

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

The Currency, The Great War, Commercial Matters, and The Markets, on the second page; Markets, Ship News, Law Courts, and General News, on the third page; and Literary Items on the sixth page of this morning's Tribune.

Our special correspondent, A. D. R., in another part of to-day's paper, describes in the graphic style familiar to readers of THE TRIBUNE a visit to the Currency Bureau of the National Treasury Department.

The news that fighting has ceased in Crete is confirmed by dispatches from Athens, and may, therefore, be now regarded as authentic. According to this last account, an armistice has been agreed upon between the insurgents and the Turks; and from Constantinople a Board of Inquiry, consisting of Mohammedans and Christians, will be sent to Crete, inquire into the grievances of the inhabitants, and propose suitable reforms.

The report that the United States are negotiating for the purchase of St. Thomas is maintaining itself. According to a semi-official paper of Vienna, it is not the Island of St. Thomas alone, but all the Danish Colonies in the West Indies which will be purchased for the sum of \$9,000,000 in gold. These Colonies consist of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, with a number of smaller islands, and had, according to a census of 1860, a population of 87,137 inhabitants.

Vermont once more reasserts her proud title of the "star that never sets." The vote yesterday was but a repetition of that of last year, the year before, and the year before that. The Hon. JOHN B. PAGE, Republican, is chosen Governor in place of Paul Dillingham by 18,979 to 13,379.

The President yesterday issued a proclamation concerning the execution of the laws in North and South Carolina, in which he confesses that there have been serious impediments and obstructions in those States, and that similar difficulties are threatened in other places. After duly dwelling upon the Constitution and his obligation to see that instrument protected, the fact that he is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and soon, Mr. Johnson warns "all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws."

THE DUTY OF THE COUNTRY—THE PRESIDENT'S POWER MUST BE BROKEN. We trust the friends of the country will not be lulled into false hopes in reference to the President. A careful study of his character and of the principles governing his Administration makes us feel that as a ruler he is not to be trusted, and that he must be watched with suspicion and anxiety.

Andrew Johnson stands forth among public men as the Gigantic Demagogue of America. This is saying a good deal when we consider the manner of men the nation has at times produced. Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Van Buren, Pierce, Douglas, and Buchanan, are enough for one century. They had redeeming qualities—Mr. Johnson has shown none. His devotion to the Homestead law, as Senator, was noticeable. Men did not fail to see, however, that while this devotion was forced upon him by his class he sustained in John C. Breckinridge a party that aimed to reduce his class below the level of the negro slave.

The Board of Audit is making a hopeful start. Without waiting to know whether it is a lawful organization, it draws upon the people for nearly forty thousand dollars to pay salaries not earned, and clerk-hire not hired. Mayor Hoffman very properly vetoes the bill which the Supervisors found it so easy to pass. The Mayor, in giving his reasons, uncovers a nice little arrangement whereby this Board of Audit makes the most of its chance at the Treasury. It seems that the Board discovers itself to be two boards; that it is one board for the city, and quite another board for the county; and so its estimates for salaries and expenses are based upon the theory that as two boards the members and clerk may take double pay—that the law which gives them vision saw only the South so many electoral votes that might be "conciliated."

and in the North a Democratic party that might render the alliance that gave us Nebraska, Leconte, and the Rebellion. We had no more of the Moses leading a down-trodden race to the Promised Land, no more cries for vengeance, no more clamorous appealing for blood. The demagogue saw political conventions in the future, with Rebel delegations holding the balance of power. Unable to answer the high commands of justice, he thought that the nation had a similar inability. Imbued with a prejudice which had come to him with his birth and condition, he sought to make it a principle. He had used the negro for his ambition, he bowed to the Rebel that he might retain power. Never in earnest himself about emancipation, he could not feel that the country was terribly in earnest. A demagogue in his soul, he saw only in his fellow-citizens a nation of wire-pulling and wire-pulled demagogues.

Men may be false, but nations never. The people saw what their Chief Magistrate could not see. Every American gentleman had blushed over the exhibition he made as Vice-President, taking an oath he was scarcely sober enough to understand. This, with still later exhibitions of the kind, was generally forgiven. But forgiveness does not always produce repentance, and the man who reeled into the Presidency speedily illustrated the sentiment that strong drink is a devil. A demagogue, sober or drunk, is a demagogue still; and the President was not slow to show that the spirit had not left him. This humiliation was dreadful; but what was the inaugural address to twenty acts that followed; to his February speech, and his swinging around the circle. These were personal deeds seen of all men, and subject to the rules that govern the personal habits of gentlemen. But we had a President to whom no moral test could apply. Here was a man conspicuously illustrating those very faults which every good father warns his children against. Here was a Chief Magistrate—the first citizen of the Republic—for whom all Christians taught their children to implore God's special blessing; commander of our armies and navies, and wielding an authority as great as that of the Cæsars. Yet we blushed for him and mourned for our country, as men in ancient days blushed for Commodus and mourned for Rome.

The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. Sweet waters never come from a bitter spring. If the wolf is straw, we cannot weave the web into silk. We may sow the field with tares, and cultivate them according to the most constitutional methods, but they will never grow into wheat. The plain fact, known to all men, sorrowfully felt and mourned over even to tears, is this, that a most unworthy citizen sits in the chair of Washington—that the best interests of the country have no more malignant enemy than the President—and that, unless the people save the country in spite of their rulers, then indeed there is no salvation. Pitiful—pitiful, and yet sadly true. We are to-day surrendered over to an Administration which began with bar-room capering, and which seeks to rule the country very much as the Pewter King politicians of Tammany Hall rule New-York. Congress believed that yeo meant ye, and adjourned under the influence of pledges which always govern the conduct of gentlemen. Scarcely sixty days have passed, and every pledge has been broken. We leaned on Grant, and Grant is neutralized, overruled, eliminated—reduced to a cypher. He can protest and plead, but his protests are scorned, and his entreaties sigh around the President's ears like the winds that come up from the Potomac. Grant is too ingenious, too frank, too honest, too sincere and simple-minded to deal with the Gigantic Demagogue that rules him. He pleads for Stanton—Stanton is driven from the Cabinet. He begs for his trusted Sheridan—the finest soldier of his time is sent out to hargle with Indian chiefs and thieves of the Indian Bureau. He demands the right to execute the law Congress specially confided to him. He is practically told that the President will execute the law himself, and that he had better write no political essays, and that he may devote his great genius to Quartermasters and Commissaries, and mustering idle Brigadiers out of the service. Congress is away, Grant is powerless, a Tammany brother reigns in New-Orleans, and the President merely pauses to feel his ground before he takes another step, and still overriding the expressed law of Congress, call into power the elements of the Southern Confederacy. Where will he stop? He proclaims himself on the war-path. He tells his followers that he has put his foot down. He means to "overthrow" military despotism and reestablish the Constitution. We do not mistake these menaces, for this man is capable of anything to hold power. His fate is fixed. His political fall is as certain as any event governed by the laws of national policy. He has betrayed his party, broken his pledges, dishonored himself, disgraced the country. Feeling this, his policy is desperation, and there is nothing he may not dare.

Let us show him that he dare not; that while he has neither the respect of the people nor the confidence of any party, there is a power above him, heretofore patient and magnanimous, but which will not allow patience and magnanimity to become cowardice. This hour requires plain speaking, and we have sought to speak plainly and we have sought to speak plainly. Men did not fail to see, however, that while this devotion was forced upon him by his class he sustained in John C. Breckinridge a party that aimed to reduce his class below the level of the negro slave. While he professed to give labor a home, he voted to have it sold on the auction-block. When the War came, he gave the Union cause a mild and incoherent support. In this, also, he followed his class, and we presume he was not slow to follow it by reason of the indignities he received from the men who created the Southern Confederacy. He was made Military Governor of Tennessee, and was a roaring Radical. He ruled his State with more sternness than any of our military commanders. He raved about the Union and the negro, proclaiming himself the Moses of the colored race, his friend, leader, and champion. The people made him Vice-President. Peace came; and in the first sunny, healing hours of peace this demagogue roared for war. The sword had done its work; he shrieked for the scaffold. He wanted a new Jeffries in the South, and bloody Assize in every State. The spirit of Vengeance had no more insatiate disciple. If his advice had been taken, our victories would have been as inhuman as those of Escobedo and Diaz. God's inscrutable Providence made him President, and the demagogue who urged Mr. Lincoln to play the part which has been so eminently illustrated by Juarez, himself sought to repeat the treasons of Charles the Second and the obstinate cruelties of James. Power transformed him from the Demagogue of Radicalism to the Demagogue of Slavery. His purblind, narrow vision saw only the South so many electoral votes that might be "conciliated."

lars each for every day in the year! If that is not pretty sharp practice, we cannot imagine what would be. It is at least another and a very cogent reason why this all-powerful Board should not be saddled for an indefinite series of years upon our suffering city.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Some years ago it was commonly reported that Louis Napoleon had proposed the recognition of Spain as one of the Great Powers of Europe, and her admission to the Conferences which undertake the peaceable solution of great international complications. Spain, at that time, had an area by far exceeding that of Prussia; her population was only about two millions less than that of Prussia, but exceeded it if all her colonies were counted in. There is no reason why, under an able administration, Spain should not have exceeded Prussia, and have asserted, without any formal recognition, her right to be respected as one of the most powerful nations of the Old World. But Spain has been declining for centuries from want of good administration. Her natural resources have not been made use of, and the people have grown in ignorance and indolence. Thus the Government has come to be despised abroad as well as at home, and the idea of admitting Spain among the leading nations of Europe—if the proposition has ever been really made—could only be laughed at.

There have been a few lucid intervals in the general gloom of modern Spanish history. Such an interval was the brilliant administration of Espartero from 1837 to 1839. Since then Spain has been alternately ruled by Narvaez and O'Donnell, who, if not equally despotic, were at least equally opposed to a truly constitutional form of government. Spain, as every other country of Europe, has its Progressive party, which demands freedom of the press, freedom of religion, extension of suffrage, and in general the carrying through in legislation of the popular will. This party has worked with great energy, and not without success. As long as it was allowed to publish liberal papers, the party was strongly represented in the daily press. They were a power in all the large cities, and in particular in those of the eastern provinces, Barcelona, Saragosa, Valencia, Tarragona, and others. Their efforts for the regeneration of their country are worthy of the highest praise, and though they were not successful, inspired a large portion of the people with confidence in a better future. If the Government had given them a fair chance at the general elections, they would have fought with peaceable weapons; but as despotism deprived them of all possibility to show their strength at the polls, nothing remained for them but to show it in insurrection. And in this, as the recent history of Spain shows, they have, as yet, been remiss.

Twice during the year 1866 an attempt was made to rid the country of its despotic Government. Both attempts failed; but they showed that discontent with the Government prevailed throughout the kingdom. In December of that year a stirring proclamation to the Spanish people was issued by the revolutionary Junta of Madrid, and widely circulated in all the Provinces. Ever since the utmost efforts have been made in the preparation of the insurrection which broke out about a month ago. We gave a few days ago a full statement of all the intelligence that has thus far been received. As usual, it largely consists of rumors and contrary reports; but the declaration of siege throughout Spain, and the proclamations of the generals and the governors of provinces leave no doubt that this time it was not a military revolution exclusively, but that in many places the people took an active part in it. The insurrection has now been in progress for more than three weeks, and according to the latest Cable dispatches, it was meeting with success in the Eastern provinces, and even held control of the city of Saragosa, the capital of Aragon. We shall probably have to wait only a few more days to learn the final result. The Government has concentrated all its military power to crush the movement; if it fails in this, the insurrection will probably march to an easy victory.

The head of this, as of former insurrections, is Gen. Prim, the acknowledged leader of the Progressive party of Spain. Prim is on intimate terms with Garibaldi, and it is stated that a number of Garibaldian volunteers are already fighting in the ranks of the insurgents. It is certain that in case of success, the insurgents will not be satisfied with a change of Ministry, but will expel the Bourbon dynasty from Spain and call a National Convention to decide the future government of the country. A year ago the Liberals were mostly in favor of a union of Spain with Portugal; but since then the Portuguese Chambers, as well as the King, have declared against this plan, which, therefore, is said to have been abandoned. Probably the leaders of the Liberals are at present not fully agreed on this point, and will leave its decision to the majority of a National Convention.

RELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, 18,000 TO 20,000.—THE LEGISLATURE PROBABLY UNCHANGED.

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Sept. 3.—The election in Vermont to-day passed off very quietly, and resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by from 18,000 to 20,000 majority.

DELAWARE. RADICAL VICTORY IN WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 3.—An election was held in this city to-day, and Joshua S. Valentine, the Radical candidate for Mayor, was elected by 70 majority.

DRYADEST ON DOBBS. A member of the Antiquarian Society of Westchester County—at least, if there be such a Society, we have every reason to believe our correspondent a member of it—writes us a learned communication on the subject of the proper change of name of that delightful dorp.

It is evident from a simple comparison of the alleged date of the patent with the items of this bargain that M. S. has been, like many an antiquarian enthusiast, so completely carried away by delight in his own supposed discovery that he has allowed himself to be most egregiously put upon by some malicious or mischievous person. We assure him that no such tribe as the "Week-queek-weeks" ever lived, and although we think the name in itself a very pretty one, far prettier than Inwood, or Storm King, it does not sound so well translated, and we do not wonder that Dobbsites do not like it. We are glad, however, that our remarks have excited so much interest in the minds of the inhabitants, and we trust that they may be allowed to work the Indian mine without being subjected to the pranks of mischievous urchins. We are sure now, as when we first wrote, that so pretty a place as Dobbs must have had a pretty Indian name, and we hope soon to hear the brakeman shouting it with their musical voices in at either end of the cars morning and evening.

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EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. IMMENSE GATHERING OF COLORED CITIZENS—SPEECHES, FESTIVITIES, AND A GOOD TIME GENERALLY.

Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Early yesterday morning delegations of colored people began to arrive in Hudson, N. Y., for the purpose of attending the long-looked-for Emancipation Celebration. By 8 o'clock this quiet city was thronged with colored citizens, and at that hour none of the excursions from abroad had arrived. Ten o'clock the hour set for the formation of the procession, arrived, but the parade did not start until 11 o'clock, as the program was postponed. By the 11 o'clock hour, a delegation of about 200 arrived, and were handsomely received at the depot by the Hon. J. P. Thompson, Mayor of Hudson, and the Hon. J. P. Thompson, Mayor of Hudson, and the Hon. J. P. Thompson, Mayor of Hudson.

THE PATERNON ALMS-HOUSE KEEPER BAILED. Sigler, the Paternon Alms-house keeper, having been arraigned before the Hackensack Court, pleaded not guilty to all six indictments, and was held to bail in \$500.

THE FIREMEN OF PATERNON WILL PARADE TO-DAY, and receive the Yorkers through. The municipal authorities of Paternon have resolved to take part in the dedication of the new cemetery on the 17th. The Mayor and Aldermen of Paternon will be present, and will order the firemen to make two visits a week to the Alms-house.

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ceedings of their late meeting, make this attempt to accommodate them a pretext for further resistance! When they were asked to leave the City, they protested that they would not be driven out; now that they are coaxed to stay where they will not breed a pestilence, they protest that they will not be sent where some one will make money by their location! We fervently trust that they may remain of this mind, and go off the island altogether. For, though the Twelfth Ward Abattoir is cleanly and healthful, and likely to remain so, it will be found in practice that butchering will not be confined to this, but spread all over the two upper Wards. The Board of Health have done wrong in allowing it so far down as Fortieth-st. They should have sent it up to Sixty-first-st. at once, if not ready to exclude it from the island. We beg the butchers to be sulky and resolve not to stay on any terms. There is a fine Abattoir at Communipaw, on the Jersey shore; let them establish another at Spuytenwyld, and another yet at Fort Lee. But let our citizens generally resolve that neither bullying in New-York, nor money spent corruptly at Albany, shall suffice to keep the butchering business in our compactly built Wards, where it has already slain more children each year of the last thirty than Herod put to death in all Judea.

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Amusements. PERSONAL THEATRE. THIS EVENING—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Mrs. F. W. Lashley. MIRIAM'S GARDEN. THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CHOOK—Great Farinose Ballet Troupe. WALLACE'S THEATRE. THIS EVENING—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Miss Letitia. NEW-YORK THEATRE. THIS EVENING—UNDER THE GARLIGLIO. BROADWAY THEATRE. THIS EVENING—RICHARD III. Mr. Edwin Forrest. FIFTH-AVE. THEATRE. THIS EVENING—CINDERELLA—7 O'CLOCK. NATURAL. Mr. W. W. Lashley, and his troupe. THEATRE COMIQUE. THIS EVENING—HIS COTTON AND RAM SHAWLS. THE MINSTRELS—THE BUDAPEST-PANTOMIME, BARLETT, etc. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS EVENING—CASTLE WALLACK'S OPERA. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THIS EVENING—THE MINDS OF THE MAGIC HOPE—HIS ACTS—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES. TERRACE GARDEN. THIS EVENING—THREE THOUSAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. THIS EVENING—NEW ACTS, SONGS, DANCES, etc.

Business Notices. CHICKERING & SONS' AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT at the EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor NAPOLÉON, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the CHICKERING MEDAL, the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano for its quality which were exactly alike, and of equal value, and thereby conferring the unanimous award of the THE JUBILEE AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the HEAD OF ALL OTHERS. Warehouses, No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

FALL INFORMATION OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE (CREAM AND LINEN) Now Opening, Wholesale and Retail, 112 WALKERSTON, No. 636 Broadway, THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE. LENOIR & LEITCH, SELF-LIGHTING GAS BURNER. Its advantages may be summed up in the following words: No Matches or Fire required to produce a flame. It cannot be extinguished by any means. It can be used in any position. Perfectly simple in its construction. It is impossible to get a bad flame. It is perfectly safe. No more suffocation from escaping gas. No more destruction of Carpets. No more half-extinguished candles. No more defacing your Walls. No more smoking your Rooms. The lamp produced is an instant by simply turning the Key. Once used, to be appreciated and valued. One work less renders it a necessity. Oil and Wax burners. No. 1 Courtland-st.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSALE, PARIS, 1867. THE HOWE MACHINE CO.—Bela Howe, Jr., No. 69 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing-Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in The Monitor Extraordinary (Official Journal of the French Empire), Tuesday, 24 July, 1867. EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE—PARIS, 1867. WALKER & WILSON, No. 100 Broadway, New-York, awarded one of the highest prizes, the highest Premium—a Gold Medal—for the perfection of Sewing-Machines, and Button-hole Machines—the only gold medal for this branch of manufacture. See Official List of awards and Diplomas of Merit, at WALKER & WILSON'S.

SARAH A. CHEVREUIL, M. D., No. 112 Broadway. THE FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE was awarded the HIGHEST PRIZE and GOLD MEDAL at the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867. THE FIRST SILVER MEDAL for the best family Sewing Machine in the world. No. 205 Broadway. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 40 Broadway, New-York. GROVER & BECKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING-MACHINE, No. 40 Broadway, N. Y. FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES, No. 587 Broadway, N. Y. Wholesale—Local and Traveling Agents, every where. Send for circular.

ERETKA BRICK MACHINE. THE ONLY TRULY RELIABLE BRICK MACHINE IN AMERICA. Nice made and one pair of rollers make 2000 bricks per hour. By steam power. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular. ANANAS BROS., General Agents, No. 141 Broadway, New-York. THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. BARKER, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 28.

"PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST IMPROVEMENT. Address Dr. PALMER only, Philadelphia, New-York & Boston. Carbon Vegetables, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. All quantities reduced. L. L. BARKER, No. 112 Broadway, N. Y. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First quality hair dye and hair dressing. All shades, at BARKER'S, No. 21 Park row.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—No. 21 Park row. AWAKE WITH SPECTACLES—Old Eyes made new. No. 112 Broadway, N. Y. AWAKE WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.—No. 112 Broadway, N. Y. DODD'S NERVE AND INVIGORATOR, Dr. C. C. York, Charleston, Mass., says: "In cases of great nervous debility, and inability to do any kind of work, I have found the greatest relief of the female organism, more common than among men, by the use of DODD'S NERVE AND INVIGORATOR. It is a most valuable medicine in all cases of debility." DODD'S NERVE AND INVIGORATOR is prepared by Dr. J. H. DODD, No. 75 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CURTAINS, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM. No. 40 Broadway, N. Y. CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, BAYNE, 57 NASSAU ST., BROOKLYN, TRUNKS, KEYS, etc., NEW YORK. WINDOW SHADES. ALL STYLES AND KINDS. G. L. & J. B. KELLY, No. 47 Broadway.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM FROM PARIS. STRAWAY & SONS TRUMPET. STRAWAY & SONS are enabled positively to assure that they have been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS. The medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American Ex-Ambrosio. In proof of which the following OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE of the President and members of the International Jury of Musical Instruments is annexed: PARIS, July 20, 1867. I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. STRAWAY & SONS by the Jury of the International Exposition.

THE LAND OFFICE. Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office has in receipt of returns from the Surveyors-General at Jackson, Dakota, showing the completion of the survey of the land in the north of range No. 50 and 51 and township No. 35 and 36, north of range No. 50 west of the 100th meridian, in the Territory of Dakota. The surface is level and generally rolling prairie, and the soil of the very best quality. The bottom lands along the Dakota River and small creeks are covered with timber, and by two small lakes, which are of great value to the settlers. The Dakota River and small creeks are covered with timber, and by two small lakes, which are of great value to the settlers. The Dakota River and small creeks are covered with timber, and by two small lakes, which are of great value to the settlers.

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