

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXII. No. 341.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PRINCE THEATRE, Fourteenth Street.—THE TOWN OF LONDON. Matinee at 1.—THE GRAND DUKE.

ROBERT THEATRE, Broadway.—BLACK COOK. Matinee at 1.

WIDLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK COOK. Matinee at 1.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE TOWN OF LONDON. Matinee at 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinee at 1.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th Street.—MADONNA. Matinee at 1.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE CITY OF LONDON. Matinee at 1.

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DIE SCHWABEN. Matinee at 1.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—CLASSICAL SOLEIL OF THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—GRANDER THAN EVER. Matinee at 1.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th Street.—MADONNA. Matinee at 1.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WALTER, CORSON & COMPANY'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 1.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 505 Broadway.—EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—SONS OF PARADISE. Matinee at 1.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMEDY VOYAGEUR. Matinee at 1.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET. Matinee at 1.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth Street.—THE PILGRIM. Matinee at 1.

DODWORTH HALL, 505 Broadway.—CIRCUS. Matinee at 1.

WEINWAY HALL.—THIRD THOMAS' STRENGTH SOLEIL.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—IVAN, ROSE O'MORE. Matinee at 1.

HOOLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—ANATOMY. Matinee at 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street.—ITALIAN OPERA. Matinee at 1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTIN LUTHER.

New York, Saturday, December 7, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, December 6.

The London Times approves of Lord Stanley's recent note on the Alabama claims question, but says that England will go great lengths to settle a tiresome controversy.

M. Roucher, Minister of State, made an able defence of Napoleon's Roman intervention policy in the French Legislature.

The Italian Parliament was in session. General Menabrea defended the King's action in arresting Garibaldi, but denied the right of the Papal temporal power to Rome.

A prominent Fenian named Hogan was arrested in England. The bulletin in the Bank of France increased eighteens and a half millions of francs in a week.

Consols closed at 93 for money in London. Five-fifteens were at 70 1/2 in London and 75 1/2 in Frankfurt.

Cotton advanced 1/4 in Liverpool, middling uplands closing at 7 1/4. Breadstuffs buoyant and provisions improved.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced for the establishment of a naval life insurance and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A call on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the appointment of Edmund Cooper was adopted.

A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of proposing a new loan for the redemption of five twenty bonds was adopted.

A resolution suspending the operation of the act which permits the retirement and cancelling of United States notes to the amount of four millions per month, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill pledging the faith of the country to pay the national debt in coin, and another providing for the payment of a portion in legal tenders, were also referred.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House Mr. Boutwell, who was entitled to the floor on the impeachment question, gave way to permit Mr. Hooper to offer a resolution favoring a reduction of the revenue collected by taxation to \$300,000,000 annually.

The resolution was not received, however, and Mr. Boutwell concluded his speech in favor of the impeachment report. He was followed by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Impeachment Committee, in opposition to the majority report. At the conclusion, Mr. Wilson moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

A motion to adjourn was immediately made by Mr. Logan, an impudenter, but it was lost by a vote of 24 to 107, thus showing the relative strength on both sides of the question.

Messrs. Schenck and Logan then commenced a series of bank movements intended to ward off a vote upon the question, by which two hours were consumed mainly in calling the roll, and finally the House adjourned until to-day.

THE CITY.

The ship Lord Brougham, from Hamburg, arrived at quarantine yesterday with twenty passengers and crew.

The disease raged on board for forty days of the passage—seventy-five persons, in some cases whole families, falling victims.

There were only three hundred and eighty-three passengers in all, and the health officers report that this is the worst case that has ever occurred.

The ship was ordered to the Lower Quarantine.

A sad story has just come to light in the case of two young Brooklyn girls (sisters), who were offered situations as dressmakers by a pretended milliner on West Broadway.

After taking them into her employ, she carried them away from one another and into houses of ill fame.

One of them was recently discovered by her distracted father, but the milliner and the elder daughter are still missing.

Mrs. Anne Miller, a married lady, twenty-five years of age, died in Brooklyn yesterday from the effects of a keratinous explosion.

When the explosion took place, and while her dress was burning, she seized her baby, fearing the house would be burned, and rushed on the sidewalk, where she laid the infant down.

The baby was burned severely and may not recover.

The inquest in the case of the boiler explosion on the steamer Malakoa was continued yesterday.

The evidence showed that the safety valve was screwed down, and the jury returned a verdict convicting the engineer.

The inquest in the case of Henry W. Fishback, who was shot in a saloon on Third Avenue by some person unknown, was commenced yesterday.

Important testimony was heard, and the inquest adjourned to Wednesday.

In the case of Healy vs. Riley et al., in the Common Pleas yesterday, which was a suit for damages sustained by the plaintiff in being run over by a wagon belonging to defendants, a verdict for \$1,000 was returned by the jury.

The evidence went to show that the plaintiff, who is a stone mason, was incapacitated from labor for fifteen months, and any over-exertion at present would tend to produce paralysis.

A suit was commenced in Commissioner Baving court yesterday against Marcus Hanson et al. for having given alleged false and fraudulent bonds for a delinquent on avenue A, which has been seized.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday.

Jacob Ochs was tried yesterday, before Judge Division, and a jury, on a charge of assault and battery attempted, was engaged to look his own house and furniture.

His former counsel testified against him, and, in turn, the defendant testified against the party of the clerk's motives.

The jury returned and returned, having failed to agree, when they were directed to deliberate again, and bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

The New Somerset City of Pitt, Captain James Keane, of the Irons, has just arrived from New York.

Questions and Liverpool from par 46, North river. The mails for Great Britain and the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The steamship Gulf Stream, Captain Bates, of C. H. Malloy & Co.'s line, will sail this afternoon for New Orleans from pier 29, East river.

The steamship Republic, Captain Evanson (formerly of the Flambard), will leave pier 36, North river, at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans.

The stock market was dull and rather heavy yesterday. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 137 1/4.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, the report on the Judiciary was again under consideration.

The clause in Mr. Comstock's substitute, making the judges of the Court of Appeals ineligible for a second term, was amended by substituting the words "shall not be elected for a second term," and as thus amended was adopted.

The third section, providing for a transfer of all causes now pending in the Court of Appeals, to the court now created, and the appointment of Commissioners to hear and determine such causes pending in January, 1869, and the fourth section, which provides for appointments by the Governor and Senate to fill vacancies which may occur in such Commissioners, were both adopted.

In the evening session, an article containing the organization of the Supreme Court as an advisory court, was under consideration until an adjournment took place.

Our special telegrams from Havana contain further particulars of the late disasters in the Danish West Indies.

The steamship Hecla was lost during the earthquake at St. Thomas. Thirty persons on the island perished. A severe shock was also felt at Kingston, Jamaica. A grand immigration scheme was under advertisement in Honduras.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday very little business was transacted. The usual standing committees were appointed. A resolution of inquiry into the best system of public schools for the youth of all classes was referred. Considerable confusion existed on the imperfect acquaintance of the members with parliamentary law.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention yesterday passed ordinances to protect elections and declaring all contracts for the purchase of slaves and all contracts for the sale of lands made between the 11th of January, 1861, and May 9, 1865, where the purchase money is unpaid, null and void, unless paid in United States currency or property other than slaves.

The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of its President or the military commander of the district.

The Executive Committee of the Alabama Conservative Convention yesterday recommended the organization of clubs throughout the State, and that active efforts be made to defeat the constitution.

In the Louisiana Convention yesterday a resolution providing for the compensation of members was adopted.

A resolution declaring that the faith of the State must not be pledged to maintain the Mississippi levees until the real tiller of the soil is permitted to own homestead farms was referred.

An article for incorporation in the new constitution was referred, which declares that the system of laws now in use in the State shall be revoked and the common law of England be adopted, provided that capital punishment shall be forever abolished.

A bill of rights was reported. A resolution providing for the establishment of a loyal civil government previous to submission of the constitution was laid over.

Peter Christmas was hanged at St. Louis yesterday for the murder of Edward Ross and son. He confessed his crime, and he was mad when he committed it and died, owing to the noise slipping after he had dropped.

Mr. Dickens concluded his readings in Boston last night, and will arrive in this city to-day.

The monument on Plymouth Rock has been completed. The last stone was placed upon the structure on Saturday, when the ashes of some of the Pilgrim Fathers were deposited in one of the chambers.

The town of Scotchth, in Canada, has been partially destroyed by fire.

The steamer Marshall, of the Cornell towing line, burst her boiler on the Hudson river, near Rotterdam, on Thursday. Two men were badly scalded, one of them perishing fatally.

In the Canadian Senate yesterday the Fishery bill was passed.

The Great Presidential Issue—Negro Subordination or Negro Subordination.

In the rapid progress of events in this age of steam, electricity, general intelligence and an independent public press, most of the political questions of the time assume new phases from day to day, and while old issues are constantly disappearing new issues are constantly coming to the surface.

For instance, for the agitation of the money question by the leading politicians and party journals on both sides, it was only the other day apparent that our national financial system would swallow up, like Aaron's rod, all other issues before the country in our coming Presidential contest.

Since the meeting of Congress, however, we perceive, from the diversity of opinions and theories among the leading minds of the republican party and the democratic party, among radicals and conservatives, that no definite programme on our national finances can be expected from either party as a Presidential platform.

In all probability, therefore, we shall not have any broadly defined lines of party demarcation on the money question in this approaching Presidential campaign.

But there is another question which looms so boldly and broadly in the foreground, and which has assumed a shape so definite and substantial, and so urgent and alarming, that it cannot be changed, evaded or postponed. We allude to the negro question—the question of negro supremacy or negro subordination.

The old Southern slaveholding oligarchy, in its pride and insolence, for a long time controlled the government in all its departments; but, falling at last to control it, undertook the experiment of a separate slaveholding confederacy by force of arms.

This rash experiment resulted in the extinction of the Southern oligarchy, with the institution upon which it rested. But now, in its place, we are invited to the experiment of its four millions of liberated African slaves as a new Southern balance of power in our national politics on the basis of universal suffrage.

This is the sum and substance of the reconstruction policy of this radical Congress now in full operation in the ten unrecognized rebel States. The experiment has been developed sufficiently to produce already a popular reaction in the North, so powerful, indeed, as to suggest the necessity to the radical party of burying up their work of Southern reconstruction on this basis of the negro vote, in order that these ten outside rebel States may be restored in season to turn the scale of the coming Presidential election against an apprehended anti-radical majority from the electoral college of the North.

We expect to see this purpose carried out, and when carried out we expect a Northern reaction hardly less decisive than that which foreshadowed the speedy annihilation of the democratic white oligarchy of the South in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the White House.

There is something so repulsive to the American mind, so antagonistic to the genius, the spirit and the manifest destiny of our political and social system, in this thing of a Southern negro balance of power, especially as it is established on white disfranchisement, that it cannot last. It is a compound of Asiatic despotism and African barbarism so monstrous that its first submission to the general verdict of the country will result in a judgment against the experiment and the instrument

for its overthrow. Put it to the test, and the majority of fifty thousand against negro suffrage in Ohio, for example, will be maintained against this experiment of a Southern balance of power in Congress and our Presidential elections resting upon universal negro suffrage and white disfranchisement. And so it will be in New York and throughout the North, excepting, perhaps, only Vermont and Massachusetts.

It was supposed at the time that the suspension of Stanton and the removal of Sheridan and Sickles—three of the leading figures of the war—would operate to strengthen and solidify the republican party in our then impending fall elections. But the results have shown that the eyes of the people have been drawn for the time being from our heroes and the achievements of the war to the unauthorized and unexpected reconstruction schemes of a radical Congress and their dangerous tendencies.

In view of these facts, and of the election of 1852, when General Scott was overwhelmingly defeated by an obscure New Hampshire politician, on the bare suspicion that the leading men of the whig party were not safe on the great Compromise measures of 1850, it may well be doubted whether General Grant himself can be elected if placed on this obnoxious platform of Southern negro supremacy, maintained by a coercive military despotism.

We anticipate, then, from the present complexion and shaping of things, a political revolution in 1868 against this substituted negro oligarchy of the South quite as remarkable and effective as that of 1860, which decreed the extinction of the old negro slaveholding white oligarchy.

General Grant and the War Department.

The radical Congressmen at Washington, according to the statement of their organ in this city, are extremely anxious to get General Grant out of the War Department, and are busily employed in hunting up all manner of laws which they hope may have a tendency to cut short his term of office.

One act passed in 1863, providing that any head of a bureau appointed by the President in an emergency shall not serve for a longer period than six months, is regarded as applicable to the acting Secretary of War.

If this should be found inoperative in his case, then an act of 1867, providing that no detail shall be made by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, shall extend beyond the space of six months, is relied upon as terminating General Grant's term of office in the War Department in February next.

In the meantime, while the radicals are displaying all their restlessness, jealousy and annoyance, the army estimates are cut down under Grant's admirable administration nearly sixteen million dollars.

This amount is saved to the country in a single year by the acting Secretary's system of retrenchment, while the efficiency of the army is increased instead of diminished.

The fact is, General Grant has long been satisfied that the offices of General of the Army and Secretary of War should be united in one person.

When he commenced his work of army retrenchment, immediately after Lee's surrender, he found himself suddenly checked by the authority of Stanton, backed by the approval of President Lincoln.

It had been the desire of Grant to put the army, without any loss of time, as nearly upon a peace footing as the then condition of the country would warrant.

To this end he proceeded rapidly with the work of mastering out the volunteer regiments, cutting down and disposing of army supplies, and getting rid of a host of volunteer officers who had no commands and whose only duty consisted of drawing their pay.

Quartermasters, commissaries, and other epauletted idlers felt the effect of his pruning knife. But a political pressure was brought to bear upon Stanton and Lincoln, and the work of retrenchment was stopped.

As soon as Grant obtained possession of the War Department it was resumed, and the result has been an immediate saving of nearly sixteen million dollars from Stanton's estimates for a single year, and the curtailment of expenditures in every direction in equal proportion.

These practical results will satisfy the people that there is sound sense in Grant's views in relation to the union of the two offices of General of the Army and Secretary of War.

The former, as the head of the military of the United States, subject only to the Commander-in-Chief, should not have a political power exercised over him to cripple his plans and interfere with his administration.

The General is the proper adviser of the President on all army matters, and should be a member of the Cabinet. Now that such an office has been created a Secretary of War is no longer necessary.

General Grant's course has entirely disposed of all partisan agitation over Stanton's removal, and the best thing Congress can do is to provide for the abolition of the office of Secretary of War, and turn over all the duties of the Department to the General of the Army.

Our West Indian News.

Our special telegram from Havana, printed in yesterday's HERALD, giving a detailed account of the violent convulsions of nature which have just been experienced in the West Indies, must have been read by many with intense interest.

A more extraordinary budget of news has rarely been flashed across the telegraphic wires. The events of which St. Thomas and others of the West India islands have been the scenes find their parallel only in the terrific earthquake which took place in Lisbon in 1755, when a large portion of the city was destroyed, and when sixty thousand people perished; in the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in the awful fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah and Zoibim, the celebrated Cities of the Plain.

Such fearful convulsions occur but at rare intervals in the world's history, and are generally, when taken in connection with their accompaniments, of sufficient importance to mark the close of one and the commencement of another epoch.

"Blood, fire and vapor of smoke," the predicted signs of changes in the latter days, have all been witnessed in these West India disasters. It is a singular circumstance that these signs should have made themselves manifest at this peculiar juncture.

St. Thomas surely can have no serious objection to transfer its allegiance from Denmark to the United States. St. Thomas, perhaps, is rejoiced at the change. In either case, whether joyful or sorrowful, the demonstrations have been of a very effective kind.

Whether nature approves or disapproves of Mr. Seward's purchases, it is undeniable that nature has lent her influence to render the name of Mr. Seward immortal. In the days of old Rome he would certainly have found a place among the lower deities

As matters now stand, however, his purchases are more likely to bring fame to himself than benefit to the people in whose name he acts.

The Latest News from Mexico.

The special telegrams from Mexico which we published yesterday show that the volcanic fires of revolution have by no means been extinguished in that unhappy country.

The causes of internal discord and commotion which have been at work more or less actively for fifty years still exist to an alarming degree in Mexico. The most honest intentions on the part of President Juarez to reorganize the chaotic elements of political and social life must be thwarted and their fulfillment delayed by the fury of factions, by the bitter antipathies of mixed races, by sectional jealousies, by despotic military regulations, by forced loans, by the lack of convenient means of communication, by the raids of mountain banditti (who, it would seem, might at any moment, by co-operation, replace Juarez himself with a dictator chosen from among themselves), and, finally, by the almost universal prevalence of ignorance and crime.

With an empty treasury and an impoverished people Juarez cannot hope to carry out more successfully in his second than in his first Presidential term the reforms which he promised to attempt.

One ugly symptom of the general disorder in Mexico is the fact that only half of the deputies elected to the Mexican Congress were present when the first quorum assembled on the 20th ult.

Several deputies are in prison, and many others are said to be hiding away from the authorities in the fear of being arrested and thrown into jail the moment they show themselves.

At the latest dates the State of Guerrero and the district of Tepic remained unsettled. There had been inundations in several districts of the State of Vera Cruz, and trade was paralyzed.

The embalmer who is charged with having desecrated the remains of Maximilian and trafficked in the relics of the deceased Emperor has been prosecuted as a common thief. The traitor Lopez is renewing his attempts to establish his innocence.

In the midst of all this news of private and public confusion it is ludicrously incongruous to read that the Mexican government is negotiating a war with Guatemala on account of the disputed boundary question, and that a splendid banquet offered in the city of Mexico to Romero, the late Minister at Washington, General Escobedo proposed to take with fifteen thousand men the island of Cuba!

It might have been supposed that Juarez would have enough to do to reconstruct Mexico and attend to its domestic concerns, without engaging in any foreign war. At this particular moment all the vigilance of the Mexican President must be required to prevent an explosion, which may occur at any time, destroying his slender authority and aggravating the anarchy that fatally curses Mexico.

The British Press on the President's Message.

We see by our telegrams from England that the London Times attacks the President's Message. It says, "Mr. Johnson has learned nothing that transcends himself in imprudence, and that he regards his office as absolute sovereignty do their prerogatives."

Other journals use similar language on the subject. On this side the press of all parties, except the ultra radical, look upon the Message as the best Mr. Johnson ever sent to Congress, and, while firm in tone and consistent with his position all along, as eminently moderate.

We think we understand the matter quite as well, or a little better, than the British. Perhaps these London critics had not seen the Message, or but a few extracts from it, and have taken the opinions expressed from their correspondents, who, for the most part, are notoriously very distasteful for reasons not expressed.

The ground the President has taken with regard to the Alabama claims touches the English in a tender place. This is where the shoe pinches, and this is why Mr. Johnson is regarded as having learned nothing, as forfeiting respect and as assuming sovereign prerogatives.

Had he yielded to English views upon the subject, or had he been silent, he would have been an amiable gentleman and a wise President in the eyes of the British press.

We expect the President will be still more abused, and that before long, when he shall insist upon prompt payment of these Alabama claims.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

A large meeting assembled last night at Delmonico's to commemorate the anniversary of St. Nicholas.

Mr. Robertson spoke at length. He mentioned that the society had been in existence since 1855, and that the members had endeavored to keep it alive during that period.

Henrick Hudson, when he first navigated the waters of this Continent, knew that he was travelling in a new world, and when he saw the country exposed to his gaze he thought what an opening there was for enterprise.

Mr. Deakman then spoke. He said:—The St. Nicholas Society has existed since 1855, and the members have endeavored in that period to perpetuate the society and keep it alive.

A number of gentlemen subsequently addressed the party, expressing the customary sentiments of regard and esteem for the society of which they were members and its objects, and declaring their unflinching attachment to the society and its aims.

The following were the regular toasts of the evening:—1. The Union—Forever patron. 2. The Union of childhood are dispelled, but memory has consecrated their names. 3. "Wherever Van Dusen." 4. The President of the United States, Music—"The President's March." 5. The Governor of the State, Music—"The Governor's March." 6. The City of New York—Companion and metropolitan. The heritage of the Dutch is the envy of the stranger. Music—"Home, Sweet Home." 7. The Union—Forever patron. 8. The Union of childhood are dispelled, but memory has consecrated their names. 9. The President of the United States, Music—"The President's March." 10. The Governor of the State, Music—"The Governor's March." 11. The City of New York—Companion and metropolitan. The heritage of the Dutch is the envy of the stranger. Music—"Home, Sweet Home." 12. The Union—Forever patron. 13. The Union of childhood are dispelled, but memory has consecrated their names. 14. 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