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CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—This Evening at 8.—Theodore Thomas's Garden Concerts.

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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1868.

For President.....Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
For Vice President....Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

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

Persons sending money to THE TRIBUNE by Express must prepay the express charges.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $4 per an. Five copies or over, $3 each; 16 copies, $45.
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According to position in the paper
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☞ *Political, Base Ball, The Courts, and The Money Article may be found on the second page; The Markets and Shipping Intelligence on the third; Literary Items on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh.*

Dr. Swinburn will enforce the summer quarantine laws on the 18th inst.

The Associated Press election returns from 31 districts of South Carolina give the Republicans 15 and the Democrats 16 districts.

The United States Supreme Court, in a case appealed from a Nevada Court, has decided that a State tax upon travelers is unconstitutional.

We print herewith the Address of the Irish Republican Club, which embodies facts which challenge the consideration of all. But we would have every man vote in our elections, not as an Irishman or German, but simply as an American. Hence, we make no appeals to any class as such, but only as citizens of the Republic.

The XVIIth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Association will meet in their new wigwam, on Forty-sixth-st., near Eighth-ave., tonight. Eminent speakers will positively address the Association. The Grant Guards, in new uniform, will make their first public appearance. Republicans from all parts of the city are invited. Full details of the meeting will be found in our advertising columns.

A member of Gen. Buchanan's staff having had informal interviews with Gen. Rawlings, chief of Grant's staff, and Secretary Schofield, has telegraphed to Gen. Buchanan that his action in interfering with the Board of Registry of Louisiana would be sustained. He also declares that it is deemed advisable in Washington not to install the newly elected State officials until the Omnibus bill has become a law.

Disraeli has at length resolved to appeal from the Liberal majority of the House of Commons to the people. Parliament will be dissolved in October; the elections will take place in November, and the new Parliament will meet on the 9th of December. The electoral contest is likely to be one of the most excited and most memorable in the history of England, for both parties will look upon it as a pitched battle between the power of the Tories and the reformatory spirit of the majority of the people.

The Senate occupied nearly all of its time on Saturday in discussing a bill relative to contested elections in the City of Washington. It gives the Mayor power to make temporary appointments until the present difficulty in the legislative branch of the City Government is settled by the Courts. The bill passed after much opposition by the Democrats, who tried to load it down with unnecessary amendments. The Bank bill was postponed until to-day. Mr. Logan, in the House, gave notice of his intention to move the appointment of a Committee to select a new site for a Capital, because of the disloyal element always showing itself in Washington. The Tax bill was then considered, and many amendments adopted.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana, on behalf of "the white people of "the State," have addressed to the United States Senate a very feeling and highly-wrought protest against the new State Constitution. The basis of their argument is the inequality and utter incapacity of the negro when brought into association and accorded equal privileges with the white race. The framers of the new State Constitution entirely overlooked this horrifying Democratic discovery, and the majority of the voters of the State unfortunately followed suit. We apprehend that the Senate will serve this document as Gen. Butler did the protests of His Honor the Rebel Mayor Monroe.

The weather of the last week gave us heavy rains on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. For many previous weeks, with the exception of the one opening the month, the record is almost identically the same. In that one week a large part of the corn along the seaboard was planted, and it is now coming up finely. If a few dry days follow, much more will be planted. Gardens are in a backward condition, and some are scarcely planted at all. More depends on this coming week being pleasant than on any preceding one, for after it little or no planting can be done, since it will be too late. In the West were ten fair days from May 16 to the 26th, and large breadths were planted, although heavy and long rains followed, and the ground is foul with weeds. To watch now for the few favorable hours, and when they come to work with ceaseless energy, are all that remains of the planting season of 1868.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Judge Lawrence of Ohio has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to create a Department of Law, under the direction of the Attorney-General. The bill, though as yet very crude and quite imperfect, contains the germ of a valuable idea, and suggestions of important if not indispensable legislation. It proposes that, without adding to the present expenditure or the present numerical force, to furnish to each Department, and each Bureau which acts independently, such as the Pension Office, Land Office, Patent Office, Sixth Auditor, &c., a solicitor, who shall have charge of all the legal matters arising out of the current business of the day, such as suits at law or in equity for the recovery of debts on property, and prosecutions for violations of law, and the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; who shall be the legal adviser of the office to which he is attached, and perform such duties as may be assigned to him in drafting contracts, searching titles, and defining, so far as he can from the mass of careless and conflicting and illogical legislation with which Congress has hampered the energies and distracted the brains of our executive officials, what on the whole is the safest, most logical, most equitable, and most correct course to pursue. These solicitors, with such clerks as they may employ, are to constitute a separate Department, the head of which shall be the Attorney-General, who shall prescribe rules for its government, and, on application, himself decide any point of departmental law or practice referred to him. In brief, the Government is to employ in all its departments a class of men who shall occupy toward itself the relation of an attorney to his client.

The advantages of such a system carried out in good faith are apparent at the first glance. Every prudent business man has his chosen confidential counsel, whose advice he seeks in every matter of difficulty, of whose learning and skill he avails himself in cases of doubt or misfortune, or disputed rights, and to whose guidance in such matters he unhesitatingly commits himself. Many a reckless scheme has been nipped in the bud, many a passionate plan for vengeance abandoned, and many a safe escape made from a dangerous dilemma, through the shrewd, conservative and clear-headed advice of a confidential legal adviser. The entire Government is compared with other parties who seek justice through the courts, as numerous a plaintiff as Brigham Young would be if he should undertake to return to a state of single blessedness. Under our system of making official appointments there is such a constant change of executive officers that the very business of the Government requires the highest ability and the longest experience in public affairs—often the most poorly performed; and this is especially true of litigated cases. Our district-attorneys are so meanly paid that they often refuse to attend to cases which require a great deal of time and labor in the preparation and trial, and assistant counsel has to be employed at enormous expense. The clerks in the department who prepare accounts, and, in many cases, too, the accounting officers themselves, have no practical knowledge of the actual progress of litigation in a court of law; so that where the smallest circumstance occurs out of the regular and simple official routine they are incompetent to meet the emergency. Again, the management of the business of the Federal Government is entirely under the direction of public statutes, and it is the experience of centuries that statute law is the most difficult in the world to comprehend or define or harmonize with itself. A clear and unequivocal interpretation of conflicting statutes *in pari materia*, which will be generally approved and accepted, is a *monumentum ære perrenius*. Such a work can only be achieved by one who possesses a logical and judicious mind, and has the advantage of a good legal training and familiarity with the leading principles of law and legal practice.

It is obvious that the difficulties above hinted at will be obviated in a great measure, if not wholly, by attaching to the Government a corps of good lawyers, each of whom shall, in addition to his general legal education, have a specialty in departmental law and practice, and shall be familar with the routine of the clerical business of his bureau, and shall comprehend the system or theory of the office in its integrity and its details, so that he can explain it to a lawyer from a lawyer's standpoint, and can understand also the views taken of it by a lawyer. Such a man could point out errors in the practice of the office which would never occur to a mere clerk, but which, nevertheless, would be fatal in case the decision of a court or jury should turn on them. He could explain to a district-attorney in a few words a complication of proofs and accounts, which a mere lawyer would puzzle over in vain, and which a bookkeeper could never explain to a lawyer so that the latter could make himself understood by a jury. He could often restrain the zeal of clerks and accounting officers, who sometimes commit the most flagrant injustice, and set most fatal precedents by mistaking supposed equities for law, and their personal knowledge or suspicion for legal proof.

In short, as a strict, uniform and consistent construction of law is the conservative power, the balance-wheel, the centripetal force of society and business, so it should, and under proper conditions would, serve the same purpose in public business. A well-arranged system of administration and interpretation of public law, and a well-selected corps of law clerks, would reduce the number of cases where the rascality of officials or the incompetency of clerks forces the United States into litigation, and would secure many a success where now defeat is almost certain. It would introduce harmony and consistency into organization and decisions of the departments; it would result in some settled rules of practice before the departments, and obviate the necessity of the thousand and one claim agents and quasi lawyers, who carry with them an atmosphere of sycophancy and corruption; and it is not rash to hope that, before another generation, a great deal would be accomplished in systematizing or codifying our present labyrinth of public laws.

In order, however, to reap the full benefits of such a system, great care should be taken in making appointments, and the advantage of permanency should be added to a competent salary. A mere accounting officer, who has simply to sign his name and look out for the organization of his office in order to be rated a good officer (and not unfrequently these are the best, leaving the skilled labor to skilled clerks, and not meddling with what they don't understand)—such a man may be changed every year without any harm; but the brains and experience of a bureau lies in old clerks, who have made its business the study of their lives. Among the most important of these will be the clerks, if any, appointed to take charge of the legal business of the department.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The Evening Post thus quotes and comments upon some of our recent remarks:

"The policy of England is as thoroughly protective today when she admits corn free, because her farmers cannot raise enough on that small island to supply her people, as she was a hundred years ago in levying a tariff on corn, when her agricultural population were fully able to supply her operatives with food."

So says THE TRIBUNE of this morning." Then it means by protection exactly what we mean by free trade, and the whole dispute between us is in a word. Let us apply its own argument to another case. "The policy of the United States will be as thoroughly protective when she admits iron free, because her iron furnaces cannot produce enough to supply the people, as," etc. So with cotton and woolen fabrics. So with coal and copper. It is sound doctrine.—[Evening Post.

Our natural resources for producing iron are not furnaces, but mines. Furnaces are invested capital and labor. The doctrine of protection is not that we shall protect those branches of industry whose invested capital and labor are able already to produce the article cheaper than it can be imported, for such articles have passed beyond the need of protection. But we should protect those branches which we have all the "natural resources" to produce, but which our invested capital and labor are as yet inadequate to produce in so large quantities or at so low prices as would supply our people in open competition with foreign producers. The longer the Corn laws endured, and the more the manufacturing population of England increased, the greater became the impossibility of her farmers supplying her operatives with food. The capacity of agricultural land to produce food is very easily brought to its limits. The capacity of inexhaustible mines of coal and iron to produce manufactures of every kind is practically unlimited. So long as English farmers, by fully developing their skill and labor and the fertility of their lands, could produce a supply of food fully adequate to the wants of the manufacturing classes, the Corn laws doubtless had the beneficial effect of stimulating agricultural production up to its maximum. This attained, the further attempt to keep British operatives dependent for food on British farmers was manifestly absurd. Free trade in food was demanded by British manufacturers for their better protection, i. e., to enable them to compete with French manufacturers, whose supply of cheap food and cheap labor was unlimited. Have we, then, the natural resources, viz., the mines, adequate to produce all the iron our people want? or are we limited in our mines as British farmers were in the quantity of their land? Obviously, our mines are capable of supplying the whole world for thousands of years, and perhaps for centuries. The number of furnaces we shall have depends on the degree of protection we give. If we protect them as faithfully as France and England did, the capacity of our furnaces will soon far exceed the wants of our people, and bear some proportion to the capacity of our mines. If we withdraw all protection, we shall soon have fewer furnaces, and in time fewer still, and perhaps none at all.

The Rev. Mr. Atwood of Salem made a speech in Boston, before the American and Foreign Christian Union, a few days since, in which, as a conclusion of the whole matter, he declared that in this country "Protestants must fight "to the death if need be, and not cease their "efforts until it is demonstrated that Protest-"antism must rule." As Mr. Atwood had just been complaining that the Catholics carry New-York by 50,000 majority, we have a right to presume that his remark is to be taken in a political sense. No doubt this excellent gentleman has a somewhat vague idea that we are in danger at some future day of having a Pope instead of a President, with a College of Cardinals instead of our present admirable Congress. While confessing that we do not share in these apprehensions to the extent of disturbing our slumbers or our digestion, we are nevertheless constrained to ask Mr. Atwood, admitting that his fears are well-founded, what he intends to do about it? We have no more wish than he has for the setting up of an Inquisition at Washington, with branch burning establishments for the combustion of Mr. Atwood and his friends in the principal cities. The question is, How are we to indefinitely postpone this consummation so devoutly to be deprecated? Mr. Atwood would undoubtedly say: We must print millions of little tracts against the Pope, and scatter them broadcast over our periled land. To this we have not the least objection, but we do not see how the Catholics are to be prevented from also publishing millions of little tracts in reply. So long as the contest remains speech against speech, or sermon against sermon, or tract against tract, we have not one word to say; but the moment the polemics of either party begin to talk about "ruling," we shall fall back upon the Constitution, and beg sensible people upon both sides to remember that it makes no distinction in favor either of the Greeks or the Trojans. We have never heard of any religious body (save the Jews) that objected to converts, and there are several Protestant denominations which are apt to vote pretty much one way; but we know no help, even if we desired it, for this. In a Republic like ours, we must take our chances and watch carefully and guard vigilantly against the political rule of any religious body. We may run risks, but it is our business and duty to do so.

THE CHARITIES OF NEW-YORK.

A statement has been published recently from official reports of the sums contributed during the past year for the support of the local charities of this city. We reprint it below, with such corrections as we have been able to make from our own knowledge, but even yet it is by no means perfectly accurate:

New-York Bible Society	$32,000 00
Female Bible Union	11,045 68
New-York Orphan Asylum	40,022 38
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	13,138 91
African Colonization Society	16,649 00
Sheltering Arms	11,000 00
Protestant Episcopal City Mission	54,000 00
Howard Mission	69,760 74
New-York Diocesan Committee	7,320 36
Female City Mission	3,382 39
New-York City Mission	37,076 54
City S. S. and Miss. Society of M. E. Church	65,756 95
New-York Branch of Freedmen's Commission	78,555 35
House of Industry at Five Points	33,568 27
Ladies' M. E. Mission	18,026 23
New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	57,837 00
New-York Infirmary	11,887 83
Midnight Mission	8,903 63
Nursery and Child's Hospital	43,369 44
Samaritan Home	18,261 17
Children's Aid Society	115,017 48
New-York Juvenile Asylum	115,332 62
R. C. Protectory for Destitute Children	100,316 81
Ladies' Educational Union	15,695 91
Prison Association	12,712 67
Magdalen Society	8,000 00
Working Women's Home	42,224 98
Relief Society for Children of Seamen	13,809 92
Young Men's Christian Association	13,234 81
Wilson Mission	9,899 60
Total	$1,078,470 65

Several of the societies here enumerated are not strictly local in their sphere of operations, though they have their headquarters in this city, and derive most of their funds from the voluntary contributions of our citizens. Some of the largest sums which figure in the table were, moreover, obtained chiefly from the Legislature, and can hardly be considered charitable donations; but, on the other hand, there are many liberally supported institutions from which we have no returns whatever. For example, no Roman Catholic establishments are reported except the Protectory; yet it is well known that the Catholic body equals any other in the number and importance of its denominational charities: it has in this city thirty or forty charity schools, two orphan asylums, extensive organizations for the relief of the poor, a tract society, convents, &c., supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Moreover, out of the seven or eight millions annually given in the United States for the maintenance of missionary and benevolent enterprises whose labors are not confined to any particular city, it is estimated that New-York gives the lion's share. The handsome total which appears in the above table is, therefore, undoubtedly much below the true measure of our liberality; the charitable gifts of New-York are nearer three millions than one. In the prevailing corruption of official circles and the frivolous extravagance of private life, such tables of alms-deeds are particularly gratifying. Bad as our city is, there must be great good in it when so much of our substance is freely given for the relief of the ignorant and the needy.

Col. Morris of Illinois, a prominent Democrat in Douglas and Anti-Lecompton days, prints the following letter written to him by Gen. Grant when that officer was in command of one of the great armies of the West. It only gives another evidence of the rare unselfishness, the patriotism, the single-minded devotion to duty which animates Gen. Grant, and which have done so much to endear him to the American people. The more thoroughly we study the record of our candidate the more clearly we see that the office seeks the man—not the man the office. This letter was read by Col. Morris, in a political speech in Quincy on the 30th ult., in which he declared himself unequivocally in favor of the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1864.

The Hon. I. N. MORRIS:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th of December I did not receive until two days ago. I receive many such, but do not answer. Yours, however, is written in such a kindly spirit, and as you ask for an answer, confidentially, I will not withhold it. Allow me to say, however, that I am not a politician, never was, and hope never to be, and could not write a political letter. My only desire is to serve the country in her present trials. To do this efficiently it is necessary to have the confidence of the army and the people. I know no way to better secure this end than by a faithful performance of my duties. So long as I hold my present position, I do not believe that I have the right to criticise the policy or orders of those above me, or to give utterance to views of my own, except to the authorities at Washington, through the General-in-Chief of the army. In this respect, I know I have proven myself a "good soldier." In your letter you say that I have it in my power to be the next President. This is the last thing in the world I desire. I would regard such a consummation as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not for the country. Through Providence I have attained to more than I ever hoped, and with the position I now hold in the regular army, if allowed to retain it, will be more than satisfied. I certainly shall never shape a sentiment, or the expression of a thought with a view of being a candidate for office. I scarcely know the inducement that could be held out to me to accept office, and unhesitatingly say that I infinitely prefer my present position to that of any civil office within the gift of the people. This is a private letter to you, not intended for others to see or read, because I want to avoid being heard from by the public except through acts in the performance of my legitimate duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

We regret to learn, through a letter from a delegate, published recently in THE TRIBUNE, that the thousands of strangers who visited Chicago to participate in the proceedings of the National Republican Convention were rather shabbily entertained. They complain that their board-bills were too big, their place of meeting was too little, and the city offered no amusements for whiling away their hours of leisure. This is really a very painful statement. Chicago has been termed by a celebrated statesman the Continental Metropolis of America; and one of its most illustrious journalists greeted New-York as "the Chicago of "the East." But what sort of a continental metropolis is that, we should like to know, which packs a National Convention into inconvenient quarters, and then swindles them in the bill? The moral of all this trouble is that no convention should ever meet in Chicago again. There is only one city in America which can properly accommodate such great gatherings, and that is New-York. Here we would have built for the Convention a wigwam big enough to hold as many as wanted to enter. Here we have splendid hotels, which would have comfortably fed and sheltered the whole body without packing the delegates away like dried herrings, and without derangement of their daily routine. Here we could have offered the politicians a fine choice of amusements every evening, shown them Ole Bull, Ristori, the Chinese Embassadors, THE TRIBUNE Office, the Central Park, the new Court-House, Wallack's Theater, and the Seventh Regiment, and so have sent them home pleased and comfortable. Next time let there be no such mistake!

We trust the Commissioner of Revenue who will be appointed to succeed Mr. Rollins will be some officer of known vigor, fidelity, industry, and honesty. Let him be one who can be trusted with the power to remove and appoint all subordinates, and let those powers be vested in him by the pending Revenue bill. We care not what his politics may be, so long as he has enough knowledge of character to distinguish honest men from thieves, is enough of a man himself to prefer the honest, and will collect the taxes. We believe Benjamin F. Butler, if he would accept the office, would collect the taxes and oust the corruptionists more faithfully than any other man. He had a large experience in such work, under difficulties, while in New-Orleans; yet, as is well known, he not only collected enough to run the City Government in all its departments better and more thoroughly than had ever been done before, and to sustain his army and navy without drawing on the United States Treasury for a dollar during his entire administration, but he turned over to the Treasury of the United States a surplus of about eleven millions as the net profit of his operations. Of course such an officer will be styled by the Rebels "spoons," but he will collect the taxes. As the probability of Gen. Butler being appointed by President Johnson is not so imminent as to justify further urgency in his behalf, we may state that Gen. O. O. Howard and others that might be named would prove equally acceptable. If the President is determined to appoint only a Copperhead, we hope he will take a vigorous administrative Copperhead, who at least knows how to prevent others from stealing, and will allow none but himself and his immediate friends to have a hand in that little game. We would rather have a Fernando Wood even, who would vigorously collect the taxes, and let very few steal beside himself, than a feeble or imbecile Democrat who would allow everybody to steal that felt inclined to. We hope the Senate will confirm none but an honest man, if they can get one, and none but a vigorous and able man in any event.

The Copperhead press have for months represented that immense numbers of white men were disfranchised in the South, some of them asserting that in several States a majority of that class were denied the right of voting. According to figures recently sent to Congress by Gen. Grant, we are told that in Virginia the whole number of whites registered is 120,111, and the whole number who failed to register, judging from the tax list and other data, is 16,343, making the total white male population of voting age 136,454. There is nothing to show with certainty the number disfranchised, but it must fall considerably short of the number failing to register. Yet assuming that every man registered who could do so under the laws, less than twelve per cent are disfranchised. If only seventy-five per cent of those who did not register are disfranchised, or 12,258, then less than nine per cent of the whole are disfranchised. This is probably very near the exact figure. In North Carolina the number of whites of voting age is about 126,200, of whom 11,686 are disfranchised, or a little more than nine per cent. In South Carolina the figures are: Whole number of whites, 57,875; disfranchised, 8,244, or a little more than fourteen per cent. Georgia: Whole number of whites, 114,833; disfranchised, 10,000, or a little less than nine per cent. The reports from the other Rebel States do not show the the number disfranchised. We are told that in Florida but few are disfranchised, and nearly all were registered and have voted. It is altogether probable that the proportion disfranchised in the other States is not greater than in the four States above named. The average in those States is but a trifle over ten per cent. That is, one in ten of the white men of the Southern States are disfranchised on account of their participation in Rebellion.

An important literary question is about to be decided in the English House of Lords. The case of Low agt. Routledge, in the matter of "Haunted Hearts"—a book by the late Miss Maria Cummins of Dorchester, Mass., author of "The Lamplighter," etc.—has come up therein, on appeal, for final adjudication. Routledge appeals from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor and of the Lords Justices, to the highest Court in the Kingdom, contending—against the doctrine of the plaintiff—that the residence of the author in an English colony, at the time of the first publication of her work in England, did not vest her with copyright. This question has been twice decided for the plaintiff, in the lower courts. It has since been argued before the Lords, and judgment is now awaited. The importance of the point is self-evident. Decision for the plaintiff will establish this doctrine: that the laws of England are paramount, in cases of conflict, to the local laws of her colonies. The local laws of Canada give no copyright to Miss Cummins, because of that writer's former residence in that country—she being an American author. But if the decision of the lower courts, in Low agt. Routledge, be affirmed by the House of Lords, then Canada must allow copyright, in this and in similar cases, precisely as in the case of an English author's work; and residence in a British colony, at the time of publication in England, will entitle the American or other foreign author to copyright on his work throughout that country and all its colonies.

The World says:

The trouble in Louisiana is simply this. By the Reconstruction acts the bogus Constitutions are to be sent to Congress, and, if approved, then the so-called Legislatures elected under them are to meet.

This is a very gross misstatement of the language and purport of the act. The Reconstruction act provides that when the Constitutions have been approved by Congress the States "shall be declared entitled to representa-"tion"—which, of course, is an entirely different thing. There is nothing whatever in the act about the time or conditions for the assembling of the Legislatures; but we have shown that by the provisions of that law it was necessary for the Legislatures to meet and ratify the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment before the States could be admitted to Congress.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters design to unite these two branches of industry, which are in a great degree dependent on each other, in one policy, for their common protection. At their recent meeting in Boston it was stated by the President, A. A. Lawrence, that we have now about $260,000,000 of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton cloth. Seven years ago we manufactured one-seventh of our cotton crop. Now we manufacture one-third. In 1860 we manufactured 46½ yards for each inhabitant of the country, or eleven yards more *per capita* than in 1850. The vitality of this great manufacturing interest is shown by the fact that during an advance in cotton from 12 cents a pound in 1861 to $1 90 in 1864, and a fall to 40 cents in 1865, and 15 cents in 1867, it had sustained itself with comparatively few failures. The great need now is of some comprehensive mutually-protective policy, by which Northern capital can combine with Southern labor and land to greatly increase and cheapen our supply of the raw cotton, and at the same time so develop our capacity for manufactures, at the South as well as at the North, as to export the finished product.

A correspondent in Canada, being afraid of the Fenians, writes to inquire whether it is not the duty of President Johnson to break up their warlike meetings in the United States, silence their orators, and put a stop to their projects of invasion. It certainly is the duty of the American Government to prevent the fitting out within its territory of hostile expeditions against powers with which it is at peace, and we proved our readiness to fulfill that duty at the time of the former Fenian movement against Canada. But we do not see that we have any right to interfere with the free flow of Irish eloquence, or to disperse peaceable gatherings of any kind. If the Canadians will furnish us with evidence that the American Irish are getting up an invasion of Canada, we will enforce our neutrality laws a good deal more honestly than the British authorities enforced theirs when Mr. Adams supplied the Foreign Secretary with proofs that Rebel vessels of war were building in British ports.

Among the members who will retire from service in Congress with the close of the present session, the loss of none will be more felt than that of the Hon. J. F. Wilson of Iowa. His appointment and able services as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and his influence in originating and molding important acts of legislation, with his uniform discretion, judgment, fidelity and industry, naturally cause the people of other States as well as his own to hope that his present withdrawal from service in the House may be compensated by his return in a more conspicuous, if not more influential field of action.

The town of Samarcand, which has recently fallen into the hands of the Russians, has long ceased to be the residence of great rulers like Tamerlane, and the celebrated High-School of of the Mohammedan world. In the Middle Ages it had some 150,000 inhabitants, and its fame reached the remotest countries. Large literary treasures, it is said, are still to be found there; but otherwise its glory has departed. It is now a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, belonging to the Khanate of Bokhara.

Recently-published returns of the school statistics of Ohio show that during the past ten years the number of teachers has increased from 18,873 to 21,568; the amount of their salaries from $1,779,978 to $3,195,227, and the total expenditure for educational purposes from $2,299,917 to $4,763,464. But it is a curious fact that the ratio of attendance to the number of children of "school-age" shows a small decline, instead of the increase which might have been expected.

The Chase movement appears to be engineered by a sanguine patriot named Brown, who rejoices in the title of "Itinerant Organ-"izer," suggestive in about an equal degree of a preacher and a peddler. He is now, if we are not mistaken, traveling through the West, but we fear that he finds a slow sale for his nostrums.

The Guiding Star is a new Sunday School paper, edited by Mrs. C. A. Soule, issued weekly at No. 113 Nassau-st., at 75 cents per annum. It seems to appeal more especially to the Universalists for support, though we see nothing in its specimen number that any Christian would object to. It is fairly illustrated, and very neatly printed.

MUSIC.

MR. ALARD'S CONCERT.

Mr. Cesar Alard, violoncellist, gave a concert at Dodworth Hall, on Friday evening, to a small, but very enthusiastic, not to say noisy, audience. He is an accomplished artist who has thoroughly mastered the technique of his instrument, plays with remarkable correctness, and will undoubtedly become one of our most popular resident performers. The principal characteristics of his style are neatness of touch and purity of intonation. He shows none of the inequality which is so often perceptible in performances on instruments of the violin class. There is no harshness or rasping on the G string, but every tone,—rapid notes of the bass as well as the sustained vibrations of the upper cords—is smooth and musical. His trills and tremolos are excellent, and his runs, which we are glad to say are not offensively frequent, are very neat. He plays with a good deal of fire, but it may be objected that his hand is too heavy and he lacks heart. In the first piece—Servais's variations on Schubert's "*La Desir*"—there was an unpleasant tendency to accelerate the time, but this was probably owing in great measure to the nervousness incidental to a first appearance before a strange audience. In the latter part of the evening the fault was less conspicuous. Three other artists made their New-York debut at the same entertainment. Madame Guerretti-Alard is a tolerable vocalist, with a light but pleasant voice and faulty style. Madame Bageard has a voice of considerable power, best in the lower register, rather reedy in the middle notes, but clear again in the upper. She would probably make a better impression on the operatic stage than in a small room like Dodworth's. Her selections moreover on Friday night did not enable the audience to judge fairly of her abilities. Mlle. Damainville's piano-playing was very cordially applauded, but there was too little of it to warrant us in venturing a critical opinion. She merely took part with Mr. Alard in a duo. Mr. Poznanski added a great deal to the entertainment by his violin-playing. His performance of "The Last Rose of Summer," in three-part harmony, was especially good.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Jenny Landsman has a farewell benefit concert, this evening, at Irving Hall, preparatory to her departure for Europe, where she is going to fit herself for the stage.

Miss Adelaide Phillips sailed for Europe on Saturday, in the St. Laurent. Miss Minnie Hauck sailed the same day in the City of Boston. Signor Antonucci has also gone to Europe, and Signor Massimiliani is to join Madame Parepa-Rosa's company, in California.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins publishes the following card:

The undersigned wishes to return his acknowledgments to the members of the Ticket Committee of his late "Orpheonist and Charity Children's Singing Festival" for their very efficient efforts in its cause. Also to the solo artists on the occasion; to the Directors of the Academy of Music, and to Mr. E. Rullman, janitor, for the unusual facilities extended in connection with that building. Also to many gentlemen of the press, whose editorial smiles were encouraging to all concerned; and "last though not least," to the gentlemen of the orchestra for their generous zeal in the interpretation of music mostly new, but of which only a solitary rehearsal was possible. The friends of free musical instruction are to be congratulated on the gratifying brilliancy which has marked the closing exercises of the seventh year's existence of the Orpheon schools, notwithstanding adverse circumstances which in so many other cases have proven insurmountable barriers to musical success the past season. JEROME HOPKINS.

THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Mr. Lester Wallack, who is inhaling vigor from the fresh sea breezes at his beautiful residence at Long Branch, is said to have completed his arrangements for the next season on a scale which promises to surpass even the brilliant fame the theater has won under his conduct. He will probably appear himself in some new rôles expressly writen for him; and the company—already the proudest corps of the drama—will be refreshed by many new recruits from England and this country. Theaters come and go, and fret their little hour; but Wallack's, while the present manager's plume floats in front, will, like the Old Guard, never surrender.