NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—CAUGHT AT LAST—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICKORY DICKORY DOCK. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—ENOCH ARDEN. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—DORA—BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAN-O'-WAR'S-MAN—BUSHRANGERS—IRISH BROOMMAKER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—THE CHILD STEALER. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

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

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—SINBAD, THE SAILOR. Matinee at 2½.

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

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 629 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated July 16.

Lord Derby has entered a protest against the Irish Church bill, on the ground that the measure looks to the severance of Church from State. The protest is signed by forty of the Peers.

The amendment to the Irish Church bill by the Lords in relation to the apportionment of glebe lands has been rejected by the Commons. The London *Times* believes that the bill will go back to the House of Lords in its original shape.

The Orangemen of Lurgan, in the north of Ireland, have destroyed a number of houses occupied by the Catholics.

There is nothing definite as yet regarding the Cabinet appointments in France.

The Bishop of Linz has refused the amnesty offered him by the Emperor of Austria.

Miscellaneous.

Owing to the importance of the questions involved in the Yerger case, by consent of counsel the application for writ of habeas corpus is suspended in order that the matter may be brought before the Supreme Court in October next. In the meantime no sentence of the military court will be carried into effect, but the prisoner will be retained in close custody.

Although the Treasury receipts at present are less than during the month of June, still it is believed that the next exhibit of the public debt will show a decrease for the month of July of $5,000,000.

A train of thirty cars, laden with coal oil, was burned at the depot of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday night. The fire was caused by a lamp in the hands of the train inspector.

The President's instructions concerning the rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws is said to cause the Cubans but little concern. Cuban revolutionists need war material rather than men, and the stoppage of filibustering expeditions will really injure them but little, provided they can purchase arms and ammunition, which they have the right to do unquestioned.

By an accident on the Kansas Pacific Railroad on Wednesday last thirteen persons were seriously wounded, and twelve others received slight injuries. All but three belonged to a railroad excursion party from Indiana.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, arrived at Binghamton, his native place, on Thursday evening, and was cordially received by the citizens. In response to an address of welcome, Governor Walker said that his election was a triumph of the policy of General Grant and of the reconstruction acts of Congress over carpet-baggers who had no interest in the State.

Mrs. Eli Hawley, of Albany, was yesterday arrested on charge of murdering her daughter's illegitimate child.

The citizens of Waterford, N. Y., have formed a vigilance committee, in order to protect their property against a gang of burglars and incendiaries who infest that town.

Between nine and ten o'clock one evening last week two young ladies informed the keeper of one of the hotels at Rockaway, named Mott, that they had been chased from the beach by three men. Mott and his barkeeper, named Connor, went out, and, meeting three Catholic priests, assaulted them most violently, and stabbed one of them, Father Owens of Newark, so severely that last night he died of his wounds.

Owing to the recent heavy rains upon the Plains the Union Pacific Railroad is in bad order. Two passenger and one freight train ran off the track 450 miles west of Omaha, three days since, killing three persons and causing considerable delay to travel.

The inquest of the jury in the case of the Mast Hope disaster was held yesterday afternoon at Lackawaxen. The jury brought in a verdict of criminal negligence on the part of Engineer Griffin. The engineer has been arrested.

By order of the Legislature the town of Plaister Cove, on the Island of Cape Breton, will be known hereafter as Port Hastings.

The City.

In the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, in the case of O'Mahony vs. August Belmont & Co., for a receiver to take charge of moneys deposited by plaintiff with defendants in 1865, known as the "Fenian money," an order was issued appointing Thomas J. Barr receiver.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday William Nicholson, indicted for the murder of Patrick McCormick, in April last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Six Wall street brokers were arrested yesterday, under indictments found by the Grand Jury, for violating the Usury laws. They were admitted to bail by Judge Cardozo in the sum of $3,000 each.

Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals the Brooklyn gas companies claim $20,000 for overpaid taxes.

Marshal Barlow on Tuesday despatched several deputies on board the revenue cutter Mahoning to Gardiner's Island with orders to disperse the filibusters encamped there. The filibusters, 200 in number, refused to disperse, and on Thursday night a detachment of thirty-eight marines were despatched to assist the deputy marshals in carrying out their orders.

In the case of the United States vs. Dudley Chittenden it was, as it appears, wrongly stated that the defendant was a nephew of Mr. S. B. Chittenden, whereas he was only first cousin of the Chittenden family.

The stock market yesterday was heavy and dull. Gold declined to 135¾.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge S. A. B. Abbott, of Boston; Senator C. Cole, of California, and H. Nuscheler, of Lyons, are at the Brevoort House.

General Adams, of Canada; J. H. Marshall, of Mobile; A. Lockwood, of Switzerland; A. Hull, of Utah; J. C. Buckley and A. Graham, of Louisville, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Hager and Colonel C. J. Brenham, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts; Major G. F. Brothwell, of Danbury, and Captain Wheeler, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General T. W. Coughlen, of New York; Dr. Sash, of Florida; J. M. Hutton, of Petersburg, and A. W. Woods, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. A. Risley, of Washington; J. A. Riley, of Kansas; E. F. Terry, of Pennsylvania, and H. P. Goodyear, of Germany, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel J. W. Owens, for Washington; E. P. Bassett, for West Point; W. Dwight, for Boston; General Ledlie, for Long Branch, and Thomas A. Scott, for Philadelphia.

The Far Eastern Question.

From time immemorial the possession and trade of India have served to enrich some conquering nation. Persians, Greeks and Romans have held it by turn, and England, having disputed successfully with France for its possession, saw for more than a century her East India merchants and adventurers return rich as nabobs to the mother country. But even the East comes to share the progress of the age. The Chinese Embassy, under the guidance of our countryman, has secured for China all the rights of civilized nations, and India will participate in the new impulse given to trade. Her commerce will expand and her resources be developed; but England may not be the gainer by this. Russia is fighting her way, step by step, towards the rich provinces of Central Asia. The fate of an empire depends, in a great measure, on the friendliness of the tribes that people the wilds of Afghanistan, and the recent visit of Shere Ali to Lord Mayo, the British Viceroy in India, is therefore causing no little excitement in that country, and even in England. The government of Great Britain seeks to allay this excitement by representing the meeting alluded to, which took place at Umballa, as one of little political importance. But some how or other the British public is not satisfied. A general feeling of uneasiness as to the ultimate designs of Russia in Asia has long since taken possession of British capitalists and politicians of all shades. David Urquhart used to be the ablest exponent of the views of that party that see in Russian diplomacy and arms the most formidable enemy to European liberty. His predictions and those of his party were discredited; but they left behind a vague, perhaps not groundless, alarm. Even the first Napoleon seems to have shared this feeling regarding the growing power of Russia when he looked forward to the time when Europe would either be republican or under the power of the Cossack. However, Russia must be looked upon not only as a European, but as an Asiatic Power. Here it is that England dreads her, and this is little to be wondered at. England has vast possessions in India. Disraeli once observed in the House of Commons that the British empire was Asiatic rather than European. This was one of those lucky hits of his that sometimes make an impression on the public mind. Like most of his paradoxes—for it is in reality such—it has enough of truth in it to give it point. As far as population goes she is an Asiatic Power; but something more than population, such as it is in India, makes up her greatness. Still the loss of India would be an incalculable evil to British wealth and commerce, and whatever endangers the possession of that rich country she will always look upon with apprehension.

And here it is that the progress of Russia is watched with interest. Russian arms have lately been triumphant among the barbarous tribes of Turkestan. Slowly, but steadily, Russia has kept advancing nearer to the British frontier, and Afghanistan alone stands as an interposing barrier. Russia has diplomatically professed her willingness to regard this district as neutral territory, and English politicians are satisfied, or profess to be so. But the question is asked, and not without reason, how long will this compact be respected? We should be inclined to answer, as long as Russia finds it to her interest to do so, and no longer. The visit of Shere Ali to Lord Mayo may tend to strengthen British influence in that territory. As to the nature of the compact, if any, then made, we are only left to conjecture. Attempts have frequently been made in the British House of Commons to draw on a parliamentary discussion of this question, but ministerial tactics have hitherto prevented this. As on the question of the Alabama claims, ministerial policy seems to be that the less said on the matter the better. We are not disposed to quarrel with this policy, which, under the circumstances, is probably most judicious; but we cannot help observing how little the British public knows from British sources of the real progress of Russian arms in Asia. Almost all that is known is derived from the official journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow. From these we learn that Russia is establishing order and good government among the tribes recently annexed to her population. This is useful if not necessary previous to making any advance forward, and may be only a preparation for the coming conflict. Calcutta we consider as certain to become Russian as Constantinople. Time will tell.

The London *Times*, while commenting on the progress of Russian power in the East, speaks of the absorption of the petty Mussulman States by Russia as a benefit to the world, but adds "that her presence in Asia must be consistent with the maintenance of British authority in India." If this is not a threat we are really puzzled to understand why Russian aggrandizement in Asia should be necessarily consistent with the maintenance of British rule in India. Russia seems to us to occupy a similar position to that of Napoleon I. when from the summit of the Alps he pointed out to his soldiers the fertile plains of Italy. Her soldiers look down upon a country as fertile as that of Italy, and, like her, cursed with the "fatal gift of beauty." If the Russians are content to forego the rich prize that seems within their grasp they are very unlike the hordes that left their territories to devastate the Roman empire, or the more modern Russians that brought about the tripartite partition of Poland. The fact of the matter is, English power in India is doomed; Russian supremacy is only a question of time. Some of the British statesmen, in anticipation of inevitable circumstances, are anxious to secure, if possible, the right of transit to British troops, as well as British merchandise, through the Suez Canal, the shortest route to India. Such a concession will no doubt be opposed by Russian influence; but, if granted, it may delay, but cannot prevent, the final triumph of Russian arms in Central Asia.

The President's Summer Cruise.

On Thursday evening last President Grant and family, Postmaster General Creswell and wife and ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie left Washington on the United States steamer Tallapoosa on a little summer cruise, their destination being Long Branch. The steamer first, *en route*, stopped for a few hours at Fortress Monroe, on the west side and at the outlet of Chesapeake bay, known as Old Point Comfort, a favorite Southern summer resort before the war, famous for its fine fish, soft crabs, surf and sea breezes. Next, *en route* northward by sea, the steamer will put into Delaware bay, in order to give her distinguished party a day or or two among the Philadelphians at Cape May. Thence the ship will head for Sandy Hook, from which point, we understand, the General and his travelling companions will proceed by the Seashore Railway to Long Branch. After the lapse of ten days or so from his departure the General, leaving his family in "a cottage by the sea," will return to Washington.

We have noticed some objections in the newspapers to the appropriation of a government vessel for a Presidential pleasure excursion; but all such faultfindings are very absurd. A government vessel, with its officers and crew, "in these piping times of peace," could not be better employed than in giving the President and his Cabinet and their families a summer cruise for a whiff of the sea air and a little shaking up in the ocean waves. We are only sorry that this excursion is to stop at Sandy Hook or New York; for if it were extended to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and

The pitiless coast of Labrador,

and if the Secretaries of State and the Treasury were along much important information for the government might be obtained in reference to the French cable, the northeastern cod, mackerel, halibut, lobster and menhaden fisheries, and on the reciprocity question and the more important question of the annexation of the New Dominion to the great republic. Accordingly, we would suggest to General Grant the expediency of extending this expedition from New York to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence say up to Quebec. In every view we think that such an excursion with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury on board, with an eye to business, would be a good thing.

The Erie Railroad Disaster.

The lamentable consequences which resulted from the late disaster on the Erie Railroad were investigated before a coroner's jury yesterday, the inquisition necessarily taking testimony as to the causes which produced the collision. It was found that the engineer of the freight train is wholly and entirely to blame in the matter. Either from fatigue, or some other reason not perhaps explained, this man went to sleep at the point of switch off. Suddenly roused, but not thoroughly awake, he thought that the express train had passed and ran his engine on the main track, when death was immediately on his passengers. Anticipating the consequences of the sad catastrophe he fled from the scene; but has been arrested in Buffalo. On his being made amenable the old question reverts—What is to be done? The man had no intent to murder and the dead cannot be restored to life. The company is legally answerable for the acts or omissions of its servant; and legal penalties, in the shape of money damages, make the only form in which present punishment can be effected. Our whole system of legislation relative to railroads, locomotives and by horse car in cities requires an impartial overhauling and revision. Let the companies bear the cost.

The Suez Canal and the Mediterranean.

The great expectations of the French in view of the opening of the Suez Canal as a new and convenient channel for their commerce with the remote East will not be disappointed. Nor is it likely that French ports in the Mediterranean will monopolize the prosperity which the "untold wealth of Ind," pouring through the channel, must ultimately revive in all the ports of what the old Romans called the *mare internum*. The shores of this sea were for thousands of years the seats of civilization. Egyptians, Phœnicians, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians and Saracens have successively flourished there. The maritime power and splendor of Venice in the beginning of the fifteenth century may yet be rivalled in the nineteenth by some of these Mediterranean ports. It is well that the Emperor Napoleon III. should elevate M. de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal, to ducal rank, creating him Duke of Suez, and it is not surprising that the Empress Eugénie reluctantly abandons, for political reasons, her intention of being present at the inauguration of the canal in November. The successful completion of so grand a work should be duly honored. It may prove, indeed, if celebrated so soon as November, to be still incomplete, as the Pacific Railroad was at its recent opening. But constructively, at least, both these magnificent undertakings may be regarded as already consummated. Not contented with the prospective advantages of the Suez Canal, the French have been busily pushing through another great canal enterprise, which, if less ambitious, may be of equal practical utility. We allude to the canal which will probably be terminated before the end of the present year, uniting the Rhone and the Mediterranean. With the multiplication of canals and railways, steamship lines and telegraphic cables, the prophecies of a millennium—when distance shall be annihilated, and the uttermost parts of the earth shall be brought into immediate communication, and all the forces of civilization shall be fully developed—bid fair to be speedily realized.

A NEW SENSATION IN WALL STREET—The panic among the usurers in reference to the probable action of the Grand Jury on their usurious operations. We hope that their alarm will prove well founded.

A REMARKABLE SUMMER—This one, with its disastrous storms, tornadoes and inundations, north, south, east and west, and with its alternations from cold rains to the heat of the African deserts, but most remarkable and glorious in its astounding crops and liberal promises of all the fruits of the earth in every section of the Union.

The French Cable—Newspaper Enterprise.

The HERALD had kept its millions of readers advised of everything relating to the French cable across the Atlantic from the very inception of the project until the arrival of the Great Eastern off St. Pierre, on the 13th inst. One of its correspondents, specially detailed for the purpose, was on hand to report the laying of the shore end of the Brest cable at St. Pierre, Miquelon, a few days previous to that date, the arrival of the Great Eastern on the 13th, the cutting and buoying of the cable, the delay, on account of a dense fog, in finding and splicing it, and all the subsequent movements of the cable fleet, consisting of the mammoth steamer and the Skandarie, the William Corry, the Chiltern and the Gulnare. The full account by our St. Pierre correspondent of the completion of this great work was published on the 15th inst., together with the confirmatory account, dated at Brest on the 14th and despatched by the Atlantic cable. The public would have been obliged to rely solely on the latter brief account had it not also received the former full and minute report by our St. Pierre correspondent—a report which other journals had enough enterprise to copy, although in most cases without duly acknowledging the source of their information.

The Irish Church Bill—The Commons Standing Firm.

Great Britain has been passing through a revolution much bigger and much more alarming than Great Britain seems fully to understand. The Lords have interfered with the Commons a little too much, and the Commons have said in a very emphatic manner that they are stronger than the Lords and that they will not be held in check. Mr. Gladstone's language in the House of Commons on Thursday evening was firm and emphatic even beyond high expectation. It is not the intention of the Commons to yield on any essential point. This is what the HERALD has always said. Mr. Gladstone, we know, is a man of strong convictions—a man who thinks and judges and comes to a conclusion before he speaks. The stand he has taken on the action of the Lords only establishes our conclusions that the present government means to make no compromise. It was a cunning device of the Lords to attempt to put off the immediate effect of the reform for one year. Mr. Gladstone has seen that to yield is dangerous, and on this initial point he has refused to give way. Concurrent endorsement has been condemned by the Commons, as we believed it would be condemned. The surplus fund amendment has shared a similar fate. It is now manifest that the bill will be sent back to the Lords very much as the Lords at first received it. If the Lords refuse to pass it they, and they only, can suffer. The Ministry and the Commons are of one mind, and the Ministry and the Commons must win. If the Lords do not pass the bill before the autumnal recess all the resulting consequences will be injurious to the privileged classes in England.

SPLENDID MISERY AT SPLENDID COST—Life at the watering places.

A PROTESTANT BURIAL IN SPAIN.—It is difficult to realize in this free country what a vast change of public sentiment in Spain is indicated by the authorized burial in the general cemetery at Madrid, without disturbance, on Monday last, of a Spanish lady who died in the Protestant faith. Two hundred Spanish Protestants were present on the occasion. This is the first case of the burial of a Protestant in the cemetery which has occurred under the recent order of the Alcalde permitting and authorizing such funerals. It is not only a sign of the times, but it is one that is imperatively demanded. Nothing can be more revoltingly inconsistent with the spirit of the age than the brutal old Inquisition tyranny which has hitherto denied to so-called heretics the right of burial in consecrated ground in Spain, Italy, the West Indies and South America. The Spaniards are beginning to learn that the *régime* of State religions is incompatible with liberty of conscience and with all liberties.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE—That Mr. Mullett, the supervising architect of the government, is making active preparations for commencing work upon the new post office in this city.

AUSTRIA—A LESSON TO THE CLERGY.—Some short time since Von Beust, of Austria, was successful in carrying some important reforms, the legalization of civil marriages being among the number. Bishop Linz became rebellious at this overthrow of Church authority. His wrath found expression in seditious words. The Bishop was arrested and held for trial. Attempts were made to show that the civil power had no jurisdiction over a bishop in the discharge of what he might think his duty. The government was firm. The Emperor, who was appealed to, refused to interfere. Now a cable despatch informs us that the good Bishop has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for uttering doctrines subversive of public order. The Emperor, considering that the prelate has been, in legal parlance, "purged" of his contempt, tendered him a release yesterday; but the bishop refuses to come out, and is evidently preparing a case of modern martyrdom for the use of the coming Council in Rome. In the first action the Emperor served him right. We are glad to find that in Austria, at least, priests must mind their own business or bear the penalty.

JOHNNY ALLEN REDIVIVUS.—Prayer meetings have been revived in Water street dance houses on the Johnny Allen plan—that is, "the more you put down the less you take up." Johnny himself is lecturing out West, if he be not in Sing Sing; but the high toned moral movement he inaugurated still survives him and his fate, whatever that may be.

SWISS TREATIES WITH THE GERMANS.—The cable telegrams inform us that the government of Switzerland has ratified new treaties and conventions with the Zollverein, the North German Confederation, and with the kingdom of Wurtemberg. This feature is another indication of the approaching fusion of the great German family, and the Teutons, once so powerful, may yet be called upon to be the rulers of Central Europe. Count Bismarck's great idea of a German empire, although surrounded by so many difficulties at present, is not improbable, and many of us may yet live to see it realized.

The Income Tax—Why Not Abolish It?

Several journals have lately published lists of the income returns of certain wealthy citizens. These returns are in many cases such as would stagger the faith of Quételet and Buckle in the modern science of statistics. It has been said that figures, like dead men, never lie; but the very reverse would appear to be the truth if the figures relate to returns of this kind. A personal income tax is odious in all countries, and particularly so in the United States. In this free country a less offensive method of meeting the expenditures of the government should be devised. It is here regarded as so manifestly inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions that scarcely any man scruples to evade its provisions. The fact is notorious that where this tax is levied on the sworn statement of individuals it fails to come up to the true amount. The discrepancy between a return by the taxpayer of millions for one year and zero for another is too glaring not to provoke public attention. Moreover, only government employés and salaried men really have to pay the full amount. In the case of the former the tax is levied on their monthly salaries and deducted from sums due to them. It is, in fact, collected in advance. Men not in government employ are tempted to keep no account of their income and to forget conveniently what they receive. In their case no proof of fraud exists. It is not uncommon for men living in fashionable style, keeping equipages and several servants, to return to the assessors an income of but a few hundred dollars. Those who ought to pay most escape scot free, while men whose incomes are known to be moderate are heavily overburdened. There is no way of remedying this inequality or of collecting the government dues fairly and fully.

The income tax is levied on all incomes exceeding one thousand dollars. Take the case of an average family, which is estimated to consist of five persons, and the income payable by the father of the family is only two hundred dollars per head. Now the necessary expenses of an individual in these times of high prices and depreciated currency are much greater than this sum; so that the tax on income, so-called, is really a tax on expenditures. In other words, it is a tax on what has been expended for the necessaries of life—a tax which becomes, in the strong language of Adam Smith, "a curse equal to the barrenness of the soil and the inclemency of the heavens." It must thus be classed with those taxes which necessarily fall either on wages or on profits. In proportion as they diminish wages they must equally diminish the comforts and enjoyments of the largest and most important class in society, spreading pauperism, misery and crime throughout the country; and, as an able writer on political economy declares, "they cannot diminish profits without occasioning a corresponding diminution of the power to accumulate capital, and without also stimulating its transfer to those countries in which taxation is less oppressive." In the United States, where we can boast of a boundless extent of fertile and unappropriated land, and where no feudal privileges fetter the employment of industry or retard the accumulation of wealth, such taxes on the necessaries of life are at present less injurious than in the smaller and more densely populated countries of Europe. But even here the rapid increase of our population and the steady narrowing of our unoccupied territory will ultimately make such taxes a grievous burden. The flagrant injustice of an income tax which can be so unequally administered that the income returns of half a dozen wealthy citizens in New York exceed the total amount of the income returns of New Orleans is already patent. The income tax will expire by its own limitation next year, but why should not the coming Congress abolish it at once?

The President and His Cabinet on the Virginia Election.

It appears that while the President is satisfied with the results of the late Virginia election some of the members of his Cabinet, including Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell, are not satisfied, and are working in behalf of Wells and the ultra radicals of Virginia to have the good work done in that State upset by Congress. Now, as this reconstruction business will admit of no further trifling or factious resistance, it becomes the duty of the President to impress this consideration upon his Cabinet in a way which will not admit of misunderstanding. He ought to inform the members of his Cabinet that he among them who is not with his chief on this important matter, but in active opposition to him, must surrender his objections or his place. The President can do nothing with a discordant Cabinet, and it is his first duty, as he himself has clearly indicated, to secure a Cabinet that will be a unit, whatever the changes required to this great end. Of all things it is of the highest moment to the President that he shall be the head of his administration.

MUSIC—NEW YORK AHEAD.—The Liederkranz of New York has deservedly won the palm and crown at the Saengerfest in Baltimore, like Dodworth's band at the Boston Jubilee. Thus New York is ahead in music—as she certainly ought to be, after all her years of training under the harmonious influences of Italian opera, German opera, English opera and French *opéra bouffe*—to say nothing of the Philharmonic concerts, which have done so much to create, stimulate and sustain musical taste and to develop musical talent in our great metropolis.

OUTRAGEOUS IF TRUE.—Our Panama correspondent, in speaking of the fact that Captain Creighton, formerly of the bark Three Bells, who rescued so many persons from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, had at last received the gold medal voted by Congress, goes on to say that of the fund subscribed for his benefit by our people, amounting to some twenty thousand dollars, he had not received one cent, the same having been appropriated by the owners of the vessel, they claiming that the money was for their benefit, not his. If this statement is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, it would be well, even at this late hour, to try and recover from those who have wrongfully appropriated this fund, and have it restored to him for whom it was intended. This certainly was sharp practice, and if the little confidence game can be frustrated so much the better for all concerned.

A MILLION REASONS why Packer, the democratic candidate, should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania:—He has planked down that amount in greenbacks to secure his election; *ergo*, he has hosts of friends, and is regarded as not so bad a man after all. No wonder President Grant is "concerned" about Pennsylvania, with these million reasons staring him in the face.

YACHTING NOTES.

Meeting of the New York Yacht Club—Regulations for the Annual Cruise—Brilliant Prospects.

The fourth general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held at the club house, Staten Island, on Thursday evening. The Commodore of the club, Mr. H. G. Stebbins, presided, Mr. H. Morton, the Secretary, being also present and officiating. There was a numerous attendance of members and nearly all the principal yachts in the club were represented. Some fifteen or twenty new members were balloted for and elected, and some routine business having been quickly disposed of the following resolution in relation to the annual cruise of the squadron was proposed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the yacht squadron rendezvous at Glen Cove, Hempstead harbor, on Saturday, the 7th day of August proximo, at four P. M., to proceed on a cruise to the eastward, subject to such daily orders as the commander or senior officer in command may issue.

Commodore STEBBINS announced to the meeting the appointment of Mr. C. H. Stebbins as his Flag Officer during the cruise.

The Secretary was then instructed to communicate, by circular, to the yacht owners the above resolution.

All the preliminary arrangements having been completed and the regular business of the meeting having been disposed of, the members adjourned to the festive board with all the invigorating stimulus, that a cooling and refreshing breeze from the ocean could afford. It is needless to observe the pleasant topics discussed referred chiefly to nautical subjects. Among others the recent performance of the Vice Commodore's yacht, "the Dauntless," was favorably referred to, and it was generally observed that if in her "sea rig" and adapted to encounter the roughest weather she could render so good an account of herself what might not be expected of her when fully trimmed in her racing garb. Moreover, Rear Commodore Douglass' yacht Sappho, about which, by the way, the most hopeful auguries were made, likewise came in for a full share of commendation. Indeed, an unbounded confidence was expressed in her approaching display, and it was generally observed that her recent improvements, as already satisfactorily tested, were sufficient to place her among the first yachts of the squadron. Yachtmen of no little experience were not slow to observe that the Sappho was yet destined to add honor to the yachting fame of this country. In regard to the Meteor it was universally conceded that her nautical capabilities had not yet been fairly tested, but the most sanguine hopes were entertained that the Meteor would realize the brightest expectations formed of her. The yachting interest of the country was freely and very ably discussed, and it seemed to be the general feeling of the club that nothing would be spared—industry, expense or courage—to render good Uncle Sam first among the yachting circles of the world. The meeting throughout was of the most harmonious description, one grand idea seeming to predominate over all others—the most rapid and efficient architectural construction of the pleasure fleet of the country. With such a grand and praiseworthy combination of yachting savans the result of their deliberations will be a triumphant success.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the annual cruise of the yacht squadron, an event invariably anticipated with the greatest pleasure, will afford a fine opportunity for the yachts and their respective owners to display the combined nautical skill of the latter and the weatherly qualities of the former; for instead of a formulated race, under certain restrictive rules, it will be a daily regatta from port to port on the Sound, while the length of the race will be regulated by the existing or prospective wind at the time of starting. Each vessel, unrestricted by canvas, is allowed the largest freedom of choice as to the best course and chances for wind in reaching the assigned port ahead of her competitors. Moreover, the frequent individual contests between the different yachts occuring through the day form a most exciting feature during the annual cruise of the squadron. In fine, the prospects of the annual cruise are brilliant in the extreme, and in order that the event may not fall short of effect it is sincerely hoped that the gallant squadron will be largely represented.

The summer cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club will commence next Saturday, and the yachts, numbering thirty or forty, will rendezvous at Whitestone. The Gracie will, of course, carry the pennant of Commodore Voorhis, while the deck will be unusually enlivened by a full band of music. The yachts will visit Glen Cove, New London, Stonington and Newport, and altogether the yachtmen of the club anticipate some very exciting contests.

The schooner yacht Alice, Commodore Kidd, will leave her anchorage and set sail for sea this afternoon for a cruise of some days. She will have a large pleasure party on board. Commodore Kidd will join the excursion.

The Rambler left the screw dock on Thursday, having been newly coppered and carrying aloft a new maintopmast. The Rambler is now thoroughly fitted out and is one of the most elegant yachts afloat. After leaving the screw dock the Rambler proceeded to her anchorage off Hoboken.

The Challenge of Mr. Ashbury—The America's International Challenge Cup—Probabilities of the Contest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The very unequivocal manifestation of Mr. Ashbury's desire and settled determination to sail a match for the America's cup, as contained in his impressive, spirited and courteous letter to Commodore Stebbins, dated October 3, 1868, excited among a few of the older members of the New York Yacht Club surprise that no recognition was made therein of the conditions upon which the cup must be competed for, conditions imposed upon the club by the donors and former owners of the America on its presentation to the club. From a recent and reliable source a satisfactory solution is afforded of the noticeable feature of omission, in the fact that when the above mentioned gallant letter of challenge was written Mr. Ashbury was not aware of the existence of the conditions in question, and, in truth, most of our club members were quite oblivious upon the subject. The race of the America was many years before Mr. Ashbury's appearance in the yachting arena, and the presentation of the cup to the New York Yacht Club, with "conditions," was not until some seven years after the race, and these conditions were not published in any nautical periodical until some seven years more had passed, and, singular enough, excited little attention and were not generally known among the yachting brotherhood.

The decided discomfiture inflicted by the America seemed to paralyze English yachtmen, and craft and cup drifted out of sight and mind. Both must have "loomed" up to the owner of the Cambria with her Sappho face, from which resulted his challenge letter. When this letter was published in the NEW YORK HERALD most of the older members of the New York Yacht Club appeared to have retained but a hazy recollection of some conditions connected with the America's cup, which conditions were not, however, recalled by being published, as was the letter of Mr. Ashbury; nor have they since been made public, and are only to be found in a back volume of *Hunt's Yachting Magazine*. Following Mr. Ashbury's challenge were apparent responsive communications from two of our commodores, and not noticing any inaccuracy in the challenger's proposed match for the America's cup, all of which, going into the foggy atmosphere that had settled over that almost forgotten yet significant "emblem," seemed somehow to join a contest for that nautical trophy with the proffered races, and accounts, without any stretch of courtesy or probability, for the continued misapprehension—rather ungently commented upon by the press—and without invoking aid from the "pleasant theory" of either a "*caudmon* or *vinum-prandium*."

Whether the Cambria will be the representative of some British yacht club as a competitor for the America's International Challenge Cup yet remains to be determined. Should the alterations to that splendid yacht have impaired her sailing qualities to the extent rumored, her owner, under the existing position of the challenge preliminaries, would not, of course, be called upon to put her forward, nor any yacht club expected to adopt her as the champion competitor for the international prize and trophy.

It is hoped, however, that all rumors derogatory to the Cambria are without serious foundation, and that she will present herself in former completeness and readiness for honorable strife. We hope this for the sake of the gallant yachtman who has thoroughly awakened the slumbering energies of the fraternity abroad, and made us at home gravely to contemplate our situation as permanent challengers to the yachting world as rightful holders of the emblem of superiority; for the sake of the donors of the cup, whose sagacious conditions struck the right cord to stimulate nautical competition, and though working slowly have been sure in verifying their designed results, and also for the sake of the Sappho, whose accomplished, elegant and liberal owner well merits the honor and opportunity of a new contest with the renowned Cambria, under circumstances for the first time likely to be fully creditable to that competitor and to the club of which he is an admired and highly esteemed officer. PALINURUS.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The order of June 23 designating Brevet Brigadier General James A. Ekin to act as Quartermaster General during the absence of General Meigs has been revoked and Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran has been authorized to act as Quartermaster General until further orders.