

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

A business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ARRIVAL AT FOUR; OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—REVENGE.—THE HUNDRETH MAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 29th Street.—THE SEA OF ICE.

WATERBURY THEATRE, No. 70 Broadway.—A GRAND FAMILIAR ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—ROCKY DIORCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 264th, between 24th and 26th sts.—THE VAN WINKLES.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE TWO MEN IN A BOAT.

THEATRE COMTE, 314 Broadway.—A LIFE'S REVENGE—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

THE FANTASY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF HEARTS—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.—MIRACLES AND FANTASIES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—PLAT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 65th and 67th.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

YOUNG MAN'S OPERA HOUSE, 221 Bowery.—GRAND FAMILIAR ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway.—SCOTIAN MINSTRELS, NEWBO AIN, & CO.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—OFF TO CUBA, & CO.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 413 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 92 Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, August 30, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated the 29th of August. Seven American sailors were hanged at the yard arm of the United States frigate Sabine in the port of Cherbourg, France, for mutiny and an attempt to blow up the vessel by firing the magazine. The mutiny was widespread among the men and the frigate was damaged.

Napoleon's health is improving. Eugenie was at Ajaccio; General Fritta at Vichy. An extensive woolen factory at Reims was destroyed by fire. The Germans in Berlin are in excited movement against the Catholic monastic orders. Spain remains agitated.

By mail we have interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 16th of August.

The Burlingame Treaty.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, ex-Minister to China, contradicts the report that the Burlingame treaty has been rejected by the Imperial government of China. He says, on the contrary, that its ratification is only deferred until the return of Mr. Burlingame's Embassy.

Turkey.

The Sultan, it is understood, has laid down officially a line of duty to be observed in future by his powerful vassal, the Viceroy of Egypt. Among other things direct communication with foreign nations is forbidden.

The Society Islands.

Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, received a rousing reception at Tahiti, but his discourtesy towards the officers of the American vessel Kearse and towards the French authorities were so outrageous as to excite the ire of Englishmen themselves.

Miscellaneous.

President Grant is to be the guest of Senator Conkling, at Utica, next week.

There are said to be no indications in Washington of a Cabinet meeting this week, and apparently no business to render one necessary.

General Rawlins is the only Cabinet member in town and he is unwell, although he was able to ride out yesterday.

General Clarke, of Texas, is in Washington, and says the complexion of the political parties in that State are pretty much as they were in Virginia and Tennessee.

A. J. Hamilton is the candidate of the conservative republicans for Congress and will receive the greater portion of the democratic vote, the exception being those extreme old Southerners who believe in the perpetuity of the Southern Confederacy and who may present a separate candidate.

Deville is the candidate of the utter and radical republicans, and will probably command the mass of the negro vote.

Senators Yates, Kellogg, Hendricks and Thurman are canvassing California.

A German named Waltz, in East St. Louis, while crazy with liquor, on Saturday, chopped his wife's head to pieces and then threw himself under a railroad train and had his head cut off.

He first tried to kill his stepson with a hatchet; but he escaped and ran for the police, who arrived, however, too late.

A New York correspondent of a Louisville paper says Mrs. Stowe's Byron scandal was written as a sensation piece on a wagger, like Miles O'Reilly's story of "Hicks the Pirate."

The new State of Iowa has 100 miles of railroad more than the old State of Massachusetts.

A New Orleans paper estimates that there are not enough field hands at work in the cotton States to pick 3,000,000 bales of cotton, at which amount Northern papers place the incoming crop.

The City.

Rev. David Mitchell, at the Canal street Presbyterian church, yesterday preached on the text, "Let the dead bury their dead"—the discourse being evidently suggested by Mrs. Stowe's disclosures concerning Lord Byron. Rev. Mr. Shepherd preached at Chatham Avenue Methodist non-Episcopal church, in Williamsburg, against what he termed the errors and corruptions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, among which he mentions its paid choirs, college education and big salaries for its ministers, political or metaphysical preaching, and its fashion, pomp, and ostentation.

The United States Assistant Treasurer in this city has been instructed to purchase bonds and sell gold next month just as he did in August.

A meeting of the officers of boat clubs in this city and vicinity is proposed for next Thursday, to consider measures for giving the Harvard crew a rousing reception home.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and Colonel Samuel Tate, of Memphis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor A. G. Magrath, of South Carolina; General Wickham, of Richmond, Va., and H. T. Higgins, of England, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. M. Thompson, of the United States Navy, and Stewart Hodgson, of London, are at the Hoffman House.

General T. W. Hall, of Texas; Colonel A. M. Wood, of New York; Major J. W. Allison, of Philadelphia;

Colonel T. J. Wright, of Boston, and E. H. Weirman, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge E. Durell, of New Orleans, and Caleb Cushing, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

J. H. Bartol, of Washington, and Lewis Cass, of Paris, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel T. L. Eagan, of Cincinnati, and Professor J. M. Hamilton, of Delaware, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander G. E. McConnell, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, was the well-known caricaturist, Madame Anna Bishop.

Prominent Departures.

Captain Boniatofsky and Captain Kalinsky, for Hartford; Colonel H. S. McCombe, for Newport; Colonel J. Mason, for Philadelphia, and Professor Williams, for Canada.

The Telegraph as a Regulator of Financial Operations and Exchange.

The old system of exchange between different countries and sections of a country is undergoing a change, and is destined to be revolutionized through the influence of the magnetic telegraph. In past times, when specie was comparatively scarce to what it is now, and when the means of communication were slow and limited, the difference in the value of money in different countries was often great, and this produced considerable profit to bankers and exchange brokers at the financial centres of the world.

Merchants and others were willing to suffer a great shave, to use a Wall street expression, in making drafts or settling their balances, for the sake of convenience and to avoid the risks and slow process of transmitting money. In the dawn of commercial development the rate of exchange was sometimes very high, and that between countries not far distant from each other, as, for example, between England and Holland; but as space and time became destroyed more and more through the discovery of steam power and the telegraph, it was more equalized.

Of course the balance of trade even now against or in favor of a country or section regulates to some extent the rate of exchange, it being higher against a debtor country in some proportion to its debts or obligations, and in favor of the creditor country that holds the capital. The profits on exchange to a great financial centre are very large, and it is these that have contributed greatly to the enormous wealth and moneyed power of London.

But even with the balance of trade against a country exchange must be reduced and more equalized through the rapidity, facility and cheapness of communication. Indeed, this will tend to equalize trade and keep the balance down more within the immediate wants and means of a people.

Instead of sending money from one country, or part of a country, to another, or of buying bills of exchange, the cost and time of doing this will be saved by simply making a deposit with some agent or banking institution and telegraphing the fact. This is done now to some extent, and the time is coming when the telegraph will be almost the exclusive medium for such transactions.

This will have a great effect upon currency and the use and value of specie. Much less of both will be needed. Almost the only demand for money, whether in the form of paper or the precious metals, will be for small change, which passes from hand to hand in little ordinary transactions.

All large operations in trade will be balanced or adjusted through the telegraph. A similar result will be brought about between different countries and sections of the same country, as we now see in the operations of the Clearing House in New York City. It is known that the vast financial transactions with the banks here, amounting to a hundred millions or more daily, are all adjusted or balanced each day by the comparatively insignificant sum of one or two millions of currency or specie through the Clearing House. In a certain sense this balance is all the current money needed. Extended this system to the whole country—and it will be so extended in time, through the agency of the telegraph—and we see that a much less amount of currency will be wanted throughout the republic. We are on the eve of this mighty revolution in financial or monetary operations. In fact, it has commenced already.

This is one of the subjects resulting from the wonderful developments of science and progress of the age which demands the attention of statesmen. Such an important change in the trade, financial affairs and social condition of the country must be met by suitable legislation. The agent that is to produce this revolution—the magnetic telegraph—must be under the control of government. It must not remain in the hands of a monopoly of individuals or companies. The interests involved are too general and too great. The day is not distant when the telegraph will be used more than the Post Office, and, indeed, it would be more used now if the rate of charges were brought down to the lowest paying point and within the means of the general public. Every argument that can be made in favor of the Post Office being under government control applies more cogently to the telegraph. Congress should prepare at once to establish a postal telegraph system for the whole country and hold the absolute control over it. Not to farm the business out to companies, as some have suggested, for that would only be a modification of the present monopoly and evil, but to manage it as a department, just as the postal system is managed. To this end Mr. Washburne's bill for an experimental telegraph line between Washington and New York should be passed without delay, and, besides that, the new invention for an automatic self-telegraphing system, which, it is said, will multiply the facilities of communication eight or ten times, should be tested by government, and, if found successful, should be taken and used for the public good. Let us follow at once the example set by Belgium, England and some other countries, and place the telegraph in the hands of government. Sooner or later we must come to that, and the sooner the better for the commerce and welfare of the people.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY.—We are informed by telegram from San Francisco that Mr. J. Ross Browne, our ex-Minister to China, contradicts the report of the rejection of the Burlingame treaty by the Imperial government.

On the contrary, it is said that he has stated that the Imperial ratification of that instrument is merely delayed until the members of the Chinese Embassy return from their foreign tour.

The Fall Elections.

The first of the series of fall elections takes place in California on Wednesday next, September 1. Two judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature and county officers are to be chosen. Considerable excitement in regard to candidates has prevailed in the large cities as well as in the rural districts, and parties have been pretty well split up. Combinations have been formed in a number of districts in order to secure the election of independent tickets, thus, if possible, overthrowing the old party organizations and putting a quietus on their leaders. The last election for judges of the Supreme Court in California occurred in 1867, when Royal T. Sprague, democrat, was elected over John Curry, republican, by a majority of 2,269. In 1868 Grant carried the State by 514. In the present Legislature the republicans have a majority of six in the Senate, and the democrats a majority of twenty in the House—democratic majority on joint ballot, fourteen. The democratic candidates for judges of the Supreme Court are J. B. Crockett and William T. Wallace, and for Mayor of San Francisco Frank McCoppin.

The Vermont election takes place on the 7th of September for Governor and State officers. As the State is overwhelmingly republican of course there is no danger in predicting the triumphant election of that ticket, headed as it is by one of the house of Washburne.

The State election in Maine occurs on the 13th September and will afford some indication as to the popularity of General Grant and his administration, whether they have lost or gained popularity. Grant's majority in 1868 was 28,080, and Chamberlain's, the present republican candidate for Governor, 20,403. A United States Senator is to be chosen in place of William Pitt Fessenden, who seems to have lost some caste with the radicals on account of his course in the Senate relative to the impeachment trial—he having voted against that measure. The malcontents are not, it is apprehended, sufficiently strong to prevent his return to the Senate if he desires to go.

There is also some muddle in the republican ranks in Maine in regard to the temperance question, and a third party is talked of. Some of the republican papers affect to despise the movement, while the democrats are hopeful of creating a split in the republican ranks that will result to their benefit. But the indications are that whether a third party attempts to make a show at the polls or not (they have already a candidate for Governor in the person of a worthy gentleman named Hibborn) Chamberlain will be re-elected by a decisive majority. The democratic candidate for Governor is General Franklin Smith, quite a strong and popular candidate. Some interest is attached to the election in Maine, as her vote, with her State motto—"Dirigo"—is used in all important electioneering occasions as tending to show which way the popular sentiment is drifting.

The above comprise all the State elections that occur during the month of September. In October the great field days of the fall campaign occur in Pennsylvania and Ohio, with State elections in Iowa and Colorado; and in November the elections in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois—with their so long forlorn sisters, Mississippi and Texas—close the fall season for the year 1869.

Mutiny on an American Frigate.

The Atlantic cable brings us sad, very sad intelligence in the shape of news of the existence of a widespread mutinous conspiracy on board the United States frigate Sabine, an attempt by the mutineers to blow up the vessel, the discovery of the plot, and its punishment by the execution of seven of the sailors by hanging at the yard arm. These melancholy events occurred in the port of Cherbourg, France. A portion of the crew attempted to destroy the ship by firing the gunpowder in the magazine. The fuse was lighted and in communication with this place of storage when the officers were made acquainted with the facts. The loyalty, courage and obedience to discipline of the men of the American navy have been ever appreciated and acknowledged both at home and abroad. In the early days of our naval history, and during the period of the first consolidation of that powerful arm of our governmental force, a very prominent exception, after charges of a mutinous conspiracy and intended piracy, took place on one of the vessels at sea. Happily the record is honorable thence till now. England experienced the effects of the mutiny of the Nore, and its punishment in after years; and it will bring a feeling of real regret to the public mind that this case should have taken place on board the Sabine in the presence of quite a number of young midshipmen and at the very door of a Bonaparte.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE SEASIDE.—The success of "Don Pasquale" at Continental Hall, Long Branch, the other evening, has induced the proprietor to give the "Barber of Seville" next Wednesday. Miss McCulloch and Signor Brignoli, Sushli, Petrella and Fossati are in the bill. A good idea for dispelling the monotony of Long Branch. The revival of the Italian opera, even for a night or two, will give the fashionables pining there for the gayeties of the city something to talk about for a week to come, and then will commence the general break-up in the country for the return to town.

AN ALBANY OPINION.—The Albany Journal (radical) thinks that in the contest between Tweed and Belmont for the head of the national democratic committee Belmont has no chance; that Tweed gave Hoffman his immense fictitious majority; that Tweed fixed it between Tammany and Mozart; that Tweed managed the tax levies in the Legislature; that he manages all our Corporation spoils; that all the boys swear by him, and that unless Tweed says he may Hoffman cannot run even a second term for Governor, and that finally as between the "German Duke" and the Grand Sachem there is no comparison to be made. We apprehend, however, that in the solution of this question our Albany contemporary will find that he has overlooked one or two of the "big Indians" of Tammany who have something to do in managing the wires and running the machine, and that Bismarck Sweeney will appear as the Marlin Van Buren of the new regency.

The Inter-University Boat Race—More Facts.

It would appear from our authentic news published in the HERALD yesterday that the Oxford crew did not win by so much odds after all. We were led to suppose by our first despatches that the winning post was reached by the English University athletes from three to four boat lengths ahead of the Harvars. This was undoubtedly the currently reported fact, and in such a shape it reached this country. But it turns out now that the umpire of the race, who was stationed at the winning point, near Mortlake, and who no doubt measured the arrival of the boats with keen and conscientious vision, has declared that the Harvars were only half a length "clear water" behind the Oxford boat when they came to the finish. It is admitted on all sides that the Harvars lost only by the defect in their steering. This defect might have been expected and it was no doubt anticipated, in a measure, by the Harvars themselves when they so gallantly accepted the terms of the Oxford crew to row with a coxswain at all, an addition to the crew of a racing boat entirely unknown in races on their own waters. However, in a commendable spirit of pluck and chivalry they tried it, although it was a dangerous experiment, as they have discovered before this time, and, indeed, as they acknowledge.

The Oxford crew admitted, at the dinner which succeeded the race, that they never had a harder contest than this in all the races which they had run and won. It is conceded from every quarter which is entitled to the credit of good authority that there has never been a race so hardly contested, so fairly run and so gallantly conducted on both sides. The conclusion we have to come to is that inexperience in steering led the race for the Harvars by just half a boat's length—according to the statement of the judge—which probably one good stroke or "spurt" would have covered, and thus have changed the fortunes of the day. If this be so there is no evidence that the American style of rowing is not quite as good as the English, even on the Thames, particularly if it be true, as the Harvard men say, that the steering made a possible difference of from half a length to a whole boat's length in the race. It is pretty clear, viewing it from all points, that the winners had pretty hard work to obtain their laurels, and that the vanquished have no reason to be disheartened because they lost them. There is another chance ahead. The gentlemen of Oxford will certainly not refuse to meet the Harvars on their own waters at some future time. Indeed, we hope that the challenge will come freely and chivalrously from the English side, as the challenge for the late race came from the Harvard boys, coupled, too, with all the disadvantages which were known to accompany its acceptance.

A GENUINE WOMAN'S RIGHTS WOMAN.

The lady delegates to the Woman's Rights Convention, now in session at Newport, paid a visit on Saturday to Ida Lewis, the heroine of the lighthouse, the brave girl to whom personal peril is as nothing when a fellow being's life is in danger. Probably they expected to enlist her in the service of their mission. If they did they must have been disappointed to find her exercising woman's right to perform a portion of woman's duties. These ladies—who were no doubt inflated with the speeches they intended to make at the next session in behalf of woman's right to the franchise and all that stuff—found this gallant woman, the saviour of many lives, engaged at—what kind of occupation do we suppose? "Assisting her mother at the wash tub!" We hope that the lady delegates will profit by the lesson accidentally taught them by this noble girl, who has done more in the service of humanity within the past five years of her young life than all the spouting at conventions can accomplish in a century.

PRINCE ARTHUR—A HINT TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

It has been given out that Prince Arthur in his present visit to America is to keep clear of the United States—that he is not to "come over the border." Why he should be thus instructed we cannot divine. Perhaps, however, he may be standing on ceremony, awaiting an official invitation. At all events, we think that President Grant would be doing the handsome thing in detailing a special messenger to the Prince to invite him to spend a day or two at the White House, including the offer of a war steamer for his transportation. As a simple act of international courtesy, especially after the late boat race, we think this invitation would be eminently proper, and we hope that General Grant will so regard it.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY IN ALASKA.

Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, has, it appears, discovered a mountain range of iron ore in Alaska and convealed it to the Government. The range is two thousand feet high and of unknown extent. Thus little by little the resources of that prodigious region are becoming known. With what is thus already known of Alaska, what with its numerous rivers and inlets swarming with walrus, seals, codfish and salmon, and what with its boundless forests of northern pines, and its coal mines and mountains of iron ore, it will surely, and before long, turn out a splendid speculation after all.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

The President had a triumphal journey from the White Mountains across the country to Saratoga Springs on Saturday last, the enthusiasm of the people—men, women and children—breaking out in various manifestations at every station and crossroad along the route. The General leaves Saratoga for Washington this morning, where he will hold a Cabinet council on Tuesday, and on Thursday will leave again to rejoin Mrs. Grant and the members of his family who remain at the springs.

APPARENTLY FORGOTTEN IN ENGLAND.

Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. The English lion "roars as gently as a sucking dove," and with him all is peace and affection for his American cousins. At this rate we may expect that her Majesty's principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs will before long request Mr. Motley to hand in his little bill, in order that it may be settled without further debate or delay. The good time is coming. Even so mote it be.

The New Dominion.

Rumor is in the air about the New Dominion. The London Times makes mysterious allusions and throws out hints which it is difficult for the uninitiated to understand. Speeches of strange import are made in different parts of the New Dominion, and by men who cannot be wholly ignorant.

What does rumor say? It says that the Confederation scheme has not been so successful as its friends believed it would be. It has so far failed to make the British North American Provinces a unit. Dissension and jealousy were never so rife as they are now in the two Canadas and in the other sections of the Confederation. The party now in power in Great Britain has all along been opposed to the maintenance of colonies for the mere sake of territorial show. Since his conversion to liberal politics Mr. Gladstone has been ahead of all his colleagues in this particular branch of foreign policy. It was he who went out some years ago to act as plenipotentiary in the handing over of the Ionian Islands to Greece. It is the conviction of the present government in Great Britain that the New Dominion leans too much on the mother country and too little upon itself, and that the Confederation will never be a success until it is compelled to trust to its own resources. It will not be wonderful if in a very short time we learn that it is the desire of the home government that the New Dominion, which has been bolstered long enough, should accept complete independence on easy conditions. The New Dominion is under heavy obligations to the home government, but we do not believe that the home government will lay down conditions with which it will not be easy to comply. We have good reason to believe that we are on the eve of a great change, so far as our northern neighbors are concerned. It remains to be seen how our neighbors will act.

We do not believe that the British government will insist that the New Dominion shall declare itself in favor of a monarchy, although we cannot forget that it was originally intended to call the Confederation the "Kingdom of Canada." Nor do we find it easy to strip the present visit of Prince Arthur of a certain political character. We know well that Great Britain would like above all things to learn that the Confederation was willing to accept Prince Arthur as king. It would not at all surprise us if the men who rule the Confederation should declare themselves in favor of this policy. We have but a word to say on the subject, and we say it all the more willingly that we would spare our neighbors all unnecessary trouble—a kingdom on our northern border is impossible. It will fail as failed the last attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico. The fate of Maximilian is worthy the attention of Prince Arthur and his friends in England. Two events which have occurred of late years have contributed to make monarchy impossible on this Continent. One of these was the failure of the Southern rebellion; the other was the execution of Maximilian of Hapsburg. Our northern neighbors may do as they please; but they cannot have a king with comfort.

THE SENATE AS AN ASYLUM FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

A New Orleans exchange, deprecating the obscurity into which our ex-Presidents fall as soon as they are out of office, suggests an amendment to the constitution by which they would be entitled during after life to seats in the United States Senate as Senators at large. It might happen, if such an idea should be carried out, that some persons would be entitled to seats in the Senate whom the people would not like to have there. One or at most two terms in the Executive chair should satisfy the ambition of all reasonable men. Besides, the Senate as at present constituted is sufficiently oligarchical and corrupt, and to make it a life asylum for those who have filled the Presidential office—good, bad and indifferent—would only tend to perpetuate a power in the legislative branch of the government of which the people are already becoming suspicious and jealous.

COMING TO A CRISIS.—The Sultan of Turkey has officially defined a line of tributary duty which must, it is said, be observed in the future by the Viceroy of Egypt towards the Porte government. It is a comprehensive schedule, but in the tone of an Imperial firman, and will be forwarded to Alexandria. Should the Viceroy be advised or resolve to reject it we may look for news of very serious complications in the East. The Sultan says the idea of independent rule by the Viceroy must be "crushed out."

THE HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.—The rumors recently circulated in Paris concerning the health of Napoleon are officially denied, and the authorities are hunting up the perpetrators of the alarming canards. If the Emperor is seen to limp or heard in a cough all France is agitated and all her political factions are on the qui vive. All things considered, it is, however, to be hoped that in the matter of his health he will continue to disappoint and baffle his enemies for a long time to come. His health and vigilance are still necessary, not only for law and order in France, but for the peace of Europe.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE.—A Western exchange remarks that Pendleton, in his letter of acceptance, charges his opponent, Governor Hayes, with being silent on the subject of the fifteenth amendment in his speech opening the campaign. But Hayes retorts on Pendleton that he, too, failed to define his position on it in his letter of acceptance. In subsequent speeches Hayes advocates its ratification by the Ohio Legislature; but thus far Pendleton has dodged the question. There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the democracy to "pigeon-hole" this whole question about the fifteenth amendment.

GLORIOUS CALIFORNIA.—Flour extra has declined in San Francisco to \$6 and superfine to \$4 87. Legal tenders, 75¢. Edmund Burke says that education is the cheap defence of nations; but cheap bread is better still.

Don't BOTHER YOURSELF.—The Rochester Chronicle (republican) wants to know what is going to become of Governor Hoffman. Don't worry yourself. That is a matter which the democracy will probably decide for themselves. At the present time Governor Hoffman is acting like a sensible man and taking things as coolly as the hot and the hop season will permit.

New Secret Political Organization in Massachusetts.

The Salem Observer, in an article on the political situation in Massachusetts, asserts that there is "a secret, powerful, fresh and insidious element" at work in the politics of that State which claims to be based upon the strength of fifty thousand votes, and which will operate in the field without much regard to party politics or to prohibition. It refers to the Crispin lodges and similar workmen's organizations. The Observer adds "that labor questions are becoming of vast importance in this country, and the organizations of laboring men are becoming constantly more numerous and influential. Ordinarily, in Massachusetts, side movements like that of the Crispins would not amount to much, but under existing complications they may exercise considerable influence." It is evident that the republicans in Massachusetts are in a heap of trouble; and now that the cordwainers are deserting them and organizing leagues upon their own hook, it will require no little finesse to enable them to retain their ascendancy in a State even as strongly republican as Massachusetts. The labor movement is no doubt growing in strength all over the country; but what those who are sincere in it have to fear is being sold out body and soul by some unscrupulous leaders on the eve of an important election.

LIVE ISSUES VERSUS DEAD BEATS.—The republicans in Massachusetts are endeavoring to get over their temperance difficulty by declining to recognize it as a "live issue." They probably intend to regard it as a "dead beat"—a style of political loafism always more or less connected when the rum question enters politics.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

When will that magnificent job of many years' standing, the Battery enlargement, be completed? If the good people of Gotham don't "sneak" at this season then there is no telling anything in this world. Just think of it—150,000 baskets of the delicious fruit dumped in our metropolitan market in one day!

What a glorious thing it is to live in New York, just now! Here we can indulge to satiety our Croton, while in Philadelphia they have "to go to" on bonanza and a "little more later."

Who pockets the rents for the apple, peanut and soda water stands that cumber what remains to the public of the City Hall sidewalk?

Is it absolutely essential to the public safety that an upright boiler and a small sized oxy-acetylene should occupy the open ground at the foot of Roosevelt street, a space that is greatly desired at this season for country and other vehicles?

We are in favor of the extension of Leonard street through the grounds of the New York Hospital—a movement was not made to widen Pearl street from Chatham street and Thomas street to the river, and then have organized and renumbered the avenue under a new name.

We advise numerous people who own property along Canal street to look out. There are geologists who would insinuate that the southern end of Manhattan rests on basaltic arches, against which the currents of a vast subterranean river dash, and that 500 or a 1,000 years hence the lower part of the island will cave in!

Of course when the new Post Office is completed, Bookman street will be extended to Broadway; and of course, also, Ann street will be widened and opened to Fulton street.

A crabbed old gentleman without palmistry in his soul wants to know if the square boxes on street corners, out of which ear-splitting tunes are continuously ground by one-armed heroes are not organic nuisances? Shame on his patriots.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

The season at the more Northern and seaside resorts is rapidly drawing to a close. The magnificent scenery of the Saguenay river is growing greatly less in the popular estimation. Each summer the region is more and more frequented.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad large parties of excursionists have taken trips on the plains, some even going to the new mineral springs in Montana, Colorado, Utah and California.

The magnificent shore of Monterey, Cal., will next season be visited by large numbers of health and pleasure seekers from the Interior and Atlantic States. The bathing at Monterey, in the glorious waters of the Pacific, is magnificent.

The season has not been brilliant at either Near or Far Rockaway. There have been but few days of really enjoyable bathing weather vociferated to "Long Island's sea girt shore."

Long Branch is not what it was a few weeks since. Steeple has a magnificent ball at his hotel, tending to enliven things. It was a failure so far as the galvanizing process went.

The Southern places of resort, particularly those in Virginia, appear to have passed their season thus far at any rate, and even before the war.

Saratoga is yet enjoying itself. This watering place is generally the first to fill up and the last to be deserted.

The proprietors of cottages and the lessees of hotels at Newport are not ever pleased with the sizes of their greenback piles made this season. They are examining their debit and credit accounts, and they do not think fortunes are so easily made as many are led to believe at Newport.