

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIV.....No. 190

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF SIR HENRY SHERIDAN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICKEY'S DIAMOND DOOR.
ROOF TOPS THEATRE, 234th St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—ENGLISH ARCADE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street.—DORA.—BLACK-EYED SERPENT.
HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HEBREW'S CELESTIAL VOICES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 25th Street.—OLIVER TWIST.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF COMIC BALLET AND PANTOMIME.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fifth Street and Broadway.—AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL PERFORMANCE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 10th Ave.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, A. C.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 75th St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—SINGERS, THE SAILOR.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Friday, July 9, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated July 8. The action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill has caused considerable excitement in political circles. The Reform League may be called into active play again, to judge from the present position of affairs. Letters anticipatory of trouble are passing between prominent members of both parties on the subject. The London Times and News yesterday contained strong editorials on the present aspect of the situation. The Trade Union Bill is also the subject of an article in the Times. Lord Clarendon was brought before a London police court yesterday on charges of assault and provoking Messrs. Grenville and Murray to fight a duel.

The political atmosphere in France is cloudy. The Emperor, however, has decided to give way to the desires of the people in calling for changes in the administration of affairs of government. The Paris Press of yesterday published an extract from a letter of Napoleon. No date is given, and the communication is received with some degree of doubt as to its authenticity. The troubles in the Spanish Ministry are on the increase. The resignation of the whole Cabinet would create no surprise.

Cuba.

Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation closing certain ports on the east end of the island, and declaring all armed vessels transporting combustibles to be pirates. Spanish cruisers, however, are directed to observe the usual restrictions as to the right of search in boarding vessels. The iron-clad Centaur has been sent to Santiago by the Navy Department to aid the investigation in the case of Speckman, who was recently executed by the volunteers. The Seminole and the Dictator will follow immediately and several of the heaviest iron-clads later. The officials at the Navy Department have no fault to find with Admiral Hoff and he will not be relieved except at his own request.

Miscellaneous.

Judge Lewis Dent, a brother-in-law of President Grant, has been tendered the republican nomination for Governor of Mississippi by the prominent republicans of that State, and has notified them that he would accept. The convention meets on the 10th inst.

Hon. John Rose, Finance Minister of Canada, is in Washington and is to have an interview to-day with Secretary Fish on the subject of a new reciprocity treaty.

Colonel John Warren, the Fenian prisoner recently released from an English jail, had an interview with President Grant yesterday and received a letter from him to Secretary Fish, directing an investigation into all the cases of imprisonment specified by Warren.

Frederick Grant, the President's eldest son, jumped into the Patuxent river, near Laurel, Md., on Wednesday, and saved the life of a young lad named Sharpe, a cousin of young Grant, who got beyond his depth and found himself sinking.

A double wire land line of telegraph is being projected between Boston and Duxbury to meet the requirements of the new French cable when it has been landed. It will thus be connected with New York by the Franklin line.

The Boys in Blue are now demanding office of the President. The McGarran claim case, which was discussed at great length in Congress last winter, has been brought to a conclusion in the Supreme Court, where a mandamus was issued yesterday and served on Secretary Cox to compel him to issue a patent to McGarran for the lands in California, on payment of \$1 25 per acre.

The complaint made against the Sheriff of Onondaga county for his blundering in the execution of Carwell has been dismissed with a reprimand by Governor Hoffman.

Owners of piers damaged by the late freshets in Albany intend to prosecute that city, laying their aggregate damages at nearly \$200,000.

The French man-of-war Semiramis is at Fortress Monroe looking after the Curieux, which has the yellow fever on board.

It is definitely ascertained that no person by the name of Hudson was a member of the Powell expedition. It is generally believed that the party are safe.

The City.

William H. Sanford, cashier of the Central National Bank of this city, disappeared on Thursday of last week, and has not since been heard from. His books show a deficit of \$100,000 in his accounts, and a note left behind by himself leaves no doubt that he is a heavy defaulter. Rumorous speculations are said to have caused him to commit the crime.

Commissioner Betts yesterday dismissed the case against General Goconra, charged with intending to aid the Cuban insurgents, on the plea that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that he had gone beyond that sympathy and co-operation with Cuba which by law he can feel and express.

The stock market yesterday was strong and buoyant. Gold rose to 126 1/2, fell to 125 1/2 and closed finally at 125 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. General Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General J. Newton, of the United States Army; General J. M. Ellison, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Thomas W. Conaghan, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge P. H. Morgan, of New Orleans, and Mr.

Esterhazy, of Washington, are at the New York Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Ex-Governor Patton, for Alabama; General N. P. Banks, for Europe; General Zuleck, Samuel Handell and Colonel J. Sykes, for Philadelphia; Dwight Townsend, Mrs. E. Vanderbilt and T. Steinway, for Europe; E. de Conio, for Havana.

The Ohio Democracy—General Rosecrans—A New Departure.

The Ohio democracy have made a discovery. They have been a long time about it, but they have hit it at last. They have found out that their copperhead leaders lead them only to defeat, and so the party, in solemn State Convention assembled, have taken a new departure. They have dropped Vallandigham and all his tribe and have drawn upon the Union army of the war for their standard bearer, and General Rosecrans is their man for next Governor of Ohio. It seems that this forward movement was not made without a stubborn resistance, but that even the powerful name of Pendleton was vainly brought into the convention to head off the Union hero of Murfreesboro. This is very remarkable, in view of the fact that during the war, as a rebel sympathizer, Vallandigham, from Burnside's military court in Ohio, was sent under guard to Rosecrans in Tennessee, and by him passed over to the Southern confederacy, where it was thought said Vallandigham properly belonged; but the change of front in question is not so remarkable, in view of another fact, that on returning from the South Vallandigham was made the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, only to be beaten by a hundred thousand majority.

We incline to the opinion, however, that Mr. Vallandigham and his followers will cheerfully support this new movement of the Ohio democracy. With all his copperhead crotchets he is a democrat of progressive ideas; and we think he has mastered this difficult problem to the Bourbon, that there has been a deluge which has changed the face of the whole political world. At all events, General Rosecrans is a strong candidate and will be hard to beat. His military record, down to his disastrous day at Chickamauga, is one of the most brilliant of the half dozen leading Union generals of the war. That day at Chickamauga, however, ended his military career. But still his great services in the field were not forgotten, for when nominated for the Mexican mission by President Johnson he was promptly confirmed by the Senate as a recognition of the deserving soldier, patriot, gentleman and scholar.

From this point we may date the political flowering out of General Rosecrans, in his volunteer diplomatic mission to the famous confederation of generals of the late Southern confederacy, assembled last summer at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs. His conciliatory negotiations with those generals placed him by common consent en rapport with the grand national democratic reunion in Tammany Hall. His recall from Mexico by President Grant, we presume, has, from the political laws of gravitation, landed General Rosecrans a full fledged democrat once more in Ohio. His nomination, we say, is a bit as a new departure for the Ohio democracy. It relieves them of the stigma of copperheadism, and in spiking that radical gun they gain, perhaps, not less than thirty thousand votes.

In the new democratic platform set up for General Rosecrans there is not much of general importance that is new. The party in Ohio adhere to these doctrines—that the government bonds ought to be taxed; that the bondholders in their redemption ought to be satisfied with greenbacks; that a high protective tariff serves only to enrich New England manufacturers; that each State should regulate the elective franchise for itself, and that the fifteenth amendment is subversive of the principles of the federal constitution, as if an amendment, good or bad, could have any other purpose than to change the constitution. The Convention further declares that the radical policy is tending to a consolidated despotism; that our national banking system (Mr. Chase's) is one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt, and that the doings of the military commissions in Texas, under President Grant, "are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens," &c.

The issue, then, in Ohio is sharply drawn against the administration; but, strangely enough, Cuba, Mexico and the Alabama claims are left out. But to sum up:—The nomination of General Rosecrans, of itself, is a great step forward by the Ohio democracy. It falls far behind the forward movement of the Virginia conservatives, but it is still a movement in the same direction; and in the same direction, it will doubtless soon appear, all the opposition forces of the country are drifting. In short, the elements of a new political revolution are forming, and while the administration is resting upon its oars the wide-awake democracy, instructed by many defeats, may shape their tactics to some purpose, in view of the approaching fall elections, not only in Ohio, but throughout the North.

Judicial Independence and Dignity.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday City Judge Bedford sentenced John Howard, a sailor, who was jointly indicted with Thomas Brennan and William Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," for participation in the robbery perpetrated in the liquor saloon of Varley, in Chatham square, some time since. Brennan has been sent to the State Prison for a term of fifteen years, but Varley, as is known, has not been made amenable to the law. Strict but discriminating in his administration of justice Judge Bedford drew a carefully marked line of distinction between the case of Howard and that of Brennan—the one a seaman in a drinking frolic, and the other an ex-convict, and, as described by the District Attorney, "a notorious thief and the associate of cutthroats"—and in consequence ordered Howard to the State Prison for a term of five years, the lowest known to the statute in such a case, at the same time reviewing his case fully, giving him some excellent advice, and announcing that he would himself intercede with the Governor for his pardon. The Assistant District Attorney supported the Court. For such action the radical press of New York assails Judge Bedford with its usual bray-mouthed violence, attributing political motives and considerations, and criticizing his decision like party hacks who acknowledge no law,

except it coincide with their rule of fanatic organization. Like the tyrant Procrustes the radicals would fit every man to their bed of torture, innocent or guilty, tall or short, and thus again assail the constitution by striking at its grand safeguard, the independence of the judiciary. Their rebuke is to be found in English history, in the case of Chief Justice Gascoigne in committing "Prince Hal" to jail, and the words of Lord Chancellor Denham to the partisans of the Irish rebel:—"If such practices are continued the trial by jury will become a delusion, a mockery and a snare"—"Prince Hal" reformed. So may the radicals under the lessons of the fearless Judge Bedford.

The Crisis in France—The Emperor Yielding to Popular Demand.

The cable despatches which we print this morning, taken in connection with those which we gave yesterday, show that the recent elections are already bringing forth fruit. The Emperor has made up his mind to grant constitutional reforms. The reforms point in the direction of a government by responsible Ministers. The Emperor has given up the idea of continuing the system which has lasted since the coup d'etat—a system which has vested all the governing power in himself, and made what seemed a parliament only a mockery and a sham. It appears from our latest despatches that since the decision of the Emperor became known very considerable excitement has prevailed in political circles, and great anxiety has been manifested to know what class of men should be called upon to act with the Emperor in organizing the new government. Rumor has it that great difficulties are being experienced; but the presumption is that the Ministry will be a kind of compromise, composed of men selected from the ranks of the radical minority and from a certain section of the adherents of the empire. The centre of the opposition, it seems, insists upon the adoption of the Parliamentary system of England.

From the outlines thus furnished it is manifest that a great point has been gained. The Emperor has a better and surer means of ascertaining the sentiments of the French people than are possessed by any other. He knows exactly what France wants and what it is safe to grant. The popular sentiment is stronger and more imperious than it has been at any former time during the history of the empire. But the Emperor knows his strength; and in yielding he acts not as one who is helplessly driven, but as one who is through master of the situation. Concessions, it is certain, will now be made, but we may rest assured the concessions will be of such a kind that the reins will still be left in the Emperor's own strong and skillful hand. If Parliamentary government and a responsible Ministry are found to work well the Emperor will not be sorry; for a popular government with a Bonaparte at its head is the climax of the Emperor's ambition. As matters now are we know that his death would be ruinous to his family. With a Ministry responsible to the Parliament rather than to himself, and the government machine working well, he would have less reason to dread trouble on the occasion of his son's succession.

It is not to be denied, however, that if the rumored changes are made in the French government the empire has entered upon a new career. There must be more freedom of speech in the Legislative Chamber, and it remains to be seen whether this freedom of speech can be tolerated. If the opposition conducts itself reasonably and well it may yet be Napoleon's privilege to crown the edifice by combining a strong executive with a free and unfettered Parliament. If the opposition abuses its power the alternatives are anarchy or absolutism.

The Tehuantepec Railroad.

The growth of the commercial interests on our Pacific shore, stimulated as it is by the opening of the Pacific Railroad, is awakening attention everywhere to the need of increased facilities for transit and the carriage of goods across the Isthmus. Besides the canal project across the Darien route French capitalists are pushing the Nicaragua Canal question, English interests are stimulating the construction of the Honduras Railroad, and American capitalists have turned their attention to the Tehuantepec route. Valuable concessions have recently been added by the Mexican Congress to the original grant for the Tehuantepec Railroad, and we learn that the operations of the company will soon be pushed with activity. This route is the nearest of all the isthmus routes to our own territory, and, therefore, merits attentive consideration at our hands. The eastern terminus lies in the Gulf of Mexico, within easy sail of our shores, and there is no reason why goods from New York should not be placed by the Tehuantepec route, in seven days on the shore of the Pacific. All that we need to enable our city to attain its due share in the rising commerce of that great ocean is an increase of the facilities of access. Let the Tehuantepec Railroad be built at once. It cannot be opened a day too soon.

PROPOSED ASSASSINATION OF THE CUBAN MINISTER.

—One of the city morning papers has a special from Washington to the effect that the Spanish volunteers in Havana propose to open a subscription to pay for the assassination of Señor Morales Lemus, the envoy of President Céspedes in the United States. The idea is a good one on the part of the volunteers if it is their wish to help Céspedes and the Cuban cause; but we hardly think that was their intention. We suggest to them that they can do a great deal better with their money by offering a reward for the capture of the Cuban envoy's papers. Some of our smart detectives could soon put up such a job and make a good showing for the Spanish gold.

IT WILL NOT DO.—It is given out that, according to the interpretation of General Canby of the reconstruction test oath of Congress, less than a quorum of the members just elected to the Virginia Legislature will be qualified to take their seats; and that if Attorney General Hoar shall give an opinion sustaining General Canby there will probably have to be a new election. This dodge will not do; for we have no doubt that General Grant will consider the late Virginia election sufficiently conclusive to let it stand, Legislature and all.

The Coming Elections in This State and City—Tammany Hall Candidate and Democrat.

The sun is hot. The fields are green. The seaside is luxurious. But as fierce as are the rays of the sun, as beautiful as are the laws of the country and as soothing as are the solemn surges at the seaside, the politicians keep at their Slaybeian labors. Many of them have gone from town, but even at Long Branch, at Saratoga, at Newport, at the lovely Highlands of Navesink, amid the wholesome atmosphere of the pleasure resorts of the interior, coteries are busily engaged in arranging the schedules for the coming fall elections in this State. Crossing the Atlantic, possibly you might find at Baden-Baden, at Wiesbaden, at Brighton, at Bath, at the crack summer centres of the royal households of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and wherever else the golden eagles of America, carrying upon their precious wings the fame of prominent American statesmen and millionaires, are recognized as the pioneers of American wealth, American talent, American position and American genius, even there, if you look closely and carefully, you will discover some American political Bismarck arranging his slate for the coming fall election in the Empire State of America. It may seem strange that the dispensation of the official pap of this State has such extensive ramifications; but it is nevertheless true; for it is by that pap, that papulum, many of the most distinguished Americans abroad are enabled to enjoy those costly luxuries indulged in by few except the crowned heads of the Old World and their innumerable satellites. King Tammany, whose lodgings are in this city, always the sceptre in this grand kingdom of official plunder and papulum. Whatever he wills is won. Whenever he deigns to sneeze no political aspirant dares to sneeze. Let King Tammany frown, and the victim is down. Let him smile, and he lives. Great is King Tammany, and his profits are reckoned from mills to millions, all paid by that easy-going but sometimes obstinate institution called the taxpayer. The sums annually appropriated and expended for the government of the city of New York alone are equal to the revenue of many a kingdom and principality. It is no wonder, then, that there should be so many rapacious office-seekers among us. Unfortunately it is not always the honest man who succeeds in obtaining official position. The temptation is so great and the examples of official peculation so illustrious that even the most righteous and conscientious are led to err and be gathered in the fold of the knavish and unscrupulous. Now is the time, then, for the true men of the city and the State to prepare themselves for the State election in November and the municipal election in December next. An entirely new Legislature is to be chosen, Senate and House, throughout. Most of the judges of the different courts are to be elected—either a re-election of the present incumbents or the substitution of other, and, it is to be expected, better men. The State will not elect a Governor in place of Governor Hoffman, who has proved himself to be a good and worthy executive, but a majority of the other State offices are to be chosen. It is a mooted question whether there will be an election for Mayor of the city at the coming charter election, the impression becoming general that Mayor Hall, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Governor Hoffman, is entitled to his full two years' tenure of office. But this is a mere technical point about which judges may disagree and lawyers squabble; for Mayor Hall, if the necessity arises, would not only be renominated by the democracy, but re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The county will have to elect three supervisors, two by the expiration of their terms of office and one to fill a vacancy. Of the score or so of district judges to be elected the republicans think they can carry about four. A surrogate is also to be elected in place of Mr. Tucker, who has filled the office acceptably for six years. A bright and popular young man named Hutchings, Assistant District Attorney, is named as Tucker's successor. The City Judgeship will rest in the hands of the able young gentleman who now discharges the duties of the office with so much honor to himself and service to the community, Judge Bedford. The great effort among the politicians is to secure the nomination of their favorite candidates for the Legislature, and to that end wire-pulling, private bargains, "tickle me and I'll tickle you" operations are going on, not only in the wards and districts, but, as we have intimated, at the watering places at home and abroad. The temperance men and the liquor dealers will have a contest of unusual vigor and interest, as the teetotalers are organizing all over the State and are determined to be not only prohibitory, but proscriptive.

All we have to ask is that King Tammany will exercise his tremendous influence to send honest men to Albany and to see that the judicial emine remains unaltered and unswayed. Then the next year we may again rejoice in a benign sun gladdening emerald fields and pastures new.

Our Three Ex-Presidents on Matters and Things Political.

Through a HERALD commissioner, in each case, the opinions at the present day on our political affairs of ex-President Fillmore, ex-President Pierce and ex-President Johnson have been made known to the world. Mr. Fillmore, almost unknown to the public, has quietly passed from the glittering generalities of Know Nothingism to the thirty-nine articles of the democratic creed, and he may probably turn up next time as the most available democratic candidate for Governor of New York. We can't tell. We don't know what may happen in these days from one day to another in the ups and downs and ins and outs of our fluctuating politicians and shifting political parties. We are sorry to learn, however, that Mr. Fillmore thinks there is "danger that the government will become an oligarchy of politicians." Anything but that, if you love us; anything but an oligarchy of politicians, though we are not sure that the government has ever been anything else.

Ex-President Pierce has become a democratic philosopher. Having nothing any longer to do in the business of party politics he has but little to say. He has settled down into the quiet life of absolute retirement from the fights of our political gladiators, though still no doubt a strong believer in the Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99. And one is a hundred, or a thousand, or anything you please with him in the petty party squabbles of the hour. We are glad to report that he does not despair of the republic, and has nothing to say against either of his successors in the White House—Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson or Grant. A philosopher and a courteous and amiable gentleman is ex-President Pierce.

Ex-President Johnson is a sorrel horse of another color. He likes to be in hot water, and he has not yet had his satisfaction out of the radicals, or Congress or General Grant. And so he has given us his opinion of General Grant without mincing or wincing. We say, as a Tennessee doctor once said to a patient, "You have been very sick, my friend; but now, with all that villainous bile off your stomach, you are sure to feel better." We regret none the less the opinion of Mr. Johnson that we are drifting to an imperial despotism, which, though not quite so contemptible, is almost as bad as Mr. Fillmore's "oligarchy of politicians." Our ex-presidents who still live are three, thank God—Fillmore, Pierce and Johnson. We have a certain liking for Fillmore; we cannot help but admire certain things in Pierce; but as a never-say-die sort of man, we have a special weakness for Andy Johnson. There are nine stout men in that one chunky tailor.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of this city has sustained a heavy loss by official defalcation or robbery, just as the lapsus may come to be classed in law. The President states that the loss does not "exceed" one hundred thousand dollars, which he evidently rates as a small sum after the Ocean Bank affair. Unfortunately, however, it is the cash of the depositors of the banks which disappears for the most part on such occasions.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

A trotting match for \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off yesterday afternoon at the Union Course between W. McMahon's white gelding White Horse and H. Walker's bay gelding New York, which was won by White Horse in four heats. The winner of the race is a horse that has done a great deal of trotting around the country, and made a good trot at Newburg a few weeks ago. He was brought to McMahon's stable, where he was passed off as a hack, and by this dodge he was matched against New York, the latter also being what is generally denominated "a sleeper." The race was made play or pay, rain or shine, and both of the contracting parties imagined that they had "sure things." Before the horses were taken to the track, however, their character and antecedents were pretty well ventilated, and betting set in strong, at first at even, but afterwards largely in favor of White Horse. In the pool selling at the track, previous to the race, White Horse sold for more than two to one over New York. The track was in capital condition, the weather delightful, but the attendance was rather thin, a great number of the regular visitors being at Boston to witness the trot between Lucy and Goldsmith Maid, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon. The following are the details of the trot:— First Heat.—White Horse was the favorite at one hundred to twenty before the start. He had one length the best of the send-off, and the bay gelding breaking up soon after the word was given the white went around the turn half a dozen lengths ahead of the bay gelding. At the quarter pole, however, closed up a little before reaching the half-mile pole, and the white reached that point half a dozen lengths in front in 1:22. Going around the lower turn the bay closed up gradually, and was about three lengths behind at the three-quarter corner. Coming up the homestretch the bay continued to close up, but not enough to win, as the white won the heat by a length in 2:34. Second Heat.—There was no betting on the result between heats. The horses had a very even start, but the white soon took the lead by a length, the bay making a succession of breaks, though not losing much ground by the mishaps. At the quarter pole, the white was still about a length ahead of the bay, and the white reached that point half a dozen lengths in front, which he held to the half-mile pole, and taking the pole, rather quickly opened a gap of four lengths to the bay at the quarter pole. Time, 1:22. The bay was kept open around the lower turn and into the homestretch by the white, but coming up to the stand, the bay closed gradually, though not enough to overtake the white, who came in a winner by two lengths, making the heat in 2:45. A claim of foul was made to the judges after the heat by the driver of New York, for McMahon's cutting him off so quickly on the turn; but, after deliberation, the judges decided that McMahon was far enough ahead at the time he took the pole, and did not interfere with New York. The following is a SUMMARY. UNION COURSE, July 8, 1869, play or pay; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. W. McMahon named w. g. White Horse..... 2 1 2 1 A. Patterson named h. g. New York..... 1 2 1 2 TIME. Quarter, Half, Mile. First heat..... 41 1:22 2:34 Second heat..... 43 1:22 2:47 Third heat..... 42 1:22 2:43 Fourth heat..... 41 1:22 2:45

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE. A trotting match for \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off yesterday afternoon at the Union Course between W. McMahon's white gelding White Horse and H. Walker's bay gelding New York, which was won by White Horse in four heats. The winner of the race is a horse that has done a great deal of trotting around the country, and made a good trot at Newburg a few weeks ago. He was brought to McMahon's stable, where he was passed off as a hack, and by this dodge he was matched against New York, the latter also being what is generally denominated "a sleeper." The race was made play or pay, rain or shine, and both of the contracting parties imagined that they had "sure things." Before the horses were taken to the track, however, their character and antecedents were pretty well ventilated, and betting set in strong, at first at even, but afterwards largely in favor of White Horse. In the pool selling at the track, previous to the race, White Horse sold for more than two to one over New York. The track was in capital condition, the weather delightful, but the attendance was rather thin, a great number of the regular visitors being at Boston to witness the trot between Lucy and Goldsmith Maid, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon. The following are the details of the trot:— First Heat.—White Horse was the favorite at one hundred to twenty before the start. He had one length the best of the send-off, and the bay gelding breaking up soon after the word was given the white went around the turn half a dozen lengths ahead of the bay gelding. At the quarter pole, however, closed up a little before reaching the half-mile pole, and the white reached that point half a dozen lengths in front in 1:22. Going around the lower turn the bay closed up gradually, and was about three lengths behind at the three-quarter corner. Coming up the homestretch the bay continued to close up, but not enough to win, as the white won the heat by a length in 2:34. Second Heat.—There was no betting on the result between heats. The horses had a very even start, but the white soon took the lead by a length, the bay making a succession of breaks, though not losing much ground by the mishaps. At the quarter pole, the white was still about a length ahead of the bay, and the white reached that point half a dozen lengths in front, which he held to the half-mile pole, and taking the pole, rather quickly opened a gap of four lengths to the bay at the quarter pole. Time, 1:22. The bay was kept open around the lower turn and into the homestretch by the white, but coming up to the stand, the bay closed gradually, though not enough to overtake the white, who came in a winner by two lengths, making the heat in 2:45. A claim of foul was made to the judges after the heat by the driver of New York, for McMahon's cutting him off so quickly on the turn; but, after deliberation, the judges decided that McMahon was far enough ahead at the time he took the pole, and did not interfere with New York. The following is a SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1869. The Iron-Clad to Reinforce our Gulf Squadron. The Centaur is the name of the iron-clad despatched to Santiago de Cuba to inquire into all the circumstances attending the execution of Speckman, and, if necessary, to demand prompt reparation by the Spanish authorities. Several of the heaviest iron-clads will soon be despatched to the Cuban coast. The Dictator will be prepared in six or eight days to proceed thither, and the Seminole will be ready to-morrow. Three of the vessels composing the present squadron have been obliged to leave Cuban waters owing to the prevalence of yellow fever on board. Within the next two weeks twenty vessels will be available for public service in that direction and elsewhere.

Admiral Hoff. There is no reason to believe that Admiral Hoff will be relieved of the command of the squadron in Cuban waters unless the request should come from himself, as was ascertained to-day at the Navy Department from an authentic source. The authorities deny that they find any fault with him on account of his official conduct. Brilliant Action of Young Frederick Grant. Frederick Grant, eldest son of the President, while on a visit to Laurel, Md., yesterday, rescued the son of Dr. Sharpe, the President's brother-in-law, from drowning. Young Sharpe was bathing in the Patuxent river, and getting beyond his depth called for assistance. His father, who was near, commenced to disrobe for the purpose of going to his aid, but before he could do so young Grant jumped in with his clothes on and brought his cousin safely to shore. Colonel Warren's Interview with the President. Colonel John Warren, who was for some time confined as a Fenian prisoner in England, had an interview with the President to-day regarding the incarceration of American citizens in British bastles. The Colonel was received with marked courtesy by the President, and made a full statement of the sufferings of American citizens imprisoned as Fenian conspirators. The President promised to give the most careful consideration to the matter, and declared that it was his intention to protect at all hazards the rights of American citizens in all parts of the world. At the close of the interview he gave Colonel Warren a letter to Secretary Fish, directing an investigation of all the cases specified by Colonel Warren.

The McGarran Claims—A Patent to be Issued at Last. The application of William McGarran for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Interior to issue to him a patent for the Patuxent Grand tract of land in California was to-day granted by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. The case has been held under advisement since February last. The writ of mandamus was served on Secretary Cox to-day. The decree provides that McGarran shall pay \$1 25 per acre, the entire amount being \$22,200. The new Indian Mining Company's claim is embraced within the tract. The Boys in Blue. A delegation of Boys in Blue called on the President this morning for the purpose of urging the appointment of members of that organization to positions in the executive departments. The President stated that he would give the matter due deliberation.

A Souvenir of the Rebellion. In 1865 Adjutant General Townsend deposited in the Treasury a gold bar worth \$1,150, which was captured at the Dithouson Branch Mint, Georgia, with the Confederate government stamp on it. Treasurer Spinner will now send this bar to Philadelphia to be coined. The President's Brother-in-Law a Candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Major Wofford, of Mississippi, now in this city, has received a telegram from Jackson, in that State, saying:— The National Union republican party, backed by the popular sentiment of the State, will support Lewis D. Dent for Governor. His election is certain. Will he accept? This despatch is signed by the Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of State, Judge of the Criminal Court at Vicksburg, United States District Attorney, T. C. Murphy, and other prominent citizens. Major Wofford was to-day authorized by Judge Dent to say he would accept the nomination. The convention will meet on the 15th of this month.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. Hon. John Rose, Finance Minister of Canada, is on his way to this city, and has an appointment to-morrow with Secretary Fish in reference to a new reciprocity treaty. Postmasters Appointed. The following postmasters were commissioned this morning:—William Jones, Dallas, Texas; Curtis McGowan, Knoxville, Ill., and Rufus A. White, Charlestown, Mass. Reorganization of Army Officers. First Lieutenants Zachary Taylor, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Joseph M. Kennedy, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, have resigned. Troubles of the Indian Police Commission. (Washington July 8) Correspondence of Evening Star. A quarrel has been going on for some time between certain members of the Indian Police Commission, Commissioner Parker and Secretary Cox, which at one time assumed a very serious aspect, but through the decision of President Grant an open rupture was averted and the affair partially arranged. Thus far the matter has been kept secret, but through the commission by President Grant certain members, including Wm. Welch, its president, maintained that the commission was not merely an advisory body, but possessed, under the law, executive power, and that all moneys appropriated by Congress to be distributed to the Indians should be carried into effect the law which created the Board ought properly to pass into their hands and not to the President and Secretary of War. Commissioner Parker took the opposite ground, saying that if this construction was placed upon the law it would be nothing more than mere clerks, and Congress certainly never intended this. Commissioner Welch seems to be manifested by one or two members of the commission, who prepared a confidential letter addressed to their associates, in which both Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker were assailed in not very complimentary terms. Finally President Grant was appealed to, and he has decided that the commission was merely an advisory body, and that all moneys appropriated by Congress to be distributed to the Indians should be carried into effect the law which created the Board ought properly to pass into their hands and not to the President and Secretary of War. An interchange of views between the members of the commission, which has all but two members were in favor of acting in accordance with the interpretation placed upon the law by the President and Secretary of War. A question was submitted. This not being satisfactory to Mr. Welch, the president of the commission, and Mr. Campbell, its secretary, they tendered their resignations to the President, who promptly accepted them. It is understood that the President will not fill these two vacancies, for the present, at least. The commission, however, will continue to function on an extensive tour of observation. The country has been cut up into three districts, and the commission is to divide its duty among them, to be visited at the same time by one or more members.

COLLEGE CONVENIENCES. Commencement Exercises of Trinity College, Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., July 8, 1869. The commencement exercises of Trinity College took place in the opera house in this city to-day. Arthur McCook, of this State, gave the salutatory, and George Otis Holbrook, of New York, the valedictory oration. Governor Jewell and Bishop Doane were present. The following honorary degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts, J. C. Conant, of New York; Rev. John Eaton Smith, of Westport; Cony; Coley James Salisbury, Cong. District of New Jersey; Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, of New York; Rev. Henry Olmstead, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Rev. W. Stevens Perry, Geneva, N. Y.; Doctor of Laws—Edward M. Giddens, of Washington, D. C. The commencement dinner was served at the United States Hotel this afternoon. This evening President Jackson gives a reception at his residence. Commencement Exercises at St. Stephen's College. BARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 8, 1869. The commencement exercises at St. Stephen's College closed to-day. A large number of prominent Episcopal clergymen were present. The ten graduates of the college were:—John C. Conant, of New York; those present were the Right Rev. Archbishop Potter.

Amherst College Commencement. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8, 1869. At Amherst College commencement to-day the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Otis P. Lord, of Salem, and Henry Morris, of this city, and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Edw. E. Bliss, of New York, and Rev. T. G. Gordon, of Chicago. All four are graduates of Amherst.