...ements.

...ATRE: Broadway, corner of ...st.—"Caste."

FRENCH THEATRE: 14th st. and 6th avenue.—"Elizabeth, Queen of England."

OLYMPIC THEATRE: Broadway.—"O'Donnell's Mission."

NEW YORK THEATRE: opposite New York Hotel—"Under the Gas-Light"

BARNARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM: Broadway and 30th st.— "Nobody's Daughter."

TERRACE GARDEN: 3d ave, 58th and 59th sts. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra Concerts.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel—White, Cotton & Sharpley's Minstrels; L'Ours et la Sonnimbule.

GRIFFIN and CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner Broadway and 23rd st—Ethiopian Songs, &c. "Nobody's Son."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, Ethiopian Entertainments.—Phase Ball March.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. Songs, Dances, &c. Southern Flirtations—Kill Trovatore.

TONY PASTOR'S Opera House, 201 Bowery.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.— "The East River Boatman."

EIGHTH AVE. OPERA HOUSE, cor. 34th st. and 8th ave—Hart & Kernoc Combination Troupe—Singing, Dancing, &c. O'Flanigan at the Fair.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway: Pantomime, Burlesques, Ethiopian Vocalists, &c—"The Virginia Mummy."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn: Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Ballads and Burlesques.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM: Broadway, near Spring st.— "Old Mother Goose and the Golden Egg."

WALLACK'S THEATRE: Broadway and 13th st. "Little Nell and the Marchioness."



# THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It Shines for All."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1867.


### The President's Dernier Resort.

There is only one reasonable explanation for the President's defiant attitude toward the Radicals, which is, that he counts impeachment. In no other manner can we account for the bold course he has taken in the removal of Secretary STANTON and such popular officers as Generals SHERIDAN and SICKLES. The President is well aware that the sword of impeachment hangs over him, suspended by only a slender thread. He knows that during the last session of Congress the Impeachment Committee came very near presenting an indictment against him, although at the same time there was no ground for such indictment half as strong as that which is offered by the late removals. The President cannot be indifferent to impeachment; and therefore he necessarily either courts or fears it. If he fears it he certainly would not aid his political enemies as he is now doing. He is an old and tolerably shrewd politician, accustomed to the study of cause and effects in politics, and he cannot but know that in the three late removals he has done more to popularize impeachment than was accomplished by all the efforts of Butler, Ashley, and the rest. But what could induce the President to court impeachment? The answer is: the profits of political martyrdom. Nobody knows, better than ANDREW JOHNSON, how profitable such martyrdom is. It was the primary cause of his elevation to the Presidency, and it is not strange that he should still have faith in its potency. Mr. JOHNSON is ambitious to be elected President. He has occupied, as he often says, every office, from village Alderman to President, but the latter position he attained by accident—not by the choice of the people. He cannot say that his countrymen gave him the highest office in their gift, but he would like to say it and therefore he is ambitious for an election. Unfortunately for his aspirations, however, there is not, at the present time, the shadow of a chance for his election. The Northern States are a unit in opposition to him, and the Southern States would be a powerless minority, even if they were allowed to vote. In order to attain his object the President must do something decisive that will create reaction against the Radicals and lead to his own popularity. He remembers that his Unionism in the early part of the war caused him to be persecuted and almost martyrized by the people of his State, and that it was this persecution which led to his nomination for Vice President. Now, it has probably occurred to him that, if he were to be politically sacrificed on the guillotine of Radicalism, the act would place him before the people in the character of a martyr, with all the accruing profits and benefits. He probably takes this view of the matter: There is nothing to lose. If Congress were to take up the impeachment subject at the next session, the consummation would be delayed by the President until nearly the end of his term. His party, in the election campaign, could go before the people with the lamentation that the Radicals were overturning the Government, endangering the peace of the country and making havoc of national interests generally. This cry would have a tendency to alarm nervous voters, and to rally the whole Conservative strength in support of the political martyr. It would be potent enough to destroy the small Radical majorities in close States like New York and Pennsylvania, and thus give a fair chance for the election of Mr. JOHNSON by the vote of those close States together with the Southern vote. There is considerable doubt about the success of such a plan, but desperate situations require desperate measures, and there is reason to believe that the President has determined to court impeachment as a dernier resort to attain the crowning object of his ambition—an election to the Presidency.

### Sickles and Canby.

IN exchanging General SICKLES for General CANBY, the President has done much to popularize the former and much more to lessen the popularity of the latter. SICKLES will now take a position among the shining lights of the Radical party, and will become a conspicuous candidate for the Presidential nomination, while CANBY, on the other hand, will be rated simply as a tool of the President, even by a large class who have hitherto admired him. This is about the only feature of the removal that is worth noticing. So far as the affairs of the Second District are concerned, General CANBY is probably as competent to supervise them as is General SICKLES. CANBY proved himself a good soldier during the war, and, while in command at New Orleans, he manifested judgment and discretion in all his official acts. He is cautious and conservative, with an honest desire to do right; and, although he will probably be lenient with the ex-rebels in the Carolinas, he is, perhaps, as good a man as the President could have found for the place. With regard to the President's action in this matter there is no occasion for comment. The removal of SICKLES naturally follows that of SHERMAN, both decapitations being inspired by the same policy. Now for POPE.

### Selection of School Teachers.

During the present vacation of the public schools the Board of Education should make an effort to secure more acceptable teachers than many of those who have been hitherto employed. There is probably much exaggeration in the reports which parents make concerning the shortcomings of teachers, but the bad system by which teachers are selected is sufficient evidence that there is much ground for complaint. Good and desirable teachers cannot be expected from a system which makes appointments depend chiefly on personal or political influence. When unsupported merit is made to stand aside and give place to inefficiency backed up by influence the consequence will necessarily be seen in defective instruction. An entirely different plan ought to be adopted for the selection of teachers in the public schools—a plan by which all applicants may stand upon a personal level, bearing their qualifications to both only by test of acceptance. It is not a difficult thing to do. In Ohio, for example, the object of impartial selections is accomplished, and we see no reason why the same system might not be adopted here. The Ohio plan is this: In every county there is a Board of School Examiners, composed of the best and most competent that can be induced to fill the office. At fixed periods, generally semi-monthly, this Board holds a public examination of applicants, of which due notice has been given through advertisements in the newspapers. All the applicants undergo a thorough examination, and such as are well qualified receive certificates to that effect. No person can be employed in an Ohio public school who cannot exhibit one of these certificates; and the consequence is that a good class of teachers is secured. Our schools, above all other public institutions, should be free from the malign influences of politics. Their mission is not only to educate but to mould the character of youth, in a great measure, and it is therefore of the highest importance that teachers should be as blameless as possible. The present Board of Education has evinced a disposition to reform abuses pertaining to the schools, and if it will only adopt a system calculated to banish favoritism in the selection of teachers, it will strike the root of a fruitful source of complaint.

### The New Park Bank.

The new National Park Bank now in course of erection between the *Herald* and Knox's buildings, on Broadway, will, when completed, be one of the finest of the many fine structures to be seen in the city. The *Herald* building, which is certainly very fine, will be almost totally eclipsed by its next door neighbor. The Bank will have a frontage on Broadway of 69 feet 4 inches, and extend rearwards 113 feet. Its height from the street will be 108 feet, which is 15 feet higher than the *Herald* establishment. There will be five stories besides a basement and cellar. The part of the building on which the workmen are now engaged is the banking room, intended to be about 40 feet square and 40 feet high, and to be lighted by skylights in the roof. It will be at the rear of the main building. The front of the basement is to be rented as offices. That portion of it immediately beneath the banking room will be devoted exclusively to the use of the Bank. In it will be a large safety deposit vault, besides several small safes. The walls of the vault are of granite blocks two feet thick, and of course impervious to the action of fire. In fact the building will be fire-proof throughout. Wood is not used in any part of the construction where iron or stone can be substituted. This, of course, entails a large extra outlay, but the directors very properly think that in the end they will be fully repaid. The value of the building will be enhanced in proportion; no insurance will have to be effected, and the sweet repose of the directors will not be disturbed by the alarming sound of the firebells, as their Bank can defy the devouring element.

A part of the rear basement is to be fitted up as a kitchen and restaurant for the convenience and accommodation of the numerous employes of the Bank. This is an entirely new feature. The clerks will not lose time in going out to dinner, and thus, during the business hours of a Bank, or indeed of any mercantile house, is too valuable to be thrown away.

The room on the right of the grand entrance on the principal floor will be connected with the large banking room, and used for banking purposes. These apartments will be supplied with all the recent improvements, and will be furnished in the most costly and elaborate style. The room on the left of the entrance will be rented as a store, and the rooms on the second, third, fourth and fifth stories will be rented as offices. The average height of each of the upper stories will be something over sixteen feet, but the number of compartments on each floor is not yet determined, as it will depend on future contingencies.

The front will be of Eastchester marble. It will be in the Corinthian composite order, presenting a bold, heavy appearance. On each side of the main entrance will be a magnificent animal statue done in marble. A portico, supported on pedestals and pillars and extending four feet beyond the street line, will, at the third story, be resolved into a broken pediment, surmounted by a statue of Justice in the heroic size, which is larger than life. This statue will be nine feet high and weigh fifteen tons. Reclining on either side of the central figure will be cornucopias, with horns filled with fruits and flowers. From the pediment pillars will extend to a dormer window in the centre of the Mansard roof. Resting on the pillars and supporting the cornice on either side of the window will be caryatide figures—(These are figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner.) At each end of the front will be pedestals supporting pillars terminating at the third story and surmounted by marble figures, the one on the right representing Industry, and that one on the left Commerce. The view of the front as seen in the painting in the architect's office gives an incomplete idea of the grandness of the real front. On the whole, it is safe to say that the new Park Bank will be one of the finest and most notable buildings on Broadway.

The designs came from Mr. Griffith Thomas, the well known architect, of 470 Broadway. The statuary is in the hands of an experienced sculptor, Mr. Launitz. The builder is Mr. Jeremiah J. Smith, whose foreman, Mr. Poole, has charge of the work. The estimated cost is nearly one million dollars, and the building is expected to be finished in eighteen months from the present time.

### The President's Removals.

Upon this subject, a Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* (Aug. 26) says:

There is a good deal of lively excitement in political circles here. The Grant and Johnson correspondence on the removal of Sheridan, published here to-day, together with the rumors of Cabinet changes, and further change among the District Commanders in the South, are all being talked about and commented on. The White House is lively with Democratic politicians. The Radicals are very jubilant over Grant's letters. They have been waiting with painful anxiety for him to show where he stands, and now they feel relieved. It has come to light to-day that the President and Grant had almost an open rupture. The latter's friends assert that the President, being foiled in trying to use him, is getting desperate. In his order relieving Sheridan and assigning Hancock to the Fifth Military District, he overrules Grant, and orders Sheridan to proceed directly from New Orleans to the Plains without first visiting Washington. This the President cites to his friends as a bit at Grant for his impertinence. There are other matters also on which Johnson and Grant cannot agree. The President, urged on by his political advisers, contemplates many radical changes in the War Department. Many of these do not meet the approval of Grant, and the President seems disposed to ignore Grant. It is intimated that Grant will ask to be relieved from duty at the War Office soon. As indicated in the correspondence of yesterday, this is but the beginning of a plan to carry the next Presidential election by the Democracy. Changes in the Cabinet will certainly take place. Seward's friends say he will surely go. The old man has been keeping very quiet lately, and has little to say at the White House. Randall expresses to his friends a willingness to resign. He had a long interview with the President to-night. Before he went to the White House, he told his friends that on the interview would depend whether or not he would resign. Should it not have been satisfactory to-night, Randall will send in his resignation to-morrow. Ward H. Lamon, a law partner of Jerry Black, here, once appointed Marshal for the District of Columbia by President Lincoln, is being pushed for the place by the Democracy, represented by *The Intelligencer*. The pressure on McCulloch has been considerably checked. The feeling is so strong against his resignation, that his opponents have begun to give him up as a hopeless case. Jerry Black is spoken of as Mr. Seward's successor. Black is a great friend of Johnson's. He still holds out the idea that Johnson has power to disperse Congress should they insist on "overruling the law," as he calls it, and further, that he will do it. If they attempt impeachment. This seems to be absurd, but it is well known by those who know Black and his followers, that they believe in this, and are trying to impress it on the President. Impeachment is being talked of here by prominent Republicans, as the only resort to head off the President. The editorial in to-day's *Tribune* on the situation, is looked upon here as next to an open demand for impeachment.

The publication of the Grant and Johnson correspondence to-day in two papers only, one of New York and one of Boston, and both supporters of the President, surprised the journalists in this city. It is usual to give matters of the kind to the press of the whole country. In this case we have the singular spectacle of the President in the special service of a single newspaper, and supplying it with "exclusive intelligence" by a trick of which no upright journalist would be guilty. The facts in the case are these: Up to a late hour last night the New York correspondents here were trying to obtain copies of the correspondence between Gen. Grant and Mr. Johnson from the President himself. The President informed the correspondents of *The Tribune*, *The Times*, *The World*, and the Associated Press, that he would not give the correspondence out until to-day. At the same time he had already given it to two papers. In fact he had sent for the correspondents of these papers, had given it to them, and on Saturday the letters of Grant and Johnson were to be handed to New York by mail. The public will therefore understand that the limited publication of the correspondence was not the fault of the leading newspaper. The President chose to break his word and deliberately deceive the representatives of the press. After his treachery to the Republican party it was hardly to be expected that he would be true to anything, yet there were men in Washington weak enough to suppose that even if he had no regard for the substance of truth itself, he might have a lingering respect for the shadow. The President announced today that hereafter he would give no news to any paper that did not support his policy.

### Intemperance in the South.

The editor of the Sandusky *Register* gives the following as the result of his personal observation on a recent tour through several of the Southern States.

The extent to which the drinking of intoxicating liquors prevails at the South as a "social custom," is appalling to one who looks upon intemperance as the curse of our land. It is next to impossible to enter any circle, or in fact meet anybody anywhere without having the infernal ghost of "something to drink" forced under your nose. If you are casually introduced to Major Jones, late of the Confederate army, the first sentence after the salutation is, "step this way and take something." You purchase ten dollars' worth of dry goods at a Southern store, and after paying your bill, you are, with a wink, beckoned to a back room, where a few glasses of whiskey is gracefully proffered you by the business officer and acquaintance to chat three minutes, and before you leave, the business acquaintance is certain to say: "Sam, fetch that black bottle from the shelf and two glasses."

You call at a Southern home, and your host would think that he had outraged the very spirit of hospitality did he not offer you some fluid that has the happy power of giving the human nose the ruby tint of the grape. The wonderful variety of these fluids surprises one who knows the destitution of the Southern country in other respects. In point of strength and palatability they range all the way from dish water to aequafortis, and their results have the same gradation, reaching from nausea to murder in the first degree.

It would seem that the South had been sufficiently cursed by slavery, secession, war and debt, but the plague of drunkenness is added. The more, no less than the politics of the South, need reconstruction, and the field for reformatory work is a wide one, but one thing is plain—that so long as the offering of intoxicating drinks is regarded as a standard social custom, intemperance cannot be successfully battled any more than the current of the Mississippi can be permanently stayed.

### The Irish Harvest.

During the early part of last week the wheat bearing counties of England were visited by heavy rains and strong winds. The markets were seriously affected, and everywhere there were rumors of "crops laid and damaged," "not shocked and stacked," of the poor grain, and of the deficient crop. In Essex they estimated the loss caused by the severity of the weather at five barrels per acre! But on Thursday the sun beamed out brightly, and on Saturday it was found that the brilliant weather had "wonderfully improved every species of cereals." Some fields of wheat cut and carried home were found to give more than an average yield. Little reliance can generally be placed on the statements given by the English provincial journals. There is no trade, excepting that of cotton, in which there is such excessive speculation as the corn trade. A much more important subject, however, has occupied the agricultural mind in England than the reliability of provincial estimates of the harvest. Year by year the temporary migration of Irish reapers to England has taken place. Enough to supply the demand of many of the able-bodied men who annually migrated to cut the English harvest. The crops in Ireland, owing to earlier sowing and better culture than prevailed some years since, ripen nearly at the same period as the English crops. The Irish laborers are needed at home, and receive as high wages during harvest time as they could obtain in England. A few days decides the value of a crop of cereals, and it is of the ultimate importance that no time should be lost in cutting down and saving the corn the moment it reaches maturity. The military authorities have now given permission for the employment of soldiers in harvest operations, provided there is a dearth of labor in a district, and the men can be spared from duty. This concession will rapidly bring in the English harvest. The men will enjoy a week's sojourn in the farm houses, and earn a good round sum. In France, the troops, as a rule, assist in saving the harvest. We notice this concession on the part of the military authorities in favor of the farmers, because there is an actual dearth of labor in many parts of Ireland. Our wheat and oat crops, in general, must be gathered in during the ensuing fortnight. All the cereal crops will come in nearly together, and the wheat or oats belonging to one farmer cannot safely be neglected until the crops of his neighbors are saved. We take it for granted, therefore, that should there be an actual want of hands to gather in our Irish harvest, the soldiers in this country will obtain the privileges granted to their comrades in England. A company of active men would in a single day save a great breadth of corn. The matter is an important one, and we trust that the same care will be manifested for the protection of the Irish farmer's crop as that which has led to the employment of soldiers at harvest work in England.—*Irish Times, Aug. 15.*

### Large Farms.

Since the emancipation of slavery, says the Winchester (Va.) *Times*, it is impossible for a great many of our large landholders to cultivate their farms, and owing to this fact there is a vast amount of good farming land now lying idle. This land instead of being a benefit to the owners is an expense, they paying taxes on it all the time. Now we think that the best thing our farmers can do is to divide their immense farms into smaller tracts, in order to put it within the power of the laboring class to purchase them. In this manner they would soon dispose of all their land which is now lying idle, and it would be purchased by a class of people that would put it in cultivation, and by this means the wealth and prosperity of the country would be increased ten-fold. There is no doubt, but that if the large farms were thus divided, they would be immediately sold. Let our large landholders adopt this plan, and it will be but a short time until all the land in the country will not only be in cultivation, but the value of it will be doubled. And, in addition to this the country would soon be filled with laboring men, who would be property holders, and consequently would feel a much greater interest in the welfare and prosperity of it. If we want good citizens in the country we must get men who have an interest in it, and this is the best way we can think to attain this object.

### Sale of Steam Revenue Cutters.

The recent sale of five revenue cutters built by the Government during the war has attracted attention and caused some remark. These vessels were so beautiful, and were able to render such efficient sea service—they having in addition to their routine duties saved several vessels in distress and on shore—and the general introduction of steam into commerce having made sailing vessels of less availability than heretofore for purposes of marine police, that the reason for their sale while they are yet new, is not at first apparent. The motive, however, appears to have been a desire to reduce the expenses of this branch of the revenue service. When these cutters were built it was necessary that every Government vessel should either be well armed herself or else convoyed by a man-of-war. The Government needed every addition possible, regular or irregular, to its naval force. Consequently these cutters were built for strength, regardless of expense, to do service as gunboats, and were in fact men-of-war. They cost more than one hundred thousand dollars each, without their armament. The Navy Department armed them with five batteries of Dahlgren howitzers and Parrott guns, and they were in all their appointments as capable of entering into a naval engagement as any vessels of their size. They were, directly after their completion, called upon to perform duties which made this necessary; but with the war the reasons for having such large and powerful vessels in the revenue service ceased to exist, and the expense of manning sea-going steamers, with a corps of engineers, firemen, large crews and a great consumption of coal, came to be regarded as a needless burden at the Treasury Department. Two of these vessels, the Ashuelot and the Kankakee, purchased by the well-known China house of Wetmore, Cryder & Co., have already been refitted and sent to the East, where they can hardly be intended for mere commercial uses, to which they are illy adapted.—*Philadelphia Chronicle, Aug. 23.*

### Revolt in a Penitentiary.

We learn from the Halifax *Nova* that on Sunday last the prisoners in the Provincial Penitentiary in that city, to the number of 50 or 60, mutinied while at dinner together in the dining-room, on account of the alleged bad quality of their food. The Governor was sent for, and the prisoners presented their plates of food to him, asking him if it was fit for men to eat. He tasted and replied that it was. On being told by the Governor that he would send for the doctor and have the food inspected, they at once commenced throwing it about in every direction, and followed up their riotous conduct by smashing all the glass and sashes in the dining-room, breaking the reading-desk, tearing the maps, &c. They then went out into the prison, and commenced breaking the windows and following furiously. A message was sent to the fort for assistance, and a company of artillery was dispatched to the prison. The other prisoners being absent on service, Mechanics Hall was the place to which the rioters were kept up the work of destruction and began breaking the locks of the cells, so that they could not be fastened up. To prevent this the Governor fired at them, and wounding one, they all fled from that part of the prison, and rushed up stairs, where they continued their work of destruction, throwing down large blocks of granite. They broke the glass and sashes, and further that they would break the bars also, several shots were fired in that direction, which drove them from that side to the opposite side below, where they commenced the same work. Here shots were again fired, and several of the prisoners wounded. They then fled to their cells. On the arrival of the military the wounded were conveyed to the hospital, and the rest locked up.

### Freaks of a Mad Steer.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an infuriated steer ran through several streets in the lower section of the city. He started in the neighborhood of second and Reed streets, passed up to Third, and through Jefferson square, scattering the people in every direction, on to Lombard street, and out Lombard to Broad. At Thirteenth and Lombard the steer struck a boy, four years old, named James Henderson, on the head with one of his horns, knocking the child down and inflicting very severe injuries about his body. In addition to a deep gash in the head, the child was taken from his parent's home, in Lombard street near Thirteenth.

The Rev. Dr. Rice, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth and Lombard streets, was on the street at the time, and was slightly injured by being knocked down by the animal.

At Broad and Lombard, Mr. John O'Connell, who was standing upon the corner, made a narrow escape. The infuriated animal ran toward him, but struck the house just where Mr. O'Connel had stood a moment previous.

On reaching Broad street, below Lombard, the animal made a dash for the driver of a coal team, and before the owner could get out of the way he received a severe wound on the shoulder. He jumped upon a coal cart and escaped further injury. A deaf and dumb boy, named Chambers, living in Shippen street, near Broad, was knocked down in the street and hurt.

Mrs. Kelley, residing at Sixteenth and Federal streets, was so severely gored on the head and hurt about the body that she had to be removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital in the ambulance of the Harmony Fire Company.

Broad street was thoroughly cleared of people by the mad steer, and the excitement in the neighborhood was intense. All efforts to stop the animal's mad career proved unavailing, until it was at length shot by John Logan, of the Harmony Fire Company. The occurrence belongs to a Mr. Calhoun.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Tuesday.*

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Matrimonial Question.

To-day we have several interesting communications on the subject of matrimony. In the first one "Medicus" is sharply rapped over the knuckles by a fair writer, in return for his charge of frivolity against marriageable girls:

BROOKLYN, E. D., Aug. 26, 1867.

*To the Editor of the Sun:*

DEAR SIR:—In your esteemed daily of this date I notice that "Medicus," after giving some sound advice to young men on the matrimonial question, and addressing a few pathetic heart-felt words to the ladies, writes: "I do not have a very high opinion of *female* judgment in the choice of a partner. If a young man only has a face of brass, a flattering tongue and a pocket of gold, he is sure to be a favorite with the ladies, although his heart be hollow, his morals wretched, and his brains not worth a copper." Now, Mr. Editor, this I consider a libel upon all intelligent female women. If "Medicus" were speaking of a barbarous or semi-barbarous nation, his opinion of female credulity and aspirations might be *apropos*, but I should like to remind "Medicus" that the chief glory of our civilization, and of the religion which he so much admires is that they accord to woman an equality with man, in intelligence, though generally surpassing him in morality. Moreover, this correspondent is extremely illogical, first telling young men to procure an "intelligent and sensible" wife; then, in the next paragraph, giving such an opinion of female intelligence, in a matter of vital importance to them, as certainly makes female intelligence appear very questionable. We can only suppose one of two cases in which Medicus stand. Either that his female acquaintances are of the least sensible class of womanhood, so that he speaks ignorantly, judging by them, or more probably that he has been slighted by some lady, who could not appreciate his remarkable (?) intelligence, and therefore suppose the whole sex to be credulous, mercenary dolts. But I wish to inform "Medicus" that there are women, and plenty of them, (although he may not enjoy the acquaintance of such,) who look higher than the considerations he has mentioned, in the choice of companions, yea, who even scorn such "favorites" as he mentions, and prefer their own company to being bored by hollow hearted, brainless fops, or conceited, presumptuous wiseacres, and if "Medicus" first makes the acquaintance of this class of females, he may then judge correctly of the whole sex.

Yours truly,

VERACITY.

NEW YORK, August 26.

*Mr. Editor:*

Allow me to say, in reply to the views expressed by "Medicus" upon the subject of marriage, what I think best for the benefit of all your readers. Sensible men, naturally enough, pause and reflect before they assume the responsibilities of married life, and sometimes they dare not plunge into those unknown waters. My idea will, I hope, decide many as to the best course to pursue in such cases. It is my opinion that marriage ought to be the crown of the edifice of friendship, otherwise it would neither be wise nor expedient. I do not mean common friendship but true and tried friendship. The most ardent love would not justify marriage. Love is evanescent; and as we expect a durable happiness in the married state we must give it a better foundation than passion. Now true friendship supposes one soul in two bodies, and that is not the effect of the exerted senses, but of experience and judgment. In other words, the souls must be married before the bodies, and then there will be little danger of disappointment after marriage.

The great fault of our people is to marry in haste; they make marriage subservient to the gratification of a momentary appetite, and so the women think only to *shine* and neglect the more solid endowment of the mind. Women are generally what men make them. Let the men be more exacting about those virtues and acquirements that become good housewives and good mothers, and girls will mind more the Sunday School and the kitchen than the toilet and the ball.

It is impossible for a truly virtuous girl not to find friends and admirers. Even the wicked love and respect virtue. But men of sound judgment are exacting on the score of female worth when they think of marrying. The reason is evident: they are slow to trust their lifetime happiness to a being so frail as woman, and they want to test her strength, her genuineness before they venture.

The girls who contemplate marriage need not make themselves scholars. Even for modest intelligence there is a chance. There is one quality in woman that no man can fail to appreciate, and that any woman can acquire; she will—that is, politeness, sweet temper. That costs only a little self-command at first, then it becomes a habit; but it is worth millions to the one who can command it. I would not marry a woman who is not a true lady, for good manners are as necessary in domestic life as the air we breathe. Even if she were rich I would not have her if she were imperious, overbearing and vulgar. Children learn refinement from the mother better than from anybody else. Refinement is an essential requisite of a good wife. Let the girls remember that an obedient wife commands her husband. Once more, I repeat, let two people study each other before they get married.

The best tests of character generally are the professed principles and the practiced habits of the person. Love of labor, of sobriety and propriety, are criterions of fair character. Then look at the associates. Tell me with whom you associate yourself and I will tell you who you are.

Do not forget that love is a matter of secondary importance in a good match; it must be kept shut like steam until the machinery is all right; otherwise look out for explosions and catastrophes.

MANTILLA.

Pictures generally have shady as well as bright spots, and the matrimonial picture is no exception. The following communication presents a very dark background:

NEW YORK, Aug 27, 1867.

*Editor Sun:*

DEAR SIR: The article or communication of "Medicus," in this morning's SUN is a very sensible one, and leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader that he is a sensible man, especially when he says: "An extravagant wife will bring embarrassment, if not poverty itself, into your habitation." Now, I was one of that unfortunate class, who married at a very early age, before I was twenty-one years old, and have reason to regret it ever since. I am now twenty four years of age, with two beautiful boys. My children I love devotedly—my wife I intensely dislike. And now to the causes of that dislike. When eighteen years of age, I became acquainted with her and was invited to her mother's residence, and in course of a very short time I became a constant visitor. After having visited for some six months, I went to work in a distant city. The letters I received from her were very intelligent ones, and calculated to impress one's mind that she was an intelligent, sensible girl. I would here state that, during the period I visited her at her residence, I had no opportunity of gaining knowledge as to her qualifications as regards household duties, household economy, her sewing capacities or, in fact, anything else, save that she was affable, courteous, and *generally* entertaining. I returned in the course of a year or two and married her. I had not been married three months before I discovered that the letters I received from her during the time I was absent were dictated by her mother (a noted "match-maker"), word for word, and that she was lazy, extravagant, with a disposition to lie whenever occasion required it. She knew nothing about the use of money, nor could she *tolerate a garment of any kind* that would fit her under any circumstances? I was married for better or worse. I thought as time grew older, and as she advanced in years things would take a different turn. My oldest boy was born some 13 months after marriage, but still, instead of a change, things grew from bad to worse, and I found myself at work upon a daily paper as compositor, earning from $20 to $25 per week, and every cent slipping through my fingers, and thus I continued for three years, earning the same wages, and all I managed to save out of my hard-earned wages was a little comfortable furniture and about $100. Just think of it! Three years setting type, night after night, and earning over $3,000, with a wife and one child (the other is only a year old), and saving about $250 out of it, and then I had hard fighting to do that. I left morning paper work last May, and have been working ever now in the day time, and I get along just as well on $16 to $18 a week (by the piece) as I did when getting $25. But still, if I had an economical wife, a wife that could manage well, I think a little ought to be saved out of that.

But, Mr. Editor, I am occupying too much of your valuable space, and I will conclude by reciting a few other causes why my married life has been so unhappy. I have a mother-in-law who possesses the same disposition as my wife, that is, she is extravagant, never looks in the future farther than her nose, is a bad manager, is subtle, snake-like, and, in fact, still owns my wife body and soul (excuse the expression as delicate a one as the peculiarity of the circumstances would allow), when I am away from home if my mother-in law is not present in person she is in spirit. Mr. Editor, I have fought against these narrowing influences for a long time and endeavored to change the aspect of affairs by admonishing my wife of the wrong she was doing to herself, her husband, and her children. At times she has manifested contrition, but the same snake-like temperament, the obstinate dogged tenacity with which she continues to pursue her course but sadly admonishes me that I must either abandon my home and associations, take my addled child, and flee to parts unknown, or to her and her family, and it is only for the sake of my children that I have endured this long the pangs of unhappiness — of misery that pen cannot describe. And now, sir, I will close this communication by requesting some of your readers to point out a way other than that which I contemplate of ending this hell-upon earth. Everything that I have cited above is true, word for word, and I do not write to discourage young men from entering the matrimonial arena; but I am induced to state my case as a true phase in real married life, and I am not one of those who take consolation in knowing that there are others similarly placed. I agree with MEDICUS, "marriage is the most solemn affair relating to life this side of the grave," but I wish I never had "gone and did it." Trusting that you will find place for this in your valuable democratic journal,

I am respectfully,

A PRINTER.

MR. EDITOR—In yesterday's SUN "Medicus" in his qualifications for partners in marriage, left affection or love entirely out of the question. Now, no "sensible and intelligent" woman, no matter how cheerful and amiable a disposition she has, will marry a man for the express purpose of assisting in saving a few thousand dollars for him without one ray of love to compensate her for the trials, self-denials and cares of married life. Search your life-time, Medicus, you will never find one so disinterested.

A WIFE.

### Financial News, Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 6 P. M.—Money continues easy. The crop transportation is increasing the railroad traffic and will swell the receipts. The Stock market to-day has been more buoyant. Gold has been active, sales ranging from 141 to 141¾. For eign exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109 a 109¼ for commercial; 109 a 109¾ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109¾ a 110¼; Paris at 60 days, 5.18¾ a 5.15; do. at short sight, 5.15 a 5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.18¾ a 5.15; Swiss, 5.18¾ a 5.15; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36¼; Amsterdam, 40⅝a41; Frankfort, 40⅝ a 41; Bremen, 78 a 78½; Prussian thalers, 71¼ a 71¾.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | U.S. 6s, '67, c. | 138⅝ | 3 Am. Ex. Co. | 74 |
| 10500 | U.S. 6s 5-20's | 113⅛ | 10 do. | 74⅛ |
| 2900 | do. | 113⅞ | 100 U.S. Ex Co. | 77 |
| 2400 | do. | 109⅝ | 8 do. | 76 |
| 5000 | do. | 110 | 100 Boston W. P. | 20⅛ |
| 500 | do. | 110⅛ | 100 do. | 20¼ |
| 2000 | do. new | 108⅛ | 100 do. | 20 c 20 |
| 10800 | do. | 108 | 200 West Union Tl | 48⅛ |
| 11000 | U.S. 5s 10-40's | 99⅛ | 120 do. | 48⅝ |
| 7500 | Tr. 7 3-10, 2 | 107⅛ | 15 Del. & Hud. C. | 116 |
| 1150 | do. | 107⅛ | 100 Canton Co. | 47⅛ |
| 500 | do. | 107⅞ | 100 Quicksilver M. | 28⅛ |
| 1150 | Tr. 7 3-10, 3 | 107⅛ | 100 Mariposa M. | 11 |
| 5000 | N.Y. 7s, R.L. | 106⅝ | 100 Mariposa pf. | 20⅛ |
| 5000 | N.Y. 6s, '74 | 102⅝ | 500 Pacific M.S. | 146⅝ |
| 8000 | Tenn. 6s, ex.c. | 66⅛ | 400 N.Y. Cen. R. | 105⅞ |
| 2000 | do. | 66⅝ | 100 do. | 105⅞ |
| 3000 | Tenn. 6s, new. | 65⅝ | 1000 Reading R. | 104⅝ |
| 800 | do. | 66⅛ | 800 Erie R. | 70⅛ |
| 1000 | N.C. 6s, ex.cp | 53 | 500 do. | 70⅛ |
| 1000 | Va. 6s, ex. cp. | 50 | 100 do. | 2d c 70⅛ |
| 8000 | Mo. 6s | 103⅝ | 50 Erie pf. | 93⅛ |
| 5000 | do. | 103⅞ | 300 M. S. & N. I. | 81⅛ |
| 10000 | Ohio & Miss. | 27 | 50 Panama R. | 265 |
| 2000 | Erie 1st M. | 107 | 113 do. | 266 |
| 1000 | N.Y. C. 6s, '83. | 95 | 200 Cle. & Pitts. R. | 93⅛ |
| 10000 | Mich. So. s.f. | 99 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. | 119⅛ |
| 5000 | C. & N.W. ex. | 93 | 100 do. | 119⅛ |
| 1000 | C. & N.W. 1st m. | 85⅛ | 100 do. | 2d c 119⅛ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | do. | 85 | 500 Chi. & N. W. | 46⅛ |
| 1000 | Gal. & Chi. L. | 100 | 600 do. | 46⅛ |
| 8000 | Chi. & G. E. | 75 | 50 do. | 46⅛ |
| 10000 | C. & Alt. in. | 92 | 700 Chi. & N. W. pf. | 70⅛ |
| 20 | Ocean Ins. | 95 | 100 Cle. & Tol. R. | 122 |
| 200 | H. & St. J. pf. | 63 | 200 Chi. R. I. & P. | 103⅛ |
| 100 | Tol. W. & W. | 49 | 100 Mil. & St. P. R. | 48⅛ |
| 100 | Adams' Ex. Co. | 76⅛ | 200 Mil. & S. P. pf. | 67⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 76⅛ | 100 do. | 67⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 76⅛ | 100 Chi. & Alt. R. | 114 |
| 50 | do. | 76 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27000 | U.S. 6s 5-20's | 108 | 200 Adams' Ex. Co. | 76 |
| 3000 | do. | 67 | 100⅛ | 200 do. | 77⅛ |
| 5000 | U.S. 5s 10-40's | 102⅞ | 300 do. | 76 |
| 50000 | Tr. 7 3-10, 1 | 107⅛ | 6 do. | 75⅛ |
| 1000 | Cal. 7s. | 125 | 20 Am. Ex. Co. | 74⅛ |
| 1000 | M.&e. P. R.s. | 103 | 19 do. | 74⅛ |
| 100 | Boston W. P. | 20 | 10 do. | 74 |
| 24 | Del. & Hud. C. | 145⅝ | 500 N.Y. Cen. R. | 105 |
| 200 | West Union Tl. | 48⅝ | 600 do. | 104⅞ |
| 300 | Quicksilver M. | 28 | 5 Pacific M. S. | 146⅝ |
| 50 | Wells, Fargo E. | 66 | 20 do. | 146⅞ |
| 200 | Cle. & Tol. R. | 123 | 200 Erie R. | 69⅞ |
| 100 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 102⅞ | 700 M. S. & N. I. | 80⅞ |
| 500 | Chi. & N. W. | 46 | 100 do. | b30 81 |
| 300 | Chi. & N. W. pf. | 69⅞ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 110 |

OPEN BOARD.

10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10000 | Ohio & Miss. | 27⅛ | 400 Cle. & Pitts R. | 93 |
| 100 | Mariposa Min. | 10⅞ | 400 Chi. R. I. & P. | 103⅛ |
| 100 | Atlantic M. S. | 113⅞ | 100 do. | c 103⅛ |
| 100 | West Union Tl. | 48⅞ | 50 do. | 103 |
| 100 | do. | b30 48⅞ | 100 do. | b10 103⅛ |
| 100 |