

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 158

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, corner of 30th st. and 30th st.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 30th st. and 30th st.
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey, Penn.—THE FEMALE BARBER.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NO NAME.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMOTIONAL PLAY OF EAST LYNN, Matinee at 2.
GLOBE THEATRE, 75 Broadway.—THE GREAT DRAMA OF NOOT AND NUCK, Matinee at 2 1/2.
ROBERTS THEATRE, 254 st. at between 4th and 5th av.—THE MAN OF ABBIE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.—THREE BIRD MICE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROSEDALE.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, &c.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—THE HOXBOROUGH.—ROB ROY.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 334 st. between 6th and 7th av.—NEGO MINSTRELLS, &c.
NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 93rd st. and Broadway.—NEGO MINSTRELLS, &c.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 7, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1.—Advertisements.
2.—Advertisements.
3.—Paris: First Three Days of the Struggle Between the Commune and the Republic in the Capital: How the City was Entered; Burning Paris—West Point—Oblivious—Shocking Wife Murder in Massachusetts—The Christian Workers—The Christian Moral Science Association—Drowning Casually—New Hampshire Politics—Kings County Politics—The Military Visitors—The Camden Murders—Railroad Matters—Army and Naval Intelligence—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Views of the fact.
4.—Prospect Park Fair grounds: Opening Day of the Spring Trotting Meeting—The Great English Derby—Yachting Intelligence—The Christian Moral Science Association—Drowning Casually—New Hampshire Politics—Kings County Politics—The Military Visitors—The Camden Murders—Railroad Matters—Army and Naval Intelligence—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Views of the fact.
5.—Historic Subjects: Assassination of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons—The New Capitol and Masonry—A Sensation Exploded—The English Intelligences—The Code in Pennsylvania—Brooklyn Sunday School Parade—Trustee Riley's Troubles—The Harlequinade—The Erie Railroad Strike—Real Estate Matters—The Drama—Great Storm in Texas—Newark's Sanitary Scare—What Does it Mean?—Tombs Tampering: Attempt of Two Italian Burglars to Escape from the City Prison—Orlando Friends—Burglars in Newark.
6.—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Ohio Democracy and the New Platform"—Personal Intelligence—Foreign Personal Intelligence—Amusement Announcements.
7.—France: Correspondence—Thiers on the case of the Orleans Princes—Tranquillity Prevailing Throughout France—The Pope's Jubilee—Yachting in England—Central and South America—Disaster in Chinese Waters—Mexico—The West Indies—The Redskins in Boston—Muttly and Murder—Successful Scout in New Mexico—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8.—Proceedings in the Courts—A One Hundred Dollar Controversy—The Tuttle Stabbing Case—The Red Man's Wrong—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets.
9.—Murphy's "The Man—Miss McManus' Self-Murder—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10.—News from Washington—Local Intelligence—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11.—Advertisements.
12.—Advertisements.

PRESIDENT GRANT has arrived at West Point.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—It is rumored that the Brooklyn Eagle intends changing its name to the Brooklyn Ring Dove.

A BROOKLYN HORSE NOTE ON WHICH THERE IS NO DISCOUNT.—There are two "Honest Dutchmen" in Brooklyn. One is a horse; and the other a Mayor.

THE POOR PHILOSOPHER of the Trombone is said to be preparing an essay on political poverty. It is likely to be an exhaustive work, as to his credit be it said, he knows more about every kind of poverty than anything else.

THE HOT WEATHER and the DROUGHT again suggest to our health officials and our street cleaners the necessity for freshening up some of the side streets. Broadway and Fifth avenue are not the only thoroughfares to be attended to. In this city and in Brooklyn there are numerous out-of-the-way streets made terribly filthy by the refuse of tenement houses and the neglect of the officials. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a thorough cleansing of such streets as Roosevelt, Essex and other streets in that part of the city, and of portions of Hicks and State streets in Brooklyn, where those thoroughfares are given over to the most noxious tenements, would go far to prevent the diseases that always threaten us in such suffocating weather.

A "CORNER" IN GOLD.—The speculators in the Gold Room are now engaged in one of their periodical wrangles. The "bulls" having been carrying gold at considerable expense all through the spring, and finding it still a heavy load despite the advent of summer, when there is usually a high tide in the precious metal, have resorted to the desperate game of making a "corner" on the "shorts," who, in borrowing gold for delivery yesterday, had to pay in some instances as much as twenty-five dollars for the use of each ten thousand dollars, or at the rate of about ninety per cent annum. The advance in gold itself was trifling, but as the "short" interest is reputed very large the "bulls" may make a profitable season of it all summer by lending their gold at these extravagant rates.

WHEN THE LAW INTERFERES and puts a stop to that which, however unlawful in itself, is yet likely to serve the best purposes of law, it makes the judicious griever and gives the judicials thankless work. Here, for instance, in Pennsylvania yesterday, two men, evidently roughs or fools, undertook to fight a duel, and were actually ready to shoot one another and relieve the county from any prospective care of them in its jails and work-houses, when in comes the marplot of a police, scares them from their bloody work, thus probably saving their lives, which are evidently of no more value to the community than they seem to have been to themselves. We object to such ill-judged interference in private affairs. It is like treasuring up refuse and garbage that will eventually become a stench in the nostrils.

The Ohio Democracy and the New Platform.

There have been within the last few years remarkable changes in political parties and among politicians in this country, but none more so than the change of the anti-war copperhead party of Ohio. Who would have thought a year or two ago that Vallandigham, Pendleton and others of that extreme democratic school would swallow negro suffrage, the constitutional amendments and the advanced political ideas of the radicals? Yet it is so. The platform of the Ohio Democratic Convention, which was framed chiefly by Vallandigham and his old copperhead confederates, would do very well for any republican convention. The transformations produced by the kaleidoscope are not more surprising than those which we see in the new departure of the democracy. What is the secret of this extraordinary change? The determination to carry, if possible, the next Presidential election. The action of the democrats in all the Northern States of late shows that the party, in the North, at least, is resolved to leave nothing undone that may strengthen its prospects. They have seen the folly of butting against accomplished facts, and now accept the issues of the war, including the constitutional amendments which abolish slavery forever and place the negroes on an equality with the whites before the law and in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of citizens. In spite of the feeble opposition of a few of the old anti-war democrats in the Convention it is clear that the Ohio democracy has become united, as the party in other Northern States has, on a broad and liberal platform for the future, which leaves the radicals without any advantage on the issues of the war.

The nomination of General George W. McCook, who fought nobly for the Union and who has a good war record, for Governor of Ohio, shows that the democracy of that State has no sympathy with rebellion. Whatever may be said of the conversion of Vallandigham and others who had opposed the war, no one can doubt the sentiments or misinterpret the conduct of General McCook, who fought the rebels and for the Union. He is, then, the representative man of the reunited democracy of Ohio, and the copperhead faction of that State has ceased to exist, or, at least, it has become powerless. The resolutions adopted as the platform of the party cover the ground as to the constitutional amendments. "We recognize," the Convention said, "as accomplished facts the three amendments to the constitution recently declared adopted, and consider the same as no longer political issues before the country." True, the Convention denounced the "extraordinary means by which these were brought about," but does not go behind that fact to deny the binding obligations of the amendments. In the second resolution the Convention was more explicit even; for while demanding that there should be no latitudinarian interpretation of the constitution, as now amended, to enlarge the powers of the government beyond what is strictly expressed in the amendments, it pledges the democratic party "to a full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition." So far, then, as the platform and the nominee for Governor of the Ohio democracy go, nothing more could be desired to satisfy the most ardent Union man or the greatest enthusiast for the equality and rights of all men, whether white or black.

The only thing the radicals may say now is that the democrats are not sincere; that such copperheads as Vallandigham and others like him are not to be trusted; that they would, if in power, cheat the people and attempt to undo what has been accomplished by the war. This, in fact, they say now. That is their policy; but it is an appeal to the prejudices of the people, and is hardly fair. Men change their views and statements their policy according to circumstances. Many of those who are shining lights in the radical party were democrats a few years ago. They changed with the changing circumstances of the times and condition of the country. Why, then, should not the democratic leaders or democratic party? These men have the welfare of the country at heart as well as their opponents, though they may pursue a different course to reach the object. To appeal to the prejudices of the people on the issues of the war is principally the political capital of the radicals, and, no doubt, this will prove effective, to some extent, as long as any war feeling exists. It is natural that the Northern people should be sensitive on a matter that has cost them so much. Still the new departure of the democracy in the different States, by frankly accepting the results of the war, will inspire confidence in the people and give the party a fresh start. We regard this as a gratifying sign of the times, and as promising peace to the country, whether the democrats come into power in 1872 or afterwards, or General Grant be re-elected and the radicals continue to hold the reins of government.

The other resolutions of the Ohio Convention are good enough, though, like all such political declarations, are general in terms, except that the sixth—a very good one—is explicit in demanding universal amnesty from Congress, as eminently appropriate legislation under the fourteenth amendment. While riotous combinations and conspiracy against the law are denounced in the South or elsewhere, and all good citizens are called upon to put all such down, the Convention denounces at the same time the act, commonly known as the "Bayonet bill," recently passed by Congress, and the more recent act, commonly called the "Ku Klux bill," extending by its terms to any State, and enacted for no other purpose than to centralize power in the hands of the general government. The ninth resolution favors a strictly revenue tariff, and is opposed to the protective theory so-called. This, like the twelfth resolution, which, while rejecting the idea of reparation, squints at paying the bondholders in greenbacks, has a strong Western look, and shows that Pendleton probably had a hand in framing it. But this is mere bancombe. There is no longer any issue, and will be none, as to whether the debt shall be paid in greenbacks or gold. The laws of Congress, the financial condition of the country and the approximation to a specie basis have

settled that question. There was no necessity for putting this resolution in the platform. The idea of the Confederate debt ever being assumed by the federal government was utterly scouted by General McCook in his address to the Convention. The democrats of Ohio, like those of other Northern States, have made a good start, but they have still some dead weight to carry and this may prevent them winning in 1872. Whatever may be the result of the election in Ohio, or of elections in other Northern States, they cannot expect to succeed in the Presidential contest against General Grant, unless the party everywhere repudiates Jeff Davis and those impracticable Southern fire-eaters and disorganizers who keep up sectional prejudices and alarm conservative people. Admit that Davis does not represent public opinion in the South, as he certainly does not of the Northern democrats, his insane and disturbing utterances will be used effectively by the radicals to damage the democracy. If the democrats should not openly denounce this man and his heresies they will be held responsible. The war issues will be revived, and all that the party in the North may accomplish by its new departure will prove unavailing. So sensitive is public feeling yet on the war question and with regard to the conduct of Jeff Davis and those who him took a prominent part in the rebellion. Nor will it be enough for the Northern democrats to repudiate Jeff Davis and his disturbing utterances; the Southerners themselves must come out boldly and declare they disapprove of his language and conduct at Atlanta. The impression must be removed that this man may be a leader again. He and all such obnoxious men must be kept down. The democrats of the North cannot carry such a weight, however favorable their prospects may be in this section of the republic. Will the Southerners throw overboard their Jonahs to save the democratic party and the South from further radical oppression? That is the question. Upon their answer, perhaps, the Presidential election of 1872 may turn.

The Subjugation of the Commune—The Destruction in Paris.

We publish in this morning's issue a full and graphic account from one of the HERALD's correspondents in Paris of the entry of the Versailles soldiers into the capital, and the details of the first three days' fighting in the streets. The approach to the city, the crossing of the enceinte and entrance were accomplished with comparative ease. It was not until the insurgents discovered that the armies of MacMahon were hurled upon them and were actually within the walls that the real struggle commenced, which resulted in a conflict unparalleled in the history of any city in the world. Streets torn up, barricades hastily erected and swarming with eager defenders armed to the teeth, windows bristling with bayonets, every crevice from which a gun could be pointed served as a loophole for a musket, the house-tops even being used as positions from which to hurl missiles down upon the advancing soldiers of the republic—these were among the scenes which everywhere throughout the city met the eye on the first day's fight within the walls. The presence of the tricolor seemed to infuriate the wretches who had turned the gayest and most beautiful city of Europe into a battle field for a strife which has terminated with the destruction of a great portion of the capital. The work which was commenced with such comparative ease grew more and more intense as the rebels were thrown back upon themselves and their efforts concentrated into a smaller compass. Then they became furious. From the description which the HERALD correspondent gives of the scenes at Montmartre the conflict there must have been truly terrible. Even the women defended the barricades and fell fighting in the streets, by the side of their husbands, brothers or lovers. This will enable our readers to form some idea of the desperate earnestness with which the rebels fought for that freedom which they believed would be secured to them by the triumph of the Commune. The battle of the boulevards our correspondent describes in glowing colors. It is the description of an eye witness, and the scenes which were enacted on that terrible day, the second, in which the army of the republic were within the city limits, are described as awful. Worse, if possible, than the fighting, was the attempted destruction of the city by fire. We are told that men, women and even little children were caught in the act of feeding the flames with petroleum and other inflammable substances. After being made prisoners they were shot down by the soldiers. It is almost impossible to imagine anything more dreadful than the scenes which everywhere were visible. It seemed at one time as if the whole city was in flames. Churches and palaces and private dwellings were fired by incendiary hands. Men, women and children hurried to and fro in the streets, daring death to rob them of life. The roar of the cannon, the rattle of the musketry and the leaden showers of shot from the mitrailleuses added to the horrors of the hour. Dreadful explosions, terrific yelling and the noise of falling buildings, all conduced to transform Paris into a perfect pandemonium. It was amid such scenes as these that the last hours of the Paris Commune were spent—scenes which are vividly described by our Paris correspondent's letter, which we publish in this morning's HERALD.

PRESIDENT GRANT and THE TAXES.—The views of President Grant on the question of a reduction of the taxes, as expressed to our correspondent at Long Branch, will meet with general approval. In the suggestions which he intends making to Congress next winter he will urge the removal of forty millions of taxes, which is about equivalent to saying that he favors the abolition of taxes upon everything except the luxuries of whiskey, malt liquors and tobacco. No one can complain of the retention of a tax on these articles, for the person having an objection has the remedy with himself to correct any injustice in the law. The revenue from this source, as we have already shown in the HERALD, is sufficient with the duties on foreign imports to pay the expenses of the government and the interest on the national debt, and provide a handsome balance for a sinking fund.

Opening of the Watering Places.

During the present week nearly all the principal hotels at the leading watering places will be open to the public. In a few days this great city will be as nearly empty as it is possible for it to become, and the watering place and seaside hotels will be full of guests. Large, comfortable and airy houses in the town will be abandoned for wretched, unventilated and inaccessible rooms in the country. Every city in the land will contribute its quota to make the watering places and the seaside resorts as crowded and as disagreeable as possible. Aside from the health-giving waters at Saratoga and the other mineral springs, and the refreshing breezes from the sea at Newport and Long Branch, there will be a good deal of assumed gaiety to make any of them endurable; but it may well be doubted if the multitude who rush away from the cities will be half so comfortable as the multitude whom business or necessity detains in the town.

This American hotel life during the summer season is a rapid sort of existence. It is easy to understand why the owner of a cottage at Saratoga or by the sea should prefer country life to town life in the summer; but why young men or young women should desert comfortable homes to shut themselves up in rural hotels, without any amusement except that afforded by their own idle tongues, is beyond comprehension. Hunting and fishing are rational amusements, well worth all the hardships which accompany them. Boating and other athletic sports afford much real pleasure. Sea bathing is delightful. But country board or on the beach at Long Branch is a bore. Some day the American people may come to recognize these things, and to act upon a better system of spending the hot summer days.

In the meantime the HERALD can only chronicle what there is of actual interest at the watering places, and lessen the ennui of the unhappy denizens of the summer resorts by the relief which its ample pages are always sure to bring.

A Melancholy Suicide.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mary McManus, the girl of fifteen who shot herself on Monday at 138 West Nineteenth street. She had pliffed a ribbon from a Mrs. Robinson, who lodged in her uncle's house, and being found out, prayed for forgiveness and begged that the lady would not inform upon her. That lady, however, persisted in informing upon her, and the girl, with strange sensibility to shame, took her uncle's pistol from his trunk and killed herself. At the inquest yesterday there was quite an excited crowd demanding the punishment of the Mrs. Robinson, and frequent threats of lynching were made against her. The verdict was the usual one in such a case, but ought not some censure have been cast upon Mrs. Robinson herself? It is true she could not have known that the girl would commit suicide if she informed upon her, but certainly that girl must have begged very hard and pleaded very piteously for mercy, when suicide or mercy were the only alternatives presented to her own mind. She pleaded as she would have pleaded for life, and the prayer should have moved that woman's heart to mercy. There was too much Puritan discipline here and too little of that charity that forgiveth all things, endureth all things—too little of that mercy that droppeth like the gentle dew of heaven upon the place beneath.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE meets to-day; so that a few days hence we shall probably know who is the Governor, who is the Railroad Commissioner, which party has the majority in the Executive Council and which the majority in the Senate, all these questions being left undecided by the popular vote in the State election last spring. Thus the democratic candidate for Governor has a plurality on the popular vote of six hundred and eighteen; but, counting all the votes cast for other candidates, there is a majority of about four hundred against him, and so, under the State constitution, the Legislature must choose the Governor. Next, by the popular vote, two members of the Executive Council elected are republicans and two democrats, leaving the fifth and the majority of the Council to the Legislature. But in the Legislature itself there is a tie in the Senate, leaving the case of the member to be determined by that body, while the majority in the House, claimed by both parties, is no doubt under the control of the third party or faction of labor reformers. It would, perhaps, be unjust to say that these labor reformers will sell out to the highest bidder, but if they don't there will be some discord at Concord in the settlement of the knotty questions suggested.

THE FRENCH QUESTION—THE BOURBONS—THE BONAPARTES.—The great question of the hour, so far as France is concerned, is: What is to be the future form of government? Are the Bourbons to be restored? Is Napoleon, for himself or his son, to win by another *plebiscite*? Is M. Thiers to be able, by a skillful management of parties, by playing the Bourbons against the Bonapartes, the Bonapartes against the Bourbons, to set the republic on its feet? What he may do we know not. What he ought to do is plain. Never had statesman a grander opportunity. It is quite manifest to every thoughtful observer of passing events that the republic must come in the end. The sooner the better. If the Bourbons come back to power, or the Bonapartes, it will only be for a time. Revolution must follow revolution until the republic at last shall be firmly established. Let M. Thiers grasp at the opportunity and turn it to account. If he shall succeed in establishing the republic posterity will rank him among the benefactors of his country.

THE CAR HOOK has been brought sufficiently into notoriety as an implement of murder to suggest itself at once to every ruffian who chooses to get into a row on the street cars. A man named Dillon was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for two months for having made use of, in a small way, this ready and suggestive instrument.

THE LABORERS' RIOT in Washington has become quite threatening. The police arrested some of the strikers yesterday, and are keeping the rest quiet by their presence. The conundrum is, Why do the strikers refuse to concede to those now working just what they themselves demand from the contractors, the right to all the wages they can get?

Our New Arctic Expedition.

The new American expedition, under Captain C. F. Hall, is now ready to sail upon its difficult and perilous voyage of Polar discovery. The enterprise and dauntless energy of its commander lend more than the usual interest which attaches to Arctic researches and the bold conception which distinguishes this new attempt to find the Pole from previous endeavors will excite the curiosity and may provoke the emulation of all the maritime Powers.

The novel and daring feature of Captain Hall's plan is that his avowed purpose, after reaching the highest latitude attainable in his ship, is to make a "grand sledge journey to the Pole." After leaving New York he goes first to Newfoundland, to pick up a few sealers to complete his party; thence to Greenland for a supply of skins and stock fish, and then, after supplying himself with the best Esquimaux dogs, he will move toward Jones Sound, latitude seventy-four degrees north. Moving northward from Jones Sound, he hopes to reach the seventy-eighth or eightieth parallel, and there to winter until the spring of 1872, when he will start with about one-half of his party, on sledges, directly for the Pole. Accompanied by a party of picked men and equipped with every provision that modern science and Arctic experience can suggest, it is not improbable that, whether he attains the goal of his desire or not, Captain Hall will outstrip every other Polar explorer.

To weigh intelligently the merits and wisdom of this hazardous enterprise it is necessary to consider the physical conditions under which it will be prosecuted. In the celebrated journey of Captain Parry, north of Spitzbergen, a journey made by sledge, it was found that the ice drifted southward with more rapidity than it was possible for the exploring party to advance in the desired direction toward the Pole, and Parry, than whom no investigator was ever more hardy, skilful or intrepid, turned back foiled and frustrated. It is true that sledge journeys, under favorable circumstances, have been made with great speed and despatch, and this is in Captain Hall's favor. Peter the Great once travelled from Moscow to St. Petersburg over indifferent roads, in mid-winter, by sledge in forty-six hours, and the Emperor Alexander more than once made the same journey in an open sledge in forty-two hours. The distance between the two cities is about four hundred and eighty miles, or twice as great as that between the point from which Captain Hall expects to begin his sledge journey (in the spring of 1872) and the Pole itself. An accomplished master of sledge travelling, as the new commander is known to be, and borne by the dogs of King William's Island, of matchless fleetness and endurance, it is not incredible that the expedition may ultimately reach the highest latitude of the Western Continent, and, at any rate, verify or disprove the existence of Kane's supposed open Polar Sea. Captain Hall is evidently not a believer in the announced result of the labors of the second Grinnell expedition under Kane. He is, on the contrary, perfectly confident that what is known as Ellesmere Land, north of Jones Sound, projects toward the Pole. In this assumption he is supported by the opinion of McClintock, Sherrard Osborne and other eminent English Arctic explorers. But their views are open to suspicion from the well known fact that the international jealousies of scientific men have frequently caused them to cast the slur of improbability and doubt upon every great discovery made by a foreign nation, unless that discovery is established by evidence wholly indisputable.

Should the present American commander be mistaken here it is almost certain that he will, in the early part of his sledge journey, stumble upon the open Polar Sea, "along whose shores," according to Kane, "seals were sporting and waterfowl feeding, whose waves came rolling in with measured tread like the majestic billows of old ocean, and whose solitude, the cold and boundless expanse and the mysterious heavings of its green waters lent their charm to the scene." Whether subsequent investigation will confirm the substantial accuracy of Kane's narrative it is, perhaps, reserved for Captain Hall to decide. But if it be founded at all in fact, the present expedition cannot hope for the full execution of its purposes.

There is unquestionably an immense drainage of continental rivers into the Arctic basin with the return of every spring. By the careful and moderate estimate of the eminent geographer Keith Johnston, the water thus let loose by the vernal sun upon the surface of this basin represents the melted snow and drainage of five millions of square miles, which exceeds by two millions of square miles the total area contained within the entire periphery of the Arctic Sea. This volume of warm water, pouring into and diffusing itself over the Arctic latitudes, is still further augmented by the dissolution of ice masses under the mid-summer sun, whose temperature, as far north as Yakutsk, the coldest habitation of man, is frequently known to reach sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Add to these thermic resources of the Arctic basin the fall of summer rains, the latent heat evolved in their formation and the combined agencies of the Gulf Stream (which has been traced into the Arctic Sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla), and the conspiring humid southwest winds, which, it is well known, forever invade the Arctic basin, and we at once discover ground for apprehension that Captain Hall may find the route selected for his sledge journey either an open sea or one filled with gigantic masses of floating ice.

This, however, time and experiment only can remove or establish. Scientific men will expect that every care will be taken to make accurate astronomical and magnetic observations, and also—that what will be of still greater importance—that the meteorological observations shall be specially prosecuted and preserved for the benefit of our own National Meteorological Bureau and Storm Signal Service. The expedition now about to sail may not realize its hopes; but, like every great and original action, it has a prospective greatness—not alone from the thought of the man who achieves it, but from the various aspects and high thoughts it will continue to inspire in the minds of others to the end, it may be, of all time.

The Inauguration of the Morse Statue.

On Saturday next one of the most interesting events, commemorative of the achievements of science, that has ever happened on this Continent will occur in this city. The ceremonies will take place respectively in Central Park and the Academy of Music, and be in honor of the inauguration of the statue of Professor S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph and the living representative of the marvellous work it has accomplished during a single generation. Telegraphers and representative men from all parts of the country will participate in the celebration, which, we learn, will consist of a morning excursion down the harbor, to enjoy which, we are also informed, some five thousand invitations have been sent out; the unveiling of the statue in Central Park, about four o'clock P. M., and exercises in the Academy of Music in the evening. Among the novel features of the latter occasion will be the manipulation of the telegraph instrument on the stage of the Academy by the veteran Professor Morse himself, who will affix his signature to a brief sentiment and send it to the chief telegraph stations in all parts of the world. The character of the distinguished gentlemen who have been engaged to deliver addresses and otherwise contribute to the festive and intellectual portions of this jubilee in honor of American science should insure its success in every particular.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN of Brooklyn had a happy time yesterday. Thirty thousand of the little treasures were out in procession, with banners and music and merry-making and confectionery. The grave and reverend signors of the city turned aside from their business cares to do honor to the little ones; the City Hall and the public buildings were decorated in honor of the numberless great men and women in embryo among the joyous masses; the police in huge details guarded the route to save the happy young ones from trouble and turmoil, and the Street Inspector, with his gangs of laborers, worked all the night previous to prepare a clean and pleasant roadway for the little pattering feet. In fact, all Brooklyn devoted itself to the children yesterday, and every grown man and woman in the city wished to be a child again. Nothing brightens humanity like little children; for they are, indeed, our jewels. And Brooklyn feels as proud of her display as a young papa with a bran new baby.

THE GOOD WORK of reorganizing the administration division and the Fenton-Greeley faction of the republicans of this city "goes bravely on." At one or two of their meetings the administration men, on Monday night last, had not only to fight for their rights, but had to call in the police against the Fenton-Greeley roughs. These roughs, in their zeal against Mr. Murphy, are assisting the Philosopher of Chappaqua in his project of one term for General Grant, and Old Tammany enjoys the fun. But are such party reorganizers any better than the Southern Ku Klux? We should like to know.

HAS THIS POOR MAN NO FRIENDS?—We mean John Gibney, the lunatic, who, for a scelerious outrage which he attempted in his madness to commit in St. Vincent's Catholic church, was sentenced yesterday to seven years' hard labor in the State Prison. Clearly a lunatic asylum, and not the State Prison, is the place for this poor crazy creature; and he should not be sent to the State Prison.

Personal Intelligence.

- President Grant, Mrs. and Miss Grant to West Point for a short time yesterday, while en route to St. Louis, at the Fifth Avenue.
General George G. Meade is quartered at the Fifth Avenue.
Henry Stafford Northcote, of London, yesterday arrived at the Albatross.
Fabio R. Garcia and Yaldora Creci, from Cuba, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.
United States Senator William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.
C. Sanford, Secretary of Arizona Territory, is staying at the Astor House.
General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.
Mrs. Senator Sprague has apartments at the Hoffman House.
D. C. Linsley, Assistant Chief Engineer of the United Pacific Railroad, is residing at the Clarendon Hotel.
Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, is a sojourner at the St. James.
Colonel H. C. De Alma, of Washington, is a guest at the Astor House.
J. B. Lippincott, the Philadelphia publisher, is a guest at the Fifth Avenue.
A. Henderson, of New Orleans, is staying at the St. James.
General J. G. Foster, of Boston, is at the Astor House.
S. P. and J. C. Greene, delegates from Buffalo to the New York State Grand Lodge of Masonry, are domiciled at the St. George Hotel.
J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) is temporarily residing at the Brevoort House.
R. de Trobriand, of the United States Army, is quartered at the New York Hotel.
ASA Packer, of Pennsylvania, is sojourning at the Astor House.
Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, is staying at the Fifth Avenue.
Dr. Frederick Le Clerc, of France, is at the Everett House.
J. C. Spaulding, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the St. Nicholas.
Professor J. W. French, of the West Point Academy, is stopping at the Brevoort House.
General E. P. Cheney, of Boston, is residing at the Fifth Avenue.
Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, is at the St. Nicholas.
United States Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.
George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is to depart for Europe on the Scotia to-day. He was accompanied from Philadelphia by a party of gentlemen consisting of Mayor Fox, John W. Forney, William J. McKean, A. J. Drexel, R. E. Peterson and others, who will escort him down the bay.
PRINCE MURAT has left Brussels for France.
The Emperor of Russia will go to Berlin in the month of July.
M. Emile Olivier, of whom nothing has been heard for some time, is now residing quietly at Turin.
Empress Maria Alexandrovna of Russia is now in Scwalowach, a watering place in South Germany.
The Emperor and Empress of Germany will go to Baden Baden after the adjournment of the Reichstag, beginning of this month.
The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has ordered the foundation of an academy of sciences at Cracow. This institution will have a Polish character.
Prince Bismarck has asked the Hamburg Senate whether the acquisition of the islands of Spitzbergen by Sweden would not injure the shipping interests of Germany.
Eusebio Pacha, the Turkish Envoy who was sent to congratulate the Emperor of Germany, was invited to a court dinner in Berlin and received an order of high degree from Emperor William.