Amusements.

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THIS EVENING—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Mrs. F. W. Leader.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Miss Lotta.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—VIRGINIUS. Mr. Edwin Forrest.

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER.
THIS EVENING—CINDERELLA—TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—CASTE. Wallack's Company.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—THE MYSTIC CAVE—O, THE MAGIC HORN—POLLY AS IT FLIES—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THEO. THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING—NEW ACTS, SONGS, DANCES, etc.

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In addition to
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the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
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the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Pianos-fortes, all of which were exactly alike, and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the
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THE HOWE MACHINE CO.—ELIAS HOWE, jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing-Machines, as per Imperial decree, published in The Moniteur Universel (Official Journal of the French Empire), Tuesday, 23 July, 1867.

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STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.
STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR
AMERICAN PIANOS,
This medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American Exhibitors. In proof of which the following
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE
of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:
PARIS, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons by the Jury of the International Exposition.
First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of International Jury.
GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIRDMAYER, Members of the International Jury.
The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at our WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, now numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending yesterday amount to $549,500. The amount forwarded to other points during the same period w asas follows: To the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant-Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to the United States depository at Pittsburgh, $30,000, and to the National Banks $255,986—total, $485,986. The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks, at this date, $379,080,250, of which $340,581,300 is security for circulating notes, and $38,498,950 for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as depositories. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $59,600, and the total amount to date $303,789,156. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $4,744,315, which leaves in actual circulation at this date $299,043,841. Fractional currency to the amount of $270,600 was redeemed and destroyed during the week ending yesterday. The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $869,052; the receipts of the week $3,675,323, and the total receipts during the present fiscal year, to date, $42,582,707. The large decrease of $6,000,000 in Sub-Treasury balance in New-York, on Thursday, was due chiefly to the forwarding to this city of redeemed compounds and seven-thirties purchased this week, the whole amount marked off being $6,500,000. The Sub-Treasury has paid during the last two days about $1,700,000 in the redemption of compound notes. The amount presented at the Sub-Treasury for redemption since Aug. 14 is $14,500,000, of which amount about $13,500,000 have been paid, the balance being held for examination and counting.

THE CROPS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—Reports from the Sea Islands grow more unfavorable daily. The caterpillars are creating sad havoc.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—A steady rain fell during last night and the greater portion of to-day, which was the first for a month. It is believed here that it has been general. It will be a great advantage to the late crops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—There has been no rain here for two days, and there is a good prospect of dry weather.

Mr. Jewett, son of Judge Jewett of Ohio, and also an agent for the Railway Company at Junction City, Kansas, has disappeared in a mysterious manner.

A construction train on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ran off the track on Friday night, near Minneapolis, killing one man and wounding ten or twelve others.

Charles Chase, formerly of Oil Creek, Crawford County, Pa., was hanged at Brookfield, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., for the murder of Elizabeth McDonald on the 19th of February last.

A Boston telegram says the reported failure of Silas S. Drew & Co., drygoods dealers, with liabilities of a quarter of a million dollars, creates quite a sensation in business circles. One New-York firm is said to be in for $35,000, and Boston firms, it is said, suffer to the amount of $100,000. Their assets are estimated at about the latter sum. There is a good deal of feeling about the matter among the victims.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

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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*.

☞ *A Letter from our special correspondent at "The Point," Guilford, Conn., a Letter from our special correspondent in the City of Mexico, the Springfield Horse Show, the Campaign in Maine, and the Money Article and Markets, will be found on the second page; Court Reports and Shipping Intelligence on the third page, and Literary Items on the sixth page.*

The official figures of the Kentucky election show a majority for Helm, over both his opponents, of 43,119.

Louis Napoleon has made two more peace speeches, and Baron de Moustier has issued a pacific circular to the diplomatic agents of France. This has somewhat calmed the excitement in the commercial circles of Paris, but it is commonly expected, that it will not be long before the war rumors will again be revived.

The President cannot justify the removal of Gen. Sickles by an opinion from Mr. Binckley. The argument we print has seen its best days, and is too threadbare to cover up the truth. When the President condescends to let the people have the facts, they will pay more attention to his opinions. We want the correspondence between Grant and Sickles; so long as the President suppresses *that* he might just as well suppress Mr. Binckley.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. P. Stone in 1862 was arrested at midnight, placed in Fort Lafayette, removed from his command, charged with treasonable practices, kept without a trial, mustered out of his rank in the middle of the war, after a brilliant service in Louisiana, and, in fact, driven from the army in disgrace. This is one of the mysteries of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and as Mr. Stanton gave the order for Gen. Stone's arrest, now that he is out of office he may probably give the reason.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation is expected in a few days. It is not to that that the country will object; there is no general wish to punish by fine, imprisonment, or death any man for taking part in the Rebellion. But no opinion of Stanbery or Binckley can repeal the law which declares that no Executive pardon shall entitle disfranchised Rebels to vote. It may be well to limit the disfranchisement—to give the ballot to classes now deprived of it; but this must be the act of Congress.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton's defense of his course is a justification of his removal. It proves that he refused to admit and to punish disloyalty in his State. The outrages upon freedmen and loyalists in Texas are too notorious, the witnesses too many, for the mere assertion of the Governor that all the trouble was caused by military rule to be credited. We know very well what Texas has been—the Paradise of Rebels; and it is plain that Gov. Throckmorton did nothing to protect its loyal citizens.

The visit of Admiral Farragut to Russia terminated yesterday. The Government of Russia showed to the American Admiral the same extraordinary attentions which the representatives of the United States have always received in Russia since the beginning of our late Rebellion. Prussia, which, during the war, had been less outspoken, vied with Russia in honoring Admiral Farragut. We give on another page letters on the reception of Farragut in Prussia and Russia, from a special correspondent on board the flagship Franklin.

Gen. Hancock, in his testimony before the Indian Commissioner, is very decided in his opinion that a serious war exists, and even declares his belief that, if the troops were withdrawn, not a white man would remain in Colorado, and the great highways to the Pacific would be closed. The Indians, he says, are amply provided with the best modern weapons, even making use of field-glasses. The expenses of the General Department have thus far been substantially those of a peace enlistment. He places the number of hostile Indians engaged between the Arkansas and the Platte at 1,500 or 2,000.

If we understand the White House dispatch which says that Gen. Grant's order, forbidding District Commanders to reappoint dismissed officers, is merely an expression of opinion, then Mr. Johnson claims the right to overrule the order. He did not think so a month ago, when he said, in a solemn protest against the Reconstruction law, supposed to be sincere, "The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, *and the General of the Army the place of the Senate*, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional powers may, under pretense of law, be met by official insubordination." He knew then what the law meant. He admitted that the law gave to the General of the Army the power to disapprove the President's orders to District Commanders. But Grant is now no more than the President's clerk, bound to formally issue anything that Mr. Johnson may direct.

Germany is preparing for a new session of the North German Parliament. On Saturday the elections for the new Parliament were held, which, it is thought, will have about the same result as the elections for the first Parliament, in which the Liberals had a small majority. We have this morning news from Berlin, which has elected, as usual, the Radical ticket. The election takes place by a direct and universal vote, as in the United States, at the rate of one member for every 100,000 inhabitants. As the total population of the North German Confederation is 29,278,333, the Parliament will consist of 292 members. The regular term of a Parliament is three years. On the 15th of August the "Federal Council," which supplants the former Federal Diet of Frankfort, and consists of Plenipotentiaries of the several States, met in Berlin under the presidency of Count Bismarck. Its work will be of great importance, as it will directly or indirectly concern the completion of the national unity of Germany. A full account of the composition of the Council and its opening is given, on another page, by our special Berlin correspondent.

GOV. ORR SEES A LIGHT.

The Hon. James L. Orr is a very fair specimen of a Southern politician of the old school—better than the average, decidedly. In the bad, old times, he was not a No. 1 fire-eater. He was not a Nullifier, we believe, in the days of Jackson, Calhoun, and McDuffie. He was for "Coöperation"—that is, really against Secession—in 1851. He went out with South Carolina in 1861, but was not among those who forced the act. And, though a "Conservative," he has not chosen to take his place among those who utterly refuse to be reconstructed since 1865.

Gov. Orr, we observe, has been making a speech at Belton, S. C., wherein he advises his Conservative brethren to register and vote. So far, so good. And we are neither offended nor alarmed at his reported suggestion, as an argument for so doing, that "the attitude (?) "of the negro in the Convention and the Legislature will produce a wonderful reaction in "favor of the South throughout the North."

The telegraph is too saving of its words. We wish it had been more lucid at the expense of being a trifle more copious. Whether it be the admirable or the scandalous behavior of our friend Pompey from which the Governor anticipates such good results, doth not certainly appear; but we apprehend that he hopes for good—from the Black's behavior in office being so bad. In other words, Pompey—who was a model of deportment while kept in his place behind Massa's chair—will play "fantastic "tricks before high Heaven" when exalted to a seat in Convention or Senate, and thus turn the stomach of the North. Pompey will thereupon be ordered to resume his old and fit position in the cabin, the cotton-field, and behind Massa's chair, and "the King shall come by his "own again."

Such, we believe, is the latest-born hope of the Unreconstructed, which is impelling them to say quietly to each other, "Let us give the "North a surfeit of niggers. Let us serve them "up stewed, broiled, fried, roasted and fri-"caseed, until her gorge rises at them. Since "we cannot ourselves gain access to Coaven-"tion or Congress, because of the registry and "the iron-clad oath, let us elect a big buck "nigger to every seat we can fill, and see how "the Radicals will relish their company."

We have already said that the idea was a good one, and we hope to see it generally adopted. The cards of the very few Southern Blacks who have announced themselves candidates for responsible positions are replete with modesty, patriotism, and good sense. They are firm in the assertion of Equal Human Rights, but they are kindly, appeasing and (in the truest sense) conservative. If thirty negroes shall be sent to Congress from the South, we shall confidently count on the votes of at least twenty-five of them for Universal Amnesty, thorough pacification, and the restoration to political rights of all who have conducted as became good citizens since the collapse of the Rebellion. We have seen representatives of the South in Congress (not all, but some) whose manners and bearing reflected little credit on their constituents. If John T. Harris, Robert Small, and other gentlemen of color, shall now be sent instead of those, we confidently anticipate a decided improvement on their predecessors of 1848-60. We beg the Unreconstructed to send us as many of these as possible.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

The movement in favor of Peace is making great progress on the continent of Europe, and especially in the French Empire. Three organizations have recently been formed in France, all with the object of propagating the principles of the Peace movement, and of insuring international coöperation in the great work of ridding the world of the curse of war. The first is the International League of Peace, which was inaugurated at a meeting held with the consent of the French Government at the Ecole de Medecine in Paris, in May last, and which is now fully and formally constituted under the most honorable and influential auspices. The second is the International Congress of Peace, which body aspires to unite the Democratic party throughout Europe in the promotion of international peace. And the third, the International Union of Peace, founded at Havre by N. F. Santallier, the author of a very able and eloquent pamphlet entitled "The Union of Peace," aims at the creation of an international code through a committee of jurisconsults belonging to all nations, and elected by ballot by members of the Union. In the lists of the adherents of these associations we find the honored names of Michel Chevalier, Baron Liebig, Joseph Garnier, Garibaldi, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Jules Favre, Pelletan, John Stuart Mill, Charles Sumner, Sir David Brewster, John Bright, and many other names of men of note. The International Congress of Peace will hold its first session at Geneva on the 9th of this month, and all the friends of democracy are invited to take part in it, either personally or by representation. The adherents of the Union of Peace are found principally among the commercial and working classes, and it has already established branch societies in many towns of France, in Germany, in Switzerland, in Italy, in Egypt, and in the French Colonies.

A movement like this is pregnant with beneficent influences, and will have the best wishes and earnest coöperation of the friends of humanity everywhere. It has already, as will be seen, a commanding array of intellect and genius on its side. Judging from the list of membership already given, it is not likely to suffer for want of able and energetic leaders and steady supporters. There are eminent writers to expound its principles, eloquent orators to advocate its claims, renowned statesmen to give it the benefit of their experience and wisdom, and illustrious poets to sing its praises; while from the commercial and working classes it will receive the "sinews" of that peaceful war which has at length been fairly opened against cannon and rifles, against iron-clads and monitors. The old, stale objection to such a movement, viz., that the objects sought are purely visionary, will doubtless be urged again, and the old sneers at enthusiasm are sure to be repeated. But the world, grown wiser from experience, has discarded the comfortable doctrine that what has always been must of necessity always continue to be. Social evils once submitted to, with stubborn apathy as a sort of fated inheritance, have been found to be radicable, and have been removed accordingly; and systems of oppression and wrong, for which the authority of Holy Writ itself had for ages been pleaded, have fallen before the advance of Truth in these modern days. Human Slavery, once defended as a Divine institution, is tottering to its fall; and horrid war, which men have been taught to look upon as the result of the immutable laws of nature, must eventually disappear before the humanizing influences now at work in society. It may be a long time before this consummation is reached; but men who are neither visionaries nor enthusiasts believe that it must come sooner or later. The sooner the better; so let the Peace movement be helped forward. Why cannot a Peace League be formed in this country?

THE PRESIDENT AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion is only private opinion in the aggregate. Our many readers, now arrogantly rejoicing in minds of their own, will be interested in knowing what is about to happen to them in the matter of their intellectualities. That Presidential instrument, *The National Intelligencer*, is amiable enough to let us into the secret beforehand. Public opinion, heretofore showing itself obtuse, wayward, and insufferably independent, is to be taken in hand by Dr. Andrew Johnson. "It must be "*startled*," says the official journal, "into the "support of the right, and not *coaxed*." His Excellency, then, is about to discard the *suaviter in modo* and to resort to the *fortiter in re*. This announcement fills us with the greater apprehension because we have never remarked any peculiar amiability in the President's demeanor, anything particularly persuasive in his speeches, any preponderance of emollient saponaceousness in his policy. If, heretofore, we have been "coaxed," it has surely been without our knowing it. We were rather than else laboring under the impression that we had been bullied; but now that we know how tenderly we have been treated, and how deaf we have been to the voice of the charmer, we hasten to record our gratitude, the rather because we have a constitutional objection to being startled, which is the euphonic phrase, we suppose, for being scared. The President, it appears, is to lay down the serene torch of policy and take up the pumpkin-lantern of intimidation. He is to cry "Boo!" with such a sudden sonorousness that a majority of those Americans whose auditory nerves are delicate will presently be in fits. He is to exhibit himself in all his terrors, as a village loafer wraps himself in a sheet, and plays ghost up and down a cemetery. In short, we, the people, are to be "startled," not out of but into our propriety, and we might as well begin to take little prophylactic doses of valerian at once.

We have great faith in the President's power of "startling," but we believe that he will need it all. The truth is, we have been "startled" so often that we are getting to be like the peppery gentleman in "Dombey & Son"—"tough, "Sir, devilish tough." We have lived a long time in a chronic condition of astonishment, and if the Executive has any "fantastic tricks" in reserve for the demonstration of his "brief "authority," all we have to say is that the angels had better be getting out their pocket-handkerchiefs. Forewarned, however, we shall be forearmed. There is only one way which occurs to us, in which the President can astonish the people. If he would but show the least morsel of modesty, the minutest diminution of self-confidence, the faintest memory of his old professions, the least symptom of emerging from the political muddle in which he is floundering, the simplest symptom of returning regard for the people's representatives, we promise for ourselves and for our readers to be startled to his heart's content. The least token of such a regeneration would fill us with awe like a miracle. We suppose that it would be of small use for us, in the name of our fellow citizens, to ask for mercy. "Suffer and be "strong," "grin and bear it"—these are seasonable proverbs. The advantage of preserving a certain stiffness in the upper lip we need not dwell upon. If Hope refuses any longer to spring in the human breast, she must be touched up artificially. We shall know what the President intends when he comes to what his mouthpiece calls "prompt, decided action.' 'Tis an old-womanly weakness, but we confess to a curiosity to know what is to happen next.' Except in cases of actual execution, anything is more tolerable than suspense.

As citizens of the United States, we were beginning to feel a little wounded pride at the organ's overture. We have had such a respect for public opinion, have so trusted it, have so believed in it, have so looked to it in all emergencies, that we found it hard to give it up. But we suppose that we must have been mistaken. Public opinion is a humbug, a whim, a notion—it is clay in the hands of the potter; it is a ball of wax; it is a chameleon taking its hue from the breath of Mr. Johnson's nostrils; it is a mocking-bird whistling the tunes which he may please to teach it; it is a timid, wavering, blundering, and cowardly sentiment, to be controlled without difficulty by specters, and hobgoblins, and gorgons, and dire chimeras, and squeaking and gibbering, and mysterious, portentous, oracular and badly-written misleading articles in *The National Intelligencer*. Public opinion is feeble and flabby, and must be stiffened up. Public opinion is erratic, and must be set in the right path. Public opinion is willful, and must be "startled." Bring on your bears!

We have received a mysterious dispatch from the Washington agent of the Associated Press, evidently inspired by the President and intended to parry the effect of Grant's order. We have also received a heap of Binckley trash. We notice whenever the President has a Radical to slander, or some perjurer's affidavit to publish, or Russian American purchase to defend, or a point to make, he is very glad to seek the Associated Press. Whenever he has any news he gives it to one or two papers, and impertinently declares that he will only give his news to papers that support him. This he did in the case of the Grant correspondence. We do not think the press of this country have fully noticed the insolence of that proceeding. The President not only went out of his way to insult the press, but in doing so he deliberately made statements which subsequent events proved to be untrue. We ask no favors at the hands of the President, and the Associated Press agent should follow the example. That agent has done the President invaluable service. At times he has used the press to shield the President and defend his policy. In return, the President reserves his special news for favorite journals and heaps the correspondent with Binkley trash. When the President learns to behave like a gentleman toward the press of America, it will be time for him to ask our agent for favors. Until he does we protest against any being shown him. This is plain talk, but the facts justify it. President Johnson has deliberately insulted the American press, and he must be made to feel, great as his place may be, that he cannot commit such insults with impunity.

THE ASSOCIATED TIGERS.

Not being ourselves given to personal contests with the tiger, we are not prepared to say that there is not some rare, occult, mysterious virtue in gambling. The bankers who manage the tables, and, as Carlyle says, "Emit the voice of destiny," do unquestionably find their business profitable; but what the victims gain except poverty, wretchedness, chronic fever, multiplied disappointments, monomania, and sometimes sudden, self-inflicted death, is more than we are at present informed of. Yet the proprietors of the hells, the monte-players, the keno-bankers, the lottery-dealers, the policy-writers, have actually had the impudence to form an association for mutual protection, and the defense of their cherished rights and most respectable vested interests! Gambling they consider to be as good a business as any other; the attempt to put it down is an infringement of personal liberty; the right of the citizen to ruin or to be ruined is endangered. To be sure, there never was a moralist or a satirist who wrote upon the topic who did not set down gambling as equally wicked and foolish. Such is the sum total of the general opinion of mankind. Even gamblers themselves have assented to its truth. The Rev. Mr. Colton, the author of "Lacon," although a clergyman, was a famous blackleg, yet he sometimes preached against cards and dice, and ended by blowing out his brains, of which he had a prodigious quantity. We all know the evils of gambling, but will not Mr. Morrissey or Mr. B. Wood be kind enough to instruct us in its benefits and advantages? We do not, of course, allude to the money which they pouch; we quite comprehend that agreeable feature of the business; but how does it profit the losers who are remorselessly depleted and then flung out upon the pavement like squeezed oranges? How does it improve the head? How does it beneficially affect the heart? What is there in it which can make it the honorable occupation of a life-time? In what respect is it a manly resource? What is the proportion of the paupers to the millionaries among those who give themselves up to it? If the ablest man among the devotees of play will answer us these questions candidly, he will probably tell us that gambling is nearly certain ruin to nine-tenths of its professors; that it is apt to produce a chronic craze; that it makes men hard, and pitiless, and selfish; that it is the devourer of fortunes, the bane of domestic happiness, the perverter of generous natures, and the ruin of both the intellectual and the physical powers. These are facts which all mankind has always acknowledged.

Now, suppose that an Association for the Promotion and Dissemination of Cholera and Yellow Fever were set on foot, we will say (begging their pardon) by the Doctors of Medicine. Suppose the learned gentlemen made no concealment of their disagreeable purpose, but actually advertised it in the newspapers. Suppose, upon being remonstrated with, they should answer that they wanted to make money, and had taken this course to provide themselves with a plenty of patients. Suppose, upon being taken into custody, as they certainly would be, they should set up an indignant howl at the infringement upon their personal rights; should write in a strain of injured innocence to the newspapers; should form themselves into a society, and employ the best lawyers to be had for money, and file bills, and bring actions, and make up test cases, and generally vindicate their right to get a living by the death of their fellow creatures! "What "is the use," they might argue, "of our having "all this knowledge and wisdom, all these gal-"lipots, and mortars, and pestles, and pill ma-"chines if we are not to make money out of "them?" So might also reason Mr. Sableshin, the gentlemanly proprietor of a first-rate hell. "Here I am," he says, "handsomely set up in "business, with every convenience for plucking "the pigeons, with a plenty of tables, and boxes, "and dice, and cards; with a choice stock of "liquors in my brilliant bar; with roomy and "elegant apartments; and I am actually asked "to give up my lucrative business because cer-"tain asses think it immoral! I'll see them "—— first!" So says one of them; so say al of them; and the result is associated defiance and a general combination to outwit the laws.

We do not know precisely what course the Worshipful Fraternity of Keno-players mean to adopt, but it is pretty hard to imagine any decently honorable way which is open to them. The laws against them are plain; the offense is simple and easily proved. Of course, we would not rashly underestimate the force, power, shrewdnesss, and ready resources of two or three hundred desperate gamblers; but if the Courts do their duty the "business" is doomed to a considerable diminution of its impunities and profits. It evidently intends to make a pretty stiff fight, and to save as much out of the fire as possible. Its course, insolent, resolute, and impenitent, only shows how much an Anti-Gambling Society was needed.

We hear no more from *The Commercial Advertiser* of Mr. Chase's income. His letter silenced the malignant falsehood about his enormous revenues, and proved that he left the Cabinet no richer than when he entered it. But a new line of attack is adopted. The Chief-Justice cannot exercise the least freedom of motion as a private citizen without raising a hue and cry. The other day he went to Boston, and instantly a telegram goes round the Johnson papers to the effect that "Mr. Chase "is delighted with his New-England trip, and "thinks it greatly improves his chances for the "Presidency." This is a plain invention; its author is not in Mr. Chase's confidence, and doesn't know if he is delighted or disgusted. Why Mr. Chase went to Boston we are not informed; but as he traveled privately, made no political speeches, wrote no public letters, nobody has the right to presume that he went to Boston because he wanted to go to Washington. The weather is fine; it is the season for traveling; Jones and Smith and Brown are going to Niagara and Plymouth and the White Mountains, but nobody abuses them therefor. It is true that they suffer more or less from musketoes, and perhaps it would be too much to expect similar insects to let alone the Chief-Justice.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived at Norfolk on Friday, passed the day with her relatives in that city, and left in the evening for Canada, via New-York.

Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, accompanied by his staff, and Gen. Comstock of Gen. Grant's staff, has arrived in Helena, Montana Territory. The General left St. Paul on the 8th of June, and has been making the rounds among the forts on the Northern Overland Mail route.

Gen. Schofield's health was still in a very precarious condition on Friday last, with no sign of improvement. He was recently attacked by intermittent fever, which is very prevalent in Virginia at this season. The General is under the charge of Surgeon Janney, at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT PROHIBITS REAPPOINTMENTS.

THE LOUISIANIANS TROUBLED—THE FORTHCOMING AMNESTY PROCLAMATION TO BE UNIVERSAL—BINCKLEY'S REPORT ON GEN. SICKLES—PERSONAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1867.

Gen. Grant has issued the following order to District Commanders, which, it is said, has been telegraphed to all of them:

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 429.—Commanders of the Military Districts created under the Act of March 2, 1867, will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

By command of Gen. Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjutant-General.

The Louisiana Johnson politicians here are in great trouble over Gen. Grant's order to the new district commander, in which he forbids their reinstating any officers that may have been removed from office by their predecessors. These fellows were boasting that one of the first acts of Hancock would be to reinstate Wells as Governor of Louisiana. They expected great things to be done, but Gen. Grant's order destroys their best hopes. One of these Louisianians, whom Sheridan called a bad man in his correspondence on the New-Orleans massacre, has been going around bragging of his having been the principal mover in getting the President to remove Sheridan. The Louisiana Levee Bond interests, too, were confidentially expecting Hancock to reinstate Wells and the Levee Board. These men now assert that the President will countermand Grant's order, he having that power as Commander-in-Chief. If the President does so, he can only do it through Gen. Grant, and that, it is claimed, will make an open rupture between them.

The venerable and usually well-informed correspondent of *The Charleston Courier*, states in a letter to that journal, "that the forthcoming proclamation of amnesty will be universal in its character," which is most likely correct. It is known the President favors universal amnesty, but his Cabinet are not a unit in the matter. The proclamation will be before the Cabinet probably at its next meeting. It may be a week or ten days, however, before it is issued; but that it is now under consideration by the President, there is no doubt. In view of the fact that the Reconstruction law prohibits a President's pardon from enfranchising any one, the probable issuance of such a proclamation does not excite the comment that it otherwise would. However, there is an idea prevalent here among Johnson's Southern friends that the President's amnesty will entitle a man who may have been a Rebel to vote. They are trying to impress Johnson with this idea, and are being backed up by able Democratic lawyers. If necessary, they claim that the Attorney-General, or, in his absence, the famous Binckley, can make an interpretation of the law to suit them. If this could be done, then registration in the South would be reopened, and the newly enfranchised citizens allowed to register. This is hardly probable, however, as the law on this subject is so explicit that it is seriously impossible for a wrong interpretation to be made by a sane man. The Rebels here are very jubilant over the prospect, and state that Johnson will follow up the new amnesty proclamation by something more startling, and that will be equally as beneficial to them.

Binckley's report on Gen. Sickles's difficulty with regard to Order No. 10 is a partisan affair, fixed up to suit the President, and to shield him from censure for removing Sickles. The correspondence on the subject between Gen. Grant and Gen Sickles will not be published. It was so agreed in Cabinet meeting last Friday. If the whole correspondence was before the public, instead of Binckley's report alone, a different state of affairs would be seen to exist; but this correspondence, it is said, would help Sickles's case, and expose the President. Therefore, it is suppressed. Those posted in the matter state that the whole responsibility of Sickles's actions belong to Grant, as he was acting under his orders. It is further said that Grant telegraphed to Sickles to arrest any civil officer who attempted to interfere with him.

Gordon Granger, now a lieutenant-colonel in the army, is soon to be taken from the political arena and put on duty with his regiment, which he has not seen for some time. Gen. Grant served Custer, after the Cleveland Convention, in a similar manner.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is in the city. He had an interview with Gen. Grant yesterday.

Gen. Grant gave yesterday evening a parting dinner to Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has selected *The Hartford Courant* and *The Bridgeport Standard* to publish in Connecticut the laws of the first session XLth Congress; also *The Jacksonville Union* in Florida.

A number of employés of the Treasury Department, male and female, scattered through almost all the Bureaus of the Department, have received notice that their services will no longer be required after the 1st proximo. In nearly every case the persons to vacate are those who have within the past 12 months absented themselves without leave, commencing with those who lost the most time without good and sufficient excuse.

The following Internal Revenue decisions have been made:

A person who distils brandy from pure grape juice, wine, or from pure apple cider, is to be taxed the same in all respects as though he distilled it directly from grapes or apples.

The provision allowing manufacturers to deduct freight from the place of manufacture to the place of delivery was repealed by the act of July 13, 1866. No such deduction should be made. Manufacturers who sell their products on time, without interest, should be allowed to return their sales at the present worth of the sum for which they sell.

A letter was received by Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office, recently, from a gentlemen in Hartford, Conn., asking if in case the Government concludes the purchase of territory bordering on the Bay of Samana, in St. Domingo, the land will be held for disposal under the existing laws, and if so whether he will be permitted to take up a thousand acres of the same. The Commissioner replied that the purchase of the tract in question had not yet been made, and should it be made, Congress would have to pass an act directing that the land be held under the present laws governing the disposal of public lands before entries could be made.

The Post-Office Department has directed inquiry to be made respecting the reported carelessness and abuse of mail matter by the overland mail contractor. In the course of a few days special mail agent Clampitt will start from Washington for the Plains with a view to correct the reported delinquencies. The contractor, however, denies the allegations and promises to furnish affidavits exonerating him from censure. All mail matter for the Pacific Coast if *not* marked "by steamer," or "by Isthmus," is sent overland.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISPATCH.

The recent order of Gen. Grant that "District Commanders will make no appointment to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command," does not make a new issue between Gen. Grant and the President. There is good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having occurred on this subject are groundless. The Reconstruction act vests in the General commanding the armies the same powers as are conferred upon District Commanders, in regard to removals and appointments, and, therefore, the order of Gen. Grant is considered merely as a notice in advance that he would disapprove of such appointments as he indicates.

WASTE OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Peter Cooper, Chairman of the Citizens' Association's Committee, has addressed a letter to Henry Smith, esq., President of the Board of Supervisors, inviting attention to a compilation exhibiting the details of certain of the Board's extravagant expenditures upon the county armories, in all amounting to $108,209 32, in items, the most conspicuous of which are as follows: Messrs. Ingersoll, Watson & Co.'s bill for furnishing the 6th Regiment's armory with 220 oak cane-seat chairs, $1,540; for seats and sett