &c., &c.—and these callings are already crowded to excess. There are some, but not many, mechanics and other workers "on strike;" there are a few mechanics eager to work at their respective trades, but they can find no employment. These, with many women who cannot find such work as suits them (if any), conspire to swell the ever-sounding solicitation for "Some- "thing to Do."

We are a shamefully miseducated people. Some of us are educated out of usefulness into life-long dependence, unthrift, and misery. Many are educated to hate and shun farming labor as rude, coarse, repulsive, brutalizing. Many whimper that they are "not "strong enough for farm-work;" when their weakness is the natural consequence of herding in cities and sweltering in the mephitic dens where the poor are lodged. Many plead that they know nothing of farm-work—as though that were not the best possible reason for making its acquaintance forthwith. The result of all is a loss of at least $50,000,000 on this year's crops for want of labor to till and harvest them thoroughly and seasonably; while those who might and should earn that sum will famish and shiver next Winter for want of it. Now here are some of the good effects we hope to realize from Coöperation among our producers of wealth. More men and women will be taught how to work, and more will be attracted from useless to productive vocations. The associates in running mill, foundery, factory, brick-yard, or farm, will have a common and palpable interest in finding or making places for their less skillful brothers, nephews, sons: there will be opportunities for so blending unskilled with skilled labor as to make the former far more efficient and acceptable than it now is. Every coöperative enterprise will be constantly drawing in and training to efficiency those who are now repelled by the skilled workmen, as undesirable associates.

But they take too narrow a view of Coöperation who regard it as conducing to profit alone. Steadiness of employment, habits of forecast, of calculation, of thrift, are its better recommendations. The unmarried workman who now earns $20 per week spends half of it wastefully, foolishly, because he has it to spend, and hardly knows what else to do with it. Make him an associate in a coöperative factory or shop, and he at once sees how business may be extended, and profits enlarged by an increase of capital; and he says "Let each "of us two hundred save and invest $10 per "week of our earnings, and we shall have "$100,000 more capital next year than we have "now." So the incitements to save and invest will be constant, urgent, palpable, and the coöperator will soon be a totally different person from the journeyman that he once was. With One Hundred Thousand workmen in our State engaged in Coöperative Enterprises, the employment of our labor would be far more steady, and its savings vastly more than they ever were or will be under the Wages system. And the average character of our workmen, the quality of their products, will evince an improvement equally gratifying.

### *INTELLECT AS A COMMODITY.*

"How did Ralph Waldo Emerson please your "people?" asked a lecturer last Winter of the President of a Young Men's Association in a village not far west of the Mississippi. "Mod- "erately, fairly, Sir," responded the functionary: "he did not draw so good a house as some "other lecturers, and we did n't expect he "would; *but we think that sort of people ought "to be encouraged.*" And so they should be—and are.

Nearly a year ago, Henry Ward Beecher put forth certain views that alienated some who had been his warmest friends, and grieved many more. In a few weeks thereafter, the lecture associations issued their respective programmes for the approaching season, when Mr. Beecher's name appeared on but two or three of them, and was soon withdrawn even from these. "There! you see Beecher has killed himself: "he is n't invited to lecture any more," was the sage comment of hundreds. Yet never were men more mistaken. The Doctor had more invitations to lecture at high prices than he could find time even to decline, and was threatened with an action for damages by at least one association which claimed to have some sort of engagement with him. Still, he did not and would not lecture, simply because Mr. Robert Bonner had said to him, "Name "the sum that you can make this Winter by "riding night and day, through alternate snow- "drifts and mud, to fulfill lecture engage- "ments, and I will double it if you will stay in "your own comfortable study and devote "your spare hours to writing me a story "for *The New-York Ledger.*" The bargain was struck; the story written and paid for: and that is the sole and quite sufficient explanation of Mr. Beecher's failure to address fifty to a hundred associations last Winter. He chose to instruct several hundred thousand people at once, thus to earn more money with less fatigue and exposure. And, while we most earnestly dissented from some of the views expressed by him last Summer, we rejoice in the fact that the public does not lose the benefit of his ability and worth because of an error of judgment on his (or on its) part.

Our people are said—perhaps justly—to be peculiarly intolerant of obnoxious opinions. Perhaps the fault inheres at least equally in the timidity of those who should be leaders of opinion. Only let an independent thinker demonstrate a fearless fidelity to his convictions, and the shafts of bigotry and envy fall harmless at his feet.

### *WESTERN CORNFIELDS.*

We learn from Western papers, and from travelers, that the corn is doing remarkably well. The ground having dried so as to permit a second working, the roots now are striking deep and spreading broad, while the dark green blades are fluttering in the breeze and shining in the sun. Everywhere, it is from two to three weeks late. The retarded germ presses forward with a vigor it would not have exhibited if planting had been done in season. In the Arctic Zone, grass and flowers push through the melting snow, and, before the icy cold rivulets flow freely, the forests and the glades are green. The travelers say that the corn laughs. Everywhere, the hot July lays the foundation, if no mishap befall, of an abundant harvest in September.

The importance of the Western corn crop was never over-estimated. Upon it rests prosperity in trade and finance. It makes beef, pork, mutton, and wool; it gives heart to the dairy, muscle to men, and it freights fleets. It is the spinal column of American commerce. Few have an idea of the vastness of our Western corn-fields. They spread through the Scioto, Muskingum, and Miami bottoms, and interlock for 300 miles along the borders of Indiana and Ohio. They are to be found through the wide valleys of the White River and the Wabash, and interspersed with the oak timber to the verge of the Grand Prairie. Almost equally extensive are they on the beautiful prairies of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, completing a region 400 by 250 miles. If this is a broad country of corn, much broader is that of Illinois and Wisconsin; for here the fields extend 550 miles in one direction, and 200 in another. The soil has no superior on the globe, for it is of an average depth of two feet, and as favorable for corn as a highly manured garden in a New-England valley. Black and spongy, the foot presses on it as on a bed of moss. There, in a thousand localities, one may stand on rising ground, and between him and the faint horizon of timber, he will see nothing but corn. It is true there are other crops, which elsewhere would be called enormous, but, in comparison, they are insignificant.

This is not all. On his iron seat, the Western farmer drives, across his own land, the flashing, red two-horse cultivator, 500 miles west of the Mississippi, to the banks of the Big Blue in Kansas. He is also seen driving across Iowa, and is even following after the track-layers of the Pacific Railroad in Nebraska. You may see him, also, crossing the fertile plateaus of Minnesota toward the St. Peter's and the villages of the savages of the Red River of the North; for here, the isothermal line brings warm air from the South-West, permitting corn to mature. It is true that on the extreme borders, and on much intervening ground, wide sections remain to be cultivated; still, the pioneers are there; others will follow rapidly and fill all the vacancies. If all the Western corn-fields were placed together, there would be a solid block of corn at least 200 miles square.

### *CHESS.*

The Paris correspondence of *The London Daily News* says: "There are chess tournaments held every evening in the conference saloon or in the international concert room of the club. The most celebrated chess players join in these contests. Among the foremost are Anderssen of London, Neumann of Berlin, and the champion of Prussia. Mr. Morphy—the king of chess—is to be here, and has announced his willingness to give odds to the greatest among the great, so that there is no doubt that the Chess Congress of 1867 will be one of absorbing interest, and will be a memorable one in the history of this noble game." Morphy's determination to give odds doubtless excludes him from the Congress, but will give extraordinary interest to the meeting of great players. We have no report of any games by Anderssen.

The New-York Chess Club is nightly playing its telegraphic match with the Detroit Club. The first game is not ended.

### *EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.*

To call attention to new discoveries, and to show the results of national industry and skill, the American Institute will hold an exhibition in this City, commencing September 12, and closing October 26. The largest of the many large halls has been obtained; it covers 40,000 square feet. The President of the Institute, Horace Greeley, will deliver the opening address.

Entries for this exhibition may be made from the 4th to the 11th of September. The Committee will use discretion as to what articles shall be exhibited, and whatever is offered must be grown or made in the United States. Ample steam power will operate machinery. No patent medicines will be received. Under regulations, an apprentice may be an exhibitor. No charge will be made for space, and, where practicable, articles should be placed in glass cases. The classification is new, simple, and comprehensive. It will assist inventors and exhibitors, and to the visitants it will be pleasing. So complicated have classifications hitherto been, that confusion was common; none could understand them without study; few had time for study. Through its Secretary, the Institute does a service to the public in thus furnishing a mode of classification worthy of general adoption. Each department will be under the direction of a special committee of the Board of Managers. The time is at hand when new nomenclatures for most of the sciences is demanded. Already, some have been reorganized, because the many wants of every-day life made a reform indispensable. When science is little known, the terms are barbarous; when it is fully known, they are simple.

There are seven departments, each of which is divided into seven groups. First is the department of fine arts, including whatever relates to painting, engraving, photography, musical and philosophical instruments, and statuary. Second, of the dwelling, including stoves, kitchen ware, carpets, furniture, means for amusement at home, and whatever forms a part of a building. Third, of dress and handicraft clothing, labor-saving implements of the household, dentistry, jewelry, traveling apparatus, and fine hardware. Fourth, of chemistry and mineralogy, soap, acids, leather, roofing, paints, dye stuffs, confectionary, condensed food, natural stones, ores, metals, and chemical apparatus. Fifth, of engines and machinery, all artificial motive powers, machinery for various manufactures, tools, gearing and mill-work. Sixth, intercommunication; locomotives and cars, bridges, vehicles, models of water-craft and of their construction, telegraphy, postal and express devices, printing and engraving machinery, implements for expediting trade, army apparatus, new devices for schools and public works. Seventh, department of agriculture and horticulture—of fruits, plants, flowers, vegetables, food, farm machinery and products, devices for use on the farm, and specimens and products of the soil used in the arts.

Details and application for space can be obtained of Prof. S. D. Tillman, Secretary of the Institute, New-York.

A new and admirable system will be adopted regarding premiums. In addition to the bronze medals, certificates will be given which, in clear terms, will state the advantages or qualities of the prize article, which can be used as evidence of its value. The highest prize will be the grand medal of honor, which will be awarded only for a new and useful invention, or for a highly valuable production of the soil, never before exhibited. In connection, there are first, second, and third premiums.

The object of the American Institute is two-fold: first, to show the progress of science through the world; and second, from time to time, to exhibit the results of genius, industry and skill. In addition to its exhibitions, the Institute annually publishes a large volume of the proceedings of the Polytechnic and the Farmers' Club. During the past two years it has seemed to enter on a new career. Its weekly meetings are crowded, and their reports, printed in the city papers, are read by more than a million and a half of people. Nearly all the great American inventions which have received premiums at foreign Fairs, were first crowned with prizes by this Institute. It should be added that several remarkable objects, which were too costly and rare to be sent to the Paris Exposition, or which are not likely to be appreciated, will be shown on this occasion.

Aiming to encourage and to develop American enterprise, and profoundly impressed with the idea that the prosperity and happiness of our people depend upon home industry and home productions, we bespeak for this Exhibition the support of all who, by their labors and sympathies, are interested in the rising glories of this Western World.

### *THE DRAMA.*

"The Bells of Shandon," at Wallack's Theater, is the prominent novelty of the moment. It appears to grow in popular favor the more it becomes known. Repetition has given it an easier and swifter movement, and the various players are surer and more definite in their performances than they were at first. Mr. Williamson, as the inebriated and pompous officer of the law, presents an excellent study of character. This actor possesses in a marked degree the faculty as well as the perception of humor. Mr. Ringgold, who plays *Maurice Redmond*, fills the character entirely, portraying, in a perfectly easy and natural manner, a high-spirited, brave, and generous gentleman. Mr. Hagan, to whose lot falls the most ungrateful and the most difficult part in the play—that of *Hector Prowle*, the "heavy villain," an individual of diabolical proclivities and conduct, whose proceedings defy alike nature, probability, and the police—wisely adopts the mood of suppressed ferocity and calm wickedness, and so makes a very bad part effective, and, at times, even powerful. Mr. Hamblin, an experienced actor, who made his first appearance at this theater on Wednesday, and who inherits some of the talent of his once distinguished father personates with appropriate feeling the ancient Sicilian bell-maker, who seeks and finds the lost Bells of Shandon. These, and, indeed, all the characters in this drama, are hard to play, because the dramatist has but faintly sketched them, and because the process of art whereby he developes them is often defective in the use of unlikely incidents. True art in a drama is that which leads by natural steps to an emotional climax. In "The Bells of Shandon" scarcely a single climax is attained without violation of probability. All the more credit, therefore, is due to the performers, whose skill and spirit and humor and feeling gloss over this defect and give the story of the drama coherence and verisimilitude. Of the romantic interest and the popular character of "The Bells of Shandon" we have before spoken, as also of Mr. Bryant's signal success in the character of *Barry O'Leary*. This is the ideal Irishman of song and story. He is fond of whisky; he sings a jovial song; he fights; he is an ardent lover, a watchful friend, a fiery foe, a patriot, and a merry masquerader. Danger strikes him and glances off, like water from a duck's back. His audacity is commensurate with his wonderful good fortune. Mr. Bryant thoroughly realizes and reproduces this ideal. In *Barry O'Leary*, as in *Shamus O'Brien*, his best acting is shown in passages of the drama that present him as assuming the wise ignorance of the humorous simpleton. His strongest scene is that with *Prowle* and *Norah*, at the beginning of Act Third, the main incident of which—the extorting of Prowle's confession—is borrowed and altered from the play of "The Wife." Miss Ward, who personates *Norah*, appears to much advantage in this scene, by reason of her quick sympathy with what may be called Celtic deviltry; but a little more reticence of demeanor, both here and at other points in her performance, would make the personation more acceptable to good taste. We note, finally, that Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Pope are noticeably careful and satisfactory in the respective characters of a blundering Dutchman, an Irish idiot boy, and a military officer. In adverting thus to "The Bells of Shandon" we are desirous both to recognize its merits as one of the few original dramatic compositions that have recently been submitted to the notice of this community, and of commending to public attention a play that pleasantly arouses the fancy and ministers to the taste for romance. "The Bells of Shandon" will be presented every night, at Wallack's, until the close of Mr. Bryant's engagement, two or three weeks hence. Miss Lotta is to be the next Summer Star at this Theater.

Julia Dean, who has not played in New-York for twelve years, will appear to-night, at the Broadway Theater, as *Julia*, in the play of "The Hunchback." This actress has long held a prominent rank in her profession; and her appearance here, after so long an absence, cannot fail to attract a large audience.

Mme. Zoe is announced to appear at the New-York Theater, this evening, and during the week, in "The French Spy."

The 300th representation of "The Black Crook" was given at Niblo's on Saturday afternoon. It is worthy of note that the spectacle has attained this point in its successful career.