

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 189

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.—MANNING LOVER—LACE ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE GRAND DUCHESSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY

NEW STAGE THEATRE, 48 and 47 Bowery.—CHEVY-ALICE, OR FRENCH JACK SHEPHERD—MOUNTAIN OUTFIT.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 123 street.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

BOVARY'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BUCKINGHAM, &c.

TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery.—COMIC TOUCAN, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

DORWORTH HALL, 808 Broadway.—MR. A. BENNETT, THE MEMORIALIST.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 30, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The continued press of advertisements compels us frequently to leave out two or three columns, as is the case to-day, in order to make room for important news.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 29.

The King of Denmark intimates that the island of Santa Cruz will be sold to the United States and St. Thomas soon handed over. The first Secretary of the French Legation in Washington is to be transferred to London in the same capacity. The United States steamer Swatara was at Hamburg.

The steamer Cimbricia, which left Hamburg on the 17th and Southampton on the 19th, and the steamer Perere, which left Brest on the 16th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning with mail advices up to date.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Howard reported a bill for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill to regulate the military establishment was reported from the committee. The Colorado admission bill was taken up as the order of the day, but almost immediately laid aside by a vote of 21 to 26.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed. The Civil Appropriation bill was discussed without final action. In the evening session Mr. Wilson's bill to establish rules and articles for the government of the army was discussed at length. The first section provides that officers shall take the test oath. An amendment to the bill prohibiting gambling called forth considerable discussion, and, being modified, was adopted. A discussion of some length also ensued on a section providing for the trial of civilians by military commissions and court martials, but without action upon it the Senate adjourned.

In the House the usual number of bills were introduced under the Monday call of States. A resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill taxing the interest on government bonds was passed by a vote of 92 to 55. Mr. Stevens reported a deficiency bill from the Committee on Appropriations and it was made a special order for Thursday. The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up and completed by sections, and pending the vote on the several appropriations the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Citizens' Association recently invited Governor Fenton to a public dinner, but he has declined in a long letter, in which he partly reviews his course in the gubernatorial chair.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday resolutions were adopted asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the binding force of the acts of the "old" Board of Councilmen, now declared an unconstitutional body, directing the paving of a large number of streets with Nicholson pavement, over the Mayor's veto; appropriating \$30,000 for the celebration of the Fourth; dividing the First and Eighth wards into convenient election districts; ordering the paving of a number of streets with Nicholson pavement, and authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds for market stock to the amount of \$40,000.

The second annual regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club came off yesterday and was throughout very successful. The Gredia was declared the winner of the first class yachts, and the prize in the second class was awarded to the George Cooney. The weather was most favorable and the event was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The Empire Club, Isaiah Rynders, president, met last night at Masonic Hall. The meeting was largely attended and was very enthusiastic. Mr. J. R. Fellows, one of the Arkansas delegates, delivered an eloquent and stirring address, pledging himself and associates to support the ticket to be placed in nomination by the National Democratic Convention.

The second public meeting of the United States Indian Commission was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. Addresses were made by the Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Wolf of Colorado. Resolutions commendatory of the just conduct stated to have been pursued by government agents and others towards the Indian tribes were unanimously adopted.

The inquest in the Bowery fire engine explosion was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict which charges mismanagement on the part of Patrick Hanan, the engineer.

A dead woman was found lying in the upper story of the tenement house 127 East Houston street yesterday. Her name was Ellen McBride, and William Flynn, with whom she was living, has been arrested on the charge of murdering her. Three families were living on the same floor and heard a scuffle on Saturday night, but as it was nothing unusual they did not inform the police at the time.

The Schutzenfest was formally inaugurated yesterday by a grand procession of all the companies. A quarter of a million of people are said to have been present in the procession or as spectators. A grand banquet was given at Jones' Wood. The Congressional Committee, Lieutenant Governor Woodford, General Sigel and other distinguished persons were present. The shooting will commence to-day.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's new steamship Hoisatia, Captain Ehlers, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day (Tuesday), for Southampton and Hamburg. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The North German Lloyd's steamship New York, Captain Dreyer, will leave Hoboken at noon to-day for Southampton and Bremen as an extra steamer.

The steamship Nebraska, Captain Guard, of the Liverpool and Great Western line, will leave pier 46 North river to-morrow (Wednesday), at two o'clock P. M. for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Louisiana Legislature convened yesterday. The members who could not take the test oath, the majority of the democrats in both houses, withdrew and the two houses organized with scant quorums.

John H. Surratt's case was again before the Criminal Court in Washington yesterday. Mr. Garrison,

the District Attorney, having stated that he would not try the first indictment, which is for murder, Judge Wylie ordered that the trial on the second indictment, for conspiracy, be set down for a special term commencing on the 21st of September.

General Grant leaves Washington on his Western tour to-day, leaving General Rawlins, his chief of staff, in charge at army headquarters.

The message of the Governor elect of South Carolina which is to be presented to the Legislature of that State on Monday is furnished in synopsis by telegraph. He recommends the rapid payment of the State debt, the establishment of a more thorough school system and the removal by the State of all political disabilities. He hopes that an era of good feeling will prevail, and extols the martial valor of the sons of the State.

Reports from the Mississippi election indicate that the democrats are still ahead. The radical newspapers already demand that the election be set aside.

A man named Cool, in Cleveland, Ohio, murdered his two stepsons on Saturday because, being heirs to the estate on which he was living, they chose a neighbor to be their guardian instead of himself.

Yesterday afternoon the bulkhead of the drying cylinder in the cotton batting factory of Thomas H. Dunham, of Boston, exploded, seriously injuring two girls at work in the factory and doing great damage to the building.

John C. Breckenridge arrived in Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, from Paris, France. He will remain in Canada some time.

The match game of base ball yesterday afternoon between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Excelsiors, of Rochester, in the latter city, resulted in the defeat of the Athletics. The score stood—Excelsiors, 25; Athletics, 19. A full game was played, and well played, on both sides. The Atlantic Base Ball Club beat the Empire Club, of St. Louis, yesterday. The score stood 53 to 15.

Reconstruction and Restoration of the Democratic Party—The Voice of New York.

The approaching Democratic Convention will be the most important general council of the party since that of Charleston, in 1860, when the national organization of that day on the slavery question was broken up and scattered to the winds. That Convention was one of democratic disruption and dissolution; this is appointed for the task of democratic reconstruction and restoration. In 1860 the party, having fallen behind the progressive ideas of the age, was thrown aside and went down; in 1868, after eight long years of penance in sackcloth and ashes, of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in rising to its feet again, it has a fair prospect, on the living issues of the day, of regaining the White House and another lease of power. A brief glance behind us will enable us to understand the battle before us.

We know nothing of what is to come, and in all human affairs we can only provide for the future from the teachings of the past.

There was but one political party, we may say, although many factions existed in the country, under Washington's administration. The old republican party, which blossomed as an opposition party under the elder Adams, came into power in 1800 with Jefferson. It was the tree upon which the later democratic party was engrafted under General Jackson.

The Virginia State rights resolutions of '98 and '99 were the groundwork of the old republican party, but its organization was largely due to the leading Jeffersonian politicians of New York. In 1824, the old federal party having been entirely wiped out, the dividing lines between it and the republican party also disappeared, and so the people at that day were described as "all republicans and all federalists."

The consequences were, first, a Presidential scrub race between Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Crawford and Clay; second, a failure to elect by the people; and, third, the election of Adams by the House of Representatives by a coalition with Clay. Against this coalition of what John Randolph styled "the Puritan and the Blackleg" the democratic party under Jackson was organized, as the lineal successor of the old republican party against the elder Adams. In 1828, Jackson's first election, New York gave him her vote by only some five thousand majority; but from that day for twenty years the organization and the policy of the democratic party and its Presidential nominations were mainly controlled by Martin Van Buren and his associates of the Albany Regency, speaking for the Empire State.

We come now to a very important epoch—the Presidential election of 1848. In that contest (Martin Van Buren, against his pretensions to a second term, having been for the second time overlaughed in the regular democratic convention by the Southern oligarchy, because they disliked him on the slavery question) there was a regular split of the New York democracy. Van Buren, having resolved to be trifled with no longer, boldly took the field as an independent candidate. He was nominated by the famous Buffalo Free Soil Convention, of which the present Chief Justice Chase was the ruling spirit, and the result was the defeat of Cass, the regular democratic nominee, and the election of Taylor. This was in 1848, and upon this very Van Buren-Chase free soil platform—"no further extensions of slavery"—Seward became the great apostle of the republican party, organized six years later, and upon this identical platform Abraham Lincoln was first elected in 1860.

Here the remarkable fact appears that Salmon P. Chase, of all living men, is entitled to the distinction of the founder of the republican party in providing the platform and in opening the way for its advancement to the possession of the government. But the main thing to be remembered is this, that this breaking up of the old Southern slaveholding oligarchy and of the democratic party as it was began with Van Buren, the right hand man of Jackson, and with the *clite* of the Jacksonian democracy of New York. The vote of New York in 1848 was:—

For Lewis Cass, regular democrat..... 114,318
For Martin Van Buren, free soil democrat..... 120,510

Total democratic and free soil vote..... 234,828
For Zachary Taylor, whig..... 120,510

Majority against Taylor..... 16,225
But Taylor's plurality gave him the electoral vote of New York and elected him. In 1844 the boot was on the other leg; for Henry Clay was then defeated by the diversion of some fifteen thousand New York whig abolitionists over to Birney, when, if they had voted the Clay ticket, they would have given Clay New York by ten thousand majority and made him President.

In 1852, on Clay's great compromise measures on the slavery question, the New York and national democracy were set right side up, as it was supposed, in the election of poor Pierce. Unfortunately, however, poor Pierce, under the influence of Jeff Davis, Mason and Sillidell and the other leaders of the South-

ern oligarchy, forgot his pledges of neutrality and became an active slavery propagandist in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The disruption and dissolution of the old democratic party began from that hour, and it began in New York. The crime of that act is written in all the horrors of the late Southern rebellion, and the blunder is recorded in every democratic defeat from that day to this. But the elections of 1867 brought some gleams of democratic daylight. New York, indeed, with her fifty thousand democratic majority, came up with a blaze of sunshine. In behalf of this majority her leading democratic statesmen and politicians and the rank and file of the party ask for the nomination of Mr. Chase. Twenty years ago, in New York and in the Van Buren free soil movement, as we have shown, he laid the foundations of the present republican party. That work is done, and to-day, on the new constitutional foundation of universal liberty and civil equality, Mr. Chase is free, and he is needed to reconstruct the democratic party. On the basis of the new constitutional amendment, which may be regarded a fixed fact, he can restore the democracy to power. On any other tack and with any other candidate they are gone.

Our past elections show that New York is a progressive State and is a power in the land. Her vote secured is a good basis to build upon—her vote lost is the loss of the battle to the democracy. If they would secure it from the start Chase is their man, and the recognition of the anti-slavery deluge and its changes is their platform.

The New Appointment to Austria.

Since the compulsory retirement of Mr. Motley as our Minister at Vienna President Johnson has found this mission a very difficult task to fill. After several other failures he tried Mr. H. J. Raymond, but Raymond had made a speech before the Philadelphia Johnson Convention of 1866, and that laid him upon the table. Next a radical of many vagaries, but a great admirer of "Old Ben Wade," was proposed with the nomination of Horace Greeley. He was acceptable, and was confirmed; but Greeley, because the question of diplomatic coats and breeches bothered him, or because the mileage question had not been settled, or for some other reason or reasons of not much consequence, flatly declined the honor. Mr. S. S. Cox, commonly called Sunset Cox, a regular democrat, late of Ohio, but now, it is said, an aspirant for Congress from one of the districts of this city, was next proposed; but Cox had stumped Ohio against "Old Ben," and so Cox was rejected. Still desirous of filling this important position to the satisfaction of the Senate, the President at last sends up the name of Collector Smythe, and it is thought this nomination will be confirmed. We are not informed of any good reason why it should not be. Mr. Smythe is a gentleman and a scholar, a man of polished manners and good acquirements. He has proved an excellent Collector of this most important port, this commercial centre and settling house of the Continent; for through the closest and minutest investigations of his accounts he has passed without a scratch. The Senate, in the prompt and magnanimous confirmation of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as Minister to England, has shown that when it is in the mood it can do a graceful thing in a graceful way. The confirmation of Mr. Smythe would, in this view, be in keeping with the confirmation of Mr. Johnson. Our worthy Collector has been no trading partisan in his office; he has been no mischief making politician at any time. Between the President and the Senate it was because he was no politician that he was appointed and confirmed as Collector. It is because he has been no trading partisan that the party politicians, right and left, have been pursuing him. His record is clear, his official reputation without a blemish and his personal character and qualifications render him a good nomination for this Austrian mission, and so we hope he will be confirmed.

THE NEW LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—The State of Louisiana was blessed yesterday with a Legislature, the first she has had for a long time. A negro man presided, as Lieutenant Governor, over the Senate, and another negro was elected temporary chairman of the House. The proceedings in both houses commenced with an unusually interesting muddle, for which General Grant is in great part responsible. His order suggesting a modification of the oath of office was read, and both the colored presiding officers treated it with profound contempt, averring that the test oath prescribed by Congress should alone rule. As this would leave many of the democratic members out in the cold an appeal was taken in the Senate, but the shrewd Lieutenant Governor decided that until they took the test oath they could take no appeals nor make any motions. A similar ruling prevailed in the House, and the two branches were finally organized, the majority of the democratic members withdrawing. It would be well for General Grant while scotching around on his Western tour to take New Orleans in on his route and set himself right with these radical voters in the Legislature.

REVIVAL OF THE ERIE WAR.—The directors of the Erie Railroad Company found themselves involved in another litigious warfare yesterday by the issue of more injunctions against the President and certain members of the board. One of them, issued by Judge Barnard, restrains Mr. Eldridge, the President, from performing the duties of his office, and another, issued by Judge Ingraham, restrains the board from filling any vacancies caused by resignations. We will probably soon have another series of those interesting and complicated cases at law for which this company has recently become famous, and which serve so well to brighten up the wits and intellects of our leading lawyers.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Howard reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau on the 1st of January next. In all States entitled to representation, with the exception of the educational department, which shall continue until otherwise ordered. The bill also provides for the continuance in office for life of the present Commissioner, General O. O. Howard, his place to be filled, in the event of his death or resignation, by appointment of the President with the consent of the Senate.

The Schutzenfest—Grand German Bazaar. In another place in this day's HERALD will be found a full account of the most magnificent German reunion which has ever been held in this country. No one who took part in or witnessed the proceedings of yesterday will ever forget them. It was a demonstration, which only Germans could have got up; and of the entire affair, as conceived and carried out, the German population of this city, and indeed of the whole United States, has just cause to be proud.

It was impossible for any one to witness the demonstration, and it is impossible for any one to read the account given of it in this day's HERALD, without realizing the growing and indeed already great importance of the German element in this country. Time was when such demonstrations were confined to the Irish. The Irish have now for many years been a great political power. They were the only foreign nationality that could be relied on hitherto to cast a solid vote. Conscious of their strength and not unwilling to reveal it, they have made their public demonstrations serviceable in commanding the attention and the sympathy of the politicians. A solid vote of such tremendous weight is not a thing to be despised. To have it is to win; not to have it is to lose. The Irish, in consequence, have secured attention, flattery, favor, even place and power. It now seems as if the German people in the Union were destined at no distant day to become even more powerful than the Irish. Socially they are already a power, as this and other demonstrations prove. Their love of music and of all the amenities of social life is exercising a potent influence over the length and breadth of the United States. Their commercial enterprise is felt and rewarded in all the large centres of population, and in the regions of the far West their industry and thrift have made the wilderness glad and caused the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. More vigorous, more industrious, more intelligent, more successful citizens are not to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Nor do any immigrants bring with them so much substantial good to begin with in the shape of wealth, health, education and common sense. Among the many influences now at work in giving shape and character to the future of the United States there is none more healthful than that which springs from the German people. It is, therefore, a hopeful and encouraging sign of the times that the Germans are beginning to take an active interest in politics, and to bring to bear upon the political the same healthful influence which they have already exercised and are still exercising on the social and commercial life of the country.

There is one characteristic of the German to which we have not yet alluded. From his very nature he is a lover of union. The experience of the sons of Fatherland has rooted deep in their nature a hatred of divided and sectional government. Since the days of Charlemagne, and even before, they have sighed for unity. The Fatherland one and indivisible—such has been the aspiration of all their statesmen and philosophers and the fond dream of all their poets. With his usual sagacity the first Napoleon made capital out of this feeling of the German people. So long as he was faithful to them he was trusted, but the moment he was found to be using them he was abandoned. Had he been more honest to the German people his career and his fate might have been different but more glorious. This love of unity, which has grown with their growth and increases with their strength, is not left behind them when they seek a home in the New World. The Union cause had no more enthusiastic and devoted supporters than they proved during our late civil war. On the line of the Potomac, among the forests of Missouri, on the plains of Texas and in the swamps of Florida their love of union, their patriotism, their self-sacrifice, were severely tested and nobly proved.

Animated still by these sentiments a great representative portion of this element in our population comes to this city at this time in the hope that the Convention about to assemble will show itself fully alive to and in sympathy with the great issues of the hour. In this hope they have come up with the fixed determination to vote for Chase and civil government inside the constitution, as against Grant and military despotism outside the constitution.

Chase and the Reform of Abuse in the Government. Mr. Chase is opposed to the appointment by Congress of expensive committees to sit during the recess, on the ground that Congress has no power to delegate its authority to individuals. There is, perhaps, no other single fact that is the cause and the means of so much evil in our government as this one abuse. It goes so far and so deep that we may broadly say the country is not governed by Congress at all. Congress, recognized in the constitution as the sole lawmaking power, has abdicated its office; and while that body wastes its time in jabbering and cackling over party disputes the business of a session is either not done at all or it is turned over to committees—that is, the power given by the nation to Congress is by Congress given again to a coterie of two or three men, very eager to serve the people in that way because in so doing they serve themselves. This usage is the parent of jobbery—for it is in these committees that the jobbers make their bargain for the enactment of a given law. Every committee becomes the organ in Congress of some outside ring. In committee a project is reviewed in the light that the ring can give for or against it. In committee the money is spent, and that is the scene of all the bribery that saps away the very vitality of our system. It would be an impracticable thing for any corporation to go to Washington and corrupt a whole Congress; but when two or three members have exclusive charge of the subject the corporation is interested in its field of operations is narrowed to a practical point, and having only to buy up or "convince" the two or three members it goes forward with all possible facility. The committee makes its arrangements and presents its bill to Congress, and, being presented as a party measure, the bill passes or members vote for it in a spirit of comity to secure favor before the House for their own arrangements made in committee. This is the

way we are governed. The committee system, first adopted to facilitate business, is now the excuse of Congress for abdicating its functions and is a gigantic vice, while by far the worst part of it is that referred to in the sentence given above. That Mr. Chase is opposed to this system, and that he will probably, if chosen President, initiate some steps for its change, will be regarded as the strongest thing yet said on his behalf as a candidate by all those who desire to see stayed the steadily downward progress of the nation in all the evils of corruption.

Chief Justice Chase and the South. Although every Southerner is hostile to negro suffrage in any shape, and objects to any candidate who supports that measure as a matter of principle, yet we find a growing tendency among the masses of the conservatives in the South to take a reasonable view of the political situation, and if they find that the evil complained of is to be forced upon them whether they will or no, to make the most of their helpless condition and turn the negro vote as far as possible to their own interests and advantage. The movement in favor of Chief Justice Chase, who is said to represent this principle, meets opposition from extreme men in the South; but the more moderate take a different view of the subject, and express their belief that Mr. Chase is of all men named for the democratic nomination the best calculated to carry with him the bulk of the Southern negro vote. This being conceded, his nomination is considered advisable for another and a very important reason. With Chase as the candidate many Southern Congressional districts could be carried for the democrats which would otherwise inevitably elect radicals. This consideration must not for a moment be lost sight of if the democrats are sincere in their opposition to the radicals who now command Congress and are endeavoring to usurp the powers of every department in the government. The letter we publish to-day from Mr. C. C. Langdon, touching the policy of nominating Judge Chase, is, no doubt, a very candid and reliable expression of the views of the leading men in the South who oppose his nomination. But we are inclined to think that the letter of inquiry which drew forth this reply from Mr. Langdon strikes the keynote of the sentiment of the masses of the Southern conservatives, and that is in favor of the nomination of any man who is capable of defeating Grant and the radicals, with the belief that Judge Chase is that man, and the only one. "If Chase is not run we are badly whipped" is, beyond doubt, a prophecy the democracy will see fulfilled next November unless they choose Chase as their standard bearer. But New York started the movement, and she will see that it is triumphant.

Our Watering Places. Notwithstanding all complaints against the extravagance, extortion and discomfort of our American watering places—complaints that, in too many cases, are but too well founded, and which have practically resulted in banishing a large number of our wealthier and more cultivated classes to Europe for their summer tours—it must be admitted that our own watering places offer great and peculiar attractions. If the old glory of Saratoga, with all its historical and its medicinal claims upon popularity, has somewhat waned, Gettysburg offers its more recent thrilling historical associations and its healing springs of extraordinary virtue. New Yorkers and Bostonians may still forget their traditional jealousies at Newport, with its too costly hotels, its delightful cottages, its interesting little Redwood Library, its mysterious Round Tower, its unsurpassed facilities for surf bathing, and its splendid views of the Atlantic Ocean. The attractiveness of Newport is attested by the fact that its waters are a favorite rendezvous for the yachtsmen of New York, Boston and other cities. At Cape May and Atlantic City New Yorkers and Philadelphians, Baltimoreans and Washingtonians, as well as visitors from Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, are glad to fraternize. Rockaway beach, although it has lost the fashionable prestige which it enjoyed a few years ago, is still a very agreeable seaside resort. What New Yorker is not familiar with Coney Island, which boasts of "the best beach on the Atlantic coast?" Staten Island, our American Isle of Wight, with its undulating, woody hills, its excellent drives, its cottages and villas, and its seagirt shores, admits visitors at each of its various landings—at New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond and Mariner's Harbor and the rest, to an elysium of rural delights. The Yacht Club House, on Staten Island, is a new addition to its attractions. Long Branch last year welcomed fifty thousand guests to the gay and animated scenes which are so vividly depicted by Rosenberg's fine oil painting, "Long Branch by Moonlight," and to all the daily enjoyments of that favorite watering place. At Pleasure Bay, on the Shrewsbury river, the picturesque mouth of which Gifford has reproduced in one of his most charming pictures; at the Highlands of Navesink, at East Hampton, at Patchogue and at Bath, on Long Island; at Bergen Point, in New Jersey; at Stratford, at Fairfield, at Savin Rock, near New Haven; at Guilford, at Branford and Indian Point, at sleepy New London, at Rocky Point, at Stonington, on the Connecticut coast; at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island; at Swampscott, the Long Branch of Boston; at Cool Nahant, at the Isle of Shoals, at Hampton beach and at Rye; at Cushing's Island in Portland harbor; at Cape Elizabeth, at Camden, at Mount Desert Island, at Eastport, and at many other points on the coasts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine; at the islands of Martha's Vineyard, and at Nantucket, with its seclusion varied by the liveliest "squankams," or clambanks; in fine, at innumerable points along our Atlantic coast, from Old Point Comfort, in Virginia, with its "memories pleasant yet mournful to the soul," and Cape May, at the extreme southern point of New Jersey, to Eastport, in Maine; as well as from the once famous mineral springs of Virginia, which now issue anew their invitations to tourists, to the distant sulphur springs of Arkansas; everywhere, on the borders of our lakes, amid our mountains and in our forests, the seeker of health and recreation, no less than the artist in search of the picturesque, may find abundantly what is sought for.

There is only the embarrassment of choice among such manifold attractions. These in the

columns of yesterday's HERALD we find advertisements of summer resorts at the Clifton Springs, within four miles of Niagara Falls; at Niagara and at Saratoga; at the Columbia Springs, near Hudson; along the Hudson river; in the Catskill Mountains; at Schooley's Mountain Springs, in New Jersey; in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania; in Berkshire County, Massachusetts; at Sharon Springs, New York; on Lake Mohegan and Osceola Lake and Orange Lake and Lake Mahopac; at New Rochelle, at Far Rockaway, at Rocky Point, at Bergen Point, at Keyport, at Glen Cove, at Perth Amboy, at New Brighton, at Tompkinsville, at Bath, at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury river, at Long Branch and at other well known places.

Wherever our summer wanderers may decide to pass their holidays, whether by sea, shore or by lake shore, on riverside, on mountain or in valley, on prairie or in forest, they may find repose from the artificial excitements of city life, a fresh supply of oxygen for the lungs and of iron for the blood and an agreeable and healthful stimulus for the brain. And even those of us who must remain "in populous city pent" may yet rejoice that the geographical position of New York and the general arrangement of its streets secure to us the incalculable advantages of purifying and invigorating breezes from the Atlantic Ocean and of a free circulation of air from the East river to the North river. Moreover, we may enjoy visits to the Park and excursions up the Hudson and down our unrivalled harbor that shall compensate for being deprived of the privilege of visiting any other summer resort than our own metropolis, which is itself the favorite summer resort of strangers from Cuba, from the Southern States, and, in fact, from all the States of the Union.

The Prevailing Street Nuisance. It has become an insufferable nuisance, this encroachment of the city thoroughfares by architects and bricklayers and masons—an encroachment which is in open defiance of municipal law, and it may be added, of common decency. Upon what ground of right, we demand to know, does a man about to put-up or repair a building appropriate to himself one-half or two-thirds of a street, as is not unfrequently the case, to the discomfort of those who chance to reside or transact business in the neighborhood, to the obstruction of commerce, the hurt of horses, the injury of vehicles and (the most important, but least considered of all) the health of the community?

We have noticed that builders, as a rule, make it a point to obstruct those avenues most where the passage of vehicles is greatest, as if they took a malicious pleasure in putting every person they can possibly reach to the utmost inconvenience. We do not pretend to say that the seeming discourtesy is premeditated; but we do insist that the people would not be so outraged in their rights, both public and private, if a little forethought were exercised—if the Street Commissioner sternly forbade, except for temporary purposes, any encroachment upon the roadways that were prepared for the use and enjoyment of all and the monopoly of none.

There are many places in this city where the streets are unnecessarily and therefore inexcusably blocked, to the very great discomfort of those who are necessitated to pass through them. Among the number—and we here cite it as an example of all—is the obstruction of Fifth avenue near Fifth street. Several buildings are in course of erection in the neighborhood, and the builders, instead of causing the mortar to be mixed and the bricks piled in the capacious cellars of the new structures, have actually appropriated to their use about two-thirds of the roadway and the sidewalk on its westerly side for nearly the distance of a block. On this space, and, indeed, encroaching on the narrow pavement over which vehicles are compelled to pass, are piled hillocks of sand and mortar, mountains of stones and bricks and debris of every kind. At almost any hour of a pleasant afternoon a "jam" may there be witnessed, caused by carriages going to or returning from the Park; and while those employed on the buildings look quietly on and "enjoy the sport" vehicles are smashed, horses cut and sometimes seriously injured, ladies frightened almost into hysterical fits, while children, not understanding the cause of the uproar and the vituperative speeches that are hurled by drivers and gentlemen at the obstructors, and at each other, add to the general alarm by their outcries and their helplessness.

Now, we ask has any man a right thus to monopolize the public ways? If the Street Commissioner will not cause the ordinances of the city to be duly and rigidly enforced we ask the Police Commissioners, in the interest of humanity, to interpose their authority and at once and for the future decide to whom the streets belong—whether to the people or to the builders of houses.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT BONDS.—A resolution was offered in the House yesterday by Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, directing the Ways and Means Committee to report without unnecessary delay a bill taxing the interest on government bonds at least ten per cent, the tax to be assessed and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury. A motion to lay this resolution on the table was rejected by the decisive vote of 28 to 107, all voting in favor of it being, without exception, republicans. The final vote on agreeing to the resolution resulted 92 for to 55 against, the nays being given mainly by not altogether by republicans. So the resolution was passed, and the matter was clinched by the parliamentary method of moving to reconsider and laying the motion on the table.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE SERRATT CASE.—The case of John H. Surratt, who has once been tried for complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, came up before the Criminal Court in Washington again yesterday on the same indictment. The District Attorney not being ready to prosecute, the case was again postponed until the 21st of September, for which time his trial is set down on a new indictment of conspiracy. Surratt has now been in prison for more than a year, his means are exhausted and his health is being rapidly undermined. It would be well for the government to temper justice with mercy and let him go, as his punishment has already been severe and the penalty of imprisonment is the worst that is attached to the present charge of conspiracy.