BARRETT, THE FENIAN.

Execution of the Clerkenwell "Conspirator," in England.

Scenes Around Newgate and Appearance of a London Mob.

The Hangman, the Halter, the Fall and Death.

By the steamship City of Boston, at this port, we have the following report of the execution by hanging, in London, of Michael Barrett, the Fenian, convicted as the author of the sad explosion at Clerkenwell prison, by which so many persons were killed, as detailed by special cable telegram to the HERALD at the moment.

The Crime.

[From the London Times, May 27.]

Yesterday morning, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, Michael Barrett, the author of the Clerkenwell explosion, was hanged in front of Newgate. In its circumstances there was very little to distinguish this from ordinary executions. The crowd was greater, perhaps, and better behaved; still, from the peculiar atrocity of the crime for which Barrett suffered, and from the fact of its being *probably the last public execution in England*, it deserves more than usual notice. It would be almost impertinent now to review the evidence on which Barrett was condemned. Probably in the history of criminal trials there is none which affords such proof of patient investigation, of long, anxious and deliberate searching after truth. In fact, Barrett may be said to have had two trials, if we include the supplementary one since his conviction to ascertain if there was a possibility of doubt about the verdict, or if there was any evidence which could strengthen his plea of an alibi. On both trials he was found guilty. The defence of an alibi is, of course, the best or the worst in the world. If established it is final; but on the other hand it is fatal if the person accused tries to prove that he was absent from the spot where he is charged with the crime and it is found on examination that he was in the very place and at the very time on the scene from which he strives to show that he was absent. This was the defence of Barrett, and it failed most signally. It is rare in the history of our criminal jurisprudence that government allows a sort of special commission to inquire into the validity of the jury's verdict and judge's approval. Still, in this case there were what may be called special circumstances, for it was urged that the truth of the alibi, if inquired into at Glasgow, could be more easily ascertained than in London. With a life at stake, of course no room was left for doubt. A most searching inquiry was made, and the result proved to conviction that Barrett was in London at the time he tried to prove he was in Glasgow, and that Barrett was the man who fired the powder barrel. He was brought from Glasgow "to do the job." He sought to prove that he was in Glasgow at the time, and the evidence which the government commission elicited shows beyond a doubt that he was in London and at all the places where he was identified. It seems rather a failure of justice that only one man should suffer for a crime in which so many were concerned, and which brought about such a terrible destruction of life and property. But the same jury which acquitted the others convicted Barrett, and we need say nothing more to show the leniency which governed their decisions and the scruples with which they admitted even possible doubts. Michael Barrett was left to die, and none who know anything of the private history—if we may so term it—of this plot can doubt that he deserved his fate.

THE EXECUTION

differed little from other similar exhibitions. On Monday the barriers were put up, and on Monday night a fringe of eager sightseers assembled, mostly sitting beneath the beams, but ready on a moment's notice to rise and cling to the front places they had so long waited for. There were the usual cat calls, comic choruses, dances and even mock hymns, till towards two o'clock, when the gayety inspired by alcohol faded away as the public houses closed, and popular excitement was not revived till the blackened deal frame which forms the base of the scaffold was drawn out in the dawn, and placed in front of the door from which Barrett was to issue. Its arrival was accompanied with a great cheer, which at once woke up those who had been huddled in doorsteps and under barricades, and who joined in the general acclamation. The arrival of the scaffold did much to increase the interest, and through the dawn people began to flock in, the greater portion of the newcomers being young women and little children. Never were these more numerous than on this occasion, and blue velvet hats and huge white feathers lined the great beams which kept the mass from crushing each other in their eagerness to see a man put to death. The crowd was most unusually orderly; but it was not a crowd in which one would like to trust. It is said that one sees on the road to the Derby such animals as are never seen elsewhere; so on an execution morning one sees faces that are never seen save around the gallows or near a great fire. Some laughed, some fought, some preached, some gave tracts and some sang hymns; but what may be called the general good-humored disorder of the crowd remained the same, and there was laughter at the preacher or silence when an open robbery was going on. None could look on the scene, with all its exceptional quietness, without a thankful feeling that this was to be the last public execution in England.

Towards seven o'clock the mass of people was immense. A very wide open space was kept round the gallows by the police, but beyond this the concourse was dense, stretching up beyond St. Sepulchre's church, and far back almost into Smithfield—a great, surging mass of people which, in spite of the barriers, kept swaying to and fro like waving corn. Now and then there was great laughter as a girl fainted, and was passed out hand over hand above the heads of the mob, and then there came a scuffle and a fight, and then a hymn, and then a sermon, and then a comic song, and so on from hour to hour, the crowd thickening as the day brightened, and the sun shone out with such a glare as to extinguish the very feeble light which showed itself faintly through the glass roof above where the culprit lay. It was a wild, rough crowd, not so numerous nor nearly so violent as that which thronged to see Muller or the pirates die. In one way they showed their feeling by loudly hooting a magnificently attired woman who, accompanied by two gentlemen, swept down the avenue kept open by the police and occupied a window afterwards right in front of the gallows. This temporary exhibition of feeling was, however, soon allayed by coppers being thrown from the window for the roughs to scramble for. It is not right, perhaps, that a murderer's death should be surrounded by all the pious and tender accessories which accompany the departure of a good man to a better world, but most assuredly the sight of public executions to those who have to witness them is as disgusting as it must be demoralizing even to all the hordes of thieves and prostitutes it draws together. Yesterday the assembly was of its kind an orderly one, yet it was such as we feel grateful to think will under the new law never be drawn together again in England.

WITHIN THE PRISON

the attendant proceedings were divested of whatever public interest they might otherwise have had by an unusual arrangement to which the authorities, in the exercise of their discretion, had recourse, and with the view, it would almost seem, to baffle publicity while appearing to court it. One had better, however, narrate the circumstances as they occurred, in the order of time, premising that for years the custom has been for the sheriffs and under sheriffs, with the rest of the authorities and a few of the recognized representatives of the press, to be present at the process of pinioning a convict about to be executed. At that supreme moment a doomed man has occasionally volunteered statements of more or less public interest, or has been led to make them in reply to a question from some of the authorities as to whether he had anything more to say. Sometimes, but the occasions are rare, he has availed himself of the opportunity to cast aspersions upon others, who had no means of answering him, and to whom a certain amount of odium might attach in consequence; but, upon the whole, the balance of advantages has inclined in favor of the custom, and it has obtained at Newgate and in most other prisons for years.

The sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Stone and Mr. Macarthur) with the under sheriffs (Mr. Septimus Davidson and Mr. Roche) arrived at the prison shortly after seven o'clock, and according to custom spent the interval until eight in their official apartment connected with the Court House. There they were joined by the Governor of Newgate (Mr. Jonas), the prison surgeon (Mr. Gibson) and the ordinary (the Rev. F. Lloyd Jones). A few representatives of the press, to whom tickets of admission had been given, were also present.

THE CONVICT BARRETT

retired to rest about ten on the previous evening, and having spent a somewhat restless night rose at six yesterday morning, dressed himself and engaged in prayer. Shortly afterwards he was joined in his cell by the Rev. James Hussey, attached to the Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields, who had attended him regularly since his conviction, and who remained with him to the last. It is understood that he received the sacrament one day last week and again yesterday morning. Towards eight o'clock the Sheriffs paid him a visit, accompanied by the Governor, and then retired to a part of the prison leading to the scaffold, where the rest of the authorities and the public representatives had already assembled. By a predetermined arrangement, and contrary to the usual practice, the convict was not pinioned in the press room, as it is called, but in his own cell, and, this process over, he was conducted to the drop by a private way, accompanied by his priest and attended by the executioner and three or four warders, the prison bell and that of St. Sepulchre's church, hard by, tolling the while. The sheriffs and under sheriffs, who, with others, stood in a group in a gloomy corridor behind the scaffold, just caught a glimpse of the doomed man as he emerged with his attendants from a dark and narrow passage and turned a corner leading to the gallows. He was dressed in the short claret colored coat and the gray striped trousers, both well worn, by which he had become familiar to all who were present during his protracted trial. His face had lost the florid hue it then wore, and in other respects he was an altered man.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

With the first sound of the bells came a great, hungry roar from the crowd outside and a loud, continued shout of "Hats off!" All the whole dense, bareheaded mass stood white and ghastly looking in the morning sun and the pressure on the barriers increased so that the girls and women in the front ranks began to scream and struggle to get free. Amid such a scene as this and before such a dense crowd of white faces Barrett was executed. His clergyman came first. Barrett mounted the steps with the most perfect firmness. This may seem a stereotyped phrase, but it really means more than is generally imagined. To ascend a ladder with one's arms and hands closely pinioned would be at all times difficult, but to climb a ladder to go to certain death might try the nerves of the boldest. Barrett walked up coolly and boldly. His face was as white as marble, but still he bore himself with firmness, and his demeanor was as far removed from bravado as from fear. We would not dwell on these details, but from the singular reception he met as he came out upon the scaffold. There was a partial burst of cheers, which was instantly accompanied by loud hisses, and so it remained for some seconds, till as the last moment approached the roars dwindled down to a dead silence. To neither cheers nor hisses did the culprit make the slightest recognition. He seemed only attentive to what the priest was saying to him and to be engaged in fervent prayer.

THE HANGMAN

instantly put the cap over his face and the rope around his neck. Then Barrett, turning, spoke through his cap and asked for the rope to be altered, which the hangman did.

In another moment Barrett was a dead man. After the bolt was drawn and the drop fell with the loud boom which always echoes from it, Barrett never moved. He died without a struggle. It is worthy of remark that a great cry rose from the crowd as the culprit fell—a cry which was neither an exclamation nor a scream, but it partook in its sound of both. With the fall of the drop the crowd began to disperse, but an immense mass waited till the time for cutting down came, and when nine o'clock struck there were loud calls of "Come on, body snatcher!" "Take away the man you've killed!" &c. The hangman appeared and cut down the body amid such a storm of yells and execrations as has seldom been heard even from such a crowd. There was nothing more then to be seen, so the concourse broke up with its usual concomitants of assault and robbery.

THE BODY

was placed in a shell and removed to an adjoining building in the presence of the sheriffs and under sheriffs, the governor, the prison surgeon and the ordinary. There the rope having been removed from the neck, and the leathern straps by which the legs and arms had been pinioned, the surgeon certified that life was extinct. The expression of the face was marvellously serence and placid, and the features composed to a degree irreconcilable at first sight with the notion of a violent death, though the lips and parts of the forehead were unusually livid. Towards the evening the body was buried in the accustomed place within the precincts of the prison, in a grave upwards of five feet deep, in the presence of the governor and other officers of the jail.

Barrett was an Irishman by birth, about twenty-seven years of age, of a thick-set, muscular figure, rather below the average height and with a prepossessing countenance. He was unmarried and by trade a stevedore. Neither before nor after his conviction did any relative call at the jail to see him, and after sentence he was only, or chiefly, visited by the Rev. Mr. Hussey, who was with him a considerable time daily, and by his counsel and occasionally by one or other of the sheriffs. His behavior in prison was uniformly becoming, and he bore himself to the last with great fortitude, submitting himself at the same time with affectionate docility to the exhortations of his priest and gratefully receiving the consolations of religion. He was never unduly buoyed up by the efforts made out of doors to reverse his sentence, but rather welcomed the repeated respites as affording him further time to prepare himself for the worst, should it come to that. He died without making any confession of the crime of which he was convicted, so far as any of the authorities are informed. What he may have said to his priest, if anything, in reference to the murders may never be divulged. All that is known is that he gave him "immense satisfaction," to use that gentleman's own expression, by his humble and penitent demeanor, his extraordinary fortitude and by the earnestness with which he strove to prepare himself for his end. Yet there was this peculiarity about him, as observed more than once by one of the authorities in his visits to him after sentence, that he never absolutely denied his guilt. On those occasions, whenever he referred to the crime, he always said he had been convicted on insufficient evidence, and that he was not guilty of murder.

Since the execution the police who have guarded the prison of Newgate for months past have been relieved.

Last Look and Last Words.

[From the London News, May 27.]

* * * Barrett, after bowing, looked slightly upward, with a light in his eyes that reflected no fear, no dogged obstinacy, no anger, no defiance, no regret. The glance, like his every movement, was eloquent with a marvellous firmness, which appeared to be grounded on a far higher basis than the animal daring that the hardened not unfrequently show when brought to this dire extremity. It seemed that Barrett thirsted for and obtained a parting glimpse of the bright sun as it illumined the upturned faces of the expectant crowd, and he then turned away from crowd and sun, and submitted to the degrading ordeal that crowd and sun ought to weep to witness. Calcraft hitched the cord to the chain, slipped the noose over Barrett's head, adjusted it round his neck, drew the white cap over his face, and strapped the lower limbs, not without nervousness, but yet with a business like air not pleasant to see; the priest, never relinquishing the pinioned hand until the drop fell, continued unceasingly with the devotions suitable for the occasion. Barrett stood upright, motionless as a rock, with head boldly raised, waiting his fate. If his lips moved the movement could not be seen through the covering, and there was no sound of response to the ministrations of his spiritual adviser. The hand of the reverend gentleman was raised to speed the fleeting spirit when the sound, once heard never to be forgotten, rung out. Calcraft had hurried from the scaffold, and with the hand employed a moment before in a friendly shake with the convict had pulled back the bolt, and the sound heard was the rattle of planks and the heavy, dull fall of the body to the rope's end. A general outcry of horror from men and boys, and a few piercing shrieks from some women, were fitting accompaniments to the scene. The priest was left alone upon the fixed part of the scaffold, his hand still uplifted, while his late penitent was gyrating horribly in the vacancy below—"a sight to shudder at, not to see." Barrett was a long time before his sufferings were over. Two or three times when the officials considered the work was done, the powerful frame trembled, and the knees shook convulsively. This was repeated even after the "swinging" had been stopped.

Calcraft said that from first to last Barrett never spoke a word; and Father Hussey informed us that the fortitude and firmness and penitence shown by him of late have been indescribable. The reverend gentleman regarded him in his spiritual capacity with much satisfaction. We could obtain no other information as to what passed within the prison. The officials certainly admitted the representatives of the press, but displayed as much anxiety to keep them away from the convict as if there was something to conceal or fear. The pinioning is usually done so that they may witness it, and often the convict is invited to say anything he may desire with a view to publicity. On this occasion the pinioning was done in secret, very likely in the cell, the condemned man was taken to the gallows by some unknown and hidden route, and the representatives of the press were purposely kept out of hearing until Barrett was beyond the power of speech. The exigences of the occasion might have rendered this necessary, but we have received no explanation of the extraordinary circumstance, which, we should add, is quite a novelty at the Old Bailey.

The usual information was not officially given to the press as to the convict's demeanor and actions on the morning of the execution; and the sacred office of the priest of course has the seal of secrecy upon it.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

WHITE PLAINS.—The special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday morning, Judge Lott presiding. The Grand Jury being empanelled, the Judge gave his usual charge and dismissed them to their room. Two important criminal cases have to be decided by the present court, the jury having to find a bill against Brickly and Wilkington for the murder of the convict Charles M. Jefferds at Sing Sing, and the case of Sergeant Dorn and the four other men implicated in the murder of Ellen Hicks by Fitzgerald, now under sentence of death, having to be tried to-morrow. In the civil cause list the case of the Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company against their receiver, G. S. Thompson, for the appropriation of $2,000 was also commenced. Judge Tappen and Mr. Caldwell, two of the directors, were examined on behalf of the company, and the case will not be closed until to-day. The cause list is very heavy. In the Surrogate's Court the following will was proved for the week ending June 5:—Of Horace Osborne, of North Salem, and letters of administration granted for the estates of Elizabeth Finnegan, of Mount Pleasant, and of Henry C. Browne and Elizabeth Lampher, of Morrisania.

MORRISANIA.—The rural police of this village do not appear to watch the railroad track at all. Troops of small boys are continually running over, to the danger of their lives, and yesterday afternoon a large stone was thrown by some of them into one of the windows of the five o'clock express from White Plains, breaking the glass and nearly injuring a passenger severely.

FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.

About ten o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out in a frame house situated on Ann street, Factoryville, Staten Island. In a short time after it was discovered that the building was on fire it was enveloped in a sheet of flame, and all hope of saving the building or anything contained in it was given up. So unusual a sight is a burning building in the quiet little island that a large number of people were collected in the vicinity during the demolition of the house. It was owned by John Neil and had been used as a paper factory. The loss is estimated at $4,000. The insurance on the property amounts only to $1,700, in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

HEALTHY SIGN.—The Selma (Ala.) *Messenger* says:—"One house in this city on Monday shipped nine hundred sacks of canebrake corn to Mobile." It says, "last year every dollar in this section was being sent West for corn; now we have a surplus and corn is as low here as it is in St. Louis."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN VIRGINIA.

Views of Mr. Chase as Expressed to Southern Politicians—Enthusiasm of the People—Chase the Present Favorite—What He Said of the Presidency, the Democracy and the Radicals—His Views of Suffrage, Reconstruction and Amnesty—The Howard Amendment—The Finances—Military Tribunals.

RICHMOND, Va., June 4, 1868.

To say that the arrival of the Chief Justice here has created a *furore* among the people generally would be giving only a faint expression to the enthusiasm his presence has created for the past few days. His record marks him with the people of the South as the greatest jurist, financier and statesman in the North, and the ability and impartiality with which he conducted the impeachment trial add new laurels to his already towering frame. It is a matter of regret to the people here that the Davis trial has been postponed, for in the hands of such an upright and eminent lawyer as Chase they had no fears but that impartial justice would be done their former leader and President.

The views of Mr. Chase on the political situation, as given by your Washington correspondent, were eagerly read here and were the subject of the most animated discussion among all classes of politicians. Spontaneously almost public interest seems to have centred on Mr. Chase, and, to use the language of an eminent and distinguished jurist here, the destinies of the nation are now in his hand; he is the only man on the political chess board not swayed by parties and motives, the man without a stain upon his reputation; the man who has maintained inviolate the dignity, purity and grandeur of the judiciary, and the man to whom the country must look for safe conduct out of its present unfortunate difficulties and embarrassments. These, I believe, are generally the views of the Southern people, produced by the extraordinary events through which the country has recently passed and by the marked career of Mr. Chase.

Since his arrival here he has conversed freely with leading citizens, among whom were embraced all types of Southern politicians, and in the expressions elicited the views given in the HERALD of Wednesday were substantially reiterated. He is not ambitious to be President, believing that he can the better serve the country in the more important and responsible position of Chief Justice, particularly when the revolutionized condition of the country is taken into consideration, in which its best and greatest interests are jeopardized; and he is impressed with the conviction that moderation and conservatism must eventually triumph over fanaticism and Jacobinism.

When broached as to his opinion of democratic principles the Chief Justice was reticent, as it was impossible at this time to divine what position that party would nationally assume in view of the present condition of the entire country and the altered complexion of affairs since the termination of the national struggle; but as far as could be adduced he was evidently in favor of a policy in contradistinction to that of the present radical party, who were evidently urging the country to ruin.

On the suffrage question the Chief Justice maintained the position already familiar to your readers, as avoved by himself. He favored manhood suffrage as indispensable for the protection of labor. The weak must be protected as well as the strong, and the least expensive mode of protection was by the ballot. Through the progress of civil rights and political equality this could be done far easier and cheaper than by standing armies, which would otherwise be required. He believes the Southern people had yet to learn the real value of labor, but expressed a hope that, with an early adjustment of the present national difficulties, all these matters would eventually assume their proper course.

Questioned upon reconstruction reticence again marked the conversation of Mr. Chase; that was a subject yet to be adjudicated and to give an opinion would be transcending the proprieties of his important position. Nothing was said on this subject except in a general way, but it was clearly evident that Mr. Chase was opposed to the Jacobin measures of the present Congress as entirely unconstitutional and he favored a general amnesty and the early admission of the Southern States. "But," said a leading conservative, "Mr. Chase, you would not have us go in on such constitutions as now framed?" To which he replied, "Some constitution is better than none, and another revolution will have to be gone through to make better, and peaceable modes were far preferable to violent ones." This was a hint to make the best of a bad case, and to trust to the good sense of the American people to rectify in the future whatever had been done during the excitement consequent upon the close of a great civil war and the delusions produced by ambitious and scheming politicians. "Can," said a gentleman to Mr. Chase, "a State withdraw its assent to the Howard amendment, which disfranchises the best men in the South?" which was curtly answered as follows:—"Can a State withdraw its dissent?" And this was so palpable that it was easy to see Mr. Chase believed general amnesty to be almost inevitable.

Speaking of the finances Mr. Chase said his plan had proved superior to all others, and that the various experiments since tried had only been an expense and had had materially increased the debt. Had he continued Secretary of the Treasury he is satisfied that specie payment would have been resumed ere this, and in that case the great question that agitates the West would be disposed of—that is, the payment of the interest in greenbacks instead of gold. Everybody who conversed with him was favorably impressed with the expressions of the Chief Justice as adverse to military commissions and the trial of citizens by them. These he evidently considered unconstitutional, and he seemed to feel hurt that civil law should be so totally ignored among a people who were evidently as law-abiding as any in the North.

Summing the whole up that I have heard to-day from the most authentic sources Mr. Chase is actuated by honest, patriotic principles, without any influence of party or politics whatever. He is eminently able, moderate and conservative, and of all others would be the man to restore that peace, quiet, happiness and prosperity for which the country had so long pined.

The Democratic National Convention.

DELEGATES FROM ALABAMA.

At Large—General J. H. Clanton, Lewis E. Parsons, of Talladega; John A. Winston, of Mobile; Reuben Chapman, of Huntsville. Alternates—W. M. Smith, Alexander White, of Dallas; W. B. Wood, of Lauderdale, and W. H. Forney, of Calhoun.

District.—First—C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, and R. G. Scott, Jr., of Monroe. Alternates—Walter Tate, of Wilcox, and W. A. Ashley, of Conecuh. Second—J. T. Holtzclaw, of Montgomery, and W. C. Oates, of Henry. Alternates—Joseph Hodgson, of Montgomery, and J. F. Clements, of Lowndes. Third—W. H. Barnes, of Chambers, and M. J. Bulger, of Tallapoosa. Alternates—J. H. Davis, of Randolph, and F. S. Ferguson, of Macon. Fourth—Samuel Ruffin, of Choctaw, and J. J. Jolly, of Greene. Alternates—J. H. Chapman and Daniel Pratt, of Autauga. Fifth—Wm. M. Lowe, of Madison, and J. L. Sheffield, of Marshall. Alternates—R. B. Kyle, of Baine, and T. B. Cooper, of Cherokee. Sixth—R. O. Picket, of Lauderdale, and T. J. McClellan, of Limestone. Alternates—J. H. Sloss, of Colbert, and A. Martin, of Jefferson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

From Montgomery, J. H. Clanton, chairman, V. S. Murphey and D. S. Troy. First district—B. M. Woolsey, of Dallas, and Henry St. Paul, of Mobile. Second district—H. A. Herbert, of Butler, and R. H. Powell, of Bullock. Third district—R. F. Ligon, of Macon, and M. H. Cruikshank, of Talladega. Fourth district, W. H. Northington, of Autauga, and J. G. Harvey, of Greene. Fifth district—J. H. Francis, of Baine, and J. W. Young, of Madison. Sixth district—D. Coleman, of Limestone, and O. S. Kennedy, of Lauderdale.

The following were among the resolutions adopted at the Alabama State Convention, besides one endorsing President Johnson:—

Resolved, That, having entire confidence in the principles and the patriotism of the democratic party, we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the candidates of that party for President and Vice of the United States, to be nominated at the coming Convention in the city of New York on the 4th of July next.

Resolved, That slavery having been prohibited in the State of Alabama by a convention of the people thereof, held in September, 1865, we hereby again proclaim our faithful adherence to that ordinance, and we assure the people of the United States that there are no laws in force in this State, enacted by our authority, which make any distinction in the protection which they give to the person and property of both races; and we hereby declare our solemn purpose that these laws shall be faithfully and impartially administered as soon as the military are withdrawn and we are permitted to manage our own affairs.

The Chase Movement in New York.

Outside of the regular democratic organizations in this city in various wards a movement is on foot among influential citizens to press the claims of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency as the democratic candidate. This action appears to be growing in importance. On the 5th inst. over five hundred Irish citizens held a meeting at the Assembly Rooms, on First avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, to discuss and decide upon the present status of the democratic party. Its bearings on the current questions of the day and its capacity for meeting the present political necessities were fully considered. After a thorough expression of opinions on the policy and availability of the various names to be suggested for Presidential honors at the National Convention to be held on the Fourth of July at Tammany Hall, it was resolved unanimously that the most promising names for the success of the party were Salmon P. Chase, for President, and Major General Hancock, for Vice President.

Political Notes.

A ridiculous story has been put in circulation that Colfax once declared he "had no time to fool away with soldiers." Colfax is too smart a politician ever to permit such an expression to escape his lips.

The editor of the Atlanta *New Era* (radical) excuses the lack of editorial matter because things "look a little foggy just now." That has been the difficulty with the political vision of many radicals lately.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat* states that the radicals purpose to elect Matt. H. Carpenter, a Milwaukee lawyer, United States Senator in place of Doolittle, whose term expires in 1869. The democrats, however, may have a word or two to say about that matter in the Legislature.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* (radical) cannot see how the democrats can draw to Mr. Chase any other than the democratic vote in case they should nominate him. "The Dutch will only have captured Holland." The Dutch will be something of a gain at any rate.

The radical organ in Georgia is busily engaged in "sounding for the radical channel." It has "known many a splendid craft wrecked by running in the fog." It still, however, flies the Grant flag at its masthead.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal*—radical—says Mr. Pendleton's chances in the New York Convention are in danger of being damaged by the indiscretion of his friends.

The Philadelphia *Press* (radical) says if the radicals do not carry Pennsylvania it will be because they have "lost their bearings." Another radical editor says he "is sounding for the channel in a fog." Who's at the helm?

The democratic members of Congress in Washington must be in a cheerful mood. A radical correspondent says they are laughing at the idea of making Chase the democratic candidate for President. The radicals themselves are not at all disposed to merriment on the subject.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*—radical—says Judge Chase's capture of the democracy still goes on. The Eastern States seem to be all for him, and the Pendleton column of the West is being penetrated at various points. For all that the *Republican* regards the nomination as "preposterous." There is nothing like becoming familiar with unpleasant things early in a political campaign.

The democrats are beginning to make a show of their strength in South Carolina. The Charleston *Courier* learns from Laurens that the democrats elected their ticket by over three hundred majority. In Union, Greenville, Abbeville, Lexington and Marion there were democratic victories, and in the banner district of the democracy—old Spartanburg—the democratic majority is estimated at fifteen hundred.

The Richmond *Whig*, referring to the probable nomination of Chase by the democrats, says it has seen nothing "since the close of the war which inspires it with so much hope for the future of our country."

The democrats of the Seventh Illinois district have nominated Thomas Brewer, of Cumberland, for Congress.

YACHTING.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club—Arrangements for the Annual Regatta on the 25th June.

Next in importance to the New York Yacht Club is the association which bears as its distinguishing title the name of the third city both in population, refinement and wealth on this continent. Although the junior by many years of its competitor, for old ocean's favors, of the metropolis, the Brooklyn Yacht Club, in the number of its members and the capacity of its boats, many of them models of beauty, deserves to rank second to no other.

The subscribers to the Brooklyn Club are unqualified lovers of the blue, plume-crested wave; and to further the well-being of their association have hitherto worked together with a unity of purpose and, when necessary, a broadness of expenditure which bespeaks for them an earnestness that is commendable in amateurs.

Like the New York Yacht Club, the Brooklyn association has grown strong out of a most unpromising germ. A dozen of gentlemen some few years ago, boasting the ownership of a sloop of six or eight tons and an open boat or two, were its originators. Of course, with the waters of the great deep laving "Long Island's sea girt shores," gentlemen whose inclinations were nautical, and who, at the same time, despising neither happiness, health nor social amusement combined with bold emprise, could not long—and their pecuniary means responding to their desires—withstand the invitations which Old Neptune, as ruler of the sea in storm and calm, held out to them.

Like other associations of a similar character the Brooklyn club has had its drawbacks—its days of darkness and of incertitude—but, on the whole, its progress has been gratifying. Under the wise and energetic administration of its Commodore, George W. Kidd, of the Alice, the increase both in the number of subscribers and yachts of all classes is matter of gratulation. The club is at present the owner of several schooners of one hundred tons and upward capacity, and it has many sloops ranging from five to twenty tons, while its list of open boats is respectable, and all are well manned and thoroughly equipped for service.

The members of the association work together with a singleness of purpose, void of unworthy selfishness, which only good fellowship can engender; and as for their rivalries they are of the sort which strengthen and build up.

There is no reason why the Brooklyn Yacht Club should not, in time, in the numerical strength and tonnage of its fleet as in its determination to be second to no other in sailing qualities, place itself along side of its metropolitan competitor for salt water honors—which, although nearly double its years, cannot boast a healthier or more up-building progress.

The subjoined circular, recently issued by the Regatta Committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, will be read with interest by not only the gentlemen to whom it is especially addressed but by yachtmen generally, who are never averse to novelties when they do not militate against the true interests of the noble pastime to which they are devoted:—

The Brooklyn Yacht Club, in their coming regatta on the 25th of June, 1868, propose to introduce some new features, which, being in harmony with the feelings of the entire membership of the club, no doubt will prove acceptable to all yacht owners and others interested in yachts and yachting.

The desire of all associations banded together under the name of yacht clubs, it is assumed, is to further the interests and promote the pastime of yachting in a general way; but it must be admitted beyond a question that their more particular object or mission should be the perfection, if possible, of models of sailing vessels, so as to secure the greatest speed in combination with the most attainable durability and safety to be produced by the least propelling power. This great desideratum, then, being the constant aim of all yachtmen, either connected with clubs or associations or not, it seems that trials of speed, under rules governing the allowance of time, framed from the experience of the past, must be the most natural way of arriving at the point desired.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club, after giving many regattas during the past ten years which have given entire satisfaction to the members of the club and to the community generally, affording a pleasant day's recreation to all interested, have, as an association, felt that much more was wanted to stimulate owners and builders of yachts to create new competing craft fashioned after the dictates of their past experience, and also that a necessity existed to bring together for a trial of speed under proper auspices a more general collection of yachts, the productions of our most eminent builders, rather than simply to afford a day's amusement without its accompanying profit. The club, therefore, in their coming regatta have, they think wisely and beyond argument, unselfishly decided to allow a free entrance to all yachts sailing under the flag of any organized and recognized yacht club of the vicinity of New York.

Without distinction, therefore, and without any reservation save that the race shall be governed by the rules of the Brooklyn Club, all yacht owners, members of kindred organizations, are invited cordially to take part in the coming regatta, which will be held on Thursday, the 25th of June, 1868, and will be sailed over a thirty mile course, from the anchorage off the Brooklyn Yacht Club house, Gowanus bay, Brooklyn, to and around the southwest spit and return.

It is eminently proper to state in this connection that the rules governing this club in its regatta are founded upon an experience of ten years, and are based upon an allowance of time for measurement of canvas governed by the time consumed in the accomplishment of the race, giving thereby an equal chance to all competing yachts in light or heavy weather, and it is generally conceded by all yachtmen who have made the allowance of time a study that the rules that are hereunto annexed are as equitable as any ever framed for the government of allowances of time.

It is proposed by the Regatta Committee to divide the entries into three classes, as follows:—First class, schooners; second class, sloops, two divisions; third class, jib and mainsail open boats over twenty-six feet in length—thus giving an opportunity for the entrance of all classes of vessels, from the large schooner down to the open pleasure boat of twenty-six feet in length.

The first class of schooners will comprise vessels of that rig alone, and will compete in common for a prize to be called the schooner prize. No shifting ballast allowed.

The second class will comprise cabin sloops, the entries to be divided into two divisions according to tonnage. A prize to be awarded to the winner of each division. No shifting ballast allowed.

The third class will comprise open boats, jib and mainsail, not under twenty-six feet in length. Shifting ballast allowed, but no ballast to be taken in or thrown out after starting.

All entries for the regatta to be addressed to William T. Lee, Secretary, box 4,922 New York Post Office, on or before June 22, 1868, and the entry must contain the measurement of the sails of the vessel so entered, if possible; the measurement of the measurer of the club to which the yacht is attached. The Brooklyn Club reserve to themselves the right of measuring the sails of any vessel that should win or claim a prize before awarding the same.

The Brooklyn Club, in thus opening to a free entrance all yachts hailing from a similar organization to their own, desire only to bring together upon this occasion, in a manly, true, yachtmanlike manner, as many yachts of different model as it may be possible to do, feeling confident that in taking this step, it certainly being novel, it cannot but be popular and acceptable to all the true lovers of yachting, who must all desire to further the interests of the pastime, while they at the same time seek to attain to the greatest perfection in the shaping of the models of yachts, which can only be attained by a just and honorable competition.

The admission of sailboats, as they are commonly called, constituting the third class of this regatta, has perhaps some objections, but it has been urged upon the club, and with great justice, that this class of yachts always give great zest and excitement to a regatta and are really in fact in model but the larger yacht in its incipient stage, and with truth it may also be added that the sailboat is the proper nursery for the young yachtman, in handling which he not only acquires a taste for maritime sports but gains that practical knowledge that gives him a proper thirst for a larger and more substantial vessel, verifying the old maxim, "once a yachtman always a yachtman."

In conclusion the club desire particularly to draw attention to the equity of their time allowances. It will be observed that they are based upon a sliding scale of time consumed in making the race, which affords all contesting yachts a fair and equal chance as against a strong or light breeze of wind.

ALLOWANCE OF TIME FOR SCHOONERS.

Time of Race. H. M.	*Allowance of seconds pr. sq. foot.*	*Time of Race.* H. M.	*Allowance of seconds pr. sq. foot.*
3 00	1 75	6 00	70
3 30	1 58	6 30	63
4 00	1 41	7 00	36
4 30	1 24	7 30	18
5 00	1 06	8 00	None
5 30	88		

ALLOWANCE OF TIME FOR SLOOPS.

3 00	2 50	6 00	1 00
3 30	2 25	6 30	75
4 00	2 00	7 00	50
4 30	1 75	7 30	25
5 00	1 50	8 00	None
5 30	1 25		

ALLOWANCE OF TIME FOR OPEN BOATS.

3 00	3 50	6 00	1 40
3 30	3 15	6 30	1 05
4 00	2 80	7 00	71
4 30	2 45	7 30	35
5 00	2 10	8 00	None
5 30	1 75		

The above allowance is based on what shall be denominated pleasure sails, viz:—26 feet, allowed 650 feet; 27 and 28 feet, allowed 750 feet; 29 and 30 feet, allowed 900 feet; 31 and 32 feet, allowed 1,000 feet.

Any yacht entered with sails in excess of above limit, the allowance of time to be reversed.

All entries to be made on or before June 22, 1868, to

WM. T. LEE, Secretary.

G. L. Haight, W. H. Pegg, Edwin Hillyer, John Jones, John M. Sawyer, Regatta Committee.

The Atlantic Yacht Club.

This club will hold its third annual regatta on Wednesday, the 17th inst., when it is anticipated it will prove itself to be second only to the New York Club—whose regatta comes off the day following—both in the character and number of its yachts and its interest in yachting generally. The fleet counts forty yachts, and the number of members on the register is said to be about one hundred. The following are the boats already named for the race:—Schooner Lois, ex-Commodore Lyman; Mystic, Mr. Spankman; Alga, Jas. G. Gregory, and Sumata, Mr. Manning. The Lois made her trial trip last Saturday, when she proved herself both an able and fast boat. She is upwards of seventy feet long and is fitted out with every appointment that wealth can buy or skill contrive. Her centre board is built after a patent lately obtained and is so arranged that the whole of it can be raised or lowered, and thus present to the water a board that shall draw as much forward as aft, yet so arranged that it will not jam if it strikes, but lift with the least blow.

Of the first class sloops of the club there will enter:—

White Wing—Commodore Homans.
Addie—Vice Commodore Voorhis.
Agnes—Edward Harvey.
Alarm—T. W. Sheridan.
Qui Vive—T. Clapham.
Niagara—J. W. Ritch.
Clytie—J. B. Herreshoff.
Mariquita—L. D. F. Woodruff.
Madonna—J. B. Henry.
Galatea—S. V. Lowell.
Fanny—J. R. Halsey.

And probably some others not yet entered.

Of the open sloops there have entered:—

Salus—H. C. Walton.
Martha—Wm. M. Brasher.
Onward—W. C. Fowler.
Hermit—L. Wetmore.
Hector—Wm. Peel.
Psyche—P. Miller.
Lavine—S. Fleet Speir.
Marion—H. H. Hogins.
Peerless—J. R. Maxwell.
Leopard—T. C. Fowler.
Florence—H. S. Schell.

Of these the Onward, the Hermit and the Peerless are new boats, and with the Psyche, Lavine and Marion contend for the first time in a regatta.

Much interest is felt in the race, as the merits of three well known builders to some extent is involved.

The course will be from stakeboat off Club Harbor to the Southwest Spit and back, and all yachts are to be anchored in line at eight o'clock A. M.

The club has engaged a large and commodious steamer to accompany the fleet, and offer to the friends of the members a pleasant sight of the exhilarating sport