

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway. BRILLIANT PUFFING THE QUESTION—WHO IS FIRST—LIND AND HIS FLAME. THE PERSEPOLIS—JACQUES CHRISTI'S PERFORMANCE—JUNE 30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—FRA DIAVOLA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—FRANZINI—THE BRIGANDI FAMILY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanic's Hall—672 Broadway.

New York, Monday, July 30, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Herald mail steamship Canada, Capt. Jenkins, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mail will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrapper, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe—

LIVERPOOL.—John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East, LONDON.—Sandford & Co., No. 17 Corahill.

NEW YORK.—Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 10 Chatham street. PARIS.—Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President Governor of Kansas, in place of Governor Reeder, removed.

Thus the petition of the members of the Kansas Legislature has been granted. Mr. D. was a member of the last Congress, voted for the Nebraska Kansas bill, and is strongly in favor of giving homesteads to actual settlers.

By our special despatch from Washington it will be seen that there are still a few New York politicians lingering in that city, and that Preson King arrived there on Saturday. It is stated that one of their ideas at present is to patch up a truce between the heads and tails, so as to carry the State this fall. The movement is said to be approved by Gen. Pierce, who thinks thereby to improve his chances for the succession in '56.

We understand that the temperance men are about to start a new organization to take the place of the Caron League and the Temperance Alliance, as the last named bodies have lately fallen into disrepute, and have proved unable to cope with the liquor interest in this city and State. This new movement is to be avowedly political, and is designed to rally the temperance forces for the ensuing fall elections, to maintain the Maine law intact, and preserve it from the assaults of its enemies. A general committee is to be appointed with organizations in every ward in the city, with power to collect funds, and men are to be chosen to fill the offices; and it is rumored that Mr. Nathan Nesbit, a young and active lawyer of this city, will be the chairman, and James Harper, ex-Mayor, the treasurer of this new movement.

Among other interesting intelligence relative to the Prohibitory Liquor law, we publish to-day a full account of a trial at Astoria, before Justices Boyd and Steidker. The defendant, Mr. James D. Campbell, appeared for trial, having Mr. T. E. Tomlinson for counsel, and the prosecution was instituted by a Mr. Blackwell, a member of a temperance league of Astoria, for whom counsel also appeared. The case was tried before a jury of six, to which the defence objected, demanding twelve jurors; but the objection was overruled. It appeared from the witnesses that the defendant sold bottles—"fever and ague bottles"—and "imported liquors," and upon this plea the defendant was the victor. The view taken by the Court was precisely the same as that taken by Recorder Smith in the trial of Smith and Dowd, namely, that it was no offence to sell imported liquors. The defendant was discharged by the Justices, the jury being unable to agree; and the prosecution, finding they had undertaken a bad job, abandoned the case.

The remains of the late Rev. John H. Elliott and his daughter Mary Ann, who lost their lives in the late melancholy catastrophe on Coney Island, were interred yesterday afternoon in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The funeral obsequies took place not in but outside of the First Methodist Episcopal Mission church, Williamsburg, for the crowd in attendance was so large that it was deemed safer to celebrate them in the open air. We give a full report of the interesting proceedings.

Alexander McFarland, an eccentric individual, known throughout the city as the "Lime Kiln Man," died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. A notice of him will be found elsewhere in our paper to-day.

Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, decided that the city Corporation is not liable for personal injury occasioned by the negligence of its contractors or their employes. The opinion of Judge I. will be found in our columns.

We publish to-day a general order from the War Department, giving a list of the promotions and appointments in the army made by the President of the United States since the publication of general orders in March and July last. It is a most important document to the aspiring officers of the army, and will be found very useful for reference to the public generally.

We publish to-day a copy of the treaty concluded between the British government and that of Japan, on the 14th of October last, which will be found interesting in many points of view. First, Sir James Shirig negotiated with the Emperor, acting for the Emperor, who evinced high diplomatic talent. Second, England wished to get only an equality of privileges with other nations, and Commodore Perry's treaty covers all the points of that of our neighbors; and thirdly, the English boast that they secured the right of entering the newly opened ports before the Americans.

By the letters of our correspondents at Saratoga it will be seen that there was quite a negro row at the Springs a few days since. It seems that some negroes, no doubt instigated by the nigger worshippers of the place, attempted to violate the rules of Congress Spring, and to assert their equal social rights with the whites, behaving in a most impudent manner to the ladies and children present. The firmness of some gentlemen present settled the difficulty for the time, but a riot may be expected any day.

Vessels from New Orleans are quarantined according to law made and provided. Hence it was only necessary for Acting Mayor Barker to declare Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., "infected districts." We give a communication in another column containing the law on the subject.

Among the transactions in cotton on Saturday was the purchase of about 800 bales of middling and fair quality for export to Spain. The entire sales for the day amounted to about 1,500 bales, closing at 10 1/2 for middling uplands, while higher grades advanced about 1/4 per pound. Flour was steady at the previous day's prices. There was an active business done in Southern wheat, including Tennessee red, on the spot, at \$1 80 a \$1 85; and Georgia good red, part to arrive, at \$1 65; and 40,000 bushels of red Tennessee, to arrive before the 1st of November, seller's option, at \$1 65. It was supposed to have been engaged for export. Corn was easier, with moderate sales, at 50c a 50 1/2. Pork was firmly held, with fair sales. Of the continued firm, with sales of 1,200 pigs Rio at full prices. Sugars were active, with a slight improvement in prices; the sales embraced about 1,500 hogsheads Cuba unseasoned, and 2,400 boxes, at prices given in another column. Freight were still

Southern Slavery as a Domestic Institution—True View of the Subject.

The most hopeless bondage is that of the mind. Enslaved to half a dozen radical ideas—pent up within the sphere of a few impractical theories—lost in dreamy and vagrant devices—the world of progress is narrowed to a circle of fictions, to which all good is confined, and outside of which all evil is vile.

There are popular remedies for all sorts of diseases; popular doctors, preachers and authors, and also popular subjects. But there is no remedy capable of curing all maladies any more than there are preachers and authors suited to all minds. There is a tendency of the mind to run into channels, to find its favorite subjects as well as its favorite writers and moral remedies. Sebastopol is now the great centre of European thought and anxiety. The political slaves of the Eastern continent have anchored their hopes on the success or defeat of the Allies before that city of terrible assaults and defenses, while slavery is the point of Western interest. It is the American subject. The time has come when not a constable can be elected without involving the opinions of the candidate upon this all engrossing question. It makes no difference that the subject is one of no possible interest to the voter or the candidate. It is enough that it is the popular idea of the day—that it has been thrust into politics by designing men. How it came there and what possible good it is to do—how the slave is to be benefited, the master enlightened, or the cause of truth and justice advanced, are points of no interest to those whose business it is to agitate the subject and to reap its fruits. Men of broader views and more practical and philosophic ideas would look to the past to discern the effect and value of a remedy. Tested by this principle, it is certainly not easy to see any good that has resulted from the fierce antislavery agitation of the last fifteen or fifty years.

Extremes, indeed, are seldom found practical or useful. It would be difficult, in our judgment, to justify the ultra North or the ultra South. There is this difference, however, in their positions—the latter is assailed by the former. Not quite so much philosophy and discretion is expected of the man who is assailed in his legal rights, and is sought to be divested of his property on the mere plea of philanthropy, as of the meddling fanatic who acts the double part of self-constituted judge and moral teacher. It is certainly enough to exercise the powers of the former without inflicting the lessons of the latter. It is not strange, then, that the South has been driven, in the spirit of retaliation, to occupy extreme ground. Slavery is an institution of their own, and is as old as the government, which was organized in distinct recognition of it.

Fifteen States of the Union legalize the relation of master and slave. The class in subjection is ignorant, and generally regarded as mentally and morally an inferior race. It is a plan of servitude, however, and is not without its evils, as no system of labor is. While the blacks are held in subjection, they are at the same time guarded, clothed and fed, and generally kindly treated. It is something more than a question of interest with the master—it has worked itself into the very texture of society. It has its kindly social aspect as well as its severe feature of dependence. There are no interests, passions or affections that are not, to some extent, influenced by it. In the domestic economy it is often seen in a spirit of Christian brotherhood which might well put to blush its ignorant assailants.

We view slavery in the distance only in the light of abject submission by the weak to the demands of the strong. We see in it dominion and subjection, and we infer from these premises not only an antagonism of races, but continued and watchful resistance. This is the great error of Northern men, except, perhaps, that class who have sought the agitation of the subject as a medium of political preferment. Slavery is thus made to assume the character of a hateful oligarchy, sustained by ceaseless oppression.

The social bearings of the relation are carefully kept out of view, or their existence denied. This may be well enough for the Sewards, Wilsons and Van Burens, who expect to derive personal advantage by exciting a Northern *furor* against the South, but it is in the highest degree disgraceful that men whose character and pursuits disconnect them from the honors and rewards of office should be led to adopt such partial views of a subject of so much importance.

That the most prominent feature of slavery is found in its social and domestic character is evident in the fact that the relation is also generally a peaceful, happy and religious one. It bears no disturbance, no feud, no insurrection. All is quiet, happiness and contentment. While Europe is distracted by revolutions and deluged with blood, the "slave oligarchy" seems to work on peacefully and harmoniously. The products of the slave States are constantly increasing, their internal trade flourishes; and these are very good tests of order and of the peaceful operation of all the interests involved. The moral atmosphere of the South is not overcharged with malaria. They have not exported more Schuylers than we—their catalogue of crime is not longer.

Is there no evidence in all this that the system of domestic servitude so bitterly denounced by the *Tribune* and its crazy adjuncts, is something besides a mere extraction of labor from the weak by the strong? Is it not apparent that slavery in the United States, excusing the paradox, is, to a great extent, voluntary? It is a plan of subsisting two opposite races in usefulness and harmony, and the only means of accomplishing such a profoundly interesting result which can be conceived of as at all likely to be effective.

Viewed in this light, the question of American slavery becomes one of surpassing magnitude, not as a system of oppression, but as an ordinance of Providence under which two apparently irreconcilable races are made to exist in almost absolute concord. It is needless to touch the origin of slavery—it is enough to regard its existence. The freedom of the inferior race, for some cause wisely ordained by the Governor of the Universe, has been compounded. It has lost or surrendered a portion of its rights, as would appear, in order to secure its advancement, its safety and its existence, all of which are attained by the present system, and neither of which could be if the two races were left in absolute freedom to settle the question of dominion between them.

All Europe, with scarcely noticeable exceptions, are in political bondage. The very doctrines of monarchy—the vaunted divine right of the king to reign—denote a system of dependence, and it is well known that it signifies absolute submission to the will of the sovereign.

Now, of the three classes of slaves—mental, political and legal—the most abject, the most pernicious as an element of society, is unquestionably the former. They are mere agitators, slaves to ideas, mental negroes, sealawyers and crazy reformers, who, while they eternally prate about freedom, seek by every means to control the acts of their neighbors. It is not enough that they guide the slaveholder; they must also dictate to the free mind of Kansas. The right of self-government, with such minds, signifies submission to their silly schemes of policy; Kansas in horrid disorder influenced by the South, and in sublime order if controlled by the North.

THE CITY TAXES—FLAGG FLOODED.—We are under the necessity, this morning, of explaining somewhat at length how the business of the City Treasurer's department is bungled, and of administering the usual flogging to that old delinquent, Mr. Comptroller Flagg.

It appears that on June 24th the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes was presented by the chairman to the Board of Supervisors. The report was of course based on the assessment rolls, and other documents laid before the committee by the Comptroller. At the first glance Mr. Alderman Ely perceived that from some motive or other "the assessment roll of non-residents liable to taxation under the act passed February 27, 1855, was distinct from the ordinary assessment rolls," and that "if the report had been adopted as at first submitted"—that is to say, in accordance with the Comptroller's tables and suggestions—"the omission of the non-residents from the ordinary assessment rolls might have seriously involved the authority of the county to collect taxes on nearly \$15,000,000." He therefore moved the recommitment of the report to a new committee on the stated ground that "there did not appear any taxation on the fourteen millions and a half of personal estate owned by non-residents and which by a recent act was liable to taxation;" and it was so recommitted. The committee reported at the next meeting of the Board that they had amended the resolutions so as to include the omitted property, and exonerated the former committee from responsibility for the error.

When the omission was first noticed, we drew public attention to the fact, and animadverted upon the Comptroller's carelessness or unfairness in running a risk of jeopardizing the county's claim to the tax on so large a sum as \$14,491,130. We likewise observed, as a curious coincidence, that the non-residents who so nearly escaped taxation happened to include among them a number of the so-called municipal reformers of 1853.

Very naturally galled by the exposure, Mr. Flagg attempts to justify himself by a reply in one or two contemporaries, over his own name:—

In regard to the assessment on non-residents of \$14,491,130, which the editor of the Herald charitably supposed the Comptroller suppressed, for the purpose of screening the "old municipal reformers" from taxation, it can be seen, by an examination of the table signed "A. C. Flagg," and published in the Herald of Wednesday, that the following item is included at the bottom of the table, viz.:—"Non-residents, \$14,491,130." And the Comptroller also presented to the Board of Supervisors a list of all the names furnished to him, with the sums attached to each name, which make up the above total of \$14,491,130.

A. C. FLAGG.

If this be so, how does it happen that Alderman Ely moved the recommitment of the report? It is quite true that Mr. Flagg did add this item to his table, but how could the addition of that or any other figure to a mere statistical memorandum affect the tax levy? Mr. Flagg might as well have written the figures \$14,491,130 on any odd corner of his desk as on the paper in question. The proper place for it was on the tax levy and the assessment rolls; and it was because Mr. Flagg did not write it there, that the city would have lost \$170,000 but for Mr. Ely's vigilance, and that the Herald called him to account in a manner which has wounded his sensibility.

This however is only a sample of the manner in which business is conducted in the bureau over which Mr. Flagg presides. On the 24th of July, the report of the meeting of Supervisors, for which Mr. Flagg's subordinates and therefore Mr. Flagg himself is responsible, stated that the committee recommended "that there shall be raised by tax on estates real and personal of the freeholders and inhabitants of the city and county of New York a sum not exceeding \$2,393,600;" and this sentence of the report was copied into all the daily papers next day, making it to appear that the city taxes fell short of two millions and a half. How the blunder arose, it is hard to say; we simply state the fact of the blunder.

We are free to confess that in no department of the federal government, disorganized as most of them are, could so many and so gross blunders have been committed, or so general a system of bungling be tolerated. Any other man but Flagg would be overwhelmed with shame at their exposure.

WHAT FROM TENNESSEE.—NEW FACTS IN OUR CITY TRADE.—The market report of Saturday has a rather curious item, to the effect that a large quantity of Tennessee and Georgia wheat, part to arrive, was sold at good prices. It appears that there is an extensive and valuable grain growing country in Eastern Tennessee, between the Cumberland and Alleghany mountains. The produce of this district has heretofore been almost shut out of any market, but now Tennessee has a railway communication with Charleston and Savannah, and can send its wheat direct to Atlantic ports, from whence it may be shipped direct to Europe. Over one hundred thousand bushels of this wheat have been sold in New York. The capacity of supply of this district has been estimated as high as 300,000 bushels. An offer, it was said, had been made within a few days, to deliver 30,000 bushels on the railroad, in a certain brief period, at \$1 per bushel.

In addition to the supplies from this fruitful highland valley, the crops of wheat in the upper parts of Georgia and the Carolinas have been good, and are finding their way to New York for a market, from whence large portions will probably be re-shipped to Europe. While New York is receiving large supplies of wheat from Tennessee, both flour and grain are finding their way from Iowa and various points on the Upper Mississippi to this city. Wheat is also on its way from Southern Illinois, a sample of which has been exhibited on 'Change.

The fact is, New York is rapidly trenching upon the trade that has hitherto centred at New Orleans, and must continue to do so. The extension of railroads, South and West, are left in absolute freedom to settle the question of dominion between them.

New Orleans possesses no means of defending her trade against these encroachments, except by speedily building up lines of railroads, on a large scale. New York seeks no undue advantages, and would feel no regret at the advancement and prosperity of her sister cities, South, North, and West.

The Central Park—A Report Wanted.

In July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, the act of the Legislature authorizing the taking of certain land on this island for the purpose of a public park, went into effect, and five very respectable gentlemen were appointed Commissioners under it. They accepted the trust, with the *per diem* compensation of four dollars each, annexed. The law declared that all the land situate in the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second wards of the city of New York, bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth street, northerly by 106th street, easterly by Fifth avenue, and westerly by the Eighth avenue, was thereby made a public place, and the Commissioners were fully authorized to take the land and estimate the damages. Then they were to report to the Common Council, and await its action.

This is simple enough, any one would think; and we have no doubt that a great many people outside of this city will be surprised to learn that nothing has been done about the matter. We have the same respectable Commissioners, with the same highly gratifying stipend. A map has been issued, and that is all, and two precious years have been wasted in doing nothing at all. The Commissioners are all wealthy men; they can afford to live in the country during the hot months; and so long as they can hold a meeting occasionally, so that the four dollars per day remain good, they do not care how long they keep the sweltering thousands of poor men out of the breathing place which has been gained for them, in the face of a determined and powerful mercenary opposition. Some of the papers think that such men as these Commissioners do not care for the *per diem*. This is absurd; for the Corporation Counsel set them the example of liberality by declining to accept any compensation. They did not follow it, which fact proves conclusively that they do care for the dollars. If they do not intend to do the work, they should resign. At any rate, they are culpable in neglecting to fulfill the duties so clearly laid down to them by the law, and for the performance of which they are so liberally paid.

If the Commissioners think to keep back their report until after the election of a Legislature which will repeal the law, they will find that they have made a mistake. The question is one of the most vital importance, both in a local and a national point of view. The people of New York must have their park, and the people of other cities will follow the metropolitan example. Man, whether considered singly or in communities, is imitative. Our Central Park will be an imitation, on a small scale, of the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, the Phoenix Park of Dublin, Hyde Park in London, and the Prater of Vienna. So soon as we have carried this into effect, every city and town of any consequence in the Union will have its Central Park. This tendency to imitation has been displayed in small as well as in large matters. Things with purely local designations have been widely imitated—for instance, there are hundreds of Astor Houses, Revere Houses, St. Nicholas Hotels, and Tremont Houses, in various places, where those names have no particular meaning, except as the titular designations of popular taverns. When the present Mayor of this city opened his complaint book, half a dozen other Mayors seized upon the idea; and it is true that every new thing here is eagerly copied in almost all the minor cities and towns in the Union.

We may learn something at times from people whom we are apt to consider not quite so "smart" as ourselves. In most matters, government especially, we consider ourselves superior to the Europeans. We ought to be not only a free and enlightened, but also a happy people. But the essentials to popular enjoyment are almost altogether overlooked in the United States. In all the European capitals the poor and the rich mingle together in the great public parks, and indulge in rural bliss in the heart of great cities. The Frenchman enjoys, without money and without price, the great garden of the Tuileries, the woody Elysian fields, the immense Bois de Boulogne, the grove and flower gardens of Versailles, the pleasure grounds at Fontainebleau, and then returning he may lounge for hours in the leafy groves of Saint Cloud, regaling himself with the odorous perfumes of thousands of flowers, and basking in the sunshine of myriads of happy, joyous faces. That's despotism à la Louis Napoleon. The New Yorker can only look at the loafers in a dried up little Park, or watch a fountain that never plays, in a ten acre lot, dignified by the name of a Parade Ground. That's republicanism à la Commissioners of the Central Park.

We are not improving in this respect. The movement seems rather to be a retrograde one. In eighteen hundred and seven, the Commissioners of Streets and Roads laid out the following public parks:—

Table listing public parks and their locations: Market place, from 7th to 10th street, 1st avenue to the East river, containing 63 1/2 acres; 7th avenue, between 23d and 24th streets, 5d to 7th avenue, containing 342 1/4 acres; Bloomingdale square, 55d to 57th street, 8th to 9th avenue, containing 18 acres; Madison square, 77th to 81st street, 6th to 9th avenue, containing 18 1/2 acres; Observatory place, 80th to 84th street, 4th to 5th avenue, containing 23 1/2 acres; Harlem square, 104th to 108th street, 5th avenue to East river, containing 68 1/2 acres; Harlem square, 117th to 121st street, 6th to 7th avenue, containing 18 1/2 acres; Hamilton square, 104th to 108th street, 3d to 5th avenue, containing 20 1/2 acres.

Total acres..... 462

What a beautiful Park the parade would have been now!—from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, and from the Third to the Seventh avenue! But it was abandoned, as some people seem desirous to kill the Central Park.

Look now at the area used for parks at present:—

Table listing current park areas: Bloomingdale square, 18 acres; Madison square, 18 1/2 acres; Observatory place, 23 1/2 acres; Madison square, 23 1/2 acres; Tompkins square, 40 acres; Madison square, 6 1/2 acres; Mount Morris square, 20 1/2 acres.

Total acres..... 122

—Or 340 acres less than was laid out under the act of 1807.

Now, the area of Central Park, exclusive of the Arsenal and Reservoir grounds, is six hundred and twenty-four acres, or about three hundred acres more than was set apart fifty years ago, when the city population was about eight hundred thousand. When we reflect that quite a million of people will be waiting for a park before the Central is ready for them, it does not seem too much to ask these solid and respectable Commissioners to hurry up that report. Why, every petty Spanish town has its grand plaza—it's a good custom, borrowed from the pleasant banks of the Euphrates—while the great city of New York, with all its wealth, population, intelligence, common

schools, libraries, colleges, newspapers, and other elevating institutions, has not a green spot big enough for the boys to play at leapfrog upon, without the risk of dashing their brains out against a lamp-post.

We must have the Central Park for our children and their children forever, as Caesar left his gardens on the Tiber to the Roman people. Will the Commissioners remember Caesar, and give us that report?

THE GERMANS IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.—Our friends the Germans, or a portion of them out West, are trying to see how ridiculous they can make themselves, and we are bound to say they are succeeding to perfection. We published yesterday the constitution of a union of free Germans, which seems to have originated at Louisville, Ky., and to comprehend most of the German population in the cities of the West. Its object is of course to revolutionize the country.

The free Germans are convinced that the United States are going to the dogs, and that nothing can save them but energetic action on the part of the German immigrants. The plan they propose to pursue is to obtain control of the federal legislature, as a preliminary measure; then to put down slavery gradually; to throw open seats of honor and trust to athletes, to abolish the laws for the observance of the Sabbath, to get rid of the Bible; to abolish the "noxious traffic in the public lands" by giving them to all who choose to settle on them; to give any "poor colonists" who desire it a sum of money out of the national treasury to start in life with; to establish a new State department to look after the immigrants; to render citizenship as easy as possible to immigrants; to establish a minimum of wages for labor, and to declare by law that no man shall be compelled to work more than ten hours a day; to give all State contracts to associations of workmen, or, where no associations compete to oblige contractors to give security that they will pay high wages to their men; to appoint German teachers in the free schools; to abolish fees in courts of justice; to render any citizen eligible to office in any State or county; to establish free trade with nations who do the like towards us; to abandon the principle of international neutrality and get into trouble with foreign nations on the earliest pretext; to concede to women the same rights as men; to give the full right of suffrage to the blacks; and finally to abolish capital punishment.

Here is a pretty fair platform for Fritz and Hans to work upon. Jolly good fellows, how they will slash and hash at our rotten old institutions and what a splendid government they will set up, when they have accomplished their preliminary object of obtaining the control of Congress and electing a thoroughbred Dutchman to the Presidency.

The Free Germans of the West are entitled to the thanks of the country for having proved conclusively the truth of the principle for which the Know Nothings contend—namely, that a residence of five years does not fit a man for American citizenship. No man, properly imbued with the spirit of American institutions, would think of organizing an isolated German nationality in this country; or would seek to abolish the Sabbath laws; or would give away all our public lands to Germans; or would seek to embroil the nation with foreign powers; or would desire to see legislative interference between capital and labor. There are Americans, we believe, who advocate these absurdities; but they are men who have shaken off their Americanism, and become imbued with the very spirit which is innate and apparently ineradicable among the Germans. As to the latter, they may thank themselves if Congress puts it out of their power to do further mischief by quietly pronouncing them what they show themselves to be—mere foreigners.

THE MAYOR GONE TO SARATOGA.—His Honor Mayor Wood has gone to Saratoga, to try, for a week or ten days, the virtues of country air and Congress water. Very well. We hope they will do him much good, after his late severe labors concerning our dirty streets, and street contractors and street sweeping machines, that "haven't got a vote." Justice to the Mayor—even handed justice—requires us to say, that he has left the streets in a much better condition than he found them. We respectfully suggest to our vigilant Mayor, meantime, while at Saratoga, the expediency of investigating carefully the working of the new liquor law up there. It has been alleged that the general effect and the leading virtue of the Congress water is the thirst which it creates for French brandy, and that a bottle of the one before breakfast creates a vacuum for a bottle or two after, in broken doses, before dinner. In this connection, we are assured, that the liquor law at Saratoga Springs is looked upon with unmitigated contempt and disgust, and that more liquor, from Scotch whiskey down to lager beer, is drank there than ever before. Let our active Mayor, therefore, make out a report as to the relative and comparative consumption at Saratoga of Congress water and distilled and fermented liquors, before and since "the glorious Fourth," for the enlightenment of our fellow citizens in the November election. It will be very interesting.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE POLICE.—VERY FUNNY.—Our model policemen, under our present beneficent city administration, have a right jolly time of it, after all. By way of amusement, once in two, three, four, five or six weeks, an agreeable surprise is planned for the benefit of some particular establishment or two among "the fancies" of the respective districts. On one night, for example, a general descent is made upon the Cyprians in the streets. They are captured by scores, tried, convicted, and sent to Blackwell's Island, to return again the next day. The alarm subsides—the frail beauties are more numerous than ever on Broadway; and people are beginning to wonder what has become of the Mayor and his police, when, presto! a detachment of our city sentinels pounce down upon a nest of gambling shops, and arrest the parties in attendance, and carry them up for examination. Next morning, for lack of evidence, they are acquitted, and the gambling saloons flourish more openly than ever. They have been tried; they can't be reached, and they go bravely on.

Next we hear of the arrest of a lottery policy dealer or so, or a fortune teller or two, or a lot of "baggage smashers," or emigrant runners, or something of that sort, and that is the last that we hear of them from the authorities. They slip through the meshes of the law like eels, and go on with their respective contraband pursuits as before. We can only conclude that these sudden surprises against the dens and re-

ceptacles of Cyprians, gamblers, and other land pirates, are intended as occasional amusements for the police. They add zest and spice to the heavy and stupid business of arrests for over-drinking under the new liquor law; and they give an air of activity and enterprise to the police department, of the most refreshing description. But the initiated laugh in their sleeves, and from the mock auctioneer to the wharf rat the idea begins to prevail that "those fellows at the City Hall are only making out." What will all this come to by November next—can anybody tell?

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR REEDER, AND APPOINTMENT OF JOHN L. DAWSON, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS. WASHINGTON, July 29, 1855.

The President has appointed Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of H. A. H. Reeder, removed. Mr. Dawson was an effective member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving homesteads to actual settlers, and introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House of Representatives, but failed to obtain the sanction of the Senate.

NEW YORK POLITICIANS—ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT KING.—PIERCE MOVEMENT, &C. WASHINGTON, July 29, 1855.

There are still a few New York politicians hovering around the flesh pot. There were fresh arrivals last night, among whom was Preson King. There are various stories in regard to their mission. The most plausible one is, and my informant is a distinguished hard shell, to patch up an armistice whereby the two sections can be united, so as to carry the State this fall, which will pave the way for '56. This is a Pierce movement, as he thinks his chances for the succession superior to any man's in the thirty-one States. My "hard" informant says they would see some thing of coalescing with the evil one as with the soon. DON.

Bad Accident.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28, 1855.

Two Irishmen, named Blakules and Sheridan, were killed this afternoon by the poisonous gas of a well in St. John's street. One of them being overcome fell into the water, and the other descended to his relief, when he also was prostrated. A third was near sharing a similar fate. Both the deceased have large families, one seven children, and the other five.

Non-Arrival of the New Orleans Mail.

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1855.

The mail, this evening, brings nothing south of Mobile, and the papers at hand contain no news.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1855.

The sales of cotton for the past week add up 1,050 bales, without any material change in prices, the market closing with fair feeling. Woolen fabrics in general, with fair feeling. Better feeling in the market; sales 84,600 lbs. Printing cloths—Sales for the week 41,000 pieces.

Brooklyn City News.

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1855.

The colored churchmen—the colored congregations of this city and New York assembled in mass meeting yesterday, at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridge street, Brooklyn, the object being to collect funds for the purpose of sinking the debt on the church. The building cost \$12,800, and there is yet a debt of \$8,700 remaining. Services were held morning, afternoon and evening; and sermons were preached by Rev. Mr. Graham, Freeville Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Pennington, First Freeville Baptist Church; and Rev. Mr. Morgan, Second street Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, pastor of the Bridge street Church, Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the First street Church, Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the Third street Church, were suspended for the day, and there was consequently a good attendance.

PICKING POCKETS.—A young man was arrested at the Fulton ferry, on Saturday, by officers Frost and Wright, on the charge of relieving the pocket of Mrs. Margaret Swan of a portmanteau containing some change. Fearing detection, he dropped the parcel, but being perceived, he ran to the outside of the ferry, and was taken to a hearing. He gave no name, stating that he thought it best first to consult counsel.

DANGEROUS BATHING PLACE.—A little boy, named Patrick Boyle, went in the water to bathe at the foot of Harrison street, on Saturday evening, and becoming faint in the muddy bottom, he was unable to extricate himself. He was rescued by William Shannon, a young man, who was passing by. The boy was taken to the hospital, and is now recovering. The water is very shallow, and is dangerous for bathing.

On the 23d inst, a procession was gotten up in Allegheny city, Pa., in objection