NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Matinee at 1½.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—HELENE, OR THE TWO ADVERSARIES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH—THE ROUGH DIAMOND, &c.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 1½.

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—PIZARRO—BILL BOARD GRABBER—JACK SHEPPARD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, &c. Matinee at 2½.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. Matinee at 4.

TERRACE GARDEN—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SPEED THE PLOUGH—BEN BOLT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BURLESQUE OPERA—ALADDIN—CAMILLE—PADDY MILES' BOY.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON, ERA OF REFORMATION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, June 27, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated this morning at two o'clock.

The Irish Church bill debate was continued amidst increased excitement in the House of Lords, England, and the Irish Reform bill was read a first time.

The Jews in Wallachia thanked the Emperor Napoleon for his "liberality" and friendship. Prince Alfred reached Windsor. A Servian prince is implicated in the conspiracy to murder Prince Michel.

Consols 94⅛ a 94⅜, money. Five-twenties 73¼ in London and 77⅞ in Frankfort. Paris Bourse dull.

Cotton firm and active, with middling uplands at 11⅛d. a 11¼d. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Conness offered an amendment to the bill for the protection of citizens abroad, providing that the President, if Congress is not in session, may suspend commercial relations with any country which causes the arrest of American citizens, and he may detain any unnaturalized citizen of that country who may be within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and after numerous unimportant amendments was passed.

In the House, after some unimportant business, the Tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The duty on imported cigars was increased to $2 50 per pound. All the sections relative to the taxation of banks were stricken out and the bill was reported to the House. All the amendments in committee were agreed to except that striking out the sections relative to banking, which was rejected, and the sections were restored to the bill without alteration. The bill was then passed without a division. Mr. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, then took the oath as a member, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraphic advices from Mexico City, dated June 15, state that Juarez remained firm in his refusal to change his cabinet. Romero has been ordered home from Washington. He has informed the English bondholders that their negotiations with Maximilian have annulled all obligations on the part of Mexico. There is no cordiality between the American Legation and President Juarez owing to the protection of Europeans in the American Consulate. General Alatorre is to command the expedition against the Puebla insurgents. A battle has taken place with Rivera's forces, the government commander being killed. The revolutions everywhere were increasing, and the Sierra Gorda revolutionists, who were devoted to General Mejia, executed with Maximilian, have offered the leadership of their revolt to Escobedo.

The democrats claim the Mississippi election by 25,000 majority. Numerous accessions to the democracy are reported from the ranks of the Loyal Leagues, and a negro radical candidate in Rankin county is said to have gone over to them. A negro club from Brandon was making a demonstration in Jackson yesterday in favor of the democracy.

Port au Prince is still besieged at later dates, but the peasants at Cul de Sac are arming for Sainave. The Penobscot had been detained by the American Minister.

The schooner J. W. Allen, with yellow fever on board, is detained at the Philadelphia lazaretto, having run away from quarantine at Fortress Monroe.

Mr. A. B. Mutier, supervising architect, publishes a sharp review, addressed to Speaker Colfax, of the plans proposed for the New Post Office, which will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning.

It is said to be unquestionably settled that there will be no State election in Virginia prior to the Presidential election, as the radicals are convinced that the result will be the defeat of the constitution.

The Legislature of South Carolina will meet on the 6th of July, and that of Louisianna on the 29th inst.

Clinton, who was committed to the Tombs some days ago by Justice Dowling, was discovered to be at large yesterday. No explanation of the means by which he obtained his liberty is given, the Justice and District Attorney being equally in the dark. He has been rearrested.

The young man, George Sholber, recently murdered in Hudson city, is alleged to have robbed his employer in this city, and, having commenced fast living on the proceeds, was murdered for his money by his low associates.

An embankment, which was being raised at Jones' Wood to be used at the approaching Schuetzenfest as a target, caved in yesterday, killing one man and injuring four others.

In the United States District Court, among other sentences for revenue frauds yesterday, Ferdinand Buisberger was sentenced to ten days imprisonment, to pay a fine of $5,000, and to be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

The summing up arguments in the Fernando Wood lease case were heard yesterday morning in the Supreme Court, and decision reserved.

The case of Ernestina Oakes (Steinway) against her brother-in-law, William Steinway, in which plaintiff sues to be adjudged entitled to the custody of her children, was heard before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and was further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Bavaria, Captain Meyer, will sail at noon to-day as an extra vessel for Southampton and Hamburg.

The stock market was very strong and active yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 140¼.

THE JEWS TO BONAPARTE.—The Jews in Wallachia have presented an address to Napoleon the Third, through his cousin, Prince Napoleon, at Bucharest, thanking him "for his known liberality to all races of people." This places the Emperor slightly ahead of General Grant in the matter of complimentary testimonials.

China, and Her New Relations With the Outside World.

The special object of the extraordinary Chinese mission now here is still shrouded in diplomatic mystery. Mr. Burlingame, the "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for China," has in eloquent and glowing language told us that it means progress, the commencement of a new era in the relations of China with the rest of the world; that China is "ready to take upon her ancient civilization the graft of our modern Western civilization," and that she comprehends the necessity of this from seeing and feeling the pressure of the material and intellectual developments of the age all around her; but we have yet to learn specifically what China asks and will accept in order to bring her into more intimate relations with the family of nations. True, Mr. Burlingame tells us that China asks the Western Powers "to give to the treaties made with her under the pressure of war a generous and Christian construction, to respect the neutrality of her waters, to leave her perfectly free to unfold herself precisely in that form of civilization of which she is the most capable to judge, and to respect the integrity of her territory." In short, the general object of the mission appears to be to firmly establish and perpetuate that co-operative peace policy towards China which this distinguished ambassador was mainly instrumental in inaugurating some few years ago. But the question remains, how are the Western nations to respond to this appeal for a generous and enlightened policy, and what can be done to carry it out? Mr. Burlingame cannot fail to do much good in his eloquent efforts to instruct us on the condition and wants of China, and to rally that "strongest thing on earth, the enlightened public sentiment of the world," in behalf of justice to China; but we suppose he is something more than a missionary, and that, as a minister plenipotentiary, he has come to give practical effect to the sentiments he utters through the usual form of treaty stipulations.

Assuming this to be the case, or that if the Embassy should only have initiatory powers at present the result must be that in the end, the question arises here, are the people and government of the United States prepared to admit China into the family of nations on the same footing with other nations of the civilized world? That this country is in favor of a peaceful and friendly policy, and that it earnestly desires to extend its trade with that vast and populous empire, there can be no doubt. Indeed, Mr. Burlingame, when our Minister in China, and the government at Washington have shown that the United States desired to reverse the old policy of force towards China and to establish a peaceful and co-operative one. The American people and government do not wish to use force, do not want to make conquests in Asia, or to break up or weaken the government of China. On the contrary, they will respect the rights and territorial integrity of that empire. More than that, they will cordially respond to the offer of reciprocal advantages in an enlarged trade and freer intercourse with the Chinese. In these things there is undoubtedly a disposition to treat with China on the same footing as with the most favored nations. So far, we apprehend, there would be no difficulty in making a treaty.

But other questions may arise, though we do not know that they have been raised, which might not be quite as easy to settle all at once. One might possibly be that of the status of the Chinese in this country. If we expect to treat with China on the basis of equality and to have American citizens protected and to enjoy the privileges in that country which they have in all friendly civilized countries, the Chinese government may and would have the right to demand similar protection and privileges for its subjects in the United States. To this abstract principle of fairness, justice and equality no right minded person could demur. The difficulty lies, however, in the prejudice of race. The people of this country had, up to a recent period, the strongest pride and prejudice of race. They meant to preserve the unity and supremacy of the Caucasian race over all other races—over Indians, negroes and Mongolians—and there are still existing strong prejudices. Though the negroes, for political purposes and as a result of the war, have been admitted to civil rights and equality under the law, there is still a repugnance to putting them or any other people of what are called the inferior races on an equality with the Caucasian race. With regard to the Chinese or Mongolians this prejudice is very strong in California. They have not had the protection of the laws as other people have, and in many cases they have been treated in an atrocious manner. The immigration of these Chinese has been very large, and it is estimated there are over fifty thousand in California. The number would increase greatly if they were protected and had the same privileges as other foreigners, but to this the Californians are opposed. There might be a very large emigration to other parts of the country as well, were such protection and privileges conceded to them as other foreigners can claim. There is no doubt they are as peaceable and industrious as any other people, and their labor might be made valuable in promoting the wealth of the country; still, the question arises, will our people conquer their prejudices and can the federal government extend to the Chinese the protection and rights in California extended to other subjects or citizens of friendly Powers? Will it be practicable to provide for this in a treaty with China if demanded? And would such a treaty be superior to the local laws of the State?

We do not know if this question has arisen between the Embassy and our government, but if it has not it may arise at some time should the United States and China enter into the same relations that exist between the friendly Powers of Christendom. If this should be a point in the negotiations for a treaty, and our government should stand out against it, we may lose important advantages. There is no doubt that England, France and the other Powers of Europe, which have no prejudices or difficulty about races, would make treaties with China on the broadest and most liberal principle of reciprocal protection and rights to the subjects of each. In the case of such a question arising shall the United States be excluded from the advantages of a treaty because of this stumbling block? Let us be prepared to meet these new international issues in the most liberal manner, and let us take the initiative in establishing such an enlightened policy that, instead of being left behind other nations, they may follow us. China is disposed to lean upon this great republic. Let us give her all the support we can in the surprising revolution and development she is undergoing. The Mongolian is a far superior race to the negro, and we have placed the latter on an equality before the law with ourselves. The Chinese were a civilized people when the nations of Europe were barbarians and long before this country was known. Their empire is the oldest and most populous in the world, and they have a system of government which in some respects we might advantageously copy. There is a trade almost unlimited offered to us, with four hundred millions of people and the richest country in the world. Shall we neglect the opportunity? This mission—the most extraordinary one that ever left Asia—seeks our friendship and the largest intercourse. Shall we not respond in the same generous and liberal spirit? The arrival of the Chinese Embassy in this country is the starting point of a mighty future both for us and the rest of the world, if we realize the importance of it and seize the advantages it offers.

The New Tax Bill.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon the House of Representatives passed the new Tax bill, and it now goes to the Senate for concurrence. According to its provisions the tax on whiskey is fixed at fifty cents for every proof gallon, and all spirits in bonded warehouses must be withdrawn within six months and pay a tax of four dollars per barrel in addition to that of fifty cents per gallon. The system of bonding is abolished, and henceforth the tax is to be paid at the distillery. The tax on tobacco is fixed at thirty-two cents for chewing and snuff; five dollars per thousand for cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, and two dollars and a half per pound and twenty-five per cent ad valorem on foreign cigars, this latter being a reduction from the present duties. Contrary to what was expected, the bill is not devoted exclusively to whiskey and tobacco. The tax on banks is also regulated. This is fixed at one per cent per annum on private deposits, three per cent per annum on public deposits, and the half of one per cent per annum upon the capital employed by banks and bankers. A strong effort was made to levy a tax upon the interest received by the national banks from the bonds held by them, but it failed.

The Park for the Summer.

The Park, the pride of the city, is now in all its summer glory. The trees, the shrubbery and the flowers, the mall, the ramble, the lakes, the museum of animals, the hall of statuary, the playgrounds, summer houses and refectories, the terrace, the bridges, the hills and hollows and shady nooks and corners, make the walks and drives and sails and resting places of this grateful summer retreat sources of never failing recreation and wholesome enjoyment. It is especially so because of the admirable reign of law and order within the charmed circle of these beautiful grounds, and because of the perfect sense of peace and security which visitors of all races and conditions—men, women or children, equestrians and pedestrians, on foot or in carriages—feel on entering those inviting gates. For this we are directly indebted to those faithful guardians, those quiet and polite men in gray, the Park keepers, as our fellow citizens and the thousands of welcome strangers mingling with them in these public gardens will cheerfully testify. These Park keepers, therefore, ought to be at least reasonably paid for their services; but two dollars per day for twelve or even eight hours of their services is hardly fair. In truth, the Commissioners ought to be ashamed of it, and they should make it more without another word on the subject.

Another thing. Dodworth's band on Saturdays, in the afternoon, is a great treat; but we think that during the summer we might have music also on some other day in the week, as they have in Washington. We presume that the city railroads would be glad for this purpose to assume and pay without chaffering the expenses of the United States Marine band from Governor's Island, or that of the receiving ship North Carolina, and would have no objection either to meet the cost of an occasional festival of some singing society in the Park, inasmuch as every railroad line concerned is getting rich from the Park, and would reap an immense profit from these entertainments. We submit these hints to the Commissioners, respecting the Park keepers and the music, and the railroad companies, and particularly that this good old maxim, applicable everywhere, ought to be a fixed law in the Park, that the faithful servant should be well paid.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The news from Mexico published in this morning's HERALD shows that the rebellion in the State of Puebla is assuming alarming proportions. General Alatorre, who succeeded General Porfirio Diaz in command of that district, has been called to the capital for consultation and is to take command in the field. The press is still berating President Juarez, his Cabinet and Romero especially. The American legation receives a share of their attention. There is every likelihood that the present rainy season will find the *tierra caliente* all ablaze with revolution. Some of Romero's financial policy is laid bare in a communication to the English bondholders. A noteworthy item is the announcement that suicides are becoming frequent in Mexico. In a country where the taking of other people's lives has been so frequent and common, it may be looked upon as a favorable change that the greasers now turn to taking their own lives.

A LARGE HOLIDAY'S WORK, EVEN FOR ANDY JOHNSON.—Montezuma, when Cortez was around, did not sleep upon a bed of roses, and since the time of General Jackson the Presidents of the United States, always excepting John Tyler, have had about as hard a time of it as Montezuma. In the mere drudgery of the office it requires a strong constitution to survive it. Thursday last, for instance, in consequence of the marriage festival of Senator Henderson, was a sort of official holiday in Washington, and yet on that day "Andy Johnson" saw the members of his Cabinet discharged the usual routine business of the morning, entertained a number of office-seekers, including members of both Houses, and some squads of democratic politicians on the subject of the democratic candidate for the succession; made out and sent up a budget of nominations to the Senate, including Collector Smythe (an excellent man) as Minister to Austria; wrote out and sent to the House a veto on the Omnibus Restoration bill, attended the wedding of Senator Henderson, and then, after the passage of the vetoed bill over the veto, had a conference with the Secretary of War on the subject, and then proceeded to arrange the budget of business for the next morning. Such is life in the White House. And yet how the moths flit about it, only to get their wings scorched!

Ristori.

Adelaide Ristori, Marchesa del Grillo, takes her departure to-day for Europe after two dramatic seasons of unexampled success in America. Her first appearance at New York, in "Medea," on the 20th of September, 1866, was an event in the annals of the American theatre, and her last appearance, in "Elizabeth," on the 26th of June, 1868, will be equally memorable. Madame Ristori has given three hundred and forty-nine representations in the United States, Canada and Cuba. She has been applauded in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Boston, Springfield, Lowell, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Richmond, Baltimore and Washington; in Montreal, in Guanabacoa, Marianao, Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana. She has appeared sixty-two times in "Marie Antoinette," sixty-seven times in "Mary Stuart," and ninety times in "Elizabeth." Her repertoire has consisted of "Medea," "Mary Stuart," "Elizabeth," "Giuditta," "Phedra," "Macbeth," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Pia de Tolomei," Debora," "Camma," "Myrrha," "Angelo," "Tiran di Padua," "Jean d'Arc," "Francesca di Rimini," "Marie Antoinette," "Norma," "Sor Teresa," "I Pazzi per Progetto," "Les Jaloux Henreux," "Rossini a Parigi," "Cuoco e Segretario," "Tramonto del Sole," and "La Collerica." She has played in all these pieces at New York, except the last four, which were represented in Havana, and one, "Jean d'Arc," a scene from which was given at Chicago.

We need not repeat the eulogies which we have constantly bestowed upon Ristori ever since, at her first appearance in New York, she awakened public enthusiasm by her transcendent genius. Our opinion of the versatility and the intense power of her genius has been universally endorsed. Even the obscuring veil of a foreign language could not hide the prodigious talent of the most gifted and most accomplished living actress; and our American public has exhibited in its turn the remarkable talent of appreciation for which we have always given it credit. Our people see and admire instinctively genius of the highest order. They are yearly becoming more capable of conferring fame as well as fortune upon the very best artists that the Old World can produce. Ristori, indeed, brought to this country a name celebrated throughout Europe; but she would have won here only a mere "success of curiosity," as the French call it, had our people been incapable of deciding that she worthily sustained her brilliant reputation.

Moreover, certain circumstances, independent of the personal merits of Ristori, have contributed to the immense success which she has won. Her first arrival in New York was opportune. She came at a time when, after an eventful and peculiarly unlucky career, Italian opera, as an agency to promote a taste for entertainments of a high order and to multiply the refining influences of elegant social life, had utterly failed. Our readers are familiar with the history of the vain efforts to establish Italian opera in this city—a history almost entirely of losses, disaster and ruin, from the days of Palmo through those of Patti-Sanguirico and Fry and Maretzek (excepting the brief period when we congratulated ourselves that his early promise might not prove delusive); and the Havana troupe, under Marty, from the Tacon, when such names as Salvi, Marini, Badiali, Bossio, Steffanone and Tedesco did not prevent a loss of forty thousand dollars; and Hackett, who lost twenty thousand dollars even with Grisi and Mario; and Ole Bull, and Maretzek again, and Ullmann, and Strakosch, down to the dark days of folly and impudence on the part of Max Maretzek and his one hundred and ninety-nine and a half stockholders, who fell into a silly struggle with the press, resulting fatally but naturally enough for the Italian opera and its self-constituted supporters.

At this desperate crisis in the affairs of the Italian opera, and at a moment, too, when the legitimate drama seemed to be at its lowest ebb, Ristori arrived in New York and inaugurated a healthy reaction against the depressing influences which threatened the American stage. Her consummate acting at once opened the eyes of the public and enlisted their sympathies. High dramatic art was again in the ascendant. The theatre, which, in its degradation, was fast being deserted by persons of culture and respectability, was again thronged by them. The entire community has been supplied with loftier standards of taste by the excellent impersonations of Ristori, whose purifying and elevating influence will directly and, we trust, permanently affect the American stage.

It detracts nothing from the merits of Ristori to add that her success, which has aided in the reconstruction, as it were, of the American stage, is also largely due to the skilful and energetic management of Mr. Grau. To the lack of superior management must be ascribed the failure in America of Rachel, notwithstanding all her indisputable genius, and the more recent failure of Janauschek, the admirable German *tragédienne*. Janauschek did comparatively well when she courageously tried the experiment—at best a doubtful experiment for any artist—of managing for herself.

Grau has shown how good management can enhance the success of even so great an artist as Ristori. Bateman, who has successfully popularized *opera bouffe* in this country, and supplied Americans with a novel recreation peculiarly appreciated by them after each busy and laborious day, has also shown how effectual skilful management may prove. Indeed, *opera bouffe* seems not unlikely to bear off the palm, at least for a time, from both high tragedy and high comedy, and the Italian Opera besides; for we hear that Grau proposes to carry out an old idea of his, and engage in Europe a first class *opera bouffe* company for the fall season, and that Pike as well as Bateman is to do likewise. So that with Grau and Bateman and Pike we shall have three Richmonds in the field. After the thrilling emotions which Ristori has aroused in tragedy it may be somewhat of a relief to look forward in autumn to the amusing rivalry between three *opera bouffe* companies, with all their provocations to mirth.

Meanwhile we must bid a hearty farewell to Ristori, who has favored the American public with a series of unprecedented exhibitions of lofty dramatic genius. Our best wishes will accompany her and her charming children on their return to Italy.

RADICAL TROUBLE ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—The fear of Chase is a dreadful thing in the radical thoughts, and seems to go with the leaders in their dreams, even if it does not prevent their getting an ordinary allowance of sleep. The latest indication is the attempt of the roaring radical organ to conjure up a candidate in the person of that unselfish statesman, the Hon. Horatio Seymour. Anybody will suit them better than Chase, and thus one organ urges Pendleton as their only man, another sets up Chase, and a third seems to fancy that the democrats have no particular need of any candidate at all. It is astonishing what an interest the radicals take in the welfare of the democrats.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The New York Democratic Organ, the Albany Argus, Out for Judge Chase—The Programme for the Convention.

[From the Albany Argus (democratic organ), June 26.]

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE—THE VOTE BY STATES.

The Convention thus called will proceed to its business in the accustomed way, and make its decisions according to the law of its organization and in conformity with unvarying precedents. A convention called to restore the constitution and set up anew the bulwarks and safeguards of State rights and personal liberties cannot commence its work by disregarding the limitations originally incorporated at its own constitution. It was the condition upon which the democracy of the smaller States, and particularly the democracy of the South, consented to accept the conventional system of nominations, that the minority should be protected from the dictation of a mere majority. There were analogies to the two-thirds rule in the federal and State constitutions. To overrule the veto, to confirm treaties, to convict upon impeachment, requires a two-thirds vote; and in the State constitutions similar requirements are interposed to defeat combinations voting appropriations of public money. The tendency has been in the remodelled constitutions of the later years to nullify these restraints upon the absolute power of the majority. It is peculiarly suitable that this rule should be retained at this time in the nominating convention, as without it it would be easy for States having no prospect of contributing to the democratic electoral vote dictating the nomination, and so declaring it as to defeat the hopes of the States most reliable for democratic majorities. The two-thirds rule was the fundamental law of the first national convention of 1832 (when a Vice President only was nominated), and was reiterated in 1836 and 1840 and 1844. It was made the cover in the last named Convention for the defection that defeated Mr. Van Buren's renomination, and it owes much of its unpopularity to its abuse on that occasion. But it is the organic law of democratic conventions, not to be set aside, except by a power as high as that which originated it; and all that the Convention of 1868 can rightfully do to change it is to submit a proposition to that effect to the Democratic Conventions of the several States, to be passed upon with a view to future action.

The Convention will vote by States, as heretofore—each delegation casting the whole vote upon questions and candidates, or dividing it, according to the views of members, as the delegation itself shall determine.

THE CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

No convention ever assembled so entirely a deliberative body as the approaching one. The question of candidates is as open to-day as it was three months ago. There have been few committals, not many instructions and no exaction of pledges. The enthusiasm of his Western friends prompted them to present the name of Mr. Pendleton and with it a financial platform. Not only would Mr. Pendleton's chances have been stronger if this attempt at forestalling the action of the Convention had not been made, but they would have been irresistible. We have only to imagine the Convention met, its broad platform made and the candidate to be chosen. What candidate could be named more popular than the gallant young representative of the Ohio democracy. But strong as he is, *we do not believe the Convention will narrow this great constitutional struggle upon which we are approaching down to a mere financial issue.* Nor do we believe that the New York democracy, educated in the creed of Jefferson and impressed with deep convictions upon the subject by the long warfare under Jackson, will ever consent to seek the solution of our financial troubles in the issue of depreciated paper currency. No matter under what indirection its course is concealed or by what sophistry defended, the depreciation of the currency is the direst tax upon labor. The upper classes turn the crisis of transition of values, which it brings about, into an opportunity for amassing greater wealth; while the whole burden of loss is thrown upon the people. We do not deny that the debt is to be paid in the currency of the country, such as it shall be when the occasion comes to pay it, or any portion of it. We deprecate only the policy which for the sake of anticipating the necessity of payment should deteriorate the whole volume of the currency of the people. The remedy for the public grievance does not lie in that direction. Every patriot since the days of the Revolution has protested against the abuses of paper money. It lies in equal taxation. That was the question over which the men of the Revolution fought, and their cause they have transmitted to us to defend. The policy that preserves in the bosom of every community a class exempted from a share in its common burdens is fatal to the American idea of equality, and must be fatal in the end to liberty.

The Convention, we hope, will declare this principle in its platform and assert the purpose of the democracy to restore the Union as it was and the constitution as it is. Let it accept the results of the war as declared in the amendment to that instrument, viz., the abolition of slavery and the extinction of the Confederate government, its debt, &c. Let our first task be to restore the broken fragments of our once glorious system and breathe into them anew the breath of life. Let questions of mere administration be reserved for a later day.

It is this appreciation of the character of the contest that induced so many democrats to turn towards Chief Justice Chase as a candidate. In a contest between the law and the sword, between civil and martial law, between institutions and force, it would be well to personify the element of civil authority in the person of the Chief Justice as the antagonistic element of lawlessness had already found embodiment in the person of the General-in-Chief. *Elected, Mr. Chase would vindicate and restore the Executive office. In the struggle to elect him the legislative branch might be rescued from the destructives who now control it.* No other hope than these prompted the suggestion of his name. *From the moment he pronounced himself a democrat we were willing to regard him as one.* He is no statesman who in revolutionary times looks backward to find discrepancies of sentiment or action in men who promise to go forward with him and whose assistance is victory. *We demand that over this whole revolutionary past the veil of oblivion shall be cast.* Let its sins and its strifes and its passions be sponged away, erased from the tablets of men's memories forever.

But while throwing open wide the doors of the party to every one who seeks or claims entrance, and recognizing in every member the rights of the highest, we do not for a moment propose to venture upon any experiment that would endanger the unity of the party. We intend to go with the men who for the past eight years have travelled with us the rough and dangerous paths of adversity. They are our brothers. We never faltered in their company when the hour was darkest. We have no temptation to leave them now that brighter skies shine over all of us.

Let us unite the party upon some candidate who shall represent it best in the approaching struggle. We need a statesman; the exigencies of the country demand one, and the people are looking for one at the hands of the Convention. It is not impossible to represent the soldier element upon the same ticket; but the first task of the Convention will be to embody in its candidate for President the idea of the supremacy of the constitution over force. That done we may leave the rest to the people. Their vote will confirm the decision of the Convention, and save the country.

Movements in the Political Waters—Hendricks as a Candidate—A Peep Behind the Scenes.

[Washington (June 21) correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

"Money is power," saith the old proverb, and Pendleton's friends will realize the truth of it before the Convention is over. Already have the shots of the "swamp angel" and other pieces of financial artillery begun to tell upon the casemates and breastworks of the Indiana delegation. Now, two weeks before the sitting of the Convention, General Belmont can count on one-third of the delegation ready to parley, and swears, before the 4th of July the whole garrison will surrender. The masses of the democracy of Indiana know but little of what the leaders intend in the New York Convention. It will be remembered that Hendricks, Voorhees and others opposed instructions in the 8th of January Convention, at Indianapolis. They had already driven the bargain with the bondholders, who had promised Hendricks the bondholders' strength in the National Convention for President. Mark my prediction, that Hendricks is the man upon whom the bondholders intend to defeat Pendleton. And they will do it. Money will be used lavishly, and promises of political position to the Indiana delegation, both in and out of the State. Doctor Pierce, a brother-in-law of Hendricks, has been here, at Philadelphia and New York, and *has made such arrangements as will insure Hendricks over a hundred votes on the first ballot* after the presentation of his name. It was the Hendricks influence that carried the Convention to the city of New York. Niblack, the friend of Hendricks, procured the ballot vote in the National Committee, instead of the viva voce, which had always been the custom. The ballot vote kept the constituents of Niblack, Sharkey, of Mississippi; Trimble, of Kentucky; Fuller, of Kansas, and Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, from knowing how their delegates voted. Most of them were for St. Louis. I learn from the best anti-Pendleton authority that they expect to carry the ballot vote in the Convention. You will also find all of Hendricks' friends in favor of the two-thirds rule, which will be Pendleton's "settler," as it was, in 1844, the "settler" of Van Buren, and in 1852 of Cass and Buchanan. Voorhees' recent trip from here to Indiana was for the purpose of manipulating the Indiana delegates.

Political Notes.

The radicals have begun their campaign by botching. The announcement that General Logan, General Nye, Hon. John A. Bingham and ex-Governor Boutwell would speak at a mass meeting in Newburg on the 4th July is an error. The quartet rattle off their Jacobinical music at Poughkeepsie on that sacred day.

The delegates to the Democratic National Convention from Dacotah are J. B. P. Todd and D. T. Bramble; alternates, A. G. Fuller and J. S. Gregory.

The radical Sandusky *Register* says the spirit mediums of New York city profess to have learned from the other world what ticket will be nominated July 4, and elected next fall; it is S. P. Chase and J. Davis. "There is no necessity for going to the other world to find out what ticket won't be elected. It is settled in this, and that ticket is headed by Grant.

Hendricks' plume soars high among the eight hour men, and they compose an army three hundred thousand strong.

YACHTING.

The Bayonne Yacht Club—Second Annual Regatta—Entries.

The spirited yachtmen belonging to the Bayonne Yacht Club, an aquatic organization but two years old, announce that their second annual regatta will take place on Monday next, the 29th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, from off their new club house at Bayonne. The success of this association, both in the unprecedented increase of members and the character of its yachts, augurs well for its future prominence among sister clubs. Under favorable circumstances this regatta will be one of the brilliant features of the yachting season, as the number of their boats, their fine anchorage ground and pleasant surroundings tend to that pleasant end.

The following yachts have entered for the regatta:—

Yachts.	*Owners.*
Gretta	J. Van Buskirk, Jr.
Sea Mower	J. O. Seymour.
Waterfall	W. Elsworth.
Au Revoir	R. Elsworth.
Annie Mac	C. Hulet.
Tillie Hand	J. W. Beames.
Domino	Commodore J. C. Gunther.
George Coaney	G. Wilson.
Mattie	J. Elsworth.
Stella	C. F. Beames.
Mother Cary's Chicken	Vice Com. J. Van Winkle.
Flyaway	V. F. Livingston.
Jane Vernon	R. Elsworth.
Forty-Five	P. McGlehan.

Yachting Notes.

It having been announced that the Gussie was quietly waiting for a match to sail to the lightship and back, Mr. Jacob Voorhis, Jr., of the Addie V., has taken up the gauntlet thus saucily thrown down, and asks the Gussie to name the day. Sport ahead.

The Pauline is on the screw dock, where she is undergoing a thorough overhauling preparatory to her race with the Fleur de Lis on the 5th proximo.

The Dauntless passed out from the Hook on Thursday evening, under a full press of canvas, bound East.

The Fleur de Lis is at anchor off Bellevue Hospital, East river.

The annual regatta of the Boston Yacht Club takes place to-day. Great preparations have been made for the event, and a pleasant day's enjoyment is anticipated. Several new yachts have been added to the squadron this year.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB UNION REGATTA—THE SCHOONER MYSTIC.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the reports of the Brooklyn Yacht Club Union regatta the Mystic was alluded to in several of the papers as being the last yacht to round the home stakeboat, which is a great mistake, as the Lois and the Lillie, both schooners, came in at least fifteen or twenty minutes after the Mystic, besides several sloops. As to the Mystic's not being the winning boat, it was understood by many around the harbor before the start that she would have but one real competitor, the Lois; so that should she beat, or be beaten by the Alice, it would be but another laurel (honorary it is true) to add to those already won by this swift craft. YACHTMAN.

SAD ACCIDENT AT JONES' WOOD.

One Man Killed and Four Seriously Injured by the Falling of an Embankment.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a sad accident happened at Jones' Wood, which resulted in loss of life to one man and in the maiming and serious injury of four others. For several weeks past laborers have been employed on these grounds preparing them for the various outdoor exercises of the approaching Schuetzenfest. A trestle fence had been in course of erection for a number of days which was to be used as a target. It was situated on Seventy-second street, beside Jones' Wood, and was twelve feet high and several feet in thickness. The men were employed on top of this, which was being filled in with dirt, sawdust, rags, stones and such material as was convenient and suitable in preventing the bullets from passing through. It was situated on unsteady and swampy ground, and not being well founded and to some extent too heavy it fell over, and buried five of the laborers under the dirt, stone, &c. A platoon of policemen were promptly sent from the Nineteenth precinct station house, who assisted in exhuming the parties. One of them, Henry Keeler, forty-five years of age, residing at the foot of Seventy-sixth street, East river, was taken out and laid on the ground near by in an expiring condition. He was thence carried to the neighboring house, but died in a few minutes. He is said to have been a very poor man, who lived in an old shanty at the foot of Seventy-sixth street. He leaves a wife and four children. The body was conveyed to his home. Francis Hollen, aged thirty-five years, residing at 724 Third avenue, was next taken out, and was found to have his arm broken, and it is believed also has suffered some internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Christian Stickel, residing at 138 Delancey street, was much bruised about the body, but had no bones broken. He was conveyed to the hospital. Harman Roaser, another of the laborers, residing at 142 Sixth street, was slightly injured. Joseph Rumples, living at 448 West Forty-first street, also received some slight injuries. These two were able to go to their homes. One laborer, named Henry Kimbacher, residing at No. 5 avenue B, is still missing. He is not believed to be under the fallen embankment, as this has been thoroughly turned over and examined. Drs. McDonnell and Purdy, police surgeons, attended the wounded. The foreman's name is John Betts, of West Twenty-fifth street. The laborers say that he has been intoxicated for a number of days and that he has neglected a proper superintendence of his work.

The Schuetzenbund were in session last evening and resolved to consider the children of the deceased as the orphans of the bund.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

It is undoubtedly true that notwithstanding any accident that may befall the arrangements the Schuetzenfest is destined to be one of the grandest displays ever seen in this city. Yesterday at noon the honorary committee met at No. 19 Broad street, and resolved to engage parlors at the Everett House for headquarters, and also to give two prizes of $50 each (in gold), and a large number of smaller prizes, each consisting of a $20 gold piece. Mr. Henry Escher, of No. 148 Duane street, informed the committee that the bankers and manufacturers of Zurich, Switzerland, had placed in his hands the sum of $500, gold, to be distributed in three prizes. This valuable gift will be divided into one prize for $250, one for $150 and one for $100. A large number of guests from other cities have already arrived and they were heartily welcomed. Decorations in the streets begin to show themselves. Prominent among them is Germania Hall, where a large quantity of flags, lamps, banners, transparencies and the like distinguish the building from its surroundings. To-day the official reception of the guests from the West will take place.