Amusements, &c.

BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"A Flash of Lightning."

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Building, Fourteenth-st., adjoining Academy of Music.—This Evening—"Il Trovatore."—"Love among the Roses." Bryant's Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—Seventh-ave. and Fifty-eighth-st.—This Evening at 8.—Theodore Thomas's Popular Garden Concerts.

DODWORTH HALL—This Evening at 8.—Mr. Alfred Burnett in his Comic Delineations.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This evening at 8, Offenbach's "Barbe Bleu." Mlle. Irma; Mlle. Lemballe; Grand Parisian Ballet Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fox, Mlle. Saugali.

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

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

For President.....ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice-President.....SCHUYLER COLFAX.

NEW-YORK:

For Governor.....JOHN A. GRISWOLD.
For Lieut.-Governor.....ALONZO B. CORNELL.
For Canal Commissioner.....ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
For State Prison Inspector....HENRY A. BARNUM.
For Clerk of Appeals.....CAMPBELL H. YOUNG.

Union Republican National Committee.

The Headquarters of the Committee are now open at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City, where all business communications should be addressed. The following is a list of the officers and members of the Committee: William Claflin, Chairman, Boston, Mass.; William E. Chandler, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Central Executive Committee—William Claflin, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Park, North Bennington, Vt.; William H. Kemble, No. 2,205 Green-st., Philadelphia; Horace Greeley, New-York; H. H. Starkweather, Norwich, Conn.; B. R. Cowen, Bellaire, Ohio; Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo, Mich. Western Executive Committee, Headquarters Chicago—J. R. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes Ind.; R. R. Taylor, Omaha. Southern Executive Committee, Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—M. H. Southworth, New-Orleans, La.; John H. Caldwell, Lagrange, Ga.; B. F. Rice, Little Rock, Ark. Pacific Executive Committee, Headquarters San Francisco—George C. Gorham, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles E. De Long, Virginia City, Nev.

☞ *England—A Letter from Our Special Correspondent, The Ku-Klux-Klan, South America—Letters from Our Own Correspondents in Panama and Lima, The Yachting Season, The Bricklayers' Strike, Base-Ball, The Latest Accident on the Erie Railway, The Crops, and other matters are printed on the second page of* THE TRIBUNE *this morning. The Lynching and Hanging of the Adams Express Robbers, Rebel Outrage in Virginia, Stray Notes, the Courts, and the Money Article are on the third page; Scientific Items on the sixth; and Real Estate, Shipping Intelligence, The Markets, New Islands in the Pacific, Remarkable Dental Operations, and Wrecks in Lake Erie are on the seventh page.*

Franklin J. Moses has been elected Chief-Justice of South Carolina. We believe he is a Republican.

Senator Morton had an enthusiastic reception in Indianapolis, yesterday. Speaker Colfax will have one to-day, at his home, in South Bend.

A row occurred at a Democratic meeting at Elk Lick, Saline County, Missouri, on Saturday last, during which three Republicans were killed and seven others wounded.

"Will the Coming Man Drink Wine?"—Mr. Parton's article from *The Atlantic Monthly*—is printed in this week's WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price 5 cents, in wrappers ready for mailing.

President Johnson hesitates to remove Mr. Rollins. He fears the September session of Congress. The Senate he is particularly afraid of, since the new Southern Senators have been admitted.

In another column a regular Western correspondent gives a cheering account of this year's harvests, and we have the good news that breadstuffs are likely to be cheaper than for several years.

The Pacific Railroad war is not yet closed. We now hear that the plaintiff in the suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company is about to move for the appointment of a Receiver. This is on account of the failure of the Directors to respond.

In the light of Gen. Hancock's letter indorsing Seymour and Blair (which we published on Tuesday), it is worth while knowing what the General really did think of the Democratic candidate for President on the night he was nominated. Our Washington correspondent tells the story this morning.

The Senate Committee on Private Land Claims, before they adjourned, made a report that the claims of the two squatters as to the ownership of the famous Yosemite Valley are not good, and the Committee recommend Congress not to ratify the title given to the claimants by the State of California.

The master masons, at their meeting yesterday, reaffirmed their determination to stand out against the eight-hour demand of the bricklayers now on strike. On the other hand, the journeymen avow that until their demand is conceded they will not resume work. The contest between the two parties has now become spirited; meanwhile the owners of real estate who desire to build are suffering much inconvenience.

President Lopez of Paraguay has again made propositions for peace to the Allies, but the latter are bound by an article of the Triple Alliance not to enter into any negotiations until after the resignation of Lopez. If they still adhere to this article, there can be no doubt as to who is responsible for any further bloodshed.

Advices from South Carolina say that the rice crop will be one-third larger than last year. This is the best piece of news we have had from that State since its recent election. What we want in the South more than anything else is a good harvest. Sunshine and rain will do more toward reconstruction than any amount of political management or legislative enactments.

The Hon. E. D. Morgan, to whose hands have been committed most important responsibilities of a political nature, has returned to his home in this City. He returns with strong heart and cheerful hand, after an eight-months' absence in Washington, to remain at all times at his post, and will give up a large portion of his time to labors for the success of Grant and Colfax during the present campaign.

The latest intelligence regarding the English harvest is up to the 26th inst., and to the effect that the weather was highly favorable for the crops. This is good, and almost unexpected news, for a terrible drouth had been raging, the grass crop had been cut short, and there were great fears that grain also would be. But showers had been general, and a full average of wheat, at least, is likely to be secured.

A statement was carelessly copied into our columns last week from a Western Copperhead sheet, which broadly charged "Belmont "and the bondholders" with seeking corruptly and immorally to influence delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Whether Mr. Belmont has any affinity or affiliation with "the bondholders," we do not know; but we are very sure that he is not capable of seeking to influence any one by such means as were therein set forth; while "the bondholders," we hope and trust, had nothing to do with that Convention in any way. We should have said when we published it, had not the paragraph escaped our notice, that the story was a manifest falsehood, without a shadow of plausibility. No "bondholder," we are confident, sought to bribe any delegate to that Convention by any means whatever.

Within a few years Texas cattle have been driven into the Western States in such large numbers as seriously to compete with Prairie cattle. It has been alleged that these Texas cattle spread infection—the term is "Texas "fever"—and State laws have been enacted to prohibit, or, at least, to limit their admission. That some of the droves have introduced disease there is little doubt, but this was probably contracted on the route, for on their native prairies they are as free from disease as any other herds. Recently the arrivals across the Western border have been so large that further entrance has been denied, while the drovers are determined to persist. If a conflict is likely to take place, the General Government should interpose; and besides, it should speedily become possessed of all the facts bearing on the subject, that it may act promptly and justly.

The Presidential election in the Argentine Republic has resulted, as was generally expected, in the election of Domingo F. Sarmiento, who has for many years resided in this city as Embassador of the Argentine Republic to the United States. Few statesmen of Spanish America are so great admirers of our institutions and so thoroughly acquainted with them as Señor Sarmiento. The new President regards as the most needed reform in his and the other Spanish-American Republics, the general diffusion of elementary instruction, and some time ago established in this city a quarterly periodical specially devoted to this purpose. He is determined to make a thorough educational reform the chief feature of his administration. The name of the Vice-President is not yet announced, but we suppose it is Governor Alsina of Buenos Ayres, a decided opponent of the alliance with Brazil and of the Paraguayan war. President Sarmiento left this city for Buenos Ayres a few days ago.

Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller have been elected United States Senators from Georgia, over ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown and Foster Blodgett. This, our correspondent says, is regarded as a Democratic victory. Joshua Hill is a South Carolinian by birth, and a lawyer by profession. He was elected to the XXXVth and XXXVIth Congress from Georgia, serving during his first term on the Committee on Public Lands, and during his last term on the Committee on Foreign Relations. He resigned when the delegation from his State withdrew, but at the same time he made a speech, calling on South Carolina and Georgia not to secede until every effort in behalf of peace was exhausted. This speech was as distasteful to the fire-eaters as it was encouraging to Unionists. During the war he was so lukewarm in his sympathies with the Rebel cause, that he was severely denounced by the press of the State. At its close he gave evidence of accepting cheerfully the new order of things, and was appointed by President Johnson as Collector of the port of Savannah. Lately we have not heard much of him; but if he has gone over, body and soul, to the Toombs-Cobb party, it will create much surprise. Of H. V. M. Miller we do not know enough to speak.

The Chicago Times complains that *The New-York World* does not "force the fighting," and it commends Mr. Tilden for insisting "that the "Democratic party should act on the aggressive "in this campaign." It is none of our business, but we are inclined to take sides with *The Times*. *The World* means well, but it is weak. It is not a true exponent of Democracy, and the lusty followers of that great party hunger and thirst as the Israelites did before the manna came from Heaven. But if *The World* is unequal to the task, we congratulate the party that we have among us that great statesman and journalist, the Hon. Mark M. Pomeroy of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mr. Pomeroy is evidently a man after Mr. Tilden's own heart. We have no doubt that, when our fellow-townsman was yearning for a leader to act the aggressive part, he meant, in a quiet way and without offending his Manhattan Club satellite, to commend to the Democracy the horny-handed and brave-hearted Pomeroy. For ourselves, we shall be happy to have Mr. Pomeroy publish a paper in New-York and in every leading city of the country; for above all things we like a manly opponent. The Democracy need him. He understands them. He publishes what they want, and he writes with vigor and energy. His brain is not saddened with the fumes of the Manhattan Club champagne. His honesty is above the blandishments of Barlow, Belmont, and Cisco. He finds counsel and comfort among the Democracy of the Sixth Ward; and while *The World* editors are floating around the kitchens of the Manhattan Club, and religiously accepting every invitation to dinner, the resolute Pomeroy dines with his friends, and pays the whole bill. Let Pomeroy start his paper in New-York, and the field will be occupied, while the wish of such clear-headed and earnest leaders as Mr. Tilden will be gratified.

DID SEYMOUR LIE?

On the evening of Friday, April 3d—two days before the late Connecticut election—Horatio Seymour made a political speech at Bridgeport, which was flooded over the State when too late to be effectively answered in that canvass. In that speech—among many assertions as scandalously false—Gov. Seymour said:

"Now, when the Republican party inaugurated the policy of governing the South by force, it involved the necessity of maintaining great armies—great standing armies. It involved great national expense. The war ceased nearly four years ago; and yet *it will cost this year more than $150,000,000 to maintain an army to keep the people of the South in subjection*—a people that ought rather to be helping us to bear the cost of governing the nation. [Applause.]

* * * * * * *

"My friend Gen. Sickles says nothing is better than the Governors down South. That may be very well for the Governors there, with their salaries; but can you afford to have that state of thing exist, when we show you that more than $300,000,000 *a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of reconstruction?* I ask you, is the public faith safe?—if there is no danger of greater desolation falling upon us in this land, if this policy is continued? What do you say? The tax-gatherer calls upon you, and you complain of your taxes. These taxes are imposed for the purpose of paying our unwise public debt. Now, $400,000,000 are raised, and *out of it the creditor gets only* $100,000,000. *Where do the* $300,000,000 *go?* I ask the capitalists, I ask the men who hold these bonds, if it is wise and prudent and right to uphold this policy and to impose these taxes upon the people, to uphold a policy than endangers the liberties of our land? I ask you, can you sustain these men who waste $3 of the people's money where they devote one to the payment of the public creditor?" [Applause.]

— Here are three distinct, specific assertions as follows:

1. It is costing this year "more than $150,000,000 to maintain an army to keep the people of the South in subjection."

2. "More than $300,000,000 a year have been "wasted in order to uphold this policy of Reconstruction."

3. "Now, $400,000,000 are raised, and out of "it the creditor gets only $100,000,000."

— These assertions we branded as lies—not mere mistakes, because made in palpable defiance of public records and official statements so explicit and notorious that a person of average intelligence could not make them without being impelled by a desire to bear false witness against his neighbor.

Of course, we could not state the *precise* aggregate of National expenditure in a year not yet concluded; but we cited from the accounts and estimates of the Treasury and War Departments, and even from *The World Almanac*, facts which proved Gov. Seymour's above-quoted assertions at war with the truth.

We have now an official statement, by Special Revenue Commissioner D. A. Wells, of the exact amounts disbursed from the Treasury during the fiscal year which closed with the last month—that is, on June 30, 1868—the precise year *in* which and *of* which Gov. Seymour was speaking. These are not estimates, nor appropriations, nor guesses, but the exact amounts paid into the U. S. Treasury from all sources and drawn from it for all purposes during the fiscal year just ended.

This report shows that Gov. Seymour was very nearly right as to the amount of Income to the Treasury during the fiscal year just closed—the exact amount being $406,300,000. But, instead of only $100,000,000 of this going to the public creditors, there was paid to them no less than $141,635,551 for *interest* alone—a large part of this being back interest on the compound-interest notes, whereof the three-years' interest and principal are all paid off at once. These being now paid off and canceled, the current interest on our National Debt is $126,000,000 per annum.

Aside from payments of interest and principal of the Public Debt, there was paid from the Treasury, during the fiscal year just closed, $229,914,674—in round numbers, Two Hundred and Thirty Millions—being *Seventy Millions of Dollars less* than the aggregate stated by Seymour in his Bridgeport speech.

Upon warrants from the War Department, there was paid from the Treasury for all purposes, during the last fiscal year, $123,246,648—not quite *Thirty Millions less* than Seymour asserted was paid "to maintain an army to keep "the people of the South in subjection." But, instead of being expended for that purpose, there was paid,

For Bounties	$38,660,060
For Reimbursing State War Claims	10,330,188
For Engineer Bureau (mainly River and Harbor improvements)	6,132,620
For Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, Act of March 3, 1849, and supplements thereto, estimated	5,111,300
For Subsistence of Indians, estimated	1,000,000
For Freedmen's Bureau	3,915,000
For Expenses, Reconstruction	1,799,270
For National Cemeteries	792,860
For Commutation of Rations of Prisoners of War	152,000
Total	$66,533,238

These are the Commissioner's figures; but we will subtract the items for the Freedmen's Bureau, for Reconstruction expenses, and even that (though we should not) for Subsistence of Indians, so that there shall be no chance for even unreasonable cavils, and add these to the cost of maintaining the Army, which will then stand

Regular Army expenditures	$56,718,410
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000
Reconstruction expenses	1,799,270
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000
Total	$62,727,680

Here is the entire cost of maintaining the Army, supporting the Freedmen's Bureau, and executing the Reconstruction acts, altogether; and the aggregate is less, far less, than *one-half* the amount charged by Seymour. He told the people of Connecticut that "it would cost this "year more than $150,000,000 to maintain an "army to keep the people of the South in subjection;" while in fact the entire cost of the Army (whereof Millions were required to subdue the outbreak of several tribes of savages on the Plains) with the cost of executing the Reconstruction acts and supporting the Freedmen's Bureau, was actually less than Sixty-three Millions! Can so gross a misstatement have been honestly made by one who has been Governor of a State and is now running for President?

We have grouped the Army, Reconstruction, Freedmen's Bureau, and Indian Subsistence accounts, with a purpose. Had we not done so, there are those who would say, "The Army "proper does not cost so much; it is the Re-"construction policy, or the Freedmen's Bu-"reau;" and when we show what is the actual cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, it will be said that we have taken no account of the pay and allowances of officers who belong to the Army, but are in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau, or enforcing the Reconstruction acts; but, when all these accounts are summed up in one aggregate, what dodge can avail? If the pay, &c., of Army officers serving in the Bureau, or enforcing Reconstruction, are not included under one of these heads, they certainly are under another. And, if either of these three items is too small, then another must be correspondingly too large. At all events, here is the *entire* expense of Army, Freedmen's Bureau, and Reconstruction aggregated; and the total is less than Sixty-three Millions, instead of the Army alone costing "more than One Hundred "and Fifty Millions."

These expenditures are being heavily reduced. Seven of the ten Rebel States having framed Free Constitutions and chosen loyal officers, have been restored to the rights which they repudiated or forfeited by rebellion—those incident to Slaveholding excepted. Hence, the cost of registering their voters, holding elections, &c., &c., is ended. The President has just abolished the Military Departments composed of those States. The Freedmen's Bureau is being rapidly wound up; so that White Rebels will no longer be fed by it in thousands and the cost charged to "lazy, worthless nig-"gers, who would rather beg or steal than "work." The appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year just begun are Thirty-three Millions; and they will suffice unless Frank Blair's threats to subvert the new State Governments by armed force shall meantime be executed. As, however, he does not propose to set about this ticklish job till a Democratic President shall have been elected, we presume the appropriations will suffice.

Commissioner Wells officially states that the National Debt has been reduced Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars between August 31, 1865, and June 30, 1868—less than three years—although nearly *ten thousand* distinct articles or products have meantime been released from taxation, and taxes taken off to the amount of One Hundred and Sixty-seven Millions of Dollars. During these three years, we have paid many Millions—we think not less than Two Hundred—to Soldiers for pay and mustering-out bounties and to States for the cost of fitting out troops for the War. And, even in the last fiscal year, the Revenue exceeded the Expenditures by Thirty-four Millions, beside many Millions were paid as back interest on the compound-interest notes. Including this item, the Public Debt must have been reduced in the last fiscal year by at least Fifty Millions of Dollars.

Reader! did or did not Horatio Seymour lie, in asserting that "it will cost this year more "than $150,000,000 to maintain an army to keep "the people of the South in subjection?"

Did he or did he not lie, in asserting that "more than $300,000,000 a year have been "wasted in order to uphold this policy of Re-"construction?"

Did he or did he not lie, in asserting that "Now, $400,000,000 [per annum] are raised, and "out of it the public creditor gets only $100,-"000,000?"

We have set forth the facts, as officially ascertained, and ask you to pass judgment thereon without fear or favor. And, if you say he made false statements, but did not *mean* to lie, can a man whose hate of one-half his fellow citizens is so malignant, so infernal, as to impel him to make such false charges, be fit for President of the United States?

MR. SIMON STEVENS ON BOND-PAYING.

The People of the United States owe a National Debt of Twenty-five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Two Billions of it are in regular loans, drawing interest which is specifically payable in coin, but with regard to the greater part of this, the bonds say nothing as to the medium in which the *principal* is to be paid. And why should they? No bond ever issued by our Government prior to 1863 *ever did* say "the principal payable in "coin or its equivalent," because "dollars" sufficed. Every one knows what a dollar is, and what an agreement to pay so many dollars involves and implies. But, as the *interest* on certain bonds was likely to fall due during the suspension of Specie Payment and under the operation of the Legal Tender act, the stipulation that the interest was payable in coin was proper.

Now the foes of honesty and public faith propose to swindle the public creditors out of the money they were promised, and Mr. Stevens cites from the Legal Tender act words which he thinks will justify that villainy. But, when met by the statement—"This is not in accord-"ance with the general understanding when this "act passed, as is proved by the language of the "Members of Congress who reported and urged "the passage of the bill, including Mr. Thaddeus "Stevens himself," Mr. S. Stevens can make no better response than this:

"I have stated the history of the introduction of the bill and its amendments, but its meaning must be ascertained by its literal construction as it finally passed, not consulting the declarations of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Pendleton, or Mr. Jay Cooke, while the bill was under discussion, or at any other time. Now, then, if it be the pleasure of the United States *to redeem* these bonds *after five years*, and before the end of twenty years, it clearly has the right to do so in 'lawful money.' I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"SIMON STEVENS."

The "declarations," then, of Mr. T. Stevens, Mr. Spaulding, and all those who passed the bill—of Mr. Secretary Chase, Mr. Jay Cooke, and others on the strength of whose assurances the bonds were taken, are of no account—the Government "clearly has the right" to pay them in Greenbacks, and to print off Two Billions of new Greenbacks on purpose to pay them at no cost! The understanding of those who issued and those who took the bonds has nothing to do with the matter!

Mr. Stevens, we infer, has not squandered much time on the study of Ethics; and yet we think he cannot have passed several years in the civilized world without obtaining some knowledge of a work so elementary and trite as Paley's Moral Philosophy. Even though he may not have read it, he must have acquired some knowledge of its standing as a text-book of rational and by no means rigorous morality. We will therefore cite for his edification from Chap. V. "On Promises" as follows:

"II. *In what sense are promises to be interpreted?*

"Where the terms of a promise admit of more senses than one, the promise is to be performed '*in that sense in which the promiser apprehended, at the time, that the promisee received it.*'

"It is not the sense in which the promiser actually intended it, that always governs the interpretation of an equivocal promise; because, at that rate, you might excite expectations which you never meant, nor would be obliged, to satisfy. Much less is it the sense in which the promisee actually received the promise; for, according to that rule, you might be drawn into engagements which you never designed to undertake. It *must*, therefore, be the sense (for there is no other remaining) *in which the promiser believed that the promisee accepted his promise.*"

—Mr. Stevens is not yet an old man, and will doubtless live to regret that he ever wrote this letter. It cannot be wise to placard such lax notions of morality and its obligations as his letter implies. A reputation for integrity can, at the worst, be sold, and should not be recklessly given or fooled away.

The World publishes an interlocutory decision of a Judge in a Cincinnati Court, in an action brought by Jesse R. Grant against a firm of speculators in cotton, in which he sues for $40,000 as his share of certain cotton speculations in which he engaged. It appears from the opinion that Jesse R. expected to be able to get a permit to purchase cotton in the military department commanded by his son, the General. But it will also appear, as the facts come to be published, that he did not get the permit, and that he had no more influence with his illustrious son in this matter than any other man would have had. This recalls the conversation had by an anxious inquirer with Gen. Grant's wife, during the siege of Richmond.

"Does Gen. Grant expect to capture Rich-"mond?" he inquired. "If he has made up "his mind to do it," replied the wife, "as I "expect he has, he not only expects to take "Richmond, but he will take it, for he is an "awfully obstinate man."

A man whose "expectations" were known to his wife only as she inferred from his acts, and from whom his own father could not procure a permit to trade in cotton, is just the man for President of the United States.

There will be no Mrs. Cobbs selling pardons by the President, or Chevalier Woolleys buying acquittals for the President, during Gen. Grant's administration.

JAPAN IN TRANSITION.

When Japan, some ten years ago, was forced to abandon the condition of utter isolation from the remainder of the world in which it had lived for several centuries, the imminence of a radical change in the home administration of the country was foreseen. The ideas imbibed by constant observation of and friendly intercourse with the civilized world proved revolutionary. Japan, like other countries, now had its party of progress, which was not afraid of attacking abuses, however much sanctified by age, and to advocate reforms, however novel in their first appearance. Of the growth of this reformatory party, but meager and unsatisfactory reports have been received. Among its first decided champions was Stotsbashi, then a member of the Gorogio or Council of State. It was his energy which obtained the consent of the late Mikado to the treaties concluded by the Tycoon with the foreign powers.

When Stotsbashi was himself raised to the Tycoonate, the cause of progress appeared to be sure of a sweeping and lasting triumph. The friendly relations with foreigners were strengthened and enlarged; agents were sent to the United States and some of the European countries; the study of foreign languages was encouraged, and a number of young Japanese sent to foreign schools; the army was reorganized by French officers; steamships were purchased; and numerous other reforms were planned. Such a policy could not fail to call forth a violent opposition on the part of the conservative friends of the old state of affairs. A combination of Daimios was formed against the Tycoon, which soon brought on an open conflict. At the beginning of last year the Mikado died, and the opponents of the Tycoon succeeded in getting complete control of the person of the young Mikado, and in using the luster of his authority as a weapon against the Tycoon. It has sometimes been asserted that the enemies of the Tycoon were as friendly to foreigners as the Tycoon, and that their aim only was to secure for their territories the same advantages from intercourse with foreigners which the Tycoon had monopolized for his immediate possessions. But, even if this was true of some of the Daimios, the party of the Mikado, as a whole, has been openly hostile to foreigners. No clearer proof of this disposition has been furnished than the recent proclamation against the native Christians. Such a proclamation can only be considered as a reassertion of the same principles which formerly forbade the Japanese all intercourse with foreigners, and as an avowal that Japan would return to her former condition whenever the Government would deem it safe to do so. Thus the adherents of the Mikado appear as the conservative party, which hates foreigners and is opposed to making them any further concession.

The Mikado has deposed the Tycoon and abolished his office. The Tycoon, yielding to superior power, at first submitted; but soon it was found that the Northern Daimios were mostly on his side. Some of them took the field against the Mikado, and seem to have gained signal successes. It is now supposed to be their intention to make Northern Japan an independent empire, with the late Tycoon as its head. At all events, the civil war cannot fail to have important results, and its progress will therefore be watched with intense interest.

THE NEW ORIENT.

It is interesting to note the progress our people are making in California, where the conditions of an oriental climate demand new methods and ideas. At first, agriculture was considered as secondary, and crops were good only by accident; but when mining, as a leading business, was not found as profitable as was expected, renewed attention was turned to the soil, and now good if not remarkable crops are the rule. In addition, such productions as in Asia are confined to the grounds of the wealthy, and to gardens and valleys near large cities, are beginning to be grown in California on a scale more extensive than the Old World ever saw. In future, the influence of this culture, and the increased knowledge which our people are certain to acquire, will have immense influence upon the semi-barbarous nations of India, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey.

Oranges are already grown to a considerable extent; but large orchards, not yet in bearing, have been recently planted, which in a few years will yield abundantly. The poppy is about to be cultivated on a large scale in the southern part of the State. It is said to grow with little expense, and the yield to be 120 pounds of opium to the acre. The intention evidently is to supply the Chinese with this drug; and, whatever may be said of the plan in a moral point of view, there can be no doubt that, if it be found profitable, the cultivation will be on a most extensive scale. Mulberry planting, for the feeding of silk worms, though barely commenced, is extending rapidly, and with the best founded hopes of success, for the important reason that the climate, being free from thunder storms, is highly favorable for the hatching of the eggs, a condition wanting in the silk-producing regions of France, Italy, and the countries bordering the Levant. Grape growing, as is well known, is an extensive business, and since the recent discovery that the vines do not require irrigation, vineyards are being planted on the ridges and high grounds which had been supposed devoted to eternal barrenness. The castor bean is receiving such attention, this year, as to present large fields. Figs are successfully grown; the English walnut is found to thrive extremely well, as also the large filbert of commerce, and almond trees are in extensive nurseries preparatory to orchard planting.

But no enterprise promises such profit, or to have such powerful commercial influence as the planting of the olive. We learn that, after sufficient investigation as to the suitableness of the Southern half of the State for the growth of this important tree, Judge Fernald has planted an orchard of forty acres, while many others have put out cuttings. The importance of this culture must be conceded when we consider to how many vital uses this fruit can be applied, and how large a market there is for its products, not only in the Islands of the Ocean, in South America, in Asia, and in the East Indies, but also in the vast interior between the Sierra Nevada and the Missouri River, and between the Gulf of Mexico and the extreme of the vast and fertile plains of the North, reaching to McKenzie's River. For this fruit supplies an oil which is of equal value with butter, keeps much longer, and has been in use since the dawn of civilization; while it is superior to lard in every use to which lard is applied. Should the olive become a staple in California, and there is scarcely a doubt that such will be the case, it will bring as much wealth as all her mines of the precious metals. It is to the commercial value of lard and of butter that, in a great degree, the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and other towns owe their prosperity; and a like prosperity should await the enterprising California cultivators on the Pacific Coast. Perhaps some persons, equally energetic, may engage in developing the culture of the olive in the States of the Gulf.

WHISKYFIED DEPRAVITY.

Mr. James Parton, in his recent clever and entertaining article on wine and spirit drinking, while he dwelt forcibly upon the influence of the fluids under consideration on our poor, unfortunate stomachs, said nothing of the remarkable effect produced by distillation upon the consciences of distillers. It did not come, we suppose, within the scope of Mr. Parton's plan to exhibit to his readers the anatomy of the Whisky Ring, any more than to adduce the lively example of that eminent New-Yorker who, during the vicissitudes of the Impeachment trial, put an enemy into his mouth which came uncomfortably near stealing the large amount of cash which it pleased the good man to carry in his pocket. We shall take care to send Mr. Parton a copy of Mr. Simon Cameron's speeches against the reduction of the whisky tax, made in the Senate on the 7th of July, from which he will learn how hard it is for some manufacturers of old rye and Bourbon to understand the nature of an oath. Heretofore, it has been well known that the producers of these popular stimulants were a little confused in their chemical information, and labored under the alarming hallucination that strychnia, because it greatly increased the production of the still, must be a nutritious alkaloid. It turns out that the distiller's arithmetic is as bad as his chemistry, whenever he has to deal with the Revenue, while it becomes uncommonly accurate when he has to look out for his own interests. Mr. Cameron stated that, from the beginning of the whisky frauds, the dishonest distillers have been in the habit of placing about one-eighth of the amount manufactured in bond, with the intention of abandoning that portion to the Government. By thus sacrificing a fraction, whenever payment became necessary, the pretext was "secured for swin-"dling the revenue of the tax on the remaining "seven-eighths boldly thrown on the market, "and that proportion of tax was openly stolen "from the Treasury." Mr. Cameron uses very plain and unmistakable language in speaking of this and of similar evasions of law.

It is rather late in the day for us, as we intended, to speak in detail of the major and minor rascalities, the perjuries and the peccadilloes, the offenses now rising almost to felonies and now falling to misdemeanors, which this debate upon the Whisky bill made patent to the whole country. It is enough, at present, to record the general aroma suggestive of an advanced degree of corruption which seemed to pervade the whole debate. You read a little way, and, to your great satisfaction, learn that somebody has been heavily fined. You read a little further, and, alas! you discover that the fine has been remitted by "brief authority." To your great joy you are told that some heinous delinquent who has "So-help-me-"Goded" himself into opulence has been consigned to the Penitentiary; but your enjoyment of the fact is shortly dissipated by intelligence that he is out again, with Mr. Johnson's valuable autograph in his pocket. It is quite astonishing to mark how everybody concerned—from Senators to swindlers—seems to take it for granted that "Honesty (in the manufacture of whisky) *isn't* the best policy." Sometimes allusion is made to the pleasing fact that, in the present advanced condition of chemistry, you can make whisky into brandy in the twinkling of an eye. At ten o'clock it is fine old Bourbon, the venerable and veritable spirit of wheat which grew a quarter of a century ago. At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock it is ancient and genuine brandy, squeezed from the belly of the best French grapes, smooth to the taste, beautiful to the eye, and quite the admiration of amateurs. Then comes an intimation that the Whisky Ring—that alcoholic Ku-Klux Klan—will employ enough of its hard earnings to secure the election of Mr. Seymour. Some Senators think the dear distillers will swindle less with a light tax; other Senators think otherwise; but all the Senators seem to agree that the swindling is a necessary evil, the only difference of opinion being as to the measures which will keep this predestinate swindling at a minimum. Here's a pretty state of things, we must confess! Perhaps the man who went on to Washington from New-York with piles of money, to the rescue of Mr. Johnson, was not such a fool as his subsequent over-use of this valuable medicine would seem to indicate. "I think it is a very bad system "that permits such things" said Senator Anthony, and he never spoke a truer word in his life. Mr. Sherman said plainly that the distillers constantly "bought "their way through the meshes of the "law." Mr. Cameron knew a case where a distiller ran through a thousand barrels of whisky under the very noses of the revenue officers. He knew of another case, in which by his personal exertion a dishonest Inspector was turned out, and in a little while, to his great surprise and chagrin, he found the fellow reinstated. These are specimens of the agreeable facts developed by this debate. Now, we take the liberty, by way of conclusion, of saying that it makes very little difference what kind of a law you pass, if offenders can blind the officers entrusted with its execution and buy exemption from its penalties. We hope that the day is at hand when we shall have a Government which can be safely trusted with the collection of this branch of the revenue. Until then the Ring will probably remain impudent, shameless, and successful.