The Sun.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000.

Circulation equal to that of all the other morning newspapers printed in the English language in this city.

Some idea of the extent of this circulation may be formed from the fact that it is sufficient to supply one copy to every family in the city and suburbs. Yesterday, for example, copies were delivered from THE SUN office to every family in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, with more than enough to spare. Although THE SUN circulation is now so large it does not contain a line of matter offensive to the most fastidious reader, it is no longer a mere local paper, but is read in every village and hamlet in the Union, and is the favorite journal of intelligent people everywhere. THE DAILY SUN is the cheapest publication in the world. Its subscription price for the year 1874 THE DAILY SUN printed and sold for 1c. per copy. Its advertising medium. THE DAILY SUN is especially valuable to those who wish to reach employment, whether for themselves or, as employers, for others. Its circulation among the class of people who read and believe what they read, is more than double that of any other daily newspaper. Its circulation among the very best people, is more than double that of any other daily newspaper.

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A further abatement, reaching 400,000 readers, costs only two dollars.

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The Weekly Sun.

Circulates nearly twenty-eight thousand every week, in every State and Territory of the Union, and in Canada and Nova Scotia.

THE WEEKLY SUN is the cheapest weekly publication in the world. It contains the best and most entertaining matter, selected from the entire contents of the DAILY SUN, and is the best family newspaper in the country. In the course of every year it has some thirty or forty pieces, each of which is worth more than the price of the paper for a year, such as its readers will testify. The information it contains is of a character to be of permanent value, and is of the highest literary and moral character, and is fit for the eye of every man, woman, and child.

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Sunday Sun, single copy, | 1 00

New York, February, 1874.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY SUN, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1.82 per annum, or thirty cents per quarter, payable in advance. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carrier, taking their receipts. If any higher rates are demanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster.

Amusements To-Day.

Central Park Garden—Day, 7 o'clock Concert.
Coliseum Building—Third 50th street.
Grand Opera House—Fifth avenue and 23d street.
Metropolitan Theatre—Broadway, near Bond st.
Niblo's Garden—Broadway and Prince st.
Terrace Garden—Third st. Performances.
Tony Pastor's—Union sq.
Union Square Theatre—Within Title.
Wood's Museum—Broadway and 30th st.

Party Confusion in New York.

In no other Eastern State will so many distracting elements enter into the political campaign as in the State of New York. The Republican party is "more disorganized than the Democrats; but the latter have their troubles.

The Democracy will make an unusually strenuous effort to carry the State. The result will be more or less affected by the kind of nominees they present for Congress and the Assembly, and their candidate for Mayor of this city. But the pivot on which the election must turn will be the Democratic nominee for Governor.

The Democratic stronghold of the State is in this city and its vicinity. Here the party is shaken by quarrels, old and new, which send their discordant influences far into the rural districts. Boss Tweed is still something of a power in the party, and especially in this city. If the candidate for Governor has been a conspicuous leader in the political and judicial contests for overthrowing the Boss, he will lose a great many votes on that ground. If, on the other hand, he has not openly taken sides against Tweed in these contests, a large number of votes will be withheld from him for that reason. We merely point to the dilemma as a source of weakness to the Democracy.

Tammany is not a popular name. Indeed, it is a very unpopular name. Unfortunately it is thoroughly fastened upon the organization of the Democracy, not of this city only, but of the State. Here in the city the Tammany candidate for Governor, simply because he bore that name, would lose many Democratic votes. Two years ago Mr. KRIDER'S last thousands on this ground. In the counties lying north and west of Albany dissatisfactions of Tammany constitute the chief staple of the small Republican orators in a heated campaign. The Republican masses of the interior "care" well at the mention of the hated name, and more than one Senator and Assemblyman whose vote in the Legislature Tweed had bought, got re-elected by conjuring up the spectre of the wooden idol over Tammany Hall.

In short, for good reasons and for more or less, the hostility to restoring what will be called the reign of Tammany at the State capital will endanger the success of the Democratic ticket. But for every difficulty which the Democrats will encounter the Republicans will be beset by half a dozen.

The Republicans are split into factions all through the State. They are in a quarrel over the Federal patronage. They are divided into Custom House and anti-Custom House factions. They take sides with and against Senator CONKLING, while the quarrel over the remains of Mayor HAVEMEYER is their open and bleeding wound.

The district conventions created disturbances. The stalwarts, who fill the last place they can get from Congress, and supply the contending funds, refused to bolt it, for the sake and life of the party, except.

The hard-money outside hurts the Republicans more than it does the Democrats, because a greater number of their members from this side voted for the bill and pocketed the money; and moreover, because their at one hundred thousand dollar grabber is at the head of the Administration, and has they will have to eulogize in their platform.

Worse than this, their party is the author of the gag law, and they cannot denounce it in their platform without indirectly condemning their Senator and Congressman at large, who are leading members of the Judiciary Committees in the two Houses. They can not refuse to denounce it without feeling the recoil of such a plain neglect of duty.

The Republicans are in trouble about the successor to Senator PENTON. A dozen prominent leaders are after his seat, half of whom would rather see the Assembly lost than that they should fail to be chosen to his place.

The independent temperance movement creates the gravest apprehensions in Republican circles. Nearly all the prohibitionists are Republicans on national issues. The loss of their votes would imperil the success of the State ticket. On the other hand, the attempt to hold them by engrafting their policy into the platform would repel a large German vote. The dilemma is embarrassing.

What the Liberal Republicans will do is now in doubt. They may not be as numerous as they imagine; but it will not be forgotten that they held the balance between the two parties last fall, and that the Republicans were indebted to them for the election of so much of their State ticket as succeeded. Indeed, the narrow margin between the old parties has given some currency to the queer rumor that Mr. PENTON may receive the regular Republican nomination for Governor!

Finally, to add another element of discord to the confusion which jars upon the ear of the party, the Grantites talk of setting up a White House organ in this city.

Surely it was never more safe than in this campaign to predict that nobody can tell who will be Governor till after the election.

Hamlin and the Maine Election.

The term of HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine in the Senate expires in the coming March. On the second Monday of September, only about five weeks hence, Maine elects the Legislature which is to fill HAMLIN'S place. Having been out of office scarcely a day for thirty-five years, he desires to stick now of course.

Of the twenty Republican Senators who go out in March, Mr. HAMLIN is the very one whom the party can best afford not to send back. He was among the persecutors of SUMNER, he apologized for the Credit Mobilier swindlers, sustained the District Ring robberies, voted for the recent law to destroy the liberty of the press, and throughout his Senatorial career has generally been found on the side of jobbery and corruption.

Mr. BLAINE is a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Presidency. He is a formidable candidate, and at present his prospects for obtaining the nomination are brighter than those of any of his rivals. Mr. BLAINE is a controlling power in the politics of Maine. HAMLIN does not like BLAINE, and if BLAINE means to push for the Presidential nomination he had better not have HAMLIN returned to the Senate. If BLAINE wishes to make his mark, let him blot out HAMLIN at the September election.

Ambassadors.

In commenting upon the recent act of Congress, June 17, 1874, in which the diplomatic rank of ambassador is for the first time in our history recognized by statute, we took occasion to say, "This looks very innocent, but it is the entering wedge to a new grade of diplomacy entirely inconsistent with free institutions and with our traditional ideas." The *Herald* rather took us to task for calling it an innovation, in these words:

"But it is a mistake to suppose the rank of ambassador is created for the first time in our regular diplomacy."

To strengthen this position the familiar clause in the Constitution relative to the executive power was partially cited. In order to make the matter clear, it may be well to examine the subject in all its aspects, so that this new departure may be understood before the above becomes rivetted on the public service, as too many others have been.

First, as to the Constitution, Art. II., sec. 2, says:

"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and for more than a quarter of a century after it, ambassador only signified an diplomacy the highest rank of that profession as recognized in Europe, upon the model of which our system was partially constructed. Even now the distinctive character of this rank is not properly distinguished by some modern lexicographers, who have followed the old interpretation without reference to the authoritative meaning fixed to it by the Congress of 1789 and now universally accepted, even by the Department of State.

WORCESTER gives ambassador thus:

"A person sent to act on the highest rank on a public embassy; one invested with power to act in place of the person by whom he is sent."

WEBSTER defines it as follows:

"A person sent to a foreign power to act in place of the person by whom he is sent; a minister of the highest rank."

Both these definitions were in part derived from a much better authority than either of such a compiler, the Dictionary of the French Academy, edition of 1835, which says:

"Ambassador, ambassadress, ambassadorship, ambassade, ambassadorial, ambassadorial, ambassadorial