

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European Edition.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 227

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—WATCH AND WAIT. Afternoon and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FUN IN A FOG.—OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 BOWERY.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—MIMI.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THEATRE GARDEN THEATRE, 59th st., between Lexington and 58th Aves.—LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, August 15, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

CEASARISM IN MANY-SIDED ASPECTS! THE OPINIONS OF LEADING AMERICAN EDITORS ON THE QUESTION!—CHIEF EDITORIAL TOPIC.—FOURTH PAGE.

IMPERIAL OR REPUBLICAN RULE! THE THINKERS OF THE NATION ON THE PERILOUS POSSIBILITIES OF CONTINUED SUCCESSION IN GRANT! UNCLE SAM AND HIS CHILDREN OPPOSE AND SUPPORTERS FAVOR CEASARISM.—SECOND AND THIRD PAGES.

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND NEWS-GATHERING! THE CHIEF OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS IN ITS INCEPTION AND IN ITS PRIME.—SIXTH PAGE.

BERGA BESIEGED BY THE BOUQUONS! THE CITY FIRED AT SEVERAL POINTS! THE BRITISH STEAM YACHT DEERHOUND AGAIN IN HOT WATER.—FIFTH PAGE.

FIRES IN ENGLAND! LEEDS TOWN HALL BURNED! DESTRUCTION OF LIVERPOOL COTTON WAREHOUSES.—FIFTH PAGE.

CHAMPEAU AND THE FRENCH THROAT! THE COUNT PREPARING FOR THE GRAND COUP.—FIFTH PAGE.

THE STORM IN THE ATLANTIC STATES! THE DAMAGE DONE AT LONG BRANCH SLIGHT! COLD WEATHER UP THE HUDSON! PENNSYLVANIA FATALITIES.—TENTH PAGE.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB VESSELS STILL AT NEW LONDON.—IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS.—FIFTH PAGE.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN THE BORDER STATE! A FINE NIGHT RECEPTION.—PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.—FOURTH PAGE.

STUNNING DEVELOPMENTS OF FRAUDS IN CUSTOMS COLLECTION! HEAVY LOSS TO THE TREASURY! WHOLESALF PECCATION! THE ARM OF THE GOVERNMENT TO FALL HEAVILY UNLESS A SECRET COMPROMISE IS MADE.—FIFTH PAGE.

THE CATSKILL—IN THE SEASON! PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES! THE THIRD RAILROAD IN AMERICA.—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE RELIEF DECREED BY SPAIN FOR PROPERTY EMBARGOED IN CUBA! AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—ARMED PROCESSIONISTS.—THIRD PAGE.

NEW YORK SWEEP BY A TEMPEST! A MINIATURE DELUGE! SPLASHING THROUGH THE MUD! AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER SUNK.—EIGHTH PAGE.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF ONE OF THE OVERDUE STEAMSHIPS! THE CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE TEDIIOUS VOYAGE OF THE ARNDT! THE ACCIDENT.—THIRD PAGE.

FINANCIAL AND CLIQUE OPERATIONS IN THE WALL STREET EXCHANGES AND IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—BROOKLYN ITEMS.—NINTH PAGE.

LEGAL NEWS.—THE GRAND CATHOLIC FESTIVAL TO-DAY.—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE POPE TO HIS CHILDREN IN AMERICA.—Cardinal Antonelli, it is said in a telegram from Rome, has addressed a communication to the Catholic clergy of the United States in which he states that "the Pope is deeply affected at the manifestations of sympathy he receives from his children in that distant land." Well may the Holy Father thus recognize the devotion of the Catholics of this country, for nowhere do the members of the Catholic Church exhibit more heartfelt regard and practical sympathy than in this Republic. The Pope may learn from this that republican liberty is not inimical to piety or to the support of religion. Here all Churches are on the same footing, have no State aid and are supported liberally by voluntary contributions. Yet see how the Catholic Church flourishes. What an instructive fact to all nations, as well as to the clergy of Rome and of every country and denomination!

Metz.—A doubtful rumor comes to us by cable telegram from Paris that Metz is to be restored to France through the influence of Russia. Coming from Paris, and it being so improbable that there is any truth in the report, we may conclude, to use a familiar colloquial expression, that the wish is father to the thought. Poor France has been fearfully despoiled by Germany, and has had to pay dear for her vanity and the folly of going to war, and one of her greatest losses was Metz. In a military point of view this place had and has immense value, and it is for that very reason Germany demanded its cessation and will, no doubt, hold it. Then, what interest could Russia have in the matter? Not one of the great dynastic Powers has any love for democratic and revolutionary France. Besides, Russia is too astute to make futile efforts in such a case. Much as we might wish to see the former possessions of France restored to her, we fear there is no hope.

Cesarism in Many-sided Aspects—The Opinions of Leading American Editors on the Question.

We print another and a peculiar view of Cesarism in this morning's HERALD. Public sentiment has been so far developed on the question as to make the opinions of leading journalists of particular value. Our correspondents have had interviews with the editors of the principal journals throughout the country, and we present them as the concentration of American thought upon the proposition for giving General Grant a third term and the evils which may spring from a policy so mistaken. A perusal of these interviews will show the many-sided opinions of a many-sided people, and it will have the effect, besides, of forcing men to believe that there is in the republican party a deep-laid scheme looking to Grant's second re-election, and that an apathy exists among the people which would not make a monarchy or an empire impossible. Indeed, Mr. Cowardin, of the Richmond Dispatch, expressly declares his satisfaction at the prospect of an empire. In the South this feeling is perhaps more general than in the North, for the crushed and oppressed condition of the Southern States under the present administration makes the people of that section anxious to be freed from the domination of the republican party. With an empire established the obligation of party lines would quickly follow. In the North an empire would not be welcomed, but it is likely that it would be acquiesced in, the money interests of late years exerting great influence against frequent political changes and in favor of a strong, centralized government. On all hands we see evidences of Cesarism, which impel us to keep up the battle against looming despotism.

One of the singular features of this discussion has been a somewhat perverse disposition to regard General Grant as the coming Caesar. In some of our interviews this disposition manifested itself in a way that is amusing. Mr. Ottendorfer, for instance, does not think that Grant is of the stuff wherefrom Caesars are made, and Mr. Stone also believes the "stuff" is not in him. Mr. Murat Halstead and some others express similar views, though it must be confessed that Mr. Halstead's opinions of the President are a little too bluntly put. We never supposed, and were always careful to be understood as not supposing, that General Grant was ambitious to play the part of Caesar. What we have insisted on is that the Republic shall not be exposed to the danger of any man's forbearance or ambition, and for this reason we have deprecated a third term for General Grant as paving the way for an empire. Thus it happens that it makes no difference whether the President has the suffix in him for a Caesar or not, and hence Mr. Jones' opinion that "he would rather be well out of where he is now if he could be so consistently with his duty to the country and the party," or the opinion of Mr. Ottendorfer, that "he feels rather comfortable in his present quarters and would like to remain in them for four years longer," has little bearing upon the real issue, whichever of these views may be the true one. It is established beyond question that there is a conspiracy to give General Grant another term, and it is in this that the danger consists.

It will be observed that nearly all the republican and administration editors, like Mr. Jones, refuse to believe that General Grant desires another term, while the democratic and opposition editors are equally unanimous in thinking, with Mr. Ottendorfer, that he would not object to remaining in his present quarters for four years longer. The republican party will settle the question without much regard to the President's present wishes, and if the scheme should be carried out it would be made to appear as an act of obedience to the people's wishes which he was scarcely at liberty to refuse. Mr. Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives especial prominence to this topic, and, indeed, almost fore-shadows the method of its accomplishment. Mr. Smith is utterly sceptical on the third-term question, and not only believes in letting the people alone, but that if let alone they can be trusted. If they should assent to Grant's second re-nomination, the point on which Mr. Smith is more completely sceptical than on any other, he would believe, as a matter of course, that they had done right, and that the action could involve no possible danger. In this we think the Cincinnati editor is in error. The truth is, the people no longer have their own way in politics. King Caucus rules the party, and the party keeps the people in subjection to the will of the politicians. It cannot be pretended, for instance, that the masses of the democracy wanted Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, else they would have voted for him in November; and yet the politicians who ratified and endorsed the work of the Cincinnati Convention did it on the express ground that it was the will of the people. The democratic leaders misinterpreted the will of the people and suffered in consequence; but it by no means follows that the caucuses of a powerful party long in office may not set aside the popular will or even defy it without meeting disaster in the elections. The people are almost always right, but they may be misled by artful politicians speaking in the name of a trusted party; and, in a time of general apathy like the present, when many persons, for social and other reasons, abstain from politics, it would not be impossible to commit a great wrong against liberty and the Republic with an apparent popular sanction.

Out of this cognate subject of Cesarism, the willingness or unwillingness of General Grant to accept another term, comes at least one very pretty idea. This is the poetic thought that the President is seeking a second re-election as a sentiment. Having seen the first century of the existence of the Republic expire, one of our editors points out, he may be anxious to see American republicanism safely started on its second hundred years of life. We have already confessed to the poetry and beauty of this notion, but we do not think it enters into the plans of the republican leaders. Politicians and Presidents are seldom swayed by sentiment. Besides, the sentiment is a two-edged sword and cuts both ways. If General Grant was re-nominated his friends might cry in vain throughout the canvass that he saved the Republic and now it was fit that he should open the second century of its existence as Washington stood at the front in the beginning. The answer would be in the broken traditions of

our country and the evils certain to follow upon this departure from the true principles of republican liberty. If once sentiment is invoked in behalf of the third term principle public indignation may be aroused sufficiently to sweep away both the poetry and the scheme in whose behalf it is invoked. Unfortunately this question of Cesarism is no mere sentiment. Mr. Cowardin bears testimony to the existence of imperialistic ideas in a section where they were to be expected as the last refuge of despair. "Grant," says the Richmond editor, contemplating the President turned into an American Caesar, "would then be more independent and would not be so much under the control of the unprincipled party leaders by whom he is now surrounded. He would then be free to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, and if he is a man of any principle at all, or with any sense of right or justice, we of the South would be benefited by the change." We print these words in this place as an evidence of an underlying sentiment in favor of monarchy, though we contemplate with pain that under any circumstances Americans should become monarchists and thus begin to pave the way for imperial rule and the horrors of red republicanism.

There is one other point developed by these interviews to which we cannot fail to refer. This is the course of the HERALD on the question of Cesarism. "If President Grant is elected for a third term he will have to thank the HERALD for it," says Mr. Stone, and he bases this opinion on the fact that public attention has been called to the question and that in consequence the opposition to Grant's re-nomination, in the language of the street, will be "discounted." "We owe it to the HERALD," answers Mr. Ottendorfer, "that our attention is drawn to the possibility of Cesarism, else we might not have been aware of the danger." Upon this latter opinion we rest the discussion for the present, commending the interviews herewith printed to our readers as worthy of thorough perusal and profound study.

Celebrating the Centennial—The Right Way, the Wrong Way and Mr. Bigelow's Way.

Any man of average experience and common sense might have anticipated that the proper method of commemorating the approaching Centennial would be a question widely and warmly discussed. That vague and ridiculous theories would be suggested, that absurd programmes would be elaborated by every unbalanced mind that entertained the hope of gaining the ear of the newspapers, were foregone conclusions. The event has already justified the expectation, but we own that we are a little surprised at propositions which have come from certain quarters where one would not have been rash in suspecting the existence of liberal views, nice judgment and large and intelligent sympathies. The questions have been raised, for instance, whether such an exposition as is intended to be held in Philadelphia in 1876 is a suitable celebration of the Centennial at all; whether Philadelphia is the appropriate place in which to hold it; whether the ten millions of dollars which have been voted necessary are not inordinate for the purpose, and, finally, whether the cupidity of the "predatory class" will not, sooner or later, transfer the control of the affair into their hands. The ambiguity which is thrown over the pure and patriotic motives of Philadelphia is coupled with the specious insinuation that if the intention to hold an exposition be adhered to the display ought to be exclusively an American one, and that if foreigners are invited to unite with us at all it should be for the distinct and exclusive purpose of showing them what we have accomplished since 1776.

Whatever ground may be taken in regard to the other points in these specifications, it seems hardly possible that any one with an impartial eye should seriously question the peculiar propriety of holding in Philadelphia those celebrations which especially commemorate the lapse of the one hundredth year of our national existence. All the most solemn and affecting historical associations connected with our Declaration of Independence cluster together there. To waste words upon the felicity of reviving those associations upon the very spot where they were first created were as vain as to laboriously set to work to demonstrate the truth of an axiom or the homely wisdom of a truism. It seems a pity that the eloquence which the Hon. John Bigelow employed in a city paper yesterday could not be turned to better account than in attempting to prove the disadvantages under which Philadelphia labors for Centennial celebration purposes. That Philadelphia is warm in July it is, alas! impossible to deny. That it is "one of the hottest places in the world" and that the collection of a large mass of people there at the date specified is in "utter defiance of health, comfort and economy" no one who is acquainted with the facts and who wishes to be candid will be found willing to admit. Philadelphia happens to be one of the healthiest cities in the world, and so far as economy goes there is no reason to anticipate that the vice of exorbitance will be practised by the Philadelphia hotel proprietor and shopkeeper to any greater extent than by the same class of people upon a similar occasion elsewhere. This, perhaps, is not saying much for Philadelphia, but the facts of the case are quite sufficient to kill Mr. Bigelow's argument in this single point.

But Mr. Bigelow denies not only the felicity and propriety of Philadelphia being selected as the place for celebrating the Centennial, but also the feasibility of holding an exposition at all. He will not allow that a world's fair is the legitimate expression of the thoughts and feelings incident to such an event, and suggests that if a fair be held at all it should be exclusively American, and that all foreign nations taking part should be given to understand that they are asked to do so simply and solely in order that we may show them what we have done. But would not the more liberal and sensible method be to accentuate our progress as strongly as possible by inviting those contrasts which the contributions of the many-centred nations of the Old World would provide? By this means the slow result of many centuries would be placed side by side with the evolutions of one, and the best and brightest exponents of a young country would possess a more interesting vitality from being compared with the late blossoming of peoples well-stricken in years. What we now

need more than anything else are unanimity and concentration. Mr. Bigelow comes before us with tardy faultfinding, impractical as it is hypercritical, proposing nothing better in place of the design which he would break down, suggesting no remedy for those points which he looks upon as evils. The managers of the Exhibition of 1876 have begun their work and have made a good beginning. If it is the misfortune of Philadelphia to be warm in July the heat is not so great as that of Mr. Bigelow's imagination when he declares that city to be "one of the hottest places in the world." Beyond a peradventure the Exposition will be held there, and the voice which announces Philadelphia to be the only appropriate place for such commemoration has the prestige and weight of national unanimity.

The Board of Health and the Harlem Vista.

The failure to increase a nuisance is not necessarily its abatement. Thus the action of the Board of Health in causing an interruption in the work of dumping the city's sweepings at Harlem has not fully met the prayer of the petition presented them a short time since by the residents of that locality asking for the removal of an existing nuisance caused by such dumping, past as well as then current. The district which we have heretofore pointed out, lying east of Third avenue and between Ninety-second and 103d streets, with broken patches beyond extending in a northwesterly direction, is physically dangerous to health, apart from any new conditions that have been imposed upon it. These are other than the dumping already referred to, the extension of Second avenue across the swamp and the opening of streets at a much higher grade than the marsh operating to divide it into land-locked sections where the rain water accumulates and stagnates. Any plan designed for its improvement must be comprehensive, looking forward to its permanent reclamation and provide for a proper filling and a thorough system of drainage. To begin with a substratum of garbage, speedily reduced by the action of the tide to pulp or slime, is not the way to accomplish this. That might do very well with a little good soil spread over it to help out a real estate speculation; but the city has higher needs. The present Board of Health are not supposed to be a Board of expedients merely. Their work, it is contemplated, will be lasting in its reform of sanitary abuses. The duty thus imposed upon them is heavy, but their authority is great, and where the necessity, in their judgment, existed would undoubtedly override the parsimonious policy of the present Comptroller and enable them to pledge the city's credit for such moneys as they required to carry on their work.

It is not encouraging, however, in view of this unrestricted power, to perceive the indifference of the public alike to its authority and the necessity that gave it birth. An ordinance exists now prohibiting the throwing of garbage or other refuse of the household into the street; yet it is done every day, and in many parts of the city the gutters will be found choked up and drainage interrupted by heaps of vegetable refuse thrown from adjacent houses. It is this mixture which, found equally in the ash boxes, renders the city's sweeping so dangerous as well as imperfect a filling. They manage this thing better in Boston. There housekeepers are compelled to keep their garbage and ashes separate, and they are carried away in different carts. The ashes serve as an excellent filling and have been extensively used in the Back-Bay improvement. Enough of this kind of filling could be quickly obtained in this city to raise the entire Harlem marsh to a proper level if an ordinance similar to that in Boston were enforced here. Without this provision the contents of our ash barrels are unfit for this use, as experience at Harlem has proven.

In the meantime the existing nuisance there calls for an immediate remedy. That which most naturally suggests itself as quickest, although only temporary, is prompt disinfection and deodorization of the many manure heaps that now poison the air and offend the sense of smell through the whole of that district, while looking to permanent results, the immediate resumption of the work of filling with proper soil or refuse and its rapid prosecution, with the extension of the streets and avenues and the construction of sewers throughout, presents the best solution of this health problem. Of course it is not intended that the entire city should bear the expense of all this improvement, but, as in the case of other city improvements, the reclaimed lots and those adjoining, in their proper proportion, should share in an assessment regulated by their appreciation in value thus occasioned. Will the Board of Health look to it?

The Last Indian Fight.

The story of the desperate battle which took place a short time ago between the Pawnees and Sioux in Republican Valley, Nebraska, is romantic enough to form the basis of a dime novel. The Sioux party outnumbered their opponents five to one, and, being well armed with the most improved kind of firearms, vanquished their hereditary foes. But there are few instances in modern civilized warfare to equal in unflinching heroism the grand struggle made by the Pawnees against such terrible odds. They made a masterly retreat, and, although their loss was fearful, they inflicted greater destruction upon their foes. The savage nature of the Redskins was shown in its worst light in the slaughter of the women and children of the hard beset Pawnees. The vendetta to which this unequal fight will give rise may engage all the attention of the forces of the government on the Plains. Such are the poor, innocent aborigines that are looked upon with such commiseration in Washington. An inhuman spectacle like the slaughter of the Pawnees is a disgrace to a civilized nation. We may sneer at bull fights and declaim against the excesses of Communism, and yet we allow such a shocking affair as this massacre to take place. Traders are permitted to supply the savages with arms superior to anything with which our militia regiments are acquainted. Then they are carefully trained in the use of such arms. Finally, the traders complete their work by a liberal supply of whiskey and incendiary hints as to the rights of the savages to avenge themselves for any fancied wrong. The remedy for our Indian troubles is very simple, and it has been suggested, over and

over again, to the authorities at Washington: Give General Sheridan or any of his subordinate permission to hang a few of the white rascals who trade on the worst passions of the savage and punish promptly any deprecations or murders on the part of the Indians in the same manner as burglars, thieves or assassins are dealt with in cities.

Another good idea would be to enlist in the United States army as prairie troopers the best fighters among the tribes, and so utilize the savage element to keep peace in such boundless districts. History is full of examples to support such a course. We need only mention the results of the experiment which the Russian government made in incorporating the wild Cossacks of the Steppes in the army. Indians might be used with incalculable advantage to keep their copper colored brethren in subjection. Were it not for Donald McKay and his Warm Spring Indians Captain Jack might still bid defiance to the United States army in the lava beds. We pay enough money to keep these redskin rascals in a tolerable state of good conduct, and we should make some of them do police duty on the Plains. A magnificent regiment of cavalry might be formed of recruits from the Comanches, Sioux, Apaches and Pawnees. The wild Indians laugh at the idea of United States troops, represented by consumptive loungers from some seaboard city, mounted on scraggy horses and ignorant of the first principles of fighting as it is understood on the Plains. Let us have a regiment of Pawnees or recruits from other tribes, and peace will be soon attained on the prairies of the Far West.

Street and Sidewalk Obstructions.

Our streets and the walks at their sides, which are part thereof, are specially dedicated to the use of the public. They belong for the time being to any who may require them for transit. Known to the law as public highways, the owners or occupants of houses abutting upon them have no preference in their use over the casual passenger. The owner or lessee of a house or store has no right to use that part of the street in front of his premises to the exclusion of others who may have occasion to pass, neither has he any right of such exclusive use which he can grant, sell, or lease to another. Sound authority has lately stated in a judicial decision that neither the municipal government nor even the State Legislature has competent authority to permit any exclusive use of any portion of a street. In spite of this plain and well settled principle of law many of our streets are constantly and systematically obstructed, to the great annoyance, inconvenience and detriment of passengers, for whose use the streets exist. This is notably the case in the thronged approaches to the several ferries and the vicinity of markets where crowds are apt to congregate. We do not allude to the use, by property owners or their grantees, of the margin between building walls and the street that by prescription may attach to the buildings; but the sidewalk to the gutter and the street from curb to curb should be left free and open. Not too much width has been allowed for our streets, especially those thoroughfares where the abuse most abounds. In some of the streets the entire walk is held for commercial purposes, not even stopping at the curb, but trespassing upon the carriage way nearly to its centre, as in South street adjoining Catharine's Market. Other streets are frequently almost wholly blocked by vehicles out of use, either for the night or awaiting repairs. Such use of our streets is a gross abuse, a disgrace to the city, and should at once be stopped. Every trader should have some better location for his store than the street, where he is a nuisance, and every owner of cart, wagon, coach or other vehicle is bound to provide for its storage when not in use elsewhere than where it will deprive others of their due enjoyment of the streets. To prevent such wrongful occupation of and obstructions in the streets is one of the duties of our city government. Thanks to the Health Board and threatened disease, we have seen some abuses corrected by executive force. Let us see the proper administrative authority exert its powers for the full clearing away of the street obstructions. Builders are another class who needlessly clutter the streets with materials and make them dangerous to passengers. They should be checked in their lawless acts and taught to respect the public and its rights. Great corporations, too, like that which holds the upper part of Fourth avenue, should be taught that the public has rights which even a rich corporation can be made to respect or pay the penalty of its wrong doing. New York needs a firm and impartial enforcement of municipal ordinances in this matter, which would go far towards making our city a pleasant one to live in or to visit than it now is. If we have not officers who can administer the laws and protect the public it is time we should have.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New York Hotel. General A. G. McCook, of Ohio, is staying at the Spingler House. Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General C. H. Prentice, of Hartford, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. M. Thiers has been given a gold medal by the Municipal Council of Belfast. Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Count and Comtesse de Bearne, of France, have apartments at the New York Hotel. Peace Commissioner A. B. Mescham, of Modoc fame, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th inst. United States Senator Zachariah Chandler, of blood-letting fame, of Michigan, was in Chicago on Tuesday. Mrs. Joseph Medill, wife of the Mayor of Chicago, left the city on Monday last with the intention of going to Europe. General Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina, formerly Adjutant General of New Hampshire, is on his native heath. The three oldest citizens of Philadelphia are Codrington Cheselbrough, 94; Horace Binney, 93, and Ambrose White, 93. General John A. Logan, United States Senator from Illinois, has gone on a fishing excursion to Grand Traverse Bay. General W. B. Barringer, of North Carolina, formerly Minister to Spain, is lying at the Waite Sulphur Springs during a rainy ill. Dr. D. G. Dodge, Superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, has resigned on account of impaired health. Judge McKennon, of the United States Circuit Court, is spending the Summer where he spent the Winter—at his home in Washington, Pa. Colonel Cobb, member of Congress from the Wyandotte district, Kansas, has sued B. B. Taylor, of

the Wyandotte Gazette, for defamation of character, claiming \$10,000.

Caleb Cushing commenced life at the open end of the present century. He is seventy-three years old and as hearty as a three-year-old buck.

Governor Straw, of New Hampshire, has telegraphed to President Grant, at Augusta, inviting him to visit Portsmouth and the Isles of Shoals.

Count de Turenne, late French Minister in Japan, who is now on his way home, arrived at the Albemarle Hotel yesterday, direct from San Francisco.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax and wife, accompanied by United States Senator William Windom, are making a tour of Northern Wisconsin and Dakota Territory.

John Taylor and John Wilson, the two principals in a prize fight, and Harry Classen and John Collins, their seconds, have been sent to the Buffalo Workhouse for ninety days.

The first anti-slavery society in this country was formed by twelve persons, only four of whom are now living—viz., William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Benjamin C. Bacon, of Beverly, N. J.; Rev. Moses Thacher, of New York, and Oliver Johnson, editor of the Christian Union.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher, pastor of the Universalist church, attended the Buffalo races on Saturday, and on Sunday preached a sermon about them. He said the spirit of enterprise that prompted men to make horses go for what they were worth was the same as taught by Christ and the Apostles.

The Shah was astonished when told that the honor of the Knighthood of the Garter was expected to cost him £200, and he left England without paying. He seems to think, as the Emperor Napoleon declared, that to ask money as a part return for positions of honor is peculiarly English and extremely shabby.

Mr. Sam M. Bryan, the Japanese Special Postal Commissioner, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. His negotiations at Washington for a postal treaty have succeeded, and he is now about to start for Europe, where, in England, France and Germany, he will endeavor to effect treaties similar to the one he has just concluded.

There is at least one juror in the Tichenor case who will be impartial. He has received two among many letters, one of which declares that he will be shot through the heart, should he not vote in favor of the claimant. The other assures him of the same punishment should he decide the other way. He is the most careful listener to the pleadings, and is determined to be right and a martyr to his conscience.

THE PRESIDENT IN MAINE.

The Hospitality Extended to Him by Speaker Blaine and Senator Morrill—An Exhilarating Drive and Brilliant Reception at Night—The President's Departure for Mount Desert.

AUGUSTA, Me., August 14, 1873. The President and his family, and friends from other States, passed the morning very quietly at Speaker Blaine's. After breakfast he lighted his cigar and took a look over Blaine's horseflesh and real estate, and was then ready for the daily routine of pleasure and excitement. Behind a modest team driven by Mr. Blaine, between eleven and twelve o'clock he showed himself on the streets for an hour, and after luncheon the party repaired in carriages to what is known as the Gardner Farm, a few miles down the Kennebec, where a few hours were pleasantly spent in examining the old homestead, listening to the singing of the crickets on the hearth, basking under the grand old trees, admiring the singing of the birds of the forest and inhaling the fragrance of the clover and the wild flowers. The young people chatted merrily of the beauties of nature and the dear friends they expected to greet at the coming fall deer reception, while the elder ones discussed politics and speculated upon the future glory of the republican party. Late in the afternoon, tired out, but with cheeks flushed by the excitement of a drive along the banks of the pretty Kennebec against a cool breeze, the distinguished party returned to the city and drove to the residence of Senator Morrill, where a complimentary dinner was served. Among those for whom covers were spread was Governor Perham, Senators Morrill and Hamlin, of this State, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Of the dinner which was merely a private affair, it is not my province to speak, but it was one that fully sustains the old reputation that "Let," as he is here familiarly termed, has achieved by the generous manner in which he entertains his guests.

At the Governor's reception last evening an incident occurred that illustrates Grant's dislike to the hand-squeezing business. As the visitors filed past him many were seen to take a left oblique, and, avoiding a presentation, disappear through a side door. The Governor endeavored to stop this, when Grant remarked, "Oh, let them pass, Governor; the more who do so, the less I shall have to do."

THE RECEPTION GIVEN BY MR. BLAINE to-night was at nine o'clock, and closed about midnight. The Speaker, to accommodate his guests, was compelled to erect an impromptu tent on the southern wing, which, as well as the house, was brilliantly illuminated. The majority of the party were in full dress, and ladies' wardrobes in many cases were quite costly and appropriate. The festivities included music, promenades and dancing, the President joining in the latter heartily, and leading Mrs. Blaine in the opening dance. The absence of democrats was remarked, the only prominent ones being C. P. Kimball, of Portland, late candidate for Governor, and T. H. Hubbard, of Biddeford. Among the guests were General Conner, of Augusta; General Tilton, of the United States Soldiers' Home; Major Whittemore, Commandant of the United States Arsenal; Congressman Hale and Burleigh, Governor Perham; Nelson Dingley, republican candidate for Governor; Postmaster Goddard, of Portland; Senators Hamlin, Morrill and Cameron.

At nine to-morrow the President and party proceeded to Rockland, reaching there at one, and will at once take the steam cutter Metacomb FOR MOUNT DESERT.

They will remain until morning, then re-embark on the cutter, call at Rockland about noon and reach the Governor's mansion at 3 o'clock. A brief stay will be made at Bangor, and the same evening the excursionists will reach this city to remain over Sunday. Monday morning the President will invade New Hampshire, via North Conway, and, making a tour of the White Mountains, continue on, either via Lake George or Lake Champlain, to Stratford, where he will be met about Wednesday by Speaker Blaine, it is said, will accompany the Chief Magistrate through all the points covered in this State, and then terminate the tour at New York, that the trip has a political significance; that it is intended to elevate Senator Morrill to the Chief Justiceship, and thus terminate the skirmish between Hamlin and Perham for the senatorship to be filled in 1876. By electing them both—Hamlin as the successor of Morrill, and Perham in place of Morrill.

By direction of the President a general court martial has been ordered, to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, on the 26th inst., for the trial of Captain A. B. Cain, of the Fourth Infantry. The following officers are detailed for the duty: Colonels John H. King, Ninth Infantry; J. J. Reynolds, Third cavalry; P. R. De Tobiand, Thirtieth Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry; George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry; Albert G. Brackett, Second cavalry; Majors K. A. M. Dudley, Third cavalry; N. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain J. D. Dean, Ninth Infantry, and Major H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster General Lieutenant Colonel A. Montgomery, Deputy Quartermaster General, on being relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic by an officer to be designated by the commanding general of that division, will, after settling his accounts, be relieved from honor duty on the 26th inst., to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, relieving Major J. J. Dana, who will report to orders.

Colonel R. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry, has been detailed for duty as superintendent of the general recruiting service in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will terminate the service on the 26th inst. In a general order just issued, directing that the prohibition contained in the second paragraph of General Order No. 57, of 1873, which paragraph directs the discharge of civilians employed upon the construction and repair of buildings and other structures, be suspended in the Department for barracks and quarters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and that enlisted men so employed be relieved from honor duty, it is removed, it being the intention to continue it to the close of the last fiscal year only.