POLITICAL.

GREELEY OR GRANT.

Soreheaded Soreheads in Sore Distress.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE THE QUESTION.

Whether It is Nobler to Support Greeley, or by Bolting Elect Grant—Schurz in Seclusion, Fenton Confident and Ottendorfer on the Fence.

Politicians with Argus eyes are looking to Baltimore, and lesser lights gleam on the free trade coterie of the Fifth Avenue. What may be done or left undone at either place may have effect unequally but potentially on the Presidential canvass. The event coming first demands immediate attention, and the doings of the hotel men must be recorded.

The veiled prophet of liberalism threw himself into the arms of the curt clerks of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Many frequenters of the marble hostelrie fronting Madison square were puzzled to know whether Schurz's friends or the hotel clerks were the most important. These were countrymen, of course; for every citizen of New York knows that a hotel clerk is far above a Senator of the United States; that he need not be polite, and that his *ipse dixit* is final. Senator Schurz was absent all the day until half-past five in the evening. At an early hour he visited Mr. Ottendorfer, of the *Staats Zeitung*, and conferred with him for several hours. The result of that conference is declared to be satisfactory to Greeley by some and hostile to him by others. Both

SCHURZ AND OTTENDORFER

seemed anxious to ward off criticism. At a late hour in the evening Senator Schurz's friends were still in conversation with the distinguished liberal, but the result of the deliberations was not divulged. The friends of Senator Schurz say that his early presence here is caused by the fact that his family are going in a few days to Europe. The Senator wishes to see them safely off on their transatlantic journey. The Senator's family taking a marine trip!—the story is exclusively for the marines.

The presence of the Missouri Senator seems not to have disturbed the half-way-house soreheads very much. Mr. William Cullen Bryant, who, with Senator Schurz, signed the call for the meeting of the gentlemen of the opposition to the opposition, was at Rosyln all day and did not come to the city. Inquiry at his office disclosed the fact that he was not desperately anxious in the cause he fathers. While the Free Trade Council—as many as they can—is yet in an inchoate state it would be rash to declare what a day may bring forth.

Fenton on Schurz.

Senator Fenton, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was visited yesterday by a HERALD reporter, with whom he discussed cursorily the aims and intentions of the Schurz-Bryant conference to be held on Thursday. The Senator was of the opinion that the conference was called mainly to unite all the elements opposed to Grant upon the ticket most likely to insure success. It is true that a number of men whose names are signed to the call are inimical to Greeley, but he felt sure that the mass of free trade voters were not. He had no doubt that the result of the conference would be to accept Greeley as the most promising candidate, and thus harmonize the elements that have threatened discord among the Cincinnati Convention men. So far it would be productive of great good. He believed that to be the only course they could pursue consistent with their duty as good, patriotic citizens.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

What He Knows About Greeley's Chances—Strong Elements of Opposition to the Sage of Cappaqua—The Germans, East and West, Hostile to Both Grant and Greeley.

As one of the prominent signers of the call, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was called upon, at the office of the *Staats Zeitung*, by a HERALD reporter to ascertain what he knew about the purposes and object of the conference. He was inclined at first to be very reserved about giving information, but as he warmed to the subject became more communicative. In response to the first question of the reporter, "What is the primary object of your conference?" Mr. Ottendorfer answered as follows:—

"The main object of the conference is for the purpose of mutual consultation among the politicians who are opposed to Grant and at the same time dissatisfied with the results of the Cincinnati Convention. Before that Convention met great hopes were entertained by us all that both platform and candidates would be sufficiently strong to unite all the elements of opposition to Grant in such a way as would be certain to insure his defeat. This we do not think has been done, and we want to see if our deliberations on Thursday may not be productive of some scheme which will make the campaign more difficult for Grant and probably lose him the November election."

"Is the meeting called in opposition to Greeley?"

"No, not directly; to Mr. Greeley personally there is no objection, and if the question narrows itself into Greeley or Grant we will certainly take Greeley and support him. It may be necessary to give

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION

upon the subject, but the main purpose of the meeting does not directly concern the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. The invitations have been sent to men of all parties, a number of whom are presumed to be friendly to Greeley, and it would therefore be incorrect to call it an opposition meeting to him."

"Is the question of free trade to come up?"

"Incidentally it may, but that will be an after consideration, the leading object is to beat Grant. Doubtless the question of free trade will be discussed, as the signers of the call are well known to be revenue reformers. The Conference does not intend to confine its attention to any particular plank in the Cincinnati platform, or any one leading political question."

"Do you think there will be a fresh nomination made on Thursday?"

"I do not. It is likely that several names may be mentioned and suggestions made, but further than that it is not likely that anything will be done. The issue will be at Baltimore."

"How do Mr. Greeley's chances stand to obtain the German vote?"

"I think he has no chance whatever. It will be overwhelmingly against him. The Germans have adhered to the democratic party for the past fifteen years steadily, not so much because they sympathized with it in every particular, but that they considered it necessary for the safety of the country and their own welfare to have

A STRONG PARTY IN OPPOSITION

to the republicans. With this in view they have ever since steadily supported the democratic nominees for office, and have stood almost as a unit for the principles of the party, and it cannot now be expected that they will vote for a Presidential candidate who in all his life has been the living embodiment of antagonism to all the Germans hold dear. Any other name brought before the Cincinnati Convention would be stronger and more popular with them than his. Trumbull, Palmer, Davis, but above all Charles Francis Adams, would have each of them commanded the confidence of the Germans and gained their vote. Mr. Adams would have been the strongest and most popular, but either of the other three would have commanded ten times as much popularity as Greeley, and in this particular the choice of the Convention has been very unfortunate. The Germans have the greatest respect for Mr. Greeley in every way, but they do not think that the political opinions of a lifetime can be changed in an instant, and they cannot consistently support him, and it is certain they will oppose him."

"It is stated in one of the morning papers that Senator Schurz supports him and intends to deliver a speech in his behalf as soon as convenient."

"I, then, do not believe it. I have not been in communication with Mr. Schurz personally, but what I have heard from his friends leads me to believe that he is dissatisfied with the results of the Cincinnati Convention. He went there anticipating a different *finale*, and hoping for it as well, but he has been disappointed, and, I believe, chagrined. He will, however,

IF THE WORST COME, SUPPORT GREELEY

in preference to Grant, as he is opposed to the latter in every way. I expect to see him in a day or too, as he is now in the city, and I will then know more about his views."

At this moment the distinguished Senator from Missouri, Carl Schurz himself, entered the room and shook hands with Mr. Ottendorfer. He was, as usual, faultlessly attired, and his countenance wore a hopeful and smiling expression. He and Mr. Ottendorfer retired to the inner sanctum of the former for consultation, and the interview was abruptly terminated.

THE PRESIDENTIAL GAME.

Groesbeck's Opposition to Greeley—The Unterrified to the Rescue—Pendleton's Views—An Ill-Flavored Pill for the Hardshells—The Chances at Baltimore.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14, 1872.

In the State of Ohio every man who intends to cast his vote at the approaching Presidential election expresses himself as being infallibly certain that his favorite candidate will win the great race of 1872 by a rousing majority. The action of the Baltimore Convention is now regarded as a foregone conclusion, and the democratic delegates to that body from Ohio will indubitably swallow Greeley, Brown and the liberal republican platform with the voracity of starved wolves. But, to an unconcerned spectator, it becomes apparent that while the Grant men are united and working hard to achieve a creditable victory, the democrats are depressed, divided and lukewarm. It is true that Wash. McLean, an individual who has never been anything else than a democrat of the "red-hottest" species, is a warm supporter of Horace Greeley; but Mr. McLean does so partly, if not purely, upon personal considerations. Murat Halstead, also a warm advocate of Mr. Greeley, narrated to me a ludicrous anecdote in explanation of this seemingly unaccountable attachment between two such men as Wash. McLean and Horace Greeley. The genial Murat told the story in his usual droll, grotesque manner, and it was highly enjoyable.

"The great love Horace Greeley entertains for McLean," said Murat Halstead, "originates, oddly enough, in a demijohn of whiskey. It occurred in this manner: during the war McLean, who had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Greeley, succeeded in obtaining from the philanthropist a letter of introduction to General Dix, at that time commanding New York harbor. McLean desired to secure the release of a prisoner from Fort Lafayette, and, pending the interval before accomplishing that result, was no less anxious to make his friend's prison life as comfortable as possible. One day McLean presented himself at General Dix's headquarters with a demijohn of the best whiskey, which he requested General Dix to send to where his friend lay immured. The General, assuming a most dignified and offended air, straightened himself to his full height and sternly demanded of McLean if he was not aware that the introduction of spirits, and especially whiskey, was positively prohibited in all military prisons. McLean replied that he possessed full knowledge of the fact. 'Then, sir,' continued the irate General, 'why do you come here and ask me to send this demijohn of whiskey to a prisoner?' 'Because he likes it,' coolly replied McLean. General Dix, who confidently expected a complete back down on the part of McLean, was completely surprised by this answer, and could not help roaring with laughter at it, and, with a little further coaxing, ordered the demijohn of whiskey to be sent on to Fort Lafayette. The effect of this stupendous joke on Mr. Greeley was something marvellous. He laughed and chuckled over it for weeks, and from that day to this has looked on McLean as one of the greatest men on earth. Mr. Greeley has often told the story with great relish, and always concludes by saying, 'Now just think of a man giving such a capital answer as that! He wanted whiskey because he liked it. Oh, that is capital!'"

Mr. Halstead was in such good humor that your correspondent prolonged the visit, and obtained much valuable political information from him. Mr. Halstead thinks that Grant will be elected, although he (Halstead) supports Greeley. Mr. Halstead is also of the opinion that the Baltimore Convention will endorse Greeley and Brown, but that even in that event Grant would still have a walk over the course. When I asked Mr. Halstead whether

WILLIAM S. GROESBECK

would consent to express his views on public affairs for publication in the HERALD, Mr. Halstead replied that he thought not; that Groesbeck had been besieged by the interviewers during the Cincinnati Convention and had effectually bluffed them, and that Groesbeck described himself as being a very dry pump for the interviewers.

Not deterred by what Mr. Halstead had said, I made several attempts to see Mr. Groesbeck, but did not succeed. However, several gentlemen who are thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Groesbeck's views informed me that Mr. Groesbeck is, first and last, and all the time, opposed to the endorsement of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Groesbeck is reported as believing that such an act would be equivalent to signing the death warrant of the democratic party. Mr. Groesbeck advises his friends that it is the duty of the hour to stand by the party, and not to amalgamate with the republicans, be they called liberals or conservatives. Lastly, Mr. Groesbeck's friends declare that Mr. Groesbeck desires the democrats at Baltimore to nominate an out-and-out, dyed-in-the-wool democrat, and thinks that no better man could be selected for standard bearer of the democracy than Mr. William S. Groesbeck. Although Mr. Groesbeck has never been an aspirant for political honors, and has never held any office except that of Representative in Congress many years ago, he will now consent, if nominated with enthusiastic unanimity, to accept the nomination and fight with all his might against both Greeley and Grant. So much for Groesbeck.

George H. Pendleton is not now taking much part in politics. His law business, which is very large, absorbs all his time. He has, however, been consulted by the democratic leaders of Ohio, over whom he wields great influence, and Mr. Pendleton is understood to have advised them to send a delegation to Baltimore that will endorse Greeley and Brown. He thinks Mr. Greeley rather an ill-flavored pill for the democracy to swallow, but believes that his endorsement is the best thing that can be done under the circumstances. As to a split at Baltimore, Mr. Pendleton does not believe that there will be any. Such an occurrence would be sheer folly. I have ascertained from a source not to be discredited that Mr. Pendleton will shortly sail for Europe to join his family, which is now travelling on the Continent, and that it is not probable he will return in time to participate in the Presidential campaign.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Concord (N. H.) *Herald* (Greeley) says if Greeley be nominated at Baltimore he will carry the Granite State.

The Chicago *Post* (Grant) thinks the endorsement of Greeley by the democrats will drive off twenty or thirty per cent of the democratic vote.

Senator Morgan is preparing to enter the campaign—for Grant, of course.

An exchange having asserted that Greeley, though a Unitarian, believes in the doctrine of election, the Boston *Post* says the Philosopher is not a Unitarian, but a Universalist, and believes in "universal amnesty."

The Chattanooga *Herald* says "Dan Voorhees died with his democratic feathers on." They were evidently not white ones.

"They have mortified the flesh, they have put on sack cloth and ashes, walked on broken bottles; they have bowed their heads in a mud-puddle and cried, 'Let us vote for Horace Greeley.'" This is what the Chicago *Post* says of the democracy. It may all be true, but we doubt the broken bottle part of the exclamation—they might have been empty, however, with only the corks drawn.

Henry Fish is the prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan.

Sam A. Wilson is commended by the Cherokee (Texas) *Advertiser* as eminently worthy of the democratic and Greeley nomination for Congress. That would be a sort of sea-s-a-w nomination.

All the republican papers in Texas support Grant. Most of the democratic papers prefer Greeley.

The Mobile *Register* cries out to the democrats, "Don't be deceived," and adds:—"Our Greeley friends are greatly exultant when the telegraph announces that a democratic convention here and another there go solidly for the Cincinnati platform and for Greeley. But it would be much more to the point if now and then the wires were to bring us the news that a republican convention had done that same thing." Perhaps the telegraph don't "see the point."

The Baltimore *Sun* (independent) judges from intelligence from all quarters that even the semblance of organized democratic opposition against the Cincinnati liberal movement no longer exists."

HOW GRANT MAY YET SAVE HIMSELF FROM REFORM WRATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Although Adams and Groesbeck are preferred to Grant and Wilson by a majority of those people of the United States who are interested only in good government, yet, as a compromise, the gentlemen who are to meet next Thursday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, might, if they thought it was possibly too late to elect the candidates of their choice, propose that Greeley and Brown should withdraw in favor of Grant and Wilson on the condition that the latter formally repudiate the following men, who stand in the way of all reform, and promise to give them neither directly nor indirectly any influence during the next Presidential term:—Spencer, of Alabama; Osborn, of Florida; Morton, of Indiana; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Nye, of Nevada; Conkling and Fenton, of New York, Pool, of North Carolina; Sherman, of Ohio; Howe, of Wisconsin; Chandler, of Michigan, and any others that are untrue to the best interests of the country. To this list the most objectionable of Grant's relatives might be added, Grant and Wilson would not be likely to entertain such a proposition, and Greeley will withdraw any way; but if the proposition is made the whole country will plainly see that a vote for Grant, however much may be said in his favor, is a vote for the ring who are constantly enlarging the sphere of the United States government and enriching themselves through the lobby or the protection of the tariff in pay for promoting legislation on questions that are best settled by the different States or by individuals themselves. "That government is best that governs least."

WALTER GIBSON, 98 Nassau street.

GERMANY.

Holiday Voyages from the Fatherland to the United States—Madame Pauline Lucca and Her Troubles—Bismarck's Carrier Pigeons—Aerial Navigation.

BERLIN, May 30, 1872.

We are nearing the season when the "upper ten" are wont to flock to the watering places and pleasure resorts, and the *morte saison*, which will last at least two months, will, it is to be hoped, act as a damper upon the tumultuous political discussions and religious clamor. Prince Bismarck is giving the Court, the Ministry and the Diets the proper example by enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* on his estate at Varzin. In a week or so after the baptism of the Prince Imperial's new-born daughter and the departure of the illustrious guests of the occasion, among them Prince Humbert and consort, of Italy,

A GENERAL STAMPEDE

may be expected. A novel enterprise, calculated to enhance the interest of this annual stampede, is a social pleasure excursion, the first of the kind, from this city to your shores, which will be managed by the long-established firm of Stangen's Travellers' Bureau. For several years this firm has arranged trips to the East, Italy, France, Scandinavia, &c., which have given great satisfaction to the participants. The steamer Rhine, of the Bremen Lloyd, sailing July 12, via Soutnamption, will convey the excursion party, composed of the heroic Teutons (most of whom have never smelled the sea) to the western metropolis and its "neighboring primeval forests and redskin camps." Eight days will be devoted to sight-seeing in Gotham and two to Niagara Falls. The party will then proceed to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Palladelphia, stopping at each point from four to six days, and then return by way of New York. The entire expense of the trip, calculated to occupy some nine weeks, is only 575 thalers. This, of course, does not include cocktails and Veuve Cliquots.

THE FAIREST OF FAIR EMIGRANTS,

whose tiny feet will ere long tread American soil, is the charming prima donna Pauline Lucca, at present starring in London. This pet of the Berlin Court and public is just now, more than ever, the subject of gossip among her admirers. The "divine Pauline," in all her beauty and attractions, her innate genius and artistic glory, called before the curtain in St. Petersburg twenty-six times in one evening, is not above the reach of earthly pangs and family woes. Her husband, Baron von Rhaden, an army officer, was severely wounded at Metz, whither, Samaritan-like, she hastened to repair, amid great difficulties, in order to nurse him. The ungrateful husband, disfigured by a shot in the face, has become an ardent devotee of the green table, and we are told that more than once Pauline has boldly entered the Officers' Club at Potsdam and hauled away her truant lord from the tiger's clutch. However, this summary treatment proving unavailing she openly declared, in her quaint Austrian dialect, that her earnings should no longer be squandered by him, as she needed them to educate her infant daughter, whom she intends to place above gaining a living by singing on the stage. It is now said, to the alarm of the public, that she contemplates suing for a divorce and never returning to Germany.

A NEW ATTRACTION AT THE ROYAL THEATRE.

Since the visit of Fräulein Grantzow, solo danseuse of the Russian Imperial ballet, whose incomparable grace of form and execution excited the admiration of this Court and artistic public, the chief attraction of the Royal Theatre consists of Fräulein Clara Ziegler's personations of the character, originally played by Ristori and Rachel.

A VERY PRACTICAL IDEA

is the conversion of the old Berlin Zoological Garden, which was a meagre government affair, into an enterprising share-company, now patronized to such an extent, and even by the best of society, as to enable the company to exhibit a collection acknowledged the most complete on the Continent. The immense and increasing variety of animals and the tasty and inviting arrangements of the establishment (which has its seat in a romantic spot of the Royal Park), as well as the excellent advantages for observation and study it affords, have made it the most fashionable out-door resort. Among the more recent valuable acquisitions is a number of animals from Africa, such as lions, giraffes, gazelles, chimpanzees and one orang-outang. But the most practical and attractive acquisition is

BISMARCK'S CARRIER PIGEONS,

presented him by admirers in Holland, and placed in this garden for breeding purposes, with a view of employing these swift messengers hereafter for the military service, in which, as was experienced in the late war, they can be used to great advantage. To begin this new postal service some of these useful fowls will be sent to the fortresses of Cologne, Metz and Strasbourg, and then, as fast as they multiply, to all the fortresses of the realm. Another valuable addition to the means of warfare is reported in the invention of

A STEERING APPARATUS FOR BALLOONS,

said to have been made at Mayence, and examined and favorably reported upon by several noted mechanics. If, however, the problem of steering balloons should really have been solved, it still remains a question whether they can be advantageously used in war. The experience of the last campaign indicates that such is not the case. It is true that during the Paris siege balloons were employed to carry news beyond the lines of the besiegers, whence it was forwarded by wire. For such purposes, however, balloons can always be used without necessarily forming a distinct branch of the service, or requiring, in times of peace, a body of trained men and stores of material. Should it, in the future, be possible to control the direction in which a balloon shall fly, the improvement could be made available for war purposes only as an agent for conveying news. This seems to be the limit of its utility. Repeated experiments have proved that it is not applicable to reconnoitering. All reports affirm that, owing to the considerable elevation at which the balloon must be kept, in order to be guarded against hostile projectiles, the territory below appears too indistinct and ill-defined to make out camping or marching bodies of troops, still less the condition of the ground's surface, roads, fortifications, &c., which details constitute the most important part of a reconnoissance. This deficiency, of course, would not be removed even though the balloon could be steered. Hence it is conceded by military men generally that unless new and important discoveries in the aeronautic art be made the present kind of balloon cannot be considered a valuable auxiliary in military campaigns.

A NORWEGIAN BRIG FOUNDERED.

Rescue of the Captain and Crew—Sixteen Feet of Water in the Hold.

The Norwegian bark Aristides, Captain Olsen, which came up to the city yesterday, brought with her Captain Andersen, wife and nine men of the brig John, foundered at sea on the 5th inst., in latitude 42 25, longitude 60 30. The Aristides had been nineteen days west of the Banks, and had fine weather. On the 5th of June the Aristides fell in with the brig John in a sinking condition. The John had 2,036 barrels of petroleum on board, and was bound from Philadelphia to Stettin, North Germany. She left Philadelphia on May 24, and experienced fine weather up to the 2d of June, when Captain Andersen discovered her leaking. Six men were at once put to the pumps, but the leak increased. All hands were then set to work, and night and day the crew worked lustily, but their efforts were of no avail. They managed to keep the vessel afloat, and headed north by east, but on the morning of the 5th there were sixteen feet of water in the hold, and rapidly rising. The men were exhausted after their hard and steady pumping, and refused to stay on the vessel any longer. The captain, seeing no earthly hope of saving the brig, manned one of the small boats with five men and his wife, and made it fast to the stern of the vessel. Himself and four other men remained on board and hoisted signals of distress. These signals were seen by Captain Olsen, of the Aristides, who bore down and rescued the captain and crew of the sinking vessel and brought them, as reported, to this port. Captain Andersen expresses very sincere thanks to Captain Olsen and his men for their great kindness.

The foundered vessel was built in Stockholm in 1840, and was owned in Christiana by Andersen & Co. She was 481 tons burden, and was rated in Lloyd's at A 2-3. She was rebuilt in 1864, repaired in 1869 and metalled in 1870. Her dimensions were 112 feet long, 27.4 feet wide and 17 feet deep and drew 16 feet of water.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.

Nathaniel Lockwood, a boy aged eight years, while fishing off the pier between Kent and Java streets, Greenpoint, last evening, fell into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered and conveyed to the residence of his parents, 34 India street.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Supervisors, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in Stated Session.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Otis T. Hall presiding.

A remonstrance, presented by Mr. Robinson, against the paving of Leroy street on account of the expense incurred thereby, was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A resolution was adopted that music be furnished once a week in Stuyvesant Park.

The Commissioner of Public Works was, by resolution, requested to cause to be removed the rubbish and other encumbrances in Twenty-third street, from avenue A to the East River, and in Twenty-sixth street from Fourth avenue to the East River.

A resolution to the effect that in future members of the press should not be allowed to copy any of the documents connected with the business of the Board until the Board had passed upon them was read and referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. This resolution, which was the result of a jealousy on the part of one reporter toward another, and the effect of chagrin at what one of the two believed to be superior enterprise, relieved the members of the Board of a little pent-up smiling.

It was resolved (subject to the concurrence of the Aldermanic Board) that the salaries of the officers of the Assistant Board of Aldermen be fixed at $1,200 a year, to be paid monthly.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President Cochrane in the chair.

The Board was in session about an hour, with a full attendance, but really took final action upon very little of the business that came before it.

Several very important matters, however, were pushed into a preparatory stage of being referred and ordered to be printed on the minutes.

There was rather an angry altercation over a resolution intended to restrain Commodore Vanderbilt, the Harlem Railroad Company or others from using the lands of the public parks of the city without giving in return to the city a sufficient compensation. It was stated by members of the Board that surveys of the lands referred to were now being made, evidently with the intention of utilizing them hereafter to the aggrandizement of some private individuals. Mr. Van Schaick, in speaking on this subject, said he hoped that when the resolution could be referred it would be referred to a committee that could not be bought up. Mr. Conover, the mover of the resolution, waxed very wrathy on hearing this, and demanded of Mr. Van Schaick to name any member of that Board who was susceptible of being bought up; and Mr. Van Schaick having repeated his assertion anew, a little milder in tone, the President threw a damper on the splurge by declaring it to be out of order.

A resolution was adopted (the only one adopted during the session) requesting the Board of Apportionment to appropriate a certain amount of money for a proper display on the Fourth of July, said money to be spent under the direction of the Board of Apportionment.

A resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to see that the city railroad companies improve those parts of the streets between their tracks and immediately beside them, so that the proper grade would be preserved, was ordered on the minutes.

So many lamps are now supplied with gas at the expense of the city, entirely for the benefit of private individuals, at a cost to the city of about seventy-seven thousand dollars a year, that a resolution was offered limiting the number to that exactly prescribed by law—namely, two for churches, public schools and the like. The resolution was ordered on the minutes.

The following resolution was ordered on the minutes:—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby directed hereafter to grant no permits for street vaults to extend more than twenty feet beyond the house line in any 100 foot street or avenue, and also to grant no permits for such vaults in any other street beyond the present curb line.

A resolution was also ordered on the minutes directing that all extra street lampposts, bay windows and troughs be at once removed, and that in future permission be not given for the placing of of such obstructions unless the consent of two owners of houses on either side of the proposed lamppost, bay window or trough be obtained.

It was moved that in future there shall be sacred music in Central Park every Sunday for the benefit of workingmen and their families, who are unable to visit the Park during the week. The motion was favorably considered, but its adoption postponed.

The above resolutions were nearly all debated, and it was evident that the reason they were not acted upon at once was that members desired time to read them over carefully and arrive at an intelligent conclusion concerning them. They were, for the most part, proposed by Mr. Conover.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Hall presiding.

It had been expected that there would be something of a wrangle over the question of the payment of the employés in the new Court House; but though there was some little spirit of opposition on both sides of the house the difficulty was settled by postponing ultimate consideration to Wednesday next, when a special meeting of the Board will be held. It was admitted on all sides that it was too bad that the workmen should be kept out of their wages; but Mr. Van Schaick stated that after a search of the books in the Comptroller's office he had discovered that the few engines required for the building had been run by seven engineers and over a dozen assistants. Under such circumstances he demanded that there should be full inquiry, and, when a committee's report was before the Board, then intelligent action could be taken on it. At the last meeting, as Mr. Cochrane explained, a resolution was passed authorizing the Comptroller to pay the men their wages, at least to pay all those of the justice of whose claims he was satisfied; yet this was not done. After some remarks from Mr. Van Schaik he moved that the resolution referred to by General Cochrane be rescinded, and that now the Committee on Civil Courts inquire into the justness of the claims; but Alderman Coman thought that the proper committee to which to refer the subject was the Committee on County Offices. Inasmuch, however, as the Board had previously consented to refer the subject to the Civil Courts Committee, this suggestion was not well received, and after a little parleying the whole question was laid on the table by a vote of 8 to 6. It was again brought up, however, in another form, and a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Van Schaick, Conover and Martin, appointed to find out the number of persons employed in the new Court House during 1871.

The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that of the moneys appropriated for the department for the year a total sum of 19,166 99 had been paid.

Mr. CONOVER explained that he, with other members of a committee appointed for the purpose, had been arranging for a change of offices for several of the departments and some of the Courts, which would effect a saving to the city of $68,000, and the committee so engaged are to continue their services.

It was resolved to cancel the lease of the building Nos. 141, 143, 145 and 147 East Fourteenth street, the present occupant having given his consent. The rent to be paid up to the time of the delivery of the lease.

There was considerable discussion over the leasing of a part of the building corner of Broome and Elm streets, formerly occupied by the Eighth regiment as an armory, for an armory for the Eleventh regiment. The part now to be occupied is to be leased—provided the present owner has a legal title—at $3,500 per annum, but Mr. Gilsey valued the use of the building at a much higher rate. Mr. Conover said he had voted for the leasing of this building, inasmuch as he considered the Comptroller's previous silence in regard to the building before the present lessee got it as a monument of how the Comptroller's department was now being conducted.

Some time ago General Sigel, the Register, put his office into repair at his own expense, innocently forgetting that had he taken proper steps the city would have done the job for him. He now appeared asking to be reimbursed, having been long enough in office to know how the thing was done. He got $5,000, all he asked for; but Mr. Van Schaick thought that a man with $75,000 a year ought not to mind such a trifle, while General Cochrane attributed the blunder to the fact that the Register's head never was a level head.

The disgraceful condition of the Court House as it is at present was the subject of much conversation, Mr. Gilsey especially expressing himself in condemnation of the inactivity of the Board in regard to the matter. He said that bad smells arose from the filth that was allowed to collect in many places in the building, and it was really scandalous that the Board, with full power to remedy the nuisance, should continue to permit its existence. Some members of the Board, however, did not feel inclined to take immediate action in the matter, and Mr. Gilsey, getting mad, said that for his own part he would then and there subscribe $10 to procure sweepers to clean the building. His easy-going *confrères* then determined to adjourn only until Wednesday next, when something would be done to prevent the disease that was impending.

It was unanimously resolved that hereafter the meetings of the Board shall be held on Mondays at one o'clock P. M., instead of at five P. M. as heretofore.

The Board then adjourned.

John Murray, of 102 Mott street, was arrested yesterday and locked up by Judge Hogan at the Tombs for stealing a package of goods valued at $32, from a Newark express wagon.

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

A Joint Engineering Commission to at Once Mark Out the Frontier.

Have the Hudson Bay Company Trespassed Upon American Soil?

Another Chance for a Diplomatic Difficulty with Great Britain.

Three Years Required for the Task of Surveying—Provision Made by Congress for Defraying Expenses—Past History of Northwest Official Surveying Expeditions.

A few days since it was announced by telegraph that the British government had appointed Captain Cameron as Joint Commissioner to run the boundary line through the forests, lakes and rivers from an initial point to the Rocky Mountains. The boundary lines between the United States and the British possessions are well defined on the eastern and northern frontiers, from the Atlantic to Lake of the Woods, in the northern part of Minnesota. The treaty of 1846 fixed the dividing line between the colonies and this country on the forty-ninth parallel, from Lake of the Woods to the Pacific; but comparatively little has been done up to the present time to determine the northwestern line and place monuments on the ground. The dispute as to the possession of San Juan Island did not attain any importance until 1855, when Mr. Marcy instructed Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, to allow matters to stand, as the question was occupying the attention of the two governments. The treaty of 1846 provided for the appointment of a joint commission to run the boundary, but it was not until 1856 or 1857 that anything was done in the premises. The border country before and at that time was but little known, and what was known did not commend it to favorable notice. It was rugged, supposed to be sterile, with a most inhospitable climate, and inhabited by numerous hostile bands of Indians. There were no roads, and rapid and treacherous rivers were believed to run through the country. On the south of the line are now the prosperous Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Dakota. On the north side of the line is British Columbia, bounded west by the Pacific Ocean, and Manitoba north of Minnesota. The latter was the theatre of a rebellion, headed by Riel, a few years since, against the authority of Canada. All the rest is a vast hunting ground.

WORK OF THE FIRST JOINT COMMISSION.

About fifteen years since a joint commission was organized to run the northwestern boundary, under the provisions of the Oregon Treaty. Mr. Archibald Campbell was appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States and Captain Prevost on the part of the British government. A scientific party, under command of Lieutenant (now Major General) John G. Parke, United States Engineers, acting with an English party, commenced work at the northern point of Washington Territory, south of the Gulf of Georgia, which they prosecuted until 1860 towards the Rocky Mountains on the forty-ninth parallel. The American expedition consisted of two astronomical, two surveying and one reconnoissance parties, with a company of regulars as an escort. During 1858 reconnoissances were made as far east as Skagit and astronomical observations necessary for marking parallel in the in the valley of Childoyuck completed. In 1859 observations were taken and latitude determined and marked to rivers Pasayten, Smulkaymeen, Osoyoos, Nehoilalputkwa on to third crossing of the Columbia River.

OCCUPATION OF SAN JUAN.

While this work was in progress General Harney took military possession of San Juan, on the ground that the Vancouver Island authorities had forcibly arrested an American citizen on the island, and on the further ground that the territory was the property of the United States. He concentrated eight companies of troops, 500 men, with twelve heavy guns, on the island in presence of five English men-of-war, who held a threatening attitude for some months in San Juan Bay. The difficulty was settled by the interposition of General Scott, who proceeded to the Pacific for the purpose. But General Harney had already drawn the military escort from Lieutenant Parke to strengthen the garrison at San Juan, and the civil war having broken out the surveying expedition ceased its labors, after marking, by permanent monuments, the boundary from the Pacific Ocean to the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The line on the forty-ninth parallel, from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 850 miles, has not yet been determined, though the Manitoba authorities state that the present General (then Captain) Pope took observations at Pembina in 1850, and fixed the exact spot where the forty-ninth parallel crosses Red River.

RECENT ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Important questions which have arisen during the past few years, particularly questions growing out of the organization of Manitoba and its incorporation in the Dominion of Canada, have made it desirable to have the work commenced by Lieutenant Parke finished—that is, carrying it on from the Rocky Mountains to Lake of the Woods. Last March Congress passed an act giving the necessary authority, and made the necessary appropriation. As a measure of economy and wisdom, it authorized the Secretary of War to entrust the work to the Engineer Bureau of the Army, instead of placing the survey under civil control. The following officers, under the act in question, have been detailed for the purpose:—Lieutenant Colonel Francis U. Farquhar, United States Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel Wm. J. Twining, United States Engineers; Lieutenants James F. Gregory and John H. Weeden, United States Engineers; Lieutenants F. W. Greene, Fourth Artillery, and C. F. Palfrey, First Artillery. These officers are now in Washington receiving their instructions and preparing for the expedition. The English party are expected in a few days.

ORGANIZATION OF PRESENT COMMISSION.

The organization of the Commission, it is understood, is to consist of two astronomical and two surveying parties. The reconnoissance party that was found necessary by Lieutenant Parke in 1850 and the military escort will be dispensed with on the present occasion. The country along the northern boundary of Minnesota and the adjoining western territories is now well known, and military posts and settlements have been long established there. The four engineer and two artillery officers detailed for the service will fill the places of commissioner, chief astronomers and surveyors. There are to be six assistants to the latter, besides a surgeon and quartermaster. The rest of the expedition is to consist of six men at $75 per month, twenty-six men at $45 per month, four cooks at $50 per month, twelve teamsters at $45, eight messmen at $45, eighty pack mules, or twelve wagons and fifty-six mules. The party is to be supplied with subsistence by the government at the rate of fifty cents per day.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY WEST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Lieutenant Parke found during his operations west of the Rocky Mountains the country he traversed mountainous, and, with the exception of a few localities, eminently unfit for occupation or settlement. The mountains were rugged and precipitous and attain great elevations, the ridges and peaks being covered with perpetual snow. Glaciers were discovered; and during the months of June and July snow to the depth of two feet was encountered on every route of travel. A heavy growth of pine and fir abounds throughout the entire line, from the Gulf of Georgia several hundred miles inland. The thermometer fell to ten degrees below zero, and the animals suffered severely. In 1859, when the escort was withdrawn by General Harney, Lieutenant Parke was forced to seek early winter quarters at Fort Colville.

A NEW LINE FIXED AT PEMBINA IN 1870.

The question of fixing the boundary along the forty-ninth parallel, east of the Rocky Mountains, was raised in 1870 by a complaint made by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, through the British Minister, that a party of United States engineers had in selecting a site for a military station at Pembina made a series of astronomical observations which threw the Hudson Bay Company's fort into American territory. It appears that Captain D. P. Heap, of the United States Engineers, was directed early in 1870 to proceed from St. Paul by Major General Hancock to determine the true position of the forty-ninth parallel along the line of the Red River or Winnipeg country. He took a large number of observations and remained five days at the post. Having determined the latitude he planted a large oak north of the post on the edge of the woods on the west bank of Red River. From this point he run a parallel thirty-five miles west nearly to the foot of the Pembina Mountain, marking each mile by a short stake driven in the ground, each stake having "U. S." and "B. P." chiselled on either side.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S POST WITHIN AMERICAN LINES.

The new line established by Captain Heap is 4,600 feet north of that heretofore recognized, and as it was the work of the officers of only one of the Powers concerned, the Dominion authorities were reluctant to abide by the new line, though not admitting or denying its correctness. The change also brought the Hudson Bay's trading post within our lines, which, in case the last established location should be recognized as the actual boundary, would have the effect of placing the whole of their stock of merchandise and all future importations subject to the payment of duty to the United States. The Collector at Pembina, it seems, lost no time in having a full inventory of the goods and effects of the company taken, for the purpose of assessment of duty in case the line established by Captain Heap should be recognized as the true boundary.

GENERAL GRANT'S DECISION.

The Governor General of Canada requested that the boundary line fixed by General Pope in 1850 be considered correct until the question be finally settled. It appears a small military force had been sent to the Hudson's Bay fort at Pembina for the protection of boats coming down the Red River with goods, and on the ground of expediency it was desirable that the post might be used as a shelter during the winter. It was believed the interests of the inhabitants on both sides of the line would be preserved on the frontier by a body of troops of both nations being stationed in its vicinity. The President offered no objection to the occupation by British subjects of the territory near Pembina, the sovereignty of which was thrown in do