POLITICAL.

THE N. Y. WORLD ON GRANT.

"Nobody is hardly enough to claim civil capacity for Grant."—[New-York World, May, 1866.

"The War Department is, for the present, in the discreet and able hands of Gen. Grant."—[New-York World, August, 1867.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a Convention at White Plains, to-day, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the approaching State and Congressional Conventions.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Third Assembly District met last evening at No. 375 Broome-st., and effected a permanent organization by the choice of Howell Vail as President, Fernando Paltes and W. C. Ballard as Vice-Presidents, Geo. W. Gibbons and Thomas McCormack Secretaries, and Charles Bathman Treasurer. The organization is a good one, and the Club will doubtless give a good account of itself hereafter.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN HUDSON CITY.

The Executive Committee of the Grant and Colfax Club have called a meeting at Kinney's Hall, Hudson City, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Trenton on the 9th of next month.

XXTH WARD GERMAN GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A goodly number of German citizens of the XXth Ward met at Mr. Komm's Restaurant, No. 38 Fifty-fourth-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves., last evening, for the purpose of inaugurating the German Republican XXth Ward Campaign Club. The organization of the Club was perfected by electing J. Sperle, President, B. Hamann, First Vice-President; Dr. E. W. Reber, Second Vice-President, and W. Siebert, Secretary. Messrs. Schütz, Jacobi, Sperle, Von Holst, and others, were the orators of the evening. There is no doubt that in this Ward Club, as in the General Campaign Club, the best portion of the German element, as far as social standing, intelligence, and patriotism are concerned, is contributing valuable aid to the success of the common cause. It cannot be denied that the Germans will try to waive all special aims and purposes for the moment to complete the Republican organization in the interest of the public good, or the election of Grant and Colfax, of Republican State officers, and Republican Congressmen.

GRAND RALLY FOR GRANT AND COLFAX IN THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The soldiers and sailors of the XIIIth Assembly District met last evening at their headquarters, No. 161 Eighth-ave., corner of Eighteenth-st. Mr. Noble McDonald, the President, occupied the Chair, and Mr. Wm. D. Dubois acted as Secretary. After the transaction of the usual business, the Chairman introduced Mr. Wm. Oland Bourn, editor of *The Soldier's Friend*, who made a long and eloquent address. At the close of his speech the speaker proposed three cheers for Grant and Colfax, which were given with a will.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

This Club, under the presidency of Major S. M. Wright, had an enthusiastic meeting last night at the headquarters in Avenue D. A patriotic address was made by the Hon. H. Sheldon, after which a number of voters registered themselves as members of the Club, and the meeting adjourned.

MORE DEMOCRATIC SUTLERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As a sample of what kind of soldiers and sailors will compose the Convention to be held in your city on the 4th, I forward you a list of those who were appointed by a Convention said to have been held in this village last week, to appoint delegates to represent this county in that Convention, but when and where held, and of whom composed, is shrouded in mystery: Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. T. Van Buren, a Captain in the three months' service, and during the rest of the war Adjutant-General at Fort McHenry, Fortress Monroe, and New-York. Capts. P. J. Flynn, John Derrenbacher, and Davis Winne, Lieuts. E. O'Reilly, John Murray, and John Hussey, who were on a three months pic-nic in Maryland in the Spring of 1861, and remained at home afterward. Capt. S. S. Westbrook, formerly of the 120th Volunteers, who resigned before they went into active service, to accept the position of Sheriff of this county. Surgeons Van Hoevenbergh and Bogardus, the former of whom resigned before his regiment went into action; the latter served during the war, mostly in hospitals. Lieut.-Col. Van Rensselaer, who served three years in the war. Lieut. C. J. Ackert, who was in the 156th N. Y. V., but left the service rather singularly. Lieut. H. S. Reynolds, now Adjutant of the 20th Regiment, and supposed to have been in the three months' service. Lieut. J. S. Griffiths, a Quartermaster, who resigned in 1862 on account of ill health. Commissary W. Lounsberry, the Democratic member of Assembly from this District, in three months' service and bounty business. SENEX.

Kingston, N. Y., June 24, 1868.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A Michigan editor wants to know who "this Col. Fox is they've nominated with Grant."

At Salem, Ohio, the ladies take part in the meeting of the Grant Club. Here, too.

The Nashville Gazette says: "As a choice of evils, we feel free to say that we would prefer Grant to Chase. And when we assert that there are over 200,000 Democrats in the country of our notion about the matter, we defy contradiction."

R. O. Sidney of Miss., and C. G. Baylor of Ga., as Chairman and Secretary of "The Southern Impartial Suffrage Club," have issued a circular from the Astor House, urging the claims of the negro to an equal right with the white man to vote.

The Washington correspondent of *The Charleston News* says: "The friends of the President here claim that he will certainly receive the largest vote on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention."

It is said that a majority of the Tennessee delegates to the Democratic National Convention are in favor of Chase upon his own platform. The support of Gen. Forrest would undoubtedly have an immense influence on the colored vote of the State.

The Lynchburg (Vt.) *Republican* informs Chief-Justice Chase that "he might have been the next Democratic President of the United States, in defiance of all the world and the rest of mankind," if he had decided the McArdle case in the Supreme Court of the United States three months ago, instead of postponing it for party purposes until December.

A Southern Impartial Suffrage Club has just been formed in this city for the purpose of upholding, in the impending Presidential election, the justice, wisdom, and necessity of the policy of impartial suffrage and equality before the law, applied by Congress as the fundamental condition of Southern reconstruction. The members of the organization are Southern men, born in the South, formerly slave owners, many of whom served in the Confederate armies.

A large and enthusiastic Grant and Colfax meeting was held in Hudson on Wednesday evening. After a rousing speech from Judge Culver, resolutions cordially indorsing the National Republican ticket were passed. Before the adjournment Mayor Hoysradt said the steamer Nuhpa had been engaged to make an excursion to Poughkeepsie on the 4th of July, and all persons present who desired to attend the Grand Republican mass meeting to be held there on that day could do so free of expense.

Senator Hendricks, whose prospects for the New-York nomination are improving, is a plain, heavily-built, substantial looking man, showing his Scotch-Irish descent in appearance and habits, as well as in mental characteristics; is smooth-shaven, dark-haired, with large head and high forehead. He is reputed the best lawyer, next to Reverdy Johnson, on the Democratic side of the Senate, and is a clear, forcible, and pleasant speaker. Politically, he is not so obnoxious to the war wing of the Democracy as Mr. Pendleton.

The New-York Leader of Saturday last has the following paragraph in its regular weekly letter on politics from the "Captain":

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

* * * * * I hear that my young friend, Oliver B. Stout, general reporter to the various papers in our city, is a candidate in this Ward for school trustee. He made a strong run last year for this position, and would make an excellent school officer. He possesses a mind stored with the most useful knowledge, and has ever taken a deep interest in the cause of education. His election, no doubt, would be hailed with pleasing satisfaction by all the citizens of the ward.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*, Vallandigham's organ, becomes seriously alarmed at seeing the names of Gens. W. T. Sherman and George H. Thomas added to the list of Democratic candidates for the Presidency. It says: "If the 'New-York Races' are not exciting, it will not be for want of 'entries,' nor of foreign horses. Truly it seems as if the demoralization of the Democratic party, which set in last Fall, just after the elections, and the cry, for a particular purpose, of 'policy' you must be careful to get Republican votes, and not drive them off by nominating 'our men,' seems now to be spreading far and wide. It is melancholy enough, but no man has any right to complain of the conflagration who helped to kindle the fire."

The nomination of Gen. Grant for President reminded one of his old soldiers, yesterday, of a relic of the old Vicksburg campaign, which he brought to this office. It is a copy of the last edition of *The Vicksburg Daily Citizen*, run off before the fall of that stronghold. The following is one of its items:

"On Dit.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the Fourth of July by a grand dinner, and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo Johnson to join, he said, 'No! for fear there will be a row at the table.' Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is, first catch the rabbit, &c."

The shrewd bears the date of July 2, 1863, and on the 4th Grant did dine in Vicksburg.—[Columbus Journal.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS.

Francis Sellers will probably be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XXIId Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh) District. Gen. James S. Negley is the Republican nominee.

The Elmira Advertiser claims that the Congressman from that district this Fall should be chosen from Chemung County, Allegheny County, in which the Hon. Hamilton Ward, the present Representative, lives, having furnished the Congressmen for the District "for a generation."

The Saginaw Enterprise says the Hon. John F. Driggs is a candidate for renomination in the VIth Michigan District. R. Strickland of St. Johns, Judge Turner of Owosso, Geo. W. Fish, and J. B. Walker of Flint, Judge Birney and C. H. Dennison of Bay City, and B. W. Hudson, jr., of Vassar are his competitors.

The Carthage (Ill.) *Democrat* suggests the name of Gen. Jas. W. Singleton of Quincy, as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District; to which *The Chicago Tribune* says: "We hope he will be nominated. Gen. Singleton is the truest representative Democrat in the State, and he is just the man the loyal people will be glad to lay out."

The Philadelphia Post says: "One game of the Democracy will be to colonize the IId Congressional District, where Col. Tom Florence has not the ghost of a chance against Mr. O'Neill, as the vote now stands. The Republicans of the district must keep their eyes on this movement. A thousand Democratic voters could easily be thrown in, and Mr. Johnson would do his share in paying their board bill."

DEMERARA.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WEST INDIES.

Advices from Georgetown, Demerara, to the 6th inst., have been received.

On the 27th of May, at a meeting of the Court of Policy a memorial from the International Ocean Telegraph Company was presented, praying for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of telegraphic communication between the United States and the Colony, touching at several of the West India islands. The memorial was supported by resolutions adopted at a meeting held in the morning of the same day, at the rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, when the whole question was fully discussed.

His Excellency, the Governor, spoke at some length on the subject, in favor of the memorial, and remarked that under the arrangement now proposed the Colony would have daily communication with the United States, as to the markets and other matters of importance. But one stipulation, he said, which the Imperial Government had suggested, was that no payment should be made until after the completion of the work, and another should be, that the line should be extended to New-Amsterdam.

In accordance with His Excellency's views, it was, on motion of the Attorney-General, unanimously resolved "that, it being understood that the British colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Antigua, and the French colonies of Guadaloupe and Martinique are requested to contribute toward the expenses of maintaining telegraphic communication between Florida and South America, in certain proportions amounting in the aggregate to $67,500, this Court pledges itself to recommend to the Combined Court to grant to the Ocean Telegraph Company a subsidy equal to 28¾ per cent of the aggregate amount to be contributed by the other colonies, for the period of 10 years, upon condition of the telegraph being completed within three years, and of public information being furnished gratuitously daily, priority being given to Government messages." The action of the Court in this matter meets with the approval of all the intelligent portion of the inhabitants.

The Produce market has been very active for American markets. On the 6th inst. prices closed for favorite marks as high as $6 75 for sugar in hhds. and barrels. Molasses had been sold as high as 35 to 36 cents for close parcels. The health of the Colony was good.

OBITUARY.

Judge William S. Allen of *The St. Louis Republican*, died at his residence in Franklin County, Mo., on Tuesday. He was born in Massachusetts in 1805. He represented Essex County in the State Legislature in 1832, and subsequently conducted *The Newburyport Herald*. He went to Missouri in 1837, and in addition to an editorial connection with several newspapers, was Register of the Land Office under President Taylor, Secretary of New-Mexico under Fillmore, and Member of the Missouri Legislature.

BASE BALL.

ECKFORD VS. ORIENTAL OF NEW-YORK.

These met yesterday for the first time, and a very fair game was the result. The Eckfords did not show up their full strength, and the Orientals showed want of practice. Below will be found the runs made in each inning:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Oriental	1	2	1	0	0	3	4	0	5	—16
Eckford	3	3	4	3	3	0	3	7	7	—33

Umpire—Mr. McMahon of the Mutual.
Time of game three hours.

MEETING OF MASTER MASONS.

The master masons held a meeting at No. 55 Liberty-st., yesterday, to take further action touching the "strike." Several new names were added to the membership roll, and reports from various committees read. Mr. Tosevant said that the bricklayers are on a strike for eight hours, and because their demands have not been complied with, many of them have gone to Brooklyn, Jersey-City and other adjacent cities. The outside work will soon be completed. While this state of affairs continues, builders will not undertake to contract for more jobs. THE TRIBUNE of this date shows plainly that this present matter of strikes will not bear the light of investigation. The bricklayers cannot hold out always. We must stand together and win all, or divide and lose. Mr. McAvoy said that the interests of carpenters, trimmers, painters, and others, who are connected with building, are of as much importance as those of the masons. I am opposed, said he, to combinations as a general thing, but I and my partner are willing to unite with the masons, so that all the trades may have the benefit of this movement. No man or organization has a right to say that a person shall not work where and when he likes. If a body of men can in this free country force a man to stop work, and leave his wife and children to starve, we might as well live under a tyrant at once. [Applause.] The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the master masons hereby express their determination not to employ any man who belongs to the Bricklayers' Union, so long as they enforce the rules by which a "Boss" cannot employ more than two apprentices, nor work on his own job.

Resolved, That the above resolution embraces the vital question now at issue. Its spirit is the spirit of right, justice and humanity. The question of $5 per day for eight or ten hours work is one of little moment compared with the great interest involved in the fact that we need more labor. The country needs more labor, and certain men have confederated themselves together and said that the country shall not have more labor.

Resolved, That in the future we pay our men at such places as we may consider best, and that we shall no longer be compelled to pay our men on the "job" as heretofore.

Resolved, That we shall, so far as practicable, pay our men on the job, it being a mutual advantage to each party, but that we shall not be compelled to a measure by which one party receives all the benefits, while the other suffers all the inconvenience. If any man leaves our employ through our action on the above resolution, that we will not employ such men after due notice has been given of the same.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by us to confer with like committees of three from the various trades, to take action on this question.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

During several days past, one Henry Clinton, a Rochester broker, has been undergoing an examination before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, on the charge of having in his possession a $500 Onondaga County bond, a portion of the $27,000 worth of stocks and bonds stolen from the residence of Baruch Stern, No. 238 West Forty-eighth-st., on the night of the 26th of April last. On Thursday the examination was concluded, and the magistrate decided to hold the accused to bail in the sum of $5,000 to await a trial, and in default of bail the prisoner was ordered to be locked up in the Tombs. This was not done, however, and by some means, as yet unexplained, Clinton was set at liberty, and, at the very moment his counsel was moving for his discharge before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, the supposed prisoner was drinking with some friends in a restaurant but a few blocks from that stronghold. Justice Dowling heard of the disappearance of Clinton soon after the Court had been closed, and learning that it had been effected by some person engaged in the district-Attorney's office, declared that he would inquire into the matter and learn on whom the blame rested. Soon afterward, while passing up Broadway, he met Clinton, the latter attempted to evade the magistrate, but he was given into the custody of Officer Walsh of the Tombs Court squad, and locked up for the night in the Franklin-st. Police Station. Yesterday Justice Dowling called on District-Attorney Hall, and was informed by the latter that he had not authorized any of his subordinates to take bail for Clinton, and had such a course been determined on of course Justice Dowling would have been informed of the fact. By direction of District Attorney Hall Clinton was yesterday committed to the Tombs without bail. An investigation into the matter is to be instituted by District-Attorney Hall.

One Heinrich Kruse, a carpenter, fell from a new building at the corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Sixth-ave. yesterday, and dislocated his shoulder. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Edward Moriarty, residing at No. 440 West Twentieth-st., was run over yesterday, and had his foot crushed by car No. 87 of the Eighth-ave. line, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-st. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

At Justice Voorhies's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Griffith John McCrea, claiming to be a delegate from South Carolina to the Democratic National Convention, was accused of having been drunk and disorderly on the previous evening. The prisoner was discharged.

Some smart thieves managed to steal from the custody of Messrs. A. H. Duncombe and John Hill, of No. 337 Pearl-st., on Thursday, $22,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, registered to A. H. Duncombe, and $4,000 of Government bonds. No clue to the thieves has yet been discovered.

Early this morning a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the large double building Nos. 73 and 75 King-st., occupied as warerooms by Messrs. Bruner & Moore, manufacturers of furniture. The loss by fire was inconsiderable, but the lower floors, filled with costly furniture, were flooded with water. Loss about $25,000 or $30,000. Insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained, owing to the absence of the owners.

During the 43 years that the American Tract Society has been in existence it has issued 22,877,379 volumes; 200,000,000 tracts; 100,000,000 periodicals, in 141 different languages and dialects. Since the close of the war it has organized 1,900 Sabbath or Secular schools, which are attended by 110,000 scholars. Upward of 279,000 copies of the United States Primer have been disseminated throughout the country. On the work in the South alone, $80,000 has been expended. The Society earnestly appeals for help.

A trellis fence about twelve feet high, supported by an embankment, on Seventy-second-st., and to be used as a target for the shooting festival which is to come off at Jones's Wood, fell yesterday, injuring a number of workmen. Henry Keeler was taken out dead. The body was removed to his late residence at the foot of East Seventy-first-st. Francis Hallen, residing at No. 724 Third-ave., had his arm broken. Christian Stickel of No. 38 Delancey-st., was badly bruised; he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Harmon Rosas of No. 142 Sixth-ave., was slightly injured; also, Joseph Kumples of No. 448 West Forty-first-st. Henry Kimbacher, living at No. 5 Avenue B, is still missing.

Gen. O'Neill, who is President of one of the "wings" of the Fenian Brotherhood, had criminal informations filed yesterday against Michael Scanlan, esq., and Dr. David Bell, editors of *The Irish Republic*, "for provoking him to commit a breach of the peace," by publishing a certain statement in a letter written and signed by Capt. William H. Grace, of the National Hotel, Washington. The statement in question is to the following effect, viz.:

"Every Irishman here in Washington only knows too well, to his sorrow and humiliation, the brazen assumption of O'Neill, and the capital he endeavored to make out of the Ridgeway affair. He came here and started in the 'claim' business; but was not long in operation before he was suspended by the War and Treasury Departments for presenting before them unjust and dishonest claims, and his name was posted up in each Department as one forbidden to transact any business with the Government."

Messrs. Scanlan and Bell were arrested in their office at 12 o'clock, noon. They proceeded with their counsel, Mr. Darlington, to the Police Court presided over by Justice Quinn. O'Neill also appeared with his counsel, Judge McKeown. The defendants were held in $1,000 bail each for their appearance July 10.

MEXICO.

MEXICAN POLITICS—AN EVENT IN THE SUPREME COURT—APPREHENDED CHANGE OF MINISTRY—THE DEPOSED PREMIER AND INSTALLED VICE-PRESIDENT—JUAREZ AND LERDO—THE PRONOUNCERS—THE DEFENSE OF GEN. MARQUEZ—AN ANSWER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, June 10, 1868.

Most Mexicans are surprised at the action of their Supreme Court of Justice the other day. The Court is composed of eleven Judges and two Attorneys-General, and takes the place, though not the functions of a Senate, its President being the Vice-President of the Republic. To this office Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, Premier of the Administration, was at the last election chosen over Gen. Porfirio Diaz and on the ticket of Juarez, to succeed Gen. Gonzales Ortega, whose term has just expired during his imprisonment. The office is about as inactive as that of a Vice-President in the United States, and hence the law makes it possible for a President of the Supreme Court to hold a place in the Ministry, receiving the salary of but one office. Mr. Juarez himself was at once Premier and Vice-President under Comonfort, and, encouraged by this precedent, is anxious to retain in his Cabinet the skill and experience of his Minister of Foreign Relations. Accordingly when Mr. Lerdo took the oath of his new office before the Permanent Deputation of Congress, a day or two ago, the President emphasized his request for the necessary license from that body to continue in the office of Foreign Minister. To the public surprise, he was refused, and that, too, by a distinct majority of the Judges. One of them is reported to have said, prior to voting, that the Court ought not to neglect the chance at hand of provoking a salutary crisis in the policy which has frustrated the right effects of the triumph over the Intervention, and to which the Republic is indebted for the new disorders which menace it. The press of the Opposition, taking up this text, speak of Mr. Lerdo as the advocate of unconstitutional powers, the author of the convocation, the cause of Ortegaist disorders, and hint, if not positively say, that he opposed the admission of Gen. Diaz into the Cabinet. Looking at these matters as a historian, one cannot perceive that Mr. Lerdo has designed his country harm. While they lasted, he favored the full use of the Government's plenary powers; the Convocatoria was, as I have heretofore shown, in itself a sensible measure. On principle and from experience he disliked any too sudden reascendancy of the military elements, especially after the lessons of the past wars. Ortega and his friends will never forgive him, for Lerdo was the earnest executive of all the measures which have been taken against his predecessor in the Supreme Court. He did, according to report, provoke one or two small pronunciados, but it was well to show that the Government could not be bullied. Now, without entering on any defense of Lerdo, it is fair to say that his absence from the Cabinet would be no common loss of intellect and skill. He is a bold statesman, and, certain things being granted, probably no statesman in the world could have made shrewder use of an opportunity to extract national recognition than did Mr. Lerdo in the events following the death of Maximilian. In a certain rank of the opposition he is the best hated man, undoubtedly, in all Mexico. Whatever view he takes, he is very positive, and hence his enemies. With all his shrewdness, he has made practical mistakes—the Convocation, for instance; and Messrs. Mata and Zamacona, the heads of the opposition, have charged time and again that he is no Constitutionalist. Truth is, doubtless, that Mr. Lerdo would have the strongest government consistent with the Republic—to appreciate which desire, it is necessary to bear in mind that we are living in a land whose worst constituents have by turns invited empire and anarchy. But no one seriously believes that the Mexican Premier wishes to nullify the Constitution. On the contrary, the whole expressed direction of the Government is toward the realization of the laws, concerning which President Juarez said some assuring words in his last speech to Congress. Finally, as to Mr. Lerdo, impartial observers credit him with patriotic earnestness and integrity of purpose. His importance in Mexican affairs has been scarcely understood in the United States, where the reputation of Mr. Juarez eclipses that of his colleagues. Speaking of him intellectually, perhaps it will serve to say that he has been called the Seward of Mexico. Add to this that he is universally regarded as the earnest choice of the President for the succession, and that he is, indeed, one of the keenest political intellects which his country has produced.

Mr. Lerdo having been refused a license, the question remains as to the action of the President. He is necessarily dissatisfied, for no one has set a higher value upon the services of his premier than he. The first pertinent report is that Mr. Juarez will abide the approaching election of three judges to fill vacancies in the Supreme Court, when it is possible that his request will be granted. The second is that he will merely ask a four months' license for his premier. This would seem to indicate that the portfolio of Foreign Relations would be conferred upon the next man of distinction in that respect, and the supposed second choice of the President after Lerdo—that is to say, upon Mr. Matias Romero, the Minister of Hacienda, who is expected to return from the United States in the course of three or four months. It seems to be more definite, however, that, pending the election for Judges of Supreme Court, the State Office will remain in the hands of a Chargé, and not of a Minister, and that Mr. Lerdo will in due time again ask for a license. Withal, no radical harm is done. To American eyes it seems no wrong to prevent an installed Vice-President from being a Secretary of State; but the circumstances and institutions of Mexico are peculiar with reference to this case. Mr. Juarez is anxious to have that phenomenon in Mexican affairs, a steady cabinet; and he persistently refuses to change it. Last of all, does he wish to surrender his most experienced minister, his yoke fellow from Comonfort's day to this. The materials for another Cabinet as good and harmonious as the present are wanting. There are not less than a dozen members of Congress who have served in former ephemeral ministries—among them Messrs. Montes, Zarco, Mata, Zamacona, and Payno, men well known to the mass of their countrymen—but no one has proposed to construct out of this material as well harnessed and well working a Cabinet as the present, or to select a premier with the activity and experience of the one who has nominally been ousted. If a new Cabinet were made it would be chosen, in good part, outside of Congress, among such men as Lafragua and the elder Palacio. It needs to be said that the course of the Opposition, as regards the theory of the Constitution, may be productive of good if practical and unbiased. It contains some men who are earnest and honest and some who are not. But the Opposition are chiefly responsible for the fact that, despite the wishes of the Government, not a single enterprise of national value has been granted in six months sessions—this, too, when it is known that the great evil of the country is want of employment, and that a railroad fairly under way is worth an army.

We have report of the usual routine of small disorders, but, along with this, some more encouraging facts. The recent appearance of a band in the State of Michoacan was ascribed to Ortegaist agencies. As to Ortega himself, he denies complicity with any of the movements lately made, either by Negrete or Rivera, and thus emphasises his petition for a trial promised some time ago, and dependent on the will of Congress. Negrete having been beaten in the State of Mexico, was believed to be fomenting new disorders in that of Puebla, a few of the towns of which had again protested against the election of Gov. Garcia. I learn from a traveler that the situation in Queretaro, as respects the bandits of the Sierra, was exaggerated by the press. In proof of the pacification of the State, the elections of Guerrero are announced to take place, and the same may be said of Sinaloa. Seven generals, whose names were affixed to the pronunciamento of Auerliano Rivera, have repudiated him, declaring that their names were used without authority, and it is now reported that Rivera has fled from the country. Thus have all the movements supposed to be in favor of Ortega had early decease. Though the evil of pronounced stealing is worthy of an energetic campaign, still there is no trouble in the county sufficient to be registered under the name of war.

When a man is called a scoundrel and a murderer it is to be expected that he will reply. This is the case with Gen. Leonardo Marquez, late of the Empire, who, in a letter just published in New-York, attempts a defense of his military career. He blames the assassinations of non-combatants in Tacubaya upon Miramon; so, too, the sacking of the British Legation; both of which acts have been notoriously ascribed to Marquez. Miramon is dead, and, of course, cannot reply; but it is fair to say that no one ever suspected him of being a more merciless desperado than Marquez. Marquez furthermore submits that he was repugnant to the French intervention—that he intended at first only to submit to the Government set up by Almonte in Orizaba—that Padre Miranda's ghostly counsels won him over to the Empire. Do any of Marquez's countrymen believe that it was worse to serve Maximilian than to serve such a perfidious fellow as Almonte—or that there was any special excuse in being tranquilized by such counsels as Padre Miranda's. The charge made by Baron Sago and others that Marquez was traitor to Maximilian in not having left Mexico to aid him in Queretaro, is plausibly denied. He alleges that he held out, even after the death of the Emperor, because he had named a regency of which Marquez was a member; but no one here believes that Marquez or Miramon, supposing that the Empire had survived Queretaro, would not have betrayed their master. This is the sum of native and foreign sentiment. It is possible that too many crimes have been laid to the charge of even Marquez; but the portrait of the man, contained in the Emperor's Black Book, is a reply to any recommendation which the man can make of himself on the score of having served the Empire. Marquez actually says that he knew it to be the duty of all Mexicans to fight the French, but was prevented from this just course because Juarez had declared traitors all reactionists. The reply is made that this excuse is valueless, inasmuch as Juarez at that time accepted the services of Negrete, Galvez, and other reactionists, who, by the way, have turned anarchists in the past year—that is to say, have pronounced. K. O'D.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET—INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

HAVANA, June 26.—The Ministerial crisis in Mexico was about over at last accounts. Senor Ignacio Mariscal had accepted the Ministry of Justice. Other changes soon to be made would complete the Cabinet. A battle had taken place between the National forces and the Revolutionists under Aurelano Revera. The commander of Government forces was lassoed and killed during the engagement, but the Juarists claim the victory. Negrete was well received at Tetela, where the Juarez Government has not yet been recognized. A band of revolutionists commanded by Guilliolo, gained a success over the forces sent out against them in Guanajuato. The revolutionary movement at Sierra Gorda was increasing. The leaders had offered the command of their forces to Gen. Escobedo. The Mexican Board of Mining Commissioners demand the absolute freedom from taxation of all precious minerals. The official journal of Galisco sees in the condemnation of the Governor of that State by the National Congress an attack upon State sovereignty which threatens the existence of republican institutions. A revolution was expected to break out in the State in consequence of this treatment.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS.

The first celebration of the anniversary of the Canonization of St. Paul of the Cross, the founder of the order of Passionists, was begun yesterday in the temporary Chapel attached to the Monastery of the Passionists Fathers in West Hoboken. This religious order, although well known in Europe for more than a century, had no representatives in this country until the arrival of Fathers Stanislaus, Anthony and Althemus, about a dozen years ago. These Fathers established the principal house of the order at Pittsburgh, and subsequently a number of other establishments throughout the country. The Monastery at West Hoboken was erected about six years ago. The main building is four stories in height, with a front of 150 feet, and a depth of about 60 feet. The walls are of the bluestone which abounds in the vicinity. Each floor, except the first, has a corridor extending through the building. On the walls of the corridor of the second story are engravings of the Roman Pontiffs after those found in the church of St. Paul, at Rome. There are also to be seen antique engravings of the Roman Emperors, and many of the remarkable features observable in the City of the Seven Hills. In a building adjoining the main one, an oratorium is being fitted up for the chanting of the midnight office. It will have frescoes of considerable merit, and will have ornamental woodwork of mahogany. For the special occasion of the present celebration a temporary wooden chapel, having a front of 60 feet and a depth of 120 feet, has been erected. On the left side of the main altar is an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and on the right is another having a figure of the Savior in the house of Pilate. The main altar had exquisite floral ornamentations, and was lit by upward of 100 wax tapers. The ceiling above it was draped in costly stuffs of various hues, which artistic hands had arranged with charming effect. The celebration of the *Te Deum* was begun yesterday at 10½ a. m., in the presence of a congregation of 1,500 persons. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Seton, who was assisted by Father Tymothy, as deacon, and Father Telesphor as sub-deacon, with acolytes and thurifer. Within the sanctuary were about 30 clergymen. The choir of St. Mary's Church volunteered for the occasion, and Mons. DeGrand Vall presided at the organ. The *Laudamus Te* from Baglioli was exquisitely rendered. The panegyric sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Corrigan of Seton Hall College, who took his text from Corinthians, 3d chap., 18th verse—"If any man among you seem to be wise in this world, let him become a fool that he may be wise." The preacher sketched the life of the Saint from his birth which occurred in 1694 to the close of his life in 1775. He recounted his many virtues, dwelling particularly on the purity and innocence manifested at an early age, and spoke of his resignation to the will of God. After describing the trials of the Saint in his efforts to establish the order, and his founding of a dozen religious houses, the preacher closed by referring to the good results which the order had achieved in various countries.

In the afternoon the services of solemn vespers were held, with the Rev. Father Daubresse, S. J., as celebrant. To-day a Te Deum service will be held at 10½ o'clock a. m., with the Rev. Father Lozzance as celebrant, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Seton. On Sunday, the closing day of the celebration, there will be a procession at High Mass, and the morning sermon will be preached by Bishop McFarland of Hartford. The afternoon sermon will be given by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn of St. Stephen's Church, New-York city. In the evening a discourse in German will be delivered by the Rev. Father Schneider of the Society of Jesus.

THE NEW STEAMER HOLSATIA.

The new steamer of the Hamburg line arrived at this port on Monday, June 22. She was built by the celebrated firm of Caird & Co. in Greenock on the Clyde, and is one of the finest vessels of her kind ever seen in the port of New-York. The steamer has a straight stem and round stern and a flush deck running clear from stem to stern, affording the crew a fine opportunity to work the vessel, as also an excellent promenade for passengers. Her hull is constructed entirely of the best wrought iron, and is divided into eight water-tight compartments. Her dimensions are as follows: 450 feet length of keel, 45 feet beam, and 38 feet depth of hold, and she measures about 3,200 American register tuns. The main deck is made of heavy iron plates, covered with a wooden sheathing of 4-inch planks. She has two iron masts, which are brig rigged and provided with the latest patents and improvements. Last evening, on invitation of the agents, a select company, composed in the main of journalists, sat down to a banquet on board the ship. After partaking of the feast, the veteran Capt. H. Ehlers was called upon and made a short speech, closing with applause and the toast the "American Union." He was followed by several other gentlemen. The evening was passed pleasantly away, and the company adjourned at a late hour.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The following persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the week ending June 20, 1868:

Ninth Infantry.—J. K. Bonisare, Surgeon, with rank from May 9, 1867.

Twenty-first Brigade.—William H. Reynolds, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from January 1, 1868; original appointment.

Tenth Infantry.—Henry T. Martin, Captain, with rank from June 13, 1863, vice A. C. Judson, resigned.

Wm. H. Mott, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 4, 1867, vice Wm. M. Wallace, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Albert S. Newcomb, Surgeon, with rank from May 27, 1868, vice Charles E. Simmons, removed from District.

James C. Hutchinson, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from May 27, 1868, vice A. S. Newcomb, promoted.

Michael Serry, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 26, 1868, vice P. Conners, resigned.

Fifteenth Infantry.—J. Corey Fish, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 16, 1867, vice James E. Hall, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Infantry.—Charles Schweigert, Adjutant, with rank from May 18, 1868, vice Charles Hazer, resigned.

One-Hundred-and-Third Infantry.—Edgar C. Bryan, Captain, rank from June 1, 1868, vice Wm. H. Miller, removed from District.

Chas. H. Hickler, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 1, 1868, vice E. C. Bryan, promoted.

Battery B, Third Division.—Albert H. Green, Junior Second Lieutenant, rank from June 3, 1868, vice Lieut. J. E. Smith, resigned.

The following resignations have been accepted during the week ending June 20, 1868:

Second Infantry.—First Lieut. Owen Moran, rank from June 20.

Third Infantry.—Capt. P. P. Waring, rank from June 20.

Second Lieut. James Scally, rank from June 20.

Sixth Infantry.—Second Lieut. Jacob Dittes, rank from June 20.

First Infantry.—First Lieut. Samuel C. Burdice, rank from June 20.

Sixty-sixth Infantry.—Michael O'Keiffer, rank from June 20.

First Lieut. John McDonough, rank from June 20.

Seventy-first Infantry.—Second Lieut. Robert B. Hill, rank from June 20.

Seventy-ninth Infantry.—Col. A. Farnsworth, rank from June 20.

The First Division N. G. S. N. Y., is ordered to parade on the Fourth of July. The troops will form in the following order:

The First Brigade of Infantry, on West Twelfth-st.; the Second Brigade of Infantry, on West Thirteenth-st.; the Third Brigade of Infantry, on West Fourteenth-st.; the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, on West Fifteenth-st.; the First Brigade of Cavalry, on West Sixteenth-st. The right of each brigade will rest on the Fifth-ave. At 7:30 o'clock a. m. the First Brigade of Infantry will move up Fifth-ave., followed at proper intervals by the other brigades. The line of march will be up Fifth-ave., through Forty-second-st., down Madison-ave., through Twenty-third-st. down Fourth-ave. to Fourteenth-st. Before the parade is dismissed the honors of a marching salute will be paid to his Honor the Mayor and members of the Common Council of the City of New-York. Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The Committee from B and D Companies 22d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. has made a report on the proposed Boston excursion on the 7th prox. While in Boston they will be reviewed by Gov. Bullock, and will visit all points of interest in the vicinity. Their headquarters will be at the St. James Hotel. After a review in Providence by Gov. Burnside, the companies will partake of a Rhode Island clam bake at Rocky Point.

The excursion of the 7th Regiment to Norwich, Conn., promises to be a most agreeable and successful affair. The citizens of that city are active in the preparations for the reception of the regiment. A large public meeting was held in Norwich on Saturday the 20th inst., at which a committee of 100 of the leading citizens was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The committee at a subs