Amusements, &c.

ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway—Day and Evening.—Great National Painting, "The New Republic; Or, Emancipation."

BROADWAY THEATER — This Evening at 8.—"A Flash of Lightning." J. K. Mortimer, Miss Blanche Grey.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL—This Evening.—Tammany Building, Fourteenth-st., adjoining Academy of Music. "New-York at 12," and "Lottery of Life." Bryant's Minstrels.

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

FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY, corner Fourteenth-st.—Day and Evening.—"The Old Oaken Bucket," Kaulbach's Cartoon, "The Era of the Reformation."

FOWLER & WELLS'S FREE LECTURES, No. 398 Broadway.—This Afternoon at 2, for ladies and gentlemen.—Subject: "How to Train a Child."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening.—Pictures and Sculptures.

NIBLO'S GARDEN — This Evening at 7½. — "The White Fawn." Parisienne Ballet Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fox, Mdlle. Sangall.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway—This Evening. Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus.

WALLACK'S—This Evening at 8.—"Lottery of Life." John Brougham.

Business Notices.

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We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

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CAUTION. Against purchasing "FLORENCE" and "EMPIRE" Sewing Machines. The public are hereby notified that the sewing machines sold by the "Florence Sewing Machine Company" of No. 505 Broadway, New-York, and called "Florence Machines," and by the "Empire Sewing Machine Company" of No. 294 Bowery, New-York, and called "Empire" Machines, are an infringement upon numerous Letters Patent owned by the undersigned; and said Companies have been acting without our authority or license since September 10, 1867, and in violation of our rights.

All persons are cautioned against buying, selling, or using any of said "Florence" or "Empire" Machines, (unless procured from said "Florence Sewing Machine Company," or "Empire Sewing Machine Company," prior to Sept. 10, 1867) as they will be personally prosecuted for the infringement.

Suit for an injunction against the "Empire Company" has been commenced, and suits will be instituted at once against the "Florence" Company and all their Agents, to prevent further imposition upon the public.

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A.—For a stylish and becoming HAT patronize BURKE of No. 128 Fulton-st. His terms are decidedly popular.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER. Cooling, elastic, durable, and at very low prices. VANDERLIP & TAYLOR, No. 96 Bowery, and No. 939 Broadway, cor. Twenty-second-st.

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OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, SOUR RISING, and every form of Dyspepsia cured by Dr. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES. Also, Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, and Piles.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—Relieve and cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. By mail, 60c. per box. S. G. WELLING, 571 Broadway, N. Y.

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When the Lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, do not fail to try the great American Consumptive Remedy, Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the Lungs. By all druggists.

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SIR ROBERT EDGAR'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH LIFE BITTERS cures Dyspepsia and preserves the general health.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1868.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued this morning, contains all the current political and general news up to the time of publication, and all the leading editorial articles which have appeared in our daily edition. During the campaign it will be indispensable to all who take an active interest in politics but are so situated that they cannot be regularly served with THE DAILY. In its fullness and thoroughness in every department, it is unsurpassed by any other than a daily newspaper in this country, and it is superior even to most daily journals.

☞ *Kansas, The Rainy Season, The Indian Country, The Tennessee Manual Labor University, The Courts, The Osage Land Job, The Money Article and The Markets may be found on the second page; Shipping Intelligence on the third; New Publications on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh.*

Full details by mail of the political troubles in New-Orleans, mentioned by telegraph a few days ago, will be found in another column.

Yesterday was the gala day of the year at West Point, and our special correspondent describes the scenes in a letter printed in another column.

The House Military Committee will probably report this week upon the new Articles of War prepared by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Augur.

The nomination of Gen. Mott as Minister to Costa Rica has been withdrawn by the President, because the Senate was on the point of rejecting it.

The Jerome Park races were enjoyed by the large crowd which witnessed them yesterday. Rapture, Lancaster, Local, Urbana, and Nemesis were the winners of their respective classes.

The Hon. George H. Boker, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, advertises in another column that the prizes offered for the four best essays on the "Legal organization of the people to select candidates for office" has been awarded.

A delegation of Whisky dealers from the West are in Washington trying to persuade the Committee on Ways and Means to reduce the tax on Whisky to 60 cents per gallon. The Committee have considered the suggestion favorably and will report a bill lessening the present rate of tax on the article specified.

The Post-Office Department has accepted a bid for the carrying of the mails from the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to Virginia City, Nevada. It is reported in Washington that Wells, Fargo & Co., whose bid was rejected, will buy up all the other bidders and secure the contract, at an enormous figure, for themselves.

After discussing the bill amendatory to the National Currency act, nearly all day yesterday, the Senate was on the point of passing it, when Senator Davis of Kentucky threatened to make a speech on an amendment of his, which was the means of effecting a postponement of the vote until to-day. The House, after disposing of some miscellaneous business, including the bill increasing the pay of Government employés in Washington 20 per cent, entertained a resolution of Mr. Shanks of Indiana, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a separate bill for the revision of the taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco. The Ways and Means Committee, under the lead of Mr. Schenck, made an earnest but ineffectual fight against this resolution, which passed by a vote of 74 Yeas, 63 Nays. All efforts to reconsider were defeated. During the time the resolution was before the House the greatest excitement prevailed. This action probably defeats all revision of the present Revenue law this session except upon the two articles named. A motion to suspend the rules to allow Mr. Logan's resolutions about removing the Capitol was defeated. Previous to adjourning, Mr. Bingham made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill granting extra pay to clerks was passed, and it was agreed to.

WHAT WE MEAN BY ORGANIZATION.

There are to-day about 2,500 Election Districts in this State, and the number may yet be increased 250 to 300 by the Councils of this and other cities. These Districts will contain from 100 up to 600 legal voters each, averaging rather over 300. What we propose to effect by Organization briefly is—

1. To furnish information, through periodicals and pamphlets, to all who will read;

2. To obtain a complete list of the Legal Voters in each Election District;

3. To provide efficiently and seasonably against the polling of Illegal Votes.

—Each of these ends is important; but the first is the most urgent and the last most indispensable. Illegal Voting in this State defeated Henry Clay in 1844. Illegal Voting very nearly wrested this State from Lincoln in 1864, when his clear majority of the Legal Voters was not less than Twenty-five Thousand. Illegal Voting last Fall—mostly in this City and Brooklyn—swelled the Democratic majority not less than Twenty Thousand Votes. And Illegal Voting, unless efficiently, systematically fought, will swindle Grant and Colfax out of the thirty-three Electoral Votes of New-York in 1868.

No one ever heard of a Democrat who was heartily desirous that Illegal Voting should be prosecuted or punished. No intelligent Democrat can doubt that, if Twenty-five Thousand Illegal Votes should be polled in our State next Fall, Grant and Colfax will be at least Twenty Thousand votes worse in the result than if the poll had been pure. And there *will* be more than Twenty-five Thousand Illegal Votes polled here if there be no early, thorough preparation by the Republicans to keep them out. And those votes will probably put the State against us.

We have urged the meeting of our State Convention at an early day, with express reference to the object proclaimed above. A part of our Election Districts will organize themselves, circulate the documents, will enroll their legal voters, and provide for keeping out illegal votes, without interference or prompting; the residue will do nothing of the kind. When the polls are closed and the votes returned—if nothing shall meantime be done to rouse the sluggards—we shall have the poor consolation of showing that *if* this district or section had done as well as that, &c., &c., we should have carried the State. The work of a State Convention, and of the organization thereby initiated, is to provide that there shall be no *if* in the case. We have the legal voters—we must take care that they all vote, and that frauds do not nullify their verdict.

Every Copperhead organ is now claiming Pennsylvania, on the strength of her last October contest, when Judge Sharswood was re-elected by a few votes, put through by means of Naturalization papers forged for the purpose. The County of Luzerne has notoriously been a focus of these frauds for years. See how her poll has been swelled by them:

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
1860.—Lincoln	7,300	Fusion	6,803
1862.—Cochran	5,768	Slenker	8,389
1863.—Curtin	7,022	Woodward	9,808
1864.—Lincoln	7,645	McClellan	10,045
1865.—Hartranft	6,126	Davis	6,916
1866.—Geary	8,733	Clymer	12,387
1867.—Williams	7,985	Sharswood	10,404

—These monstrous majorities for McClellan, Clymer, and Sharswood, were fabricated by means of forged Naturalization papers, stained with coffee to divest them of their natural rawness of appearance, and otherwise fixed up so that aliens could vote on them without fear, and Democratic election judges would take them without hesitation. Such are the means whereby Grant is to be swindled out of the Presidency, if audacious, unscrupulous villainy shall prove equal to the emergency.

Republicans! we must be so organized that fraudulent Naturalization papers shall nowhere pass unchallenged, and fraudulent votes be nowhere polled. To this end, we must organize in each Election District, BEGINNING NOW.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 71 Yeas to 58 Nays, voted $1,500,000 out of the People's Treasury into the pockets of "certain employés in the Civil Service of "the Government"—that is, the Clerks, Messengers, Doorkeepers, &c., in the several departments at Washington, and the Printers employed in the National Printery. If the Senate should concur—as we greatly fear it will—the Military officers will insist on being served as well as their Civil compeers; and that will take Two or Three Millions more—and this when our National Debt exceeds Twenty-five Hundred Millions, drawing a greater aggregate of annual interest than any other Debt that does or ever did exist, when our Treasury seems to have run behindhand no less than Ten Millions during the last month, and when our specie-paying six per cent. bonds are selling some twenty per cent. below par. Under such circumstances, Congress is bored and button-holed into giving these employés twenty per cent. more than their stipulated pay; and the employés, instead of earning their pay at their desks and stands, crowd the galleries of the House, and cheer the swindle vociferously!

We do not, at this moment, know the name of a single member who voted for or against this monstrous wrong; but we cannot withhold the avowal of our conviction that those who thus voted away the public money proved unfaithful to a grave trust, and ought not to be trusted again. They must cherish ideas of right and duty which would better befit a private station.

Every one must realize that the thirst for office, now so general, has become a fruitful source of corruption and abuse. Our young men (our young women, too, alas!) forsake the ways of productive industry to worm their way into office. Our right arm aches at the recollection of the infinity of letters we have been fairly browbeaten into writing for these aspirants. Who blames *them?* Certainly, not we. You, Members of Congress and other place-givers, are responsible to God and Man for their perversion! You plunder productive Labor to swell the prizes of office-seeking, and thus fill the land with borers and beggars for clerkships, &c., who, but for you, would have been honest toilers for the bread earned by Productive Industry! May Heaven open your eyes to the enormity of the wrong you thus perpetrate! and may the People cause you to "see stars" at the next Election!

THE REAL ISSUE.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Lousiana, in a Protest fully printed in our last, very frankly set forth their objections to the Reconstruction policy of Congress and the new Constitution of their State. Briefly—they protest against those features of the new Constitution which affirm and maintain the equality of all law-abiding citizens in the eye of the law. There is no more clamor against Military rule—on the contrary, they would gladly prolong that rule indefinitely, so as to improve their chances of getting the Blacks once more under their feet. It is not despotism but democracy, not lawless power but law-secured justice, that the unreconstructed Rebels of the South and their Northern sympathizers cannot abide. The new Constitution prescribes that every citizen shall vote who accepts the civil and political equality of all citizens as the basis of government, and it prescribes that all places of public resort and all State-supported schools and seminaries shall be open on equal terms to all children and youth. The new Constitution enfranchises all Rebels, even, who have supported Reconstruction on a basis of civil and political equality. And, because those who would use power to disfranchise and degrade a majority of the whole People of Lousiana, including at least three-fourths of those who regret the overthrow of the Rebellion, are not allowed to acquire power for that purpose, the Democratic protest asserts that "Sweeping disfranchise-"ment is made the corner-stone of a State "Constitution;" adding that "The negro has "established his *supremacy* in this State." What they mean by this, they proceed to develop as follows:

"We will not argue the question of race—it is not a political question. The American people know that the White and negro races do not rank upon one level in nature; that legislation can peaceably no more change the mold and stamp of nature than it can disturb the order of creation. The governing intellect of the White race has ruled this country. The White race has never yet intrusted any of its interests to the negro. This determination springs from no local, sectional, unreasoning prejudice. Every State in the Union has fixed the status of the negro. The free negro in Ohio and Indiana could not testify in court in a civil suit in which a White man was interested as late as 1851—if he can to-day. In Louisiana, he has always been a competent witness in such cases. The Massachusetts law of 1788, punishing with imprisonment and stripes any negro, without exception, who committed the offense of residing 60 days in that State, was repealed only in 1834. It was only in 1863, for reasons which we pass over, that Massachusetts removed another badge of dishonor on account of race, and allowed the negro the privilege of bearing arms in her militia. The new Northern States, moved by the same reasons that prompted the legislation of the older States, rigorously carried out this principle of excluding the negro from their limits, though, at the same time, they were making strenuous efforts to increase their population. The laws prohibiting intermarriage and withholding the elective franchise, fixed the negro's status of social and political inferiority. We repeat that this prejudice is not sectional. The result of the late elections at the North are not calculated to flatter the hopes of any one that the American people have changed their estimate of the claims and character of the negro. The popular will to-day is as it has been ever since the formation of the Government—*the White race must govern the State.*"

—These are the precise ideas, notions, prejudices, that made these gentlemen Rebels in 1861-5, and secured them the ardent sympathy of our Seymours, Pierces, Touceys, Woodwards, and Vallandighams. The natural and necessary right of the Whites to govern and direct—the consequent duty of the Blacks to serve and obey—this was the core, the essence, the determining impulse of the Rebellion. It was this that paralyzed the efforts of so many of our National Soldiers, who could not fight effectually on the loyal side when their sympathies, their hearts, were on the other. It was this that made a Copperhead undistinguishable from a Rebel when they met on neutral ground during the War—say in Canada, in the West Indies, or in Europe. And it is this that makes them one to-day, whether in the North or in the South. There will be Two Thousand votes cast in this city for President next Fall by men who fought in the Rebel armies, and every one of these, save the few who rejoice that the Rebellion was crushed, will vote against Grant and Colfax.

—*The World*, which has been squinting toward the support of Chief-Justice Chase for President, and talking half-sensibly with regard to the rights of the Blacks being practically irreclaimable, while counseling the Rebels to accept the situation, now "turns its back on itself," as it did with regard to Emancipation, and says:

"With the opinions which Mr. Chase continues to hold, he is by far too sagacious and clear-sighted a politician to suppose that the Democratic party can have any serious thought of making him its candidate for President. While the party is compelled to recognize the existence of many unwelcome facts which it cannot reverse, it has not changed, and cannot change, its principles. The fact that the negroes will vote in the coming Presidential election is a fact which the Democratic party recognizes only on compulsion, while Chief-Justice Chase regards it with more than complacency, with more than satisfaction, with the joy which attends the fulfillment of a long-cherished hope. What he has so ardently desired, the Democratic party has strenuously resisted and indignantly denounced. The Democratic party may be unable to revoke what has been done; but *they certainly are not going to indorse it, as they would virtually do by nominating a man who makes it the corner-stone of his political creed.* There is a great difference between submitting to the inevitable from sheer inability to withstand it, and placing ourselves under the guidance of a man who has aided in bringing the evil upon us. We should be glad to see Chief-Justice Chase follow Mr. Blair and Senator Doolittle into the Democratic party: but, as he regards Negro Suffrage as a blessing instead of an atrocious though perhaps irretrievable blunder, we do not see how he and the Democratic party can have any bond of fellowship. We did not object to a parley; but it was certain from the beginning that the mountain would not go to Mahomet, and it appears that Mahomet will not come to the mountain; which, steadfast as the Chief-Justice is, would have been much the easier miracle."

—To the same effect, a correspondent of *The Times* writes from Charleston, S. C., on the 11th inst., as follows:

"A portion of the State not represented in the April Democratic Convention, held day before yesterday a separate Convention. Only ten districts (out of thirty-one) were represented; and the result was a coalition of this party with that of April, and now there is no longer a split in the Democratic Party of the State. The point of difference originally was the question of Negro Suffrage. The result reached is an agreement to ignore that issue as being impertinent to the main matter, and to act with the Northern Democracy in whatever course it may decide to adopt. This harmonizing of the threatened discord is a vastly important item, in view of its effect upon the November election, provided the State have any part in that election. Now the full power of the White vote, with whatever negro votes the Whites can control, will go for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. With equal certainty, the entire negro vote, as a mass, will go for Grant and Colfax."

—Yes, Sir, it will, "with equal certainty;" and so will that of every other reconstructed State, except (possibly) Alabama. You have tried to act for once like men of sense; but the Rebel Copperhead element of your party is too strong and too bitter. So you crawl back into your old shell—renew the clamor for a "White Man's Government," and prepare to get such another whaling as you courted and secured in 1864. You have made your bed, gentlemen! just as you did by your Chicago Platform of four years ago. We shall meet you at Philippi; and, after you shall have been thoroughly thrashed, you will own that you courted and deserved it!

TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

The innumerable political divisions and subdivisions of the American Republic into States, Counties, and Towns, requiring, in most instances, new names, has made rather an exhausting demand upon the ingenuity both of settlers and of legislators. We have been fortunate wherever we have been content to avoid trite and already appropriated names, and to adopt the sonorous and impressive appellations of the aborigines. In fixing the name of a new locality, great or small, the first object should be to avoid mean and vulgar associations. What the precise difference may be, as a matter of taste, between names like "Belmont" and "Skunk's Misery," it is hardly necessary to inquire. It is an affair of feeling about which it would be wasting time to dispute. As a general rule, no name should be fixed upon which is clearly beneath the dignity and the decency of history. Again, it is, for the sake of convenience, absolutely necessary that there should be as few repetitions as possible, as all who have lived (for instance) in Quincy, Mass., and have had their letters sent continually to some one of the half dozen Quincies in the West will willingly admit. Naming townships or counties in honor of great men affords but a limited resource, and the number of "Washingtons" "Adamses" and "Jacksonvilles" in the P. O. Directory is frightful to contemplate, and must be a perpetual torment to everybody engaged in making up the Federal mails. Calling towns after the heathen gods and goddesses is simply absurd. So is the continued importation of names from the older countries. So is the adoption of a Greek termination with a pure Yankee prefix, as "Smithopolis"—an exploit of ingenuity which always reminds us of the "*Humano capiti cervicem pictor equi-"nam*" with which Horace's Epistle to the Pisos opens. There is a plenty of genuine Saxon terminations to which Saxon or any other proper names can easily and judiciously be joined, such as "ham" and "ton." The aquatic terms of "mouth," "ford," "haven," and "port," may be endlessly and pleasingly varied. Thus, there is a little group of towns in Bristol County, Massachusetts, which affords an illustration of the use of all these words—New-Bed*ford*, Fair*haven*, Dart*mouth*, and West*port*. The points of the compass are rather dangerous to meddle with, except for the sake of purely local convenience. "Ville" is by this time well naturalized, and so is "burg." By the use of these and other endings which will occur to the reader, we may have an unlimited variety of local names, of which the first syllables will be the distinctive feature, and which will readily fix themselves in the memory. The whole system of naming towns after Greek, Roman, or even Hebrew cities, is radically and incurably vicious. "Athens" in Greece meant something, but what does "Ath-"ens" in Georgia mean? "Rome" in Italy meant something, but what does "Rome" in New-York, or "Scipio," or "Cato," or "Palmyra," or "Babylon," mean? The repetition of foreign modern names is equally meaningless and irritating. It was commenced by the early English, Dutch, French, and Spanish settlers, for no earthly reason that we can discover except that they were extremely home-sick, nor do we think the course which they pursued was likely to mitigate their malady.

It happens fortunately for us that we have in this country a fine stock of sonorous, and in many instances euphonious Indian names, fresh and unappropriated by civilization, and to which we can resort for a long time to come. Mr. Longfellow's poem of "Hiawatha" has done a good deal to bring these into fashion, and we believe that there are in that rather indefinite locality called "Out West" from fifteen to twenty "Minnehahas," all prosperous and promising young cities, while the number of babies christened "Minnie" since the printing of this popular work defies any census. One advantage of these Indian names is that they are extremely valuable in literature, and especially in poetical literature, lending that indefinite charm to verse which has often been discussed by ancient and modern rhetoricians, and padding beautifully lines which otherwise might limp. For a specimen of this the reader is referred to Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyo-"ming," or he may take

"The wolf's long howl from Onolaska's shore,"

or Goldsmith's noble line:

"On Torno's cliffs or Pambamarca's side."

We have great store of Indian names, all as euphonious as these, many of which, indeed, have already been used by our verse-makers with excellent effect.

These remarks have been suggested by the recent debate in the Senate upon the naming of the new Territory of Wyoming. This name it was proposed to change to "Lincoln," in honor of the late President; but however agreeable this might be to the feelings of the country, it was objectionable on the ground that there are scores of places in the United States called by that name already. "Wy-"oming" is a sweet name, with excellent associations, and it was adhered to. The next thing will be definitely to fix its pronunciation, so that it shall not be "Wyoming" in one part of the country and "*Wy*oming" in another.

Saulsbury, the Senatorial buffoon, suggested the name of "Ad Interim," for which we are sorry, for we fear that, acting upon this hint, somebody will be actually bestowing that name upon a new settlement before the expiration of the present year. We should prefer, strange as it may seem, to have it christened "Sauls-"bury."

We suppose that it is not in the power of Congress or the States to prevent an enterprising jobber from calling his paper towns and villages by such names as he pleases. If the founder of a city sees fit to baptize it "Zorobabel" or "Thessalonica," he must have his own way, just as a willful father may cruelly christen his helpless babe "Demosthenes." But, in designating the great divisions, Congress can do something to save us from errors of taste and nomenclatural stupidities; and we think, with Mr. Sumner, that a free use of the old Indian names will be most likely to give us a rich and respectable gazetteer.

We published a paragraph a few days ago complaining that respectable business firms in this city sometimes unintentionally stand between gift enterprise swindlers and the authorities, by allowing the rascals to make use of their names at the Post-Office. We alluded especially to the notorious firm of George A. Cooke & Co., managers of a fraud called the "Riverside Orphan Institution," whose letters had been stopped by the Postmaster in this city until they produced a note of identification from Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers of good standing, whereupon their mails were of necessity given up to them. We have received from the banking-house in question the following card:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As you favor us with unenviable prominence in your editorial columns as among those who "are unwittingly standing between the authorities and the gift enterprise swindlers," and as you add that "the public have a right to expect of our merchants that they shall know to what papers they affix their names," we beg you will state to the public that the paper in question read simply "The bearer is Mr. Cooke of the firm of Geo. A. Cooke & Co."

In procuring this mere *identification* from us, we do not see that they "threw dust" in our eyes, nor need the Postmaster have been "disarmed" thereby, if he suspected fraud—which we surely did not. Our knowledge of Mr. Cooke in Philadelphia covered many years, during which he had been first a prominent clerk with Jay Cooke & Co., afterward a coal dealer, and finally a "banker," occupying a handsome office, and apparently (as far as we could judge from a few transactions made through us) doing a legitimate banking business, and of his connection with gift enterprises, or even of the existence of the "Riverside Orphan Institution," we were utterly ignorant. Your ob't s'vts, SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

New-York, June 13, 1868

We never supposed that Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co. had any suspicion that they were helping a fraud, but their card is such a complete justification of our remarks that we cheerfully print it. The Postmaster has no power to detain letters on suspicion that the person to whom they are addressed is a swindler. But most of these lottery rogues operate under fictitious names, and when their mails are stopped it is on the ground that the persons applying for them are not the men they pretend to be. A note of identification, therefore, from a respectable firm, is all they need. As soon as that is obtained, the Postmaster is disarmed. The lesson which business men may draw from this case is, not to give any sort of identification to a firm until they know the character of its transactions. Maneuvers such as George A. Cooke & Co. have just practiced are very common, and justice is defeated by them oftener than the public imagine.

THE CHEROKEE AND OSAGE LAND JOBS.

We trust Mr. Julian's joint resolution will pass, directing the President to withhold the patents called for by the purchasers of the lands alleged to have belonged to the Cherokee and Osage Indians, but now occupied and improved, at great cost of time, labor, and money, by white settlers.

The facts relative to the Cherokee grant are these. About thirty-seven years ago the Government held in trust for the Cherokee Indians the sum of $500,000, and, having appropriated it, gave the Cherokees instead a deed of 800,000 acres of land in what is now Southern Kansas. The Cherokees never occupied the lands, which were held in trust for them by the Government until *bona fide* white settlers moved upon them, took possession and improved them, expecting to obtain title under the Homestead and Preëmption laws. Fifty thousand settlers had entered upon the lands a year ago, and the number has since greatly increased. In 1866 the Cherokees asserted their claim, but proposed to sell the lands to the Government for cost. A treaty was made, providing for their sale, either to settlers at low rates (as a blind), or in a lump, for not less than $800,000. The lands, being worth at least $3,000,000, were soon bought up by an American Emigrant Company for exactly $800,000—$25,000 down, and $775,000 on very long (we believe sixteen years) time. This appears to have been done while Mr. Harlan was Secretary of the Interior.

When Mr. Browning succeeded, his righteous indignation was naturally aroused that so considerable a "plum" should not have been reserved for him, and he accordingly "set aside" the sale to the Emigrant Company, and made another sale to Joy of Detroit. After some conflict, however, these two grantees made joint stock of their conflicting titles, in order to make common warfare on the settlers. The lands are now considered worth at least $8,000,000, leaving a profit to the operators of $7,200,000, to be wrung from the hard-earned savings of the Kansas settlers. One of them writes to Mr. Julian that half of the adult males on these lands were in the war for the Union, and helped fight for the nation's life. Some of them were broken down and shattered in health in Rebel prisons, and others bear the marks of Rebel shot and shell. Their inquiry is: "Is this sale of our homes the re-"turn our country makes us?"

The Osage lands, consisting of 8,000,000 acres, appear to have been bought of the Osage Nation on June 3d inst., through the influence of Indian Commissioner Taylor, by Mr. Sturgis of Chicago, the principal owner of a proposed Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, for $1,600,000, being twenty cents an acre, payable in fifteen years. Gen. C. W. Blair of Fort Scott bid $2,000,000, with the guarantee of reservation for half-breeds and school lands; but Gen. Blair had not "seen" the right parties in the right way to have his bid heard and heeded. We hope prompt investigation will be made into both these sales, and that efficient measures will be taken to declare them null and void, at least as to innocent settlers.

The revolutionary struggle in Hayti, of which we publish late news this morning, threatens to be a much more serious affair than conflicts of this kind there—unfortunately of too frequent occurrence in that country for its prosperity and progress—have usually been. Former rulers of Hayti, upon finding the bulk of the people opposed to a continuance of their rule, have yielded to the popular will, and, rather than be the cause of bloodshed, have abdicated and left the country. Salnave, it appears, whose true character as a despot is now coming to light, has determined to fight to the last, depending upon the support of a portion of the army and of the lower orders of the population of Port-au-Prince. His overthrow seems certain, but his obstinacy and desperation may be the means of inflicting terrible calamities upon Hayti.

The bill for the organization, payment and government of the army, reported by Mr. Wilson for the Committee on Military Affairs, provides that the army shall consist of one general, one lieutenant-general, 5 major-generals, 10 brigadiers, 5 regiments of artillery, 10 of cavalry, 45 of infantry, 12 corps (of inspectors, subsistence, ordnance, &c.), a bureau of military justice, a band at the Academy, 1,000 Indian scouts, the retired list, and the professors and cadets at West Point. The general shall have a chief-of-staff and 6 aids, with headquarters at Washington, and shall not be assigned for duty elsewhere without consent of the Senate, except at his own request. All military orders from the President or Secretary of War shall issue through the general. Each regiment of artillery shall consist of 12 officers and 12 batteries. Each batter shall consist of 22 officers and attendants and 122 privates. Each regiment of cavalry shall consist of 17 officers and attendants and 12 troops; each troop of 20 officers and attendants and from 60 to 78 privates. Each regiment infantry shall consist of 10 officers, and 10 companies each of 18 officers and attendants and 50 privates. Four of the regiments shall be colored, and there shall be 4 regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The bill provides minutely for the government of officers, soldiers, recruits, cadets, &c., while in the service and for their pay. This organization would make the army consist of 51,680 men, artillery, cavalry and infantry, beside the miscellaneous and reserve corps. The bill is accompanied by a bill establishing rules for the government of the armies of the United States.

Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has reported a bill to consolidate the Indian tribes and organize a system of government in the Indian Territory, to be known as the Territory of Ok-la-homa. The tribes in such Territory are to retain all rights secured to them by treaty. Subject to these, the Government of the Territory is to be vested in a Governor appointed by the President, a Secretary appointed in like manner, and a Legislative Council composed of one member from each tribe of more than 500 persons, and an additional member for every 1,000 persons, or by the chiefs of the tribes as selected by tribal usage. Every adult male Indian shall be entitled to vote for or be elected a member to the Council. The laws to be passed by the Territorial Council shall not interfere with the tribal organization, nor annul tribal laws, save to a limited extent. Justices of the Territory and Courts are provided for in the usual manner, and the Legislative Council elects a Delegate to Congress. The bill appears to aim at combining the tribal with territorial government, and, should it succeed, would inaugurate a new mode of treating the Indian question.

Senator Sherman proposes to authorize the increase of National Banking Currency to be issued to those States which have not now their *pro rata* share of currency under the National Banking System, in proportion to population. It is a fact that the States of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania have more Banking Currency than in 1860 by $100,000,000, and more Bank deposits, which are a more rapid form of currency, by about $100,000,000, while the States south and west of Pennsylvania have slightly less of both note currency and deposits than they had before the war. As the other States have by far the larger area and population, this inequality of banking facilities should not exist. Its effects cannot fail to be stagnation of industry, prices, and growth in the States thus deprived.

Gen. Logan's proposition that, if the Government will permit, either of the Western States will take up the Capitol, Treasury Building, Post-Office, Patent Office, and other public edifices at Washington, and set them down, stone for stone, just as they are, at any point in the West the Government may deem most eligible as a site for the national capital, without a dollar of national cost, is worthy of that enterprise and "faith that removes mountains" which are the glory of the rising West. If Gen. Logan will, as an amendment, offer to bring Pike's Peak from the Rocky Mountains and locate it among the prairies of Illinois, by way of site and prospect for the new Capitol, it would be hardly modest in the Government to decline his proposition.

The bill introduced into the Senate last week by Mr. Davis for facilitating the decision of questions of conflict of jurisdiction between the States and the United States, provides that when any State of the Union deems that there is a conflict between its own constitution or laws and an act of Congress it may file a petition in the Supreme Court setting forth the points at issue, and the case so brought shall take precedence of all other cases on the docket. Pending the suit, any Justice of the Supreme Court may order an injunction to stay proceedings under the Act of Congress complained of, but the Supreme Court may modify or dissolve the injunction at any time on motion.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Crandall against the State of Nevada, that the State could not, without violating the Constitution of the United States, compel a stage company to pay a capitation tax on the travelers it transported through the State, would seem to apply to the Camden and Amboy monopoly. In the latter case the State not only collects a capitation tax from the railroad for the passengers which pass over it, but, by excluding competition by other railroads, it imposes an additional tax in favor of the Railroad Company, in the form of higher fares than would otherwise be charged.

Internal Revenue Collector Jno. H. Anderson and three of his inspectors, all belonging to the Richmond (Va.) District, have been found guilty by the United States District Court of collusion with whisky distillers in defrauding the Government. They were sentenced by Chief-Justice Chase, yesterday, to pay certain fines and undergo imprisonment.

A very neat and expressive Grant and Colfax letter envelope, bearing on its face the Republican National ticket and on its back a synopsis of the Republican Platform, has just been issued by Wm. P. Lyon & Son, No. 537 Pearl-st. (See advertisement.)

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

BURNING OF A SAW AND PLANING MILL, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, AND TENEMENT HOUSES—LOSS ABOUT $60,000.

What eventuated in a large and disastrous fire broke out early last evening in the three-story brick building, No. 75 Wyckoff-st., in Brooklyn. It was discovered at 6½ o'clock in the second story; from there the flames spread with great rapidity through the other floors and through the several adjoining buildings, which quickly ignited, and were more or less injured with their contents. It was apparent that the fire was to be a serious one, from the extensive amount of inflamable material contained in and around the buildings, such as shavings, plank, boards, and moulding wood. The blaze was not very bright or reflected, but its intensity and fierceness was shown by the great quantity of dark and dense smoke which surged up from the burning pile, and floating high in the air in continuous masses. The full particulars of the fire are as follows: It first originated in the room used by John S. Loomis for the drying of timber; how it was kindled was not ascertained, but the owner thought that it was the act of an incendiary. It extended to the sash, blind and door-making factory of Hoyt & Son, who occupied portions of Nos. 77 and 79 Wyckoff-st., and to the turning and sawing mill of Messrs. Hayes & Co., in the latter building; also, to the carpet-beating establishment of Mr. Jourdan, and to two tenement houses further on in the same street. The occupants of these last were Messrs. James Reynolds, Patrick Mack, William Shander, and Patrick McGarvin. In the rear of Mr. Loomis's mill was a yard filled with timber. This was partially destroyed. A stable running from Wyckoff-st. into Warren-st., in which were 11 horses and several vehicles was on fire, but these were got out without injury. The firemen were very efficient, and only one act was mentioned to their discredit. That was an alleged act of their Chief Engineer. The total loss of property was estimated to be between $50,000 and $60,000, as follows: Mr. J. S. Lomas, on buildings, $20,000, on machinery, $10,000, on stocks, $15,000; Messrs. Hart & Son, $11,000; Messrs. Hayes & Co., $3,000; Mr. Jourdan, $2,000. Mr. Hart gave his insurance to be $7,500. One of the other owners refused to tell his amount.