# EUROPE.

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.

been published. The Nadir Shah left Zanzibar on the 28th of March, so that the news she brings is nearly a month later than that brought by the Gazelle, and three days later than the last despatch received from Zanzibar by the Bombay government.

Dr. Livingstone took his departure from Zanzibar in March, 1866, and was conveyed in her Majesty's ship Penguin to Pinganeh, at the mouth of the Rovuma river. The expedition consisted of Dr. Livingstone and thirty-five men, ten of whom were natives of Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands, thirteen Africans, and twelve Sepoys of the Bombay Marine battalion. It was thought by Dr. Livingstone that these Africans would be of service to him on his journey into the interior. The Africans were formerly slaves, who had been liberated and educated in the Bombay Presidency. There was no other European in the party except the doctor himself. The beasts taken were—six camels, four buffaloes, from Bombay, five asses and two mules, and among the baggage there were forage, gunpowder, &c. The Penguin started from Zanzibar on the 19th of March, 1866, and the men in the doctor's train and the beasts were taken from Zanzibar in a large dhow, and was towed by the Penguin. In three days the Penguin arrived off the Rovuma river, but, owing to the strong current, the dhow could not be got into the mouth of the stream. The expedition then made for Minkindany Bay, about thirty miles northward of Cape Delgoa, where Dr. Livingstone and his party were successfully landed on the 28th of March.

The Johanna men, who had been engaged for the doctor's service by Mr. Sundley, the English Consul at Johanna, were considered preferable for the service to Zanzibar men. On the march into the interior the Sepoys seemed to have suffered much, and Dr. Livingstone thought it necessary to leave them on the route to enable them to return to Zanzibar. In returning they had but little to eat, and ran great risk of starving. One by one, all the Sepoys fell ill, and the sickness that attacked the havildar was fatal, as he died of dysentery. None of the twelve Sepoys who started with the doctor reached Nyassa, and those who survived returned to Zanzibar in August or September. In October last the Johanna men made their appearance in Zanzibar, and presented themselves before Mr. Seward, the British Consul, when for the first time the intelligence was received of the disaster which had befallen Dr. Livingstone. From the accounts of these Johanna men it would seem that the expedition reached Lake Nyassa in safety and crossed the lake. They pushed on westward, and in the course of some time reached Goomany, a fishing village on a river. This would appear to have been on the second or third week of August last. The people of Goomany warned Dr. Livingstone that the Mafites, a wandering predatory tribe, were out on a plundering expedition, and that it would not be safe to continue the journey. But the dangers thus presented to view were not sufficient to deter a man who had braved so many before; and, treating the warnings as but of slight moment, he crossed the river in canoes the next morning, with his baggage and train of followers, in safety. Previously to this time the whole of the baggage animals had perished on the journey from the want of water; and on reaching the further side of the river the baggage had to be carried by the doctor's men. Being a fast walker, Dr. Livingstone kept some distance in advance of the baggage-encumbered men; and Moosa only, or Moosa and a few others of the party, kept up with him.

The march had continued some distance when Dr. Livingstone saw three armed men ahead, and thereupon he called out to Moosa, "The Mafites are out, after all," or some such words as these; and these seem to have been the last he uttered. The three Mafites were armed with bows and arrows and other weapons, and they immediately commenced hostilities. Evidently the men must have closed on the doctor, when, finding matters desperate, he drew his revolver and shot two of his assailants; but while thus disposing of the two, the third managed to get behind Dr. Livingstone, and with one blow from an axe clove in his head. The wound was mortal, but the assassin quickly met his own doom, for a bullet from Moosa's musket passed through his body, and the murderer fell dead beside his victim. Moosa states that the doctor died instantly, and that finding the Mafites were out he ran back to the baggage party and told them that their master had been killed. The baggage was hastily abandoned, and the Johanna men, Moosa, and the rest of the party sought safety by a hasty flight, which, according to Moosa's story, they continued until sunset, when they reached a secure hiding-place in the jungle. They held a consultation, and it is alleged that Moosa prevailed on them to go back to look after the body of their late master, and that on regaining the place where the murder had been perpetrated they found Dr. Livingstone's body lying there. The doctor's watch had been carried away, together with his clothes, the only article that remained on the body being the trousers. Moosa, and the others who had accompanied him, "scratched a hole in the ground, just deep enough to bury the body in, and there left in a far remote and unknown spot the remains of the self-denying and noble man, who all too soon for his country and for the cause of civilization, but not too soon for him to have earned an enduring fame, found his end at the hand of an ignoble savage." The corpses of the three Mafites were lying on the spot where they had fallen; but no attention was paid to them by Moosa, who, on searching, could find no memento of his late master to bring with him to Zanzibar. In making their way to the coast great hardships were experienced by Moosa and the other survivors of the party, who were in such a starving condition that they had to live upon the berries they could gather by the way until they fell in with an Arab caravan, which entertained them kindly. They were then enabled to reach Keelwah, in the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar. They were here provided with clothes and necessaries and sent on to Zanzibar, at which place they reported all the circumstances to Dr. Seward, by whom they were closely examined. Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, an old associate of Livingstone, also questioned them carefully, and found that their statement of the country through which they alleged they had passed correctly answered to the leading features of the wilds through which Dr. Livingstone had intended to track his way.

The Johanna men were taken to Johanna, and carefully interrogated by the Sultan or Rajah, as well as by Mr. Sundley, and their answers tallied with Moosa's narrative. The Johanna men asked Mr. Sundley to pay them the nine months' wages due to them for their services with the expedition, and, as they were entitled to what they demanded, the money was paid to them. Some of the men who went away with the expedition, and who are not accounted for as having died, are still missing.

On the 26th of December Dr. Seward left Zanzibar in her Majesty's ship Wasp, and proceeded to Keelwah, but he was unable to obtain any fresh information or gather additional details.

## THE RACKET MATCH.

**The Great International Contest Between Foulkes and Gray—The Final Game in Ireland—Gray the Winner.**

[From the Northern (Belfast) Whig, July 2.]

The great international racket match—the first half of which was played in New York, America—was resumed yesterday in the Ulster Club Racket Court, Belfast, and, as will be seen, was won by Gray, the English champion. The match was for the large sum of £1,000, and caused a great deal of interest among the admirers of the "athletic game," both in America and Great Britain. The players—Frederick Foulkes, of New York, and William Gray, of Cambridge—are the champions of the two countries, and considered the best players of rackets in the world. The match was to be a home and home game, the first half to be played in New York and the second half in Belfast, Ireland—in each place the best out of seven games to win; fifteen aces or points to constitute one game and the winner of the most games to be the winner of the stakes.

On the passage from America to this country, Gray got one of his wrists sprained and the tendons of his right thumb injured, which prevented him practising for two weeks after his arrival here.

Mr. James Alexander was referee and Richard Armstrong marker during the final contest. There was a good deal of betting, odds of 3 to 1 being freely given on Gray winning out the match, although 6 to 4 against Foulkes was the highest odds on Saturday last. On the individual games the betting was spirited, and a good deal of money changed hands. The chances were greatly in Gray's favor. He had won the American part of the match, and had scored twenty-five aces more than Foulkes, an important consideration, taking into account the second condition of the "articles." In order to beat Gray, Foulkes, therefore, had not only to get the best of the seven games played in Belfast, but also to get, in the course of playing them, 25 aces more than Gray, which would make a tie. According to the "articles," Foulkes, even if he had got the majority of the games in Belfast and 24 aces more than Gray, would still have been a loser, for the articles stipulate that if the games in one place of playing shall tie those in the other, then the player who has made the most aces in the aggregate shall be the winner; and from this point of view the last game in New York, in which Gray scored 15 to Foulkes' 0, was doubly damaging to the chance of the latter, for it not only decided the American game against Foulkes but it added 15 to the balance of 10 aces already existing against him. Foulkes had therefore to win five of the seven games in Belfast to be the victor.

At five minutes before two o'clock Foulkes entered the court, and the two champions shook hands warmly. On time being called by the referee, the toss took place for first hand, which Gray won. The sport then commenced. Six games were played.

The following is the scoring in a collected form:—
*First Game.*—Foulkes, 15; Gray, 9. Won by Foulkes.
*Second Game.*—Gray, 15; Foulkes, 3. Won by Gray.
*Third Game.*—Foulkes, 15; Gray, 12. Won by Foulkes.
*Fourth Game.*—Gray, 15; Foulkes, 11. Won by Gray.
*Fifth Game.*—Gray, 15; Foulkes, 8. Won by Gray.
*Sixth Game.*—Gray, 15; Foulkes 9. Won by Gray.

When the game finished a second game for £50 a side was played between Foulkes and Gray's brother, in which the latter was the victor.

## YACHTING IN ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

**The Royal Harwich Yacht Club Regatta—Other Contests.**

HARWICH, England, June 26, 1867.

The regatta of the above club, the headquarters of which are in the ancient town of Harwich, in the county of Sussex, took place on Wednesday, the 26th of June. The Royal Harwich Yacht Club cannot be said to be one of the largest yacht clubs in England, but it is very popular and does its best to promote the interests of yachtmen, and, considering the size of the club, has this year given a liberal amount to be sailed for by yachts belonging to royal clubs. I shall pass over several matches sailed by the poor fishermen of the town for sums of money given by the club, and proceed to notice the yacht races.

The first race was for cutters over forty tons, the prizes being £40 for the first vessel and £10 for the second. The following vessels entered for the match, viz:—the Sphinx, forty-eight tons, owned by J. S. Earle; the Vindex, forty-five tons, A. Duncan, and the Phryne, fifty-five tons, T. Graves, all beautiful vessels; in fact, the flower of the yachting fleet. They took up their stations at forty-five minutes past eleven A. M., the Phryne to windward, then the Sphinx and the Vindex in the order named. At twelve o'clock a gun from the starting vessel caused them to slip their anchors and to spread their canvas to a light northerly breeze. The Sphinx was the first to send up a gaff topsail on a twenty feet yard, her example was quickly followed by the Phryne and the Vindex, and away went these three cutters for a spin over a course of forty miles. No sooner was the canvas well sheeted home than the Sphinx drew out on the Phryne's weather and at once took the lead, closely followed by the Vindex, the Phryne last. They reached down in this order to the first flag boat, where the Phryne tried to pass between the Vindex and her mark, and by so doing fouled the Vindex, doing her much damage, and springing her own bowsprit. In fact there appeared to be a probability of what is termed in the east part of England a West Countryman's Regatta—that is, where everybody runs into everybody, and the strongest takes the prize. It did not, however, come quite up to this style of racing; but the Phryne was disabled for the day. The Vindex, however, quickly repaired damages and took the lead from the Sphinx, but was again passed by that vessel before she reached her second mark ship; they ran down to the third mark without any alteration in position, and then came a dead beat back over a strong lee tide, and until the vessels passed the starting vessel it was difficult to say which vessel was to windward, but a lucky puff sent the Sphinx to the front, and the vessels completed the first round as follows:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sphinx | 2 | 13 | 10 |
| Vindex | 2 | 15 | 40 |
| Phryne | 2 | 16 | 20 |

The Phryne with a blue ensign in her rigging as a signal of protest against the Vindex.

As the vessels commenced their second round the wind freshened and they laid well down to their canvas, the young blood making up against them; but no alteration took place until the vessels set their squaresails for a run from the second to the third mark boats, when the Sphinx slightly increased her lead, and the Vindex drew away from the Phryne. The wind having shifted to east-northeast, the vessels were able to fetch into harbor, but made a few tacks to enable them to pass the starting point, which was some distance up the river Stour, and as they were now coming in to win, the greatest excitement was manifested by the friends of the Sphinx and the Vindex, it being doubtful whether the Vindex would save her time (three quarters of a minute); but this question was soon settled by the yachts arriving at the winning post at the following times:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sphinx | 4 | 30 | 45 |
| Vindex | 4 | 31 | 55 |
| Phryne | 4 | 32 | 50 |

Thus ended one of the prettiest cutter matches ever sailed, the Sphinx winning with only twenty-seven seconds to spare. In consequence of the accident to the Phryne's bowsprit she was unable to set her jibs properly, and was sailing all day under a great disadvantage.

The Sphinx is now the property of Mr. Earle, he having recently purchased her from Mr. H. Maudslay, under whose ownership she distinguished herself last year, and proved herself to be in strong winds one of the fastest vessels afloat. She was designed by Dan Hatcher, of Southampton, and is built on the composite principle.

The schooner race of the club produced the following entries:—Water Witch, Ariel, Scandal, and Red Rover, ranging from twenty to ten tons; but the match was totally void of interest, the vessels being unknown in the racing world, and by the cut of their canvas evidently unaccustomed to match sailing. I shall only state that the Water Witch was an easy winner.

The small cutter match was contended for by the cutters Satanella, of fourteen tons, and Dorie, of ten tons. On seeing these entries I anticipated an interesting race, but Satanella soon took the lead, and increased it so much as to deprive the match of all excitement, beating the Dorie by nearly an hour—a result much wondered at in the yachting world.

The ocean match of the Norfolk and Suffolk yacht clubs is indefinitely postponed, and the cutter match of the Royal London, which was fixed for the 28th inst., will not take place—the Vampire being the only vessel entered.

The cutter match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, the 29th inst., and a most exciting match is anticipated, the following vessels having entered, viz.:—Vampire, Satanella, Queen, Octoroon and Buccaneer. Though small, these vessels are all very fast and well matched; but I think that the Vampire will be the winner.

A full account of this race, in which so much interest is vested, will be sent you in my next.

The annual dinner of the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place at the Pier Hotel, Chelsea, the Vice Commodore, Mr. Pick, presiding. After the removal of the cloth the Chairman gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were succeeded by "The Ranelagh Yacht Club," "The yacht clubs of the United Kingdom," "The Vice Commodore and other officers of the club," &c.

In proposing the first of these the Chairman congratulated the club upon its present prosperous condition, remarked upon the benefits conferred upon yachting by small clubs like this, and concluded by observing that they might reckon upon a good entry for their next match this season.

**Prince of Wales Yacht Club—Ocean Match.**

[From the London Times, July 2.]

The entries for the ocean match of this club, from the Thames to Ramsgate, on Saturday next, closed last night, and are as follows:—

| *Yachts.* | *Tons.* | *Owners.* |
|---|---|---|
| Dione | 12 | Mr. Telford Field. |
| Eva | 22 | Messrs. Low and Bulmer. |
| Vampire | 20 | Mr. T. Cuthbert. |
| Satanella | 15 | Captain Bennett. |
| Dagmar | 5 | Mr. A. Louch. |
| Aerolite | 8 | Messrs. Dowdall and Cooper. |
| Gipsy | 20 | Mr. J. Delaney. |

There are two very valuable cups for competition. All the above are cutters but the Gipsy. Yachtes to sail in seagoing trim.

**Channel Race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.**

[From the London Times, July 2.]

The following fine vessels were entered last night at the club house, Albemarle street, for the Channel match on Thursday next. The yachts are to anchor in line at the Nore, and to be started for Havre at 11 o'clock A. M.

The race is open to all Royal Yacht Clubs and the New York Yacht Club.

The prizes are valued at 100 guineas for the first vessel and 50 guineas for the second. There will be no restriction as to canvas and no time allowance; to sail in ordinary cruising trim, to the satisfaction of the committee:—

| *Yachts.* | *Rig.* | *Tons.* | *Owners.* | *Club.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alarm | Schooner | 248 | Mr. G. Duppa | R. T. Y. C. |
| Zoraida | Schooner | 185 | Mr. W. J. Pawson | R. Y. S. |
| Condor | Cutter | 133 | Captain W. Ewing | R. N. Y. C. |
| Julia | Yawl | 122 | Mr. G. F. Moss | R. L. Y. C. |
| Cambria | Schooner | 117 | Mr. A. Ashbury | R. T. Y. C. |
| Columbine | Schooner | 91 | Mr. L. Fort | R. V. Y. C. |
| Minstrel | Yawl | 72 | Mr. H. G. Austen | R. L. Y. C. |
| Marida | Cutter | 65 | Mr. J. C. Morice | R. T. Y. C. |

**The Fourth Class Cutter Races.**

[From the London Times, July 1.]

The third and fourth class cutters races of the Royal Thames Yacht Club were sailed on Saturday. The course in both classes was from Gravesend to the Nore light and return, and the time allowance was, as usual, half a minute per ton.

Mr. T. Cuthbert's Vampire, of 20 tons, and Captain Bennet's Satanella, 15 tons, were the only yachts in the third class, Captain Whitbread's the Queen not appearing at her station. Captain Bayley's Buccaneer, of 12 tons, and Mr. J. E. Cox's Octoroon were the only ones in the fourth class, Mr. Telford Field's Dione being absent. The steamer Queen of the Thames accompanied the race for the conveyance of members of the club and their friends, and Mr. Charles Tatham officiated as president of the regatta, in the absence of the noble Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, the Vice Commodore, Lord de Ros, having seen the boats placed at their stations. The wind was very light, and so variable that it was all round the compass in the course of the day.

All were started at the same time, 11:51, the fourth class being a little below the third. The Vampire was quickest with her canvas; but the Buccaneer, being small, was soonest under way, but in getting up her gaff topsail one of the crew fell overboard. They threw him a life-buoy, and Lord de Ros from his gig picked him up just in time, and put him on board his vessel. The wind was from west to southwest, and it was almost a calm down to Vantlet, where the Buccaneer headed the whole by nearly a mile. Shortly after this she ran into a calm, and the Vampire, being more in the centre of the river, carried the breeze right down with her, and went into the first place. The wind suddenly chopped round to the east, and the Vampire tacked about half a mile below the Chapman, the Buccaneer following suit directly afterwards. From this time no alteration in the positions of the yachts occurred throughout the race; but the wind was very baffling, and veered round to the west directly after rounding the Nore, and afterwards to the northward.

The Vampire rounded nearly thirteen minutes in advance of the Santanella, and won the third class prize by upwards of sixteen minutes, without time.

The Buccaneer, which came in second to the Vampire, was a long way ahead of the Octoroon in rounding, and won the fourth class prize by eight minutes, without time allowance.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 15, 1867.

George E. Goodrich, of Pittsfield, has been arrested for the embezzlement of $5,500 from the funds of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, of that town, with which he was connected as clerk. Goodrich was a graduate of Williams College in 1865, and since then of Harvard Law school, and had taken passage for Europe on the steamship Java, which leaves Boston the 17th.

STRIKE OF BALTIMORE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 1867.

The bricklayers and stone masons of this city have ceased work until the demand of the former for $5 per day and of the latter for nine hours to constitute a day's work be complied with.

THE KNOX AND LINCOLN RAILROAD.

BATH, ME., July 15, 1867.

The long disputed question of the western terminus of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad is settled. It is to be at Bath.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

**Proposed Uniform System of Suffrage in the Election of Presidential Electors, Members of Congress and Governor.**

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15, 1867.

The Convention met at seven o'clock.

THE SUBMISSION OF THE REVISED CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. MERRITT, (rep.) of St. Lawrence, offered a resolution that the consideration of all propositions having in view the mode or manner of submitting the constitution as revised, or any article or any part thereof, to the people be postponed until the constitution or proposed amendments shall have been definitely acted upon by the Convention and prepared for submission. Laid on the table.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WALSH, (rep.) of Sullivan, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas the President and Vice President of the United States are elected by a Board of Electors, the number of which are apportioned among the respective States; and whereas the part of said Board of Electors apportioned to each State respectively is elected or apportioned by each State in accordance with its own rule or law; and whereas the Senators of the United States are appointed by the legislatures of the respective States; and whereas the members of the House of Representatives of the United States are elected by the voters of single districts into which the respective States are divided; and whereas the Congress of the United States acts reciprocally upon and for the several States respectively and upon them all collectively; and whereas the Executive and Legislature of each State are for certain purposes agents of the United States, especially in time of war, in raising, clothing, forwarding and paying troops; now, therefore,

Resolved, That in the election of the Board of Electors, and of the members of the House of Representatives, and in the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature of the respective States, a uniform system of suffrage ought to prevail.

Resolved, That the standing Committee on the Right of Suffrage be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by constitutional provision, the Legislature of the State to accept such uniform system of suffrage when such a system shall have been legally perfected and promulgated by the general government.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention be requested to send or cause to be sent a copy of this preamble and these resolutions respectively to the President of the Senate and to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Executive of each of the respective States of the Union.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Right of Suffrage, Mr. Alvord in the Chair.

Mr. MERRILL, (rep.) of Wyoming, argued in favor of a majority report of the Suffrage Committee, and against a separate submission of the negro suffrage clause.

Mr. EDDY, (rep.) of Otsego, opposed the proposition of disfranchising paupers.

Mr. MOSES, (dem.) of Putnam, favored a separate submission of the question of negro suffrage.

Mr. AXTELL, (rep.) of Clinton, moved to report progress.

A count was called, when it was found there was not a quorum present.

At the request of the Chairman, the President resumed the chair and dissolved the Committee, and at half-past seven o'clock the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

**The Coming Political Campaign—The Anti-Liquor Candidates for Governor—The New "P. L. L." Political Party—The Hotels, Barrooms and Club Rooms in Boston—A National Portrait Gallery of Fallen Heroes—A Row Among Theatre Stockholders.**

BOSTON, July 14, 1867.

The political campaign will commence two months earlier than usual this year. The election does not come until November, and now in midsummer the politicians are beginning to lay their pipes. The issue will not be of a character which has heretofore stimulated the leaders to active exertions, but will be fairly and squarely on "Rum or no rum," "License or no license." The prohibitory candidates for Governor are numerous. Bullock will try to run in again; Lieutenant Governor Claflin is also willing to enter the field against him, and Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, is active in making himself popular with those who are likely to compose the nominating convention. On the 4th of July Loring delivered an address before a temperance gathering in Abingdon, in which he pledged himself unequivocally in favor of prohibition and opposed to license.

The liberal license men are working more secretly, but are not less industrious than their radical opponents. Their plan is to bring all men of liberal views into one party, and at a State convention nominate a ticket which will go by storm, and then by active effort in every city, town and hamlet, secure a majority of license Representatives and Senators for the Legislature. To obtain this result they have formed a secret organization, which is known as the P. L. L.'s to the outsiders, and it is their hope to carry the State as effectually, suddenly and unexpectedly as did the newly formed Know Nothing party a dozen or more years ago. Whether they will do this or not, it is certainly true that the party is already quite formidable in all sections of the State, and is constantly and rapidly multiplying in numbers.

Since the Legislature adjourned the State constables have not been so active in enforcing the prohibitory law. To be sure there are seizures and prosecutions every day, but they amount substantially to nothing. At the hotels a man can sit down at a table, buy a cracker, and, under the protection of furnishing something to eat, the landlord will sell him a drink. Where barrooms formerly existed there are now club rooms, and each patron has a key. Some of them have as many as a thousand keys and very few less than four or five hundred. Others, more bold, sell openly to everybody in a back room, and notwithstanding the violation of the law is apparent to the officers, they are reluctant to prosecute unless forced to it by their chief. It is, therefore, pretty clearly demonstrated that in the long run prohibition is a failure. It may have the effect to drive the liquor traffic partially out of sight, but to believe that it checks it in the least is simply absurd. I am informed that in the neighboring city of Springfield barrooms are as open and public as ever they were, and from every direction there is overwhelming evidence of the utter failure and rottenness of the prohibitory system. So far as checking intemperance and exerting a healthful moral influence in the community is concerned, it falls terribly behind the results of the Excise law in New York.

One of the most worthy records of the history of the late war will consist of a "National Gallery of Fallen Heroes," which is soon to be established in this city. It will be made up of oil portraits of all the leading officers of the army of the Union from all the loyal States who lost their lives during the rebellion, and will probably be more complete than anything else of the kind in the country. L. B. Schwabe, a German, is at the head of it, and through his efforts and a liberal expenditure of his means it is soon to be established and opened to the public. He has already secured several hundred portraits, and has arrangements by which the number will be largely increased during the next few months. The gallery is to occupy a portion of Mason & Hamlin's new marble building, on Tremont street, and on the opening day, which has not yet been fixed, Mr. Schwabe will present the whole to the general government through a board of trustees. Last winter he tendered it as a gift to the State, but certain members of the Legislature mistook his motive as preliminary to some probable speculation, and the fact becoming known to Mr. Schwabe, he promptly withdrew it, and will now donate it to the United States. He has been many years in securing it, and has expended a large amount of money, and, from the deep interest he has taken in the work, it is not improbable that it has been more thoroughly done than if it had been performed by the government itself. The building in which the gallery is being established has been leased for a number of years by Schwabe, and it is therefore probable that if the government accepts the gift it will not be removed. Besides the portraits which will adorn the walls, the rotunda will be filled with battle field relics and other mementoes of the war.

The stockholders of the Boston theatre had a bit of a row at their annual meeting which has not found its way into the papers yet. It seems that one-half of the stockholders lack confidence in the fair dealing of the other half; and as the latter half hold a majority of the stock, and are thus the controlling power, the two cliques are in a constant turmoil. The principal difficulty now is in the matter of leasing the theatre. The controlling stockholders have leased it to one man for about $23,000, when an offer of some $10,000 more was made by another party, which they declined to entertain, as is charged by the stockholders not in power. The latter shareholders further allege that the party who is represented as the lessee is not such in fact, but that the controlling stockholders are the real lessees, and that the pretended lessee is a myth or a man of straw; and that by this arrangement the stockholders who own the majority of the stock run the theatre for their own benefit and without any particular regard for the interest of the other stockholders. These seemed to be the facts, as they were loudly and emphatically proclaimed at the meeting; but, as they were also as boisterously denied, it is hard to determine whether they are facts or not. General John S. Tyler, one of the minority stockholders, and F. O. Prince, one of the majority, were the most excited of the different minded members of the corporation, and their language toward each other was a great deal more emphatic than decorous.

The new theatre, to be known as Selwyn's theatre, building by Commodore Follett, of the Yacht Club, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be the most formidable competitor the old Boston theatre ever had, and the stockholders already realize the fact. At the present time the theatres in Boston are pretty well filled by New York companies. Fox's combination have been at the Boston, and are now at the Howard, having succeeded Sam Sharpley's negro minstrels there; Tony Pastor is at the Morris Brothers' Opera House with his Broadway company, having succeeded Charley White's company at the same place, and Kelly & Leon's minstrels are at the Théâtre Comique. The Continental and the Boston are closed for the season.

ARREST OF A RICHMOND MERCHANT.

RICHMOND, July 15, 1867.

Adolph Wolfwell, a well known merchant, who closed his business recently and went South, was brought back to-day from Alabama charged with obtaining goods on fraudulent pretences from parties here. He had also dealt largely in Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati.

## CITY POLITICS.

**The New York Democratic General Committee.**

On Friday, June 28, Captain Halpin, of this committee, representing the McKeon democracy of New York, with a view to its reorganization, moved that a call should be issued for the election of delegates, to be held on Monday, July 8, and that the representatives be one from each election district of the several wards in the city, and that no gentleman belonging to any other democratic organization be eligible to a seat. This resolution was carried, and in accordance therewith a meeting was held at their rooms in Masonic Hall, Nos. 714 and 116 East Thirteenth street, upon the evening of that day; but a full representation of the several wards not being present, it was resolved that the meeting be adjourned one week, and thus, upon the call of the President, the delegates of several wards met last evening, to receive the credentials of the members selected from the several districts, and to reorganize the committee by the election of permanent officers for the years 1867 and 1868. Although the call for the meeting was eight o'clock, it was fully thirty minutes after that time when about forty delegates occupied the stairs to their rooms, when on motion, Thomas McSpedon and E. M. Plumb were elected temporary President and Secretary of the meeting. Calling for the credentials from the several wards, it was found that the Second, Third, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards had not been handed in, nor were they in the room, and that the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth wards were contested, two sets of credentials from each being sent to the Secretary. Upon motion it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to decide upon the contested wards, when the President appointed Messrs. O'Brien, Seventeenth ward; Fay, Eighth ward; Oliver, Fourth ward, and Cowles, Fifth ward, as said committee. Pending their decision an ineffectual attempt was made to take a recess for thirty minutes, but, although the sense of the meeting was against this allowance of time to enable the members to breathe a little pure air, the majority absented themselves from the room until the committee had completed their report, which was done with but little delay. It was then found that a compromise had been effected between the contestants of the Seventh ward, and that the list headed by Michael Coughlan, of the Sixth, was recommended to be received, with the proviso that the five members of the contesting delegation should be substituted for five of the first named, and that the Tenth ward delegation be reserved for decision. This report was accepted by the meeting, and, as a matter of interest, the delegates of the Sixth and Seventh wards are appended:—Sixth, Michael Coughan, John Barry, Dan. O'Neal, John Brady, Thos. McLaughlin, Richard Gilligan, James Wynn, Alonzo Bingham, Thos. McQuade, Patrick Havens. Seventh, John H. Williams, James Bagley, L. H. Goulding, W. Dougherty, Robert Meyers, M. Sullivan, T. Costello, M. Gwinn, John P. Walsh, Chas. Johnson, James Casey. Upon the conclusion of this business, the hour being late, it was resolved to adjourn to July 29, when the deferred business of the meeting and the election of permanent officers of the committee will be in order. The meeting last evening was characterized by unanimity far exceeding other occasions of this kind, and every delegate present seemed actuated with a desire to promote the greatest harmony in the ranks of the McKeon democracy, in readiness for the contests of the coming autumn campaign.

## TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

**Meeting in Jersey City in Favor of the Sunday Law.**

A public meeting of the citizens of Jersey City was held last evening at the Congregational Tabernacle for the purpose of expressing their approval of the efforts of the Mayor and city authorities to prevent illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors and to enforce the laws for the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. Bennington F. Randolph was elected President and Mr. Wm. A. Lewis Secretary. There was a large number of vice presidents, embracing, among other gentlemen, several former mayors of Jersey City.

Mr. RANDOLPH, in assuming the chair, briefly explained the objects of the meeting. He thought the meeting ought to say, with all the vim and energy of earnest people, that the laws against the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors should be sustained. They did not meet to make any organization or to form any society. Their organization was the machinery which the law gave us.

The Rev. Mr. DUNN was then introduced. He said the Christian Sabbath was inseparable from Christianity. It was a part of the common law of the land; it was a part of the common law of England before our Pilgrim Fathers crossed the seas; and it had been recognized by the constitution of nearly all, if not all, the States composing the Union. If the Christian Sabbath were removed from us for ten years, and if there were substituted for it a European Sabbath, our free institutions would be undermined and destroyed. He looked upon the Sabbath as the great safeguard of the people of this country in the preservation of their free institutions. They were met together to sustain their worthy Mayor and such as had co-operated with him in the work of preserving and protecting the sanctity of the Sabbath; and to sustain them because they were right, because they had planted themselves upon the eternal principles of God's word, because they recognized the importance of the Sabbath, because they knew and felt that this Sabbath quiet and Sabbath rest, this absence of business and labor and all ordinary avocations was essential to the growth of truth and righteousness in the community. And for all these things we sustain them with our prayers and with words of encouragement. Look at the blessed effects of the Sunday law already. One of the Police Commissioners had told him only that very afternoon that there had not been a single arrest last Sunday. (Cheers.) What a noble commentary on the Sunday law—what a signal defence of it was this single fact! They heard a good deal about our Sabbath being a Puritan Sabbath, and men sneered at it and denounced it as a Puritan Sabbath. It was not a Puritan Sabbath; it was God's Sabbath. And our Puritan forefathers, in the moments when they were most rigid, did nothing more than the law of God, enacted amid the thunders of Mount Sinai, required them to do. All honor to the Mayor of this city, to the Common Council, and to the Police Commissioners for their efforts to enforce the law, and keep our Sabbaths Puritan Sabbaths. The law regulating licenses ought to be rigidly enforced so long as it existed. Personally, he took the ground that the whole license system was wrong, and he thought if it was not right to sell liquor to be used as a beverage, and he believed it was not right, there was no legislation under heaven that could license it. The man might put up over his door "licensed," but the God of heaven never gave him a license to do what was wrong and never would. The license might be a sort of salve to his conscience but it would not answer for him to take that license up to the judgment seat of Jesus Christ. Still, so long as the license laws existed he was in favor of their being strictly enforced, although he should prefer the prohibitory system. It was all important that they should sustain the men who were sustaining the laws. There was pouring in upon them daily a vast tide of emigration, and the large proportion of those who came to our shores came here impressed with the idea, or at least it seemed that they were, that the liberty of America meant simply licentiousness. Yet there were noble exceptions to this general fact. In the city of New York large meetings had been held, composed solidly of Germans, who had been ashamed of their fellow countrymen in their desecration of the Christian Sabbath, and who had been wise enough to understand that American liberty and the Christian Sabbath are intimately, interminably and inseparably connected. The question of the Christian Sabbath and of this traffic in intoxicating liquors would come up for final settlement in this generation. And just as slavery and treason and rebellion had gone down into the grave so deep that they would never know a resurrection, so would these still existing evils sink down among the things of the past. Let them and themselves for the coming conflict. There must sooner or later be a conflict of ideas on this subject, and there must be no neutrality and no compromise. Let them for the present stand firmly by the Christian Sabbath, by the Mayor of the city, by the Common Council and the Police Commissioners in their endeavor to maintain the Sunday law; let them stand up for all who stood by truth and virtue and the principles of God's word. Let them forget in this matter party issues and party differences, and on this grand platform all harmonize to accomplish the general good of the community.

Major PANGBORN, Rev. Mr. PARKHURST and others also addressed the meeting, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the enforcement of the laws of the State and of the ordinances of the city in regard to the license of the liquor traffic and the observance of the Christian Sabbath is essential to the good order and welfare of this community.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the course of the Mayor, Mr. James Gobstil, in endeavoring to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks within the limits prescribed by law, and that we pledge to him our earnest support in the line of duty he has adopted.

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners in their efforts to enforce the laws and protecting the peace of the city on the Sabbath are eminently worthy of the approval of every good citizen.

Resolved, That we call upon all the friends of law and order, without respect to party, to join with us in vindicating and maintaining in these matters the cause of virtue and right.

The meeting dispersed after a short prayer and the benediction.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY ON THE NASSAU BANK, OF BROOKLYN.

**Thirteen Thousand Dollars the Amount—The Alleged Perpetrator Arrested.**

On Saturday last a young man of genteel appearance and business manner called at the Long Island Bank, in Fulton street, and stated that he wished to make a deposit of about $13,000, and at the same time producing two checks purporting to be drawn by L. B. Hilton. One was for $8,000 and the other for $5,500, and both were made payable at the Nassau National Bank, of Brooklyn. As the checks had the appearance of being genuine, the cashier of the bank took them on deposit. A few hours afterwards the young man appeared at the bank again and drew $50 on account. The checks were subsequently sent to the Nassau Bank, where they were pronounced as worthless. The police were informed of the fact, and kept a watch for the alleged forger. Yesterday he called at the bank and stated that he wished to draw out the amount he had deposited, as he had entered into a business transaction and was desirous of using the money immediately. Detective Denton, who was close at hand, took the accused into custody. He proves to be Lorenzo B. Shepard, son of a former District Attorney of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, and it is said was left in comfortable circumstances by his father. After his arrest he stated that he had visited a gambling saloon in Ann street, New York, where he had been fleeced out of the sum of $45, and being without money he resorted to this means to supply himself with funds. The accused was locked up to await examination.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John Furey has been ordered to the United States steam sloop of war Quinnebaug. As yet her commanding officer has not reported for duty.

The United States Store and Hospital ship Idaho is fast completing her repairs in the dry dock, and she will be taken out as soon as possible.

It is said that the Minnesota awaits this to go into dock and have her bottom cleaned, with some slight additional repairs.

The sloop of war Saratoga is all fitted with spars and rigging; her battery is now being placed on board. It consists of eight thirty two-pounders of a new pattern, weighing about four thousand five hundred pounds each. They are mounted upon iron carriages on her main deck. These carriages are of wrought iron, of the Marsilly pattern. She has also one thirty pound Parrott rifle upon her spar deck on the forecastle, mounted upon a pivot carriage. This vessel is, like the Portsmouth, intended for an apprentice practice ship.

As yet the Portsmouth has not made any show of putting to sea. She awaits a crew and the apprentices, the Franklin, Guerriere and Minnesota having absorbed all the available recruits.

The Don is at the Yard, awaiting further orders. She is ready for sea.

The Madawaska has been ready for over a year. She has made all her trials, and yet it was promised that the Wampanoag would be first completed and tried.

The United States steamer N