

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVII, No. 254

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—GOLDEN BAWLS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—Opera. Decree.—LA FILLE DE MADAME A. 1007.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—MIRAGES.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—The Black Crook.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—The Black Crook.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—Wandering Jew.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—Rif Van Winkle.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 555 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Sheep Shearer.—Marked for Life.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Dick, the Cavalier. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—San Francisco Cadets.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—London Assurance.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—Nigro Minstrelsy, &c.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—San Francisco Minstrelsy.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—The Royal Minstrelsy. Matinee at 3.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Nights' Concerts.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, Brooklyn.—The Graphic Ballroom.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

DR. KAIN'S MUSEUM, No. 628 Broadway.—Science and Art.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE SUMMER IS OVER, and the hopes of the watering places of a "heated term" for September, we apprehend, will not be realized.

THE HUNTINGTON HORROR comes up again for investigation to-day; and the authorities concerned should not forget that in this business the eyes of the whole country are now upon them.

THE St. Louis Republican (anti-administration), has lost faith in the democracy. Last year it was hand in glove with the party in support of State and national nominations—now it affirms that it has dwindled to such feeble proportions that, in some States, it is invisible, and in others insignificant. And the trouble of it is, it proves that its avowments are true. The Republican is now patting the farmers' movement very kindly on the back.

France and Spain—Two Important Historical Events.

It is now four years since the world was startled by the announcement that a revolution had taken place in Madrid and that Queen Isabella and some of her more immediate friends and advisers had found it convenient to leave Spain and take refuge on French soil. These four years have been marked by great events and they have been fruitful of great results. There were many who thought that the flight of the Spanish Queen, while it implied rich blessings to Spain, marked the commencement of a new and happier era for all the old nations of Europe. Events of the most startling kind have certainly followed each other in rapid succession, but we have yet to learn that Spain has been made happier or that the general condition of Europe has been improved. Spain has had time to make many and curious experiments and to taste the bitterness of intensified national sorrow. France has had time to measure swords with her ancient enemy, to fall as she never fell before, and to give such evidence of recuperative strength as to make the world wonder why she did not put forth her strength in time and convert her defeat into a victory. Companions in tribulation for the last three years, yet never in sympathy with each other, France and Spain, after their strange experiences, again, in a very emphatic manner, command the attention of the world. Their pathways are not the same; but in some mysterious manner their destinies seem to be linked.

A crisis, or what may prove to be a crisis, has arrived in France. She has paid to the German government the last franc of the five milliards of the war indemnity, and for the last few days the exulting sounds of an emancipated people fall upon the ears of the retreating foe. Once again, after two and a half years' occupation, France finds herself free to decide upon her own destiny and to fix the character of her own future. France is restored to herself—the nation is emancipated, and the factions are no longer bound by any "Pact of Bordeaux." The time so long waited for has at last arrived; the truce is ended, and the nations look on anxiously, eager to know whether France is to go back and seek peace and prosperity under monarchical forms of government, or whether the Republic, which has done so much for her in her days of darkness and sorrow, is to be firmly and securely established. What the surrounding nations ask France earnestly asks herself. The struggle is imminent, but the result is doubtful. In her continuous, though we cannot say progressive, struggle, Spain finds herself in a condition not dissimilar, in certain respects, to that of France. The provisional government of Prim failed; the government of Amadeus, which tried and tested all the factions in turn, failed; the Republic, after having exhausted the skill and patience of the best republicans of the land, has all but failed; and if success does not attend the experiment about to be made under the auspices of Castelar the prospects of the Republic must be regarded as buried, and the restoration of the monarchy pronounced at once a necessity and a relief. After all the efforts, sacrifices, experiments, failures and lessons of the last three or four years Spain has apparently gained nothing by dismissing Isabella, and it would seem to the hard, worldly mind that the French people might have done better than urge Napoleon to war and then spurn him in the hour of his and their misfortune. When we think of the great English revolution which began in the days of Charles the First and ended with the flight of James and the accession of William and Mary; of the revolution in the Netherlands, which resulted so disastrously to Spain and so gloriously to Holland, and even to Germany; of the comparatively recent struggles which have respectively brought about unity in Italy and unity in Germany and won back unity in the United States, and then look at those barren efforts in France and Spain, we feel as if we had no choice but to attribute failure to some radical defect in the French and Spanish character. With the example of Italy before us, we cannot, as has become so much the custom of late, get rid of the difficulty by a wholesale condemnation of the Latin races. We are unwilling to be rash in our utterances or too sweeping in our judgments. Better times may be in store for France and Spain, and it may be these times are not far distant; but the many opportunities which have been enjoyed and lost by the one nation and the other, as well as the many failures which have rewarded grand and promising experiments, almost forbid us to hope. A fresh crisis, rich with opportunity, has, as we have said, arrived in the history of both nations, and it remains to be seen whether the crisis is to be marked by fresh bungling and defeat or by skill, courage and success.

It is impossible not to feel convinced that republican institutions are, so far at least as the Old World is concerned, to a large extent on their trial. That the example of the United States has powerfully told in favor of the Republic as compared with monarchy in all the nations of Europe is not for a moment to be doubted. No such example was ever given to the world before. Not yet one hundred years old, the young Republic of the West is already in the front rank of the nations. We have battled with our difficulties and won our successes under the banner of the Republic. Of our institutions we are proud, and to our institutions we are not unwilling largely to give the praise. Our example is cherishing and full of encouragement to the friends of republican institutions in Europe. But our example is not enough. What is wanted in Europe is a successful copy of the great American original. The Republic a success in France, it could hardly fail to commend itself to Spain, to Italy, to Germany, and even to England. The Republic well established in Spain, France could not lag behind. It is this which lends so much interest to the events which are now taking place in those two centres of monarchy in Europe. If we have any faith in the excellence of our own institutions we cannot but wish success to those men who are now seeking to establish the Republic in Madrid and in Paris. All we can say with confidence in regard to the chances of success or failure of the Republic is that at Madrid and at Versailles the question must soon be solved. If the men now in power in France proceed to the definitive establishment of the govern-

ment without first consulting the wishes of the people at the ballot box, it is not to be denied that they have the power to restore the monarchy. If the wishes of the people are consulted, and if no barriers are set up against the free expression of opinion, there are many good reasons for believing that France would cast her vote in favor of the Republic. But the men now in power do not wish the Republic; and hence it is our opinion that they will do their best to establish the monarchy, and, if that is found impossible from dynastic or other difficulties, to prolong the present uncertainty. They will not aid the Republic. In Spain the case, we think, is different. A plebiscite can do wondrous things; but it is not our opinion that a plebiscite in Spain would make the Republic a certainty. The Republic is in favor only in the large cities; but even in the large cities the republicans are divided. In the rural districts the peasantry are devotedly attached to the Church, and attachment to the Church means attachment to the monarchy. Then, again, the great mass of the intelligent middle class and of the wealthy proprietors of the soil are devoted to the interests of the Prince of the Asturias. The advent of Castelar to power, vested as he is to be with extraordinary powers, and assisted as we are told he is to be by Espartaco and Serrano, does not inspire us with hope. The presumption is that so soon as the army is in the hands of these veteran leaders the one or the other, or both, will play the rôle of General Monk and place the Prince of the Asturias on the throne of his ancestors. In the hands of the old soldiers Castelar would be another Lamartine. What Spain now wants at the helm of affairs is not a poetical dreamer, but a man of energy and action. France has found her liberty, and Spain has found her Castelar. We are willing to wait to see what France will do with her liberty, and whether Castelar in council will be equal to Castelar in the forum. In another part of the Herald an interview with Espartaco will be found. His views on the condition of Spanish affairs will throw some light on his purposes.

The Maine Election and the Late Contest in California.

The general results of the annual State election in Maine, which was held yesterday, may be summed up as a republican victory, of reduced majorities upon a greatly reduced popular vote, as usual when there are no national candidates or issues involved, and no local questions of sufficient importance to bring out the full strength of the people. The State election of the year immediately succeeding that of the Presidential year has always exhibited in Maine a heavy falling off in the popular vote, as the following figures will serve to show:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Party and Vote. Includes Presidential year 1868, State election of 1869, and Maine election of 1873.

—or some three thousand short of the majority of 1868, the loss indicating, perhaps, the liberal or anti-Grant republican strength in Maine in 1872, and that it was about fifteen hundred votes. No doubt this year the deficiency in the popular vote will be equal to that of 1869, if not greater, and from the same causes. The general results this year, therefore, signify nothing but general apathy in Maine, there being no political issues before the people to prevent the State going by default.

This Maine election, accordingly, may be set down as an event of no political consequence beyond showing that the two parties in the State stand substantially as they have stood for the last fifteen years in the division of the popular suffrages. The results, in a word, are only the old story over again of reduced republican majorities on a short vote, and signify "only this and nothing more."

The results of the late contests in California, on the other hand, are very significant and important, as making a break by a large body of independent men from both old parties, and the creation thereby of a new party—the anti-railroad monopoly party, which in the Legislature elected will hold the balance of power against the Central Pacific Railway, notwithstanding the support this monopoly is said to have received at the late California canvass from the national administration. From this beginning, this new departure in California, we look for results next year, especially in the elections to Congress on the railway question, which will change the existing complexion of things very materially, even in Maine.

The Proposed Balloon Voyage.

We publish elsewhere in the Herald to-day an interesting and well considered communication on the subject of the proposed transatlantic trip in a balloon, in which two gentlemen wish to risk their lives. According to the logical statement of our correspondent there is a strong probability that this aerial excursion in search of an easterly current will terminate in a sad tragedy. Whether the enterprise has its origin in a mere advertising spirit, or some hare-brained idea possessing no true scientific foundation, it is manifestly wrong to risk the lives of the men who make the experiment. Even if they are willing and eager to start in search of the desired aerial current, there is a law against suicide which might be enforced in this case should scientific men disapprove of the undertaking. The pursuit of science is laudable, as long as that is the sole object of an explorer, but mercenary motives cannot be considered as satisfactory when human life is endangered to a degree beyond reasonable grounds. Therefore some action should be taken by the proper authorities to examine into this under-

taking, in order to avert what may prove a fearful tragedy.

The Danger of the Republic—Caesarism from an English Point of View.

An article from the Pall Mall Gazette, which we reproduce in the Herald to-day, discusses the question of the future of the American Presidency with more discrimination and intelligence than are usually displayed by English writers on American politics. The opinions of a well informed and reputable foreign journal on a subject of such grave importance deserve especial consideration. They are views taken from a standpoint above the prejudices of party and the natural jealousy of republicanism, and hence are likely to be free on the one side from self-deception and on the other from exaggerated alarm. When the Herald sounded the first note of warning and exposed the stealthy approach of the insidious enemy of our republican institutions one set of politicians declared that we were assailing the republican party with the design of aiding to restore the democracy to power, and another set insisted that we were secretly laboring to elect President Grant for a third term. A large and influential portion of the American press has followed us faithfully in the effort to arouse the nation to a sense of its peril; but too many journals have been found bold enough to pronounce openly in favor of ignoring the teachings of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and of taking the first step in the imperial path of Caesarism. The masses of the people, as we have reason to know, have carefully and thoughtfully studied our words of warning; but there are still too many who continue apathetic or incredulous; too many disposed to regard the crusade we have initiated against Caesarism in the light of political strategy; too many who are willing to leave the outworks undefended while the enemy is stealing his way into the citadel. These latter will probably find food for reflection in the remarks of the English journal. The Pall Mall Gazette has no love for a republican government—no profound admiration for our institutions or our people. When such a paper, looking dispassionately over the situation, foresees that the abandonment of those principles laid down by Washington and endorsed by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and the infraction of that custom which limits the ambition of a President to a second term of office, will very possibly open the way for "a crafty and unscrupulous Executive to impose himself forcibly upon the Republic as a personal ruler for his lifetime," it is well for Americans to recognize and guard against the danger.

There is, no doubt, truth in the suggestion of the English journal that the enormous patronage of the Presidential office is a great and growing peril to the Republic. President Grant has from the first shown himself desirous of securing a better class of political employes than we have usually had in the civil service of the country. This is one of the many reasons that have induced us to give his administration encouragement and support. Nevertheless, his army of office-holders is as unscrupulous and greedy as any that has preceded it, and a very large majority of those who are to be found in its ranks will be willing to perpetuate the rule of their chief, whoever he might be, if by so doing they could insure a prolongation of their own official life. It is not that they appreciate and admire the valuable services, the strong manhood, the high-toned integrity of General Grant; they regard him from the low level of their own natures as simply the dispenser of offices which enable them to live an easy life and enjoy an income which they could never secure by business application; and they would clamor as noisily for a third term for a Pierce or a Buchanan under like circumstances as for a third election of the great leader of the Union army. We may judge from this of the danger that would threaten the country if the large patronage now wielded by President Grant should fall into the hands of a less scrupulous and less patriotic Executive after the hitherto sacred barriers against the perpetuation of a personal rule erected by the purest patriots of the Republic had been unwisely broken down.

It is not from President Grant, who has served his country so well, both as a soldier and as a civilian, that danger threatens our republican government, but from the small and selfish men who hang on to his administration, and who endeavor to persuade him that attacks upon them and their unworthy objects are assaults upon himself. The advocates of a third term have put forward the pretence that the President is simply entrusted with the enforcement of the laws made by Congress, and hence can have no power to subvert the institutions of the country without the co-operation of Congress, short of the power of actual revolution. But the unscrupulous army of office-holders and the men of mediocrity and false pretence, who now fill the places of political leaders, can as readily force upon constituencies their own Congressmen, and upon State Legislatures their own Senators, as they can impose upon the nation their own Executive, provided the apathy or recklessness of the people should afford them the opportunity to use their cohesive strength and discipline successfully. It is not, then, the Executive arm of the government alone, but the legislative arm as well, that is in peril from the aggressive march of Caesarism. The nation does not need to be protected against General Grant, but against that dangerous encroachment upon a sacred principle of our government, as binding in all good men's eyes as the written guarantees of the constitution itself, which would prepare the way for "a crafty and unscrupulous chief of the American Executive to impose himself formally upon the Republic as a personal ruler for his lifetime." We have never believed that General Grant, who helped so materially to save the Republic in its hour of trial, would willingly do an act that could imperil the life of the Republic; hence we have appealed to him to rebuke and defeat the spirit of Caesarism by an absolute and manly announcement of his determination to adhere to the example of the purest men of the nation, and to retire from the Presidency at the close of his second term. If we could conceive that he entertained a thought or hope of life, our words, instead of being addressed kindly to him, would be thundered in the ears of the American people. But the weak, yet dangerous men who surround and advise the President will strive to persuade him that

there is neither impropriety nor hazard in his acceptance of a third nomination. It is for him to examine his own conscience and to decide whether, after the honors he has so deservedly received from his countrymen, it would be wise and patriotic, for the sake of another four years of power, to risk the future danger to the Republic which so many reflecting, intelligent and honest men recognize in the threatened abandonment of the principles laid down by Washington and the great and pure men who were his early successors.

Butler's Bull Run—Puritanism Against Slack.

It is announced with a loud flourish of trumpets in some quarters that General Butler has met his Bull Run in the canvass for the control of the Massachusetts Convention, and that he is already a defeated candidate for Governor of his State. This may be the case, although the old political war-horse who has gone through so many campaigns—from the time of his election to the State Legislature by the free-soil democrats, twenty years ago, taking in the Know Nothing raid two or three years afterwards; the great set-to at Charleston and Baltimore, when he joined the democratic secessionists; the impeachment of President Johnson and the passage at arms with President Grant, down to the present rough-and-tumble with Governor Washburn and the Puritans—may yet have some strategic movement in store which may bring the rejoicings of his aristocratic and high-blooded antagonists to a close. The probability is, however, that, despite the bold and gallant struggle he has made, Massachusetts' exclusiveness has been too strong for him, and that he has failed to secure a sufficient number of delegates to give him the nomination he so eagerly covets. The question of interest to Massachusetts politicians will now be, How will the fighting aspirant accept his defeat? We are informed that he is now so far committed to a fight before the people that he cannot and will not retreat. In doing this he will simply follow the example set by the supporters of Governor Washburn and declare for victory and rebellion. Certainly he has an apparent right to turn upon his opponents with the same threats they have used so freely against him; but he is original as well as bold in his ideas, and if he sees that he has been fairly beaten he may even yet accept his fate with a good grace and prepare his weapons of fence for another contest.

In all probability there will be the rub. Has he been fairly treated and fairly beaten? The personal abuse that has been heaped upon him; the prejudices that have been raised against him by the cry of "federal dictation;" will he regard these and other assaults, which might have been proper enough if directed against him by his political enemies, as fair opposition on the part of his political friends? If he does not so regard them he certainly has the daring and probably the strength to make a good fight against the injustice. At all events he may have the power, with a large positive strength in the Convention, to effect a combination for the overthrow of Governor Washburn and the selection of a candidate capable of eradicating the bitter seeds that have been sown during the campaign and making the political field smile again with sweet-smelling flowers and remunerative corn and wheat. So far as outside barbarians are concerned, it may appear to them that the blue blood of which so much boast is made has grown thin and weak in the modern politician of the Massachusetts school, and would have been benefited by intermixture with the red and vigorous fluid that courses through the veins and casts its ruddy glow over the countenance of the native of the American Switzerland. But if the Bay State has thought fit to reject General Butler with all his life, strength and originality, it is her own business and the world can only look on in admiration of the very high respectability and puritanical propriety which has been again vindicated by the refined statesmen of the Hub and its surroundings.

The Early Autumn and the Cholera in the West.

For several days we have had reports of very high barometer and cool weather areas passing over the country from the northwest eastwardly. The prevalence of these conditions at this juncture is so marked that it indicates the actual arrival of the decided features of autumn. During August and the first part of September the Continent is superheated and its air expanded by the sun and the radiation from the terrestrial crust, so that the pressure is very light. But already, and somewhat prematurely, the cumulative heat of the earth is being thrown off from the exterior of the Continent and the cooler oceanic air is pressing inward to restore the summer deficiency. So cool is this inflowing mass of air on the Pacific side of the country, and eastward to the Upper Mississippi and the lakes, that we hear of morning temperatures near the freezing point in Minnesota, and the outspreading wave of very cool atmosphere had covered on Sunday the whole trans-Allegheny country. Yesterday its front had moved over the Alleghanies and submerged the Middle States, while its rear, resting on the upper lakes, gave them the temperatures of early April, between forty and fifty degrees. The effect of these cool spells will be happily felt at the West in mitigating the cholera and driving it southward into the Gulf. It will also be of no little benefit to us in refreshing the sun-wilted vegetation and invigorating man and beast, and checking the eastward advance of the epidemic. We may thankfully indulge the hope that all danger from its spread in this country will shortly pass away and early frost once more nip the buds of the disease.

The Season of State Fairs and Public Expositions.

The annual season of State and county fairs and public exposition of articles of industry may be regarded as fairly commenced. In the Western States, especially in Ohio, they are fully under way, and as the month of September proceeds and as we enter into October they will be kept up in other sections of the country, the South taking a prominent position among them. The State of New York will this year, judging by the preparations for the county as well as the State fairs, be unusually alive to this important subject. These annual expositions of our national resources, the products of the industry and the mechanical in-

genity, as well as of the mining and enormous agricultural wealth of the country, are calculated to do much good when properly conducted. If this management, however, should happen to fall into bad or untrustworthy hands they may do more harm than good. Hence it is absolutely necessary that those interested in their impartial and judicious conduct should see that the arrangements are placed in the hands of upright and intelligent men, those in whom the people of the several localities in which the fairs may be held can repose confidence in regard to fairness in the distribution of premiums. There is occasionally so much partiality and trickery shown in the awards that honest contributors become disgusted and retire with anything but grateful or respectful feelings towards the committees and directors. This, we repeat, can be obviated by the selection of good and true men for such positions, and this should be done in all cases.

"Not a Citizen of the United States."

After the sulphurous speech of Mr. Jefferson Davis before the Richmond Historical Society and his subsequent nitrous explanation of the same, we are prepared for any amount of harmless explosions in the same quarter. We are now treated to a statement made by the ex-rebel soldier, Joseph E. Johnston, which has also the defiantly unconstructed ring about it, that does not care an obprobrium for public opinion, outside the charmed circle where the ashes of the rebellion are still blown upon by the cracked lips of the Ku Klux, in the vain hope that there is some fire left. He writes to a Herald correspondent:—

"DEAR SIR:—I have had the honor to receive the note of to-day, in which you ask me, on the part of the NEW YORK HERALD, to reply to certain political questions.

"It would give me pleasure to have the privilege of doing so, but not being a citizen of the United States I do not publish my political opinions. Most respectfully yours, J. E. JOHNSTON."

The position in which Mr. Johnston finds himself is one that, we think; when thus nakedly stated, will command the pity of the entire Union. A man who owed his military education to the United States, who turned that education against his country's life, and who stands denationalized for that offence, is in no enviable position. He may endeavor to hide his shame under a show of cold haughtiness, but we cannot help thinking that there must be a bitter undercurrent of regret in that avowal, "not being a citizen of the United States." It teaches us that to be stripped of the pride of citizenship is a grievous thing, which no brilliancy of battle records can cover. There are hopes forever surrendered, as well as broken swords in the story. The cry of pride in despair which Milton gave to Lucifer when the latter addresses the sun, shining from its "high dominion like a god on this new world," is to tell it how he hates its beams. Is there not a touch of all this in the leaders of the lost cause when they proclaim themselves naked of citizenship and address their sympathizers to say they have no part in the glory of the starry flag? It is a heavy punishment, greater indeed than loss of life, and it suggests the humanitarian thought that it should be as limited as possible in its bestowal. Let us have peace.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Ex-governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is at the Spangler House. Mrs. General W. T. Sherman and her son, Thomas E., are in St. Louis. Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. M. Halsted, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Jamaica, and lady are staying at the Brevoort House. King Victor Emmanuel is to visit the Vienna Exposition in the course of this month. Father Hyacinth celebrated mass in French for the first time, at Geneva, on Sunday, August 17. J. B. C. Drew has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern district of Florida. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when last heard from was in Paris. Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton, widow of the late Secretary of War, is seriously ill at her home in Germantown, Pa. Miss Minnie E. Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, has lately been the guest of General and Mrs. Post in Vienna. It is stated that A. T. Stewart has, in a recent will, bequeathed a million dollars to the National Law School at Washington. Senator Conover has appointed a son of ex-Governor David S. Walker, of Florida, a cadet of the Naval Academy, Annapolis. Ex-Governor Seymour delivers the annual address before the Susquehanna Valley Agricultural Society at Unadilla September 12. An African Prince named Jubbo, whose father is the present King of Bonny, West Coast of Africa, is being educated at the Middle school, in Liverpool, England. John E. Ashe has retired from the editorship of the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat. His successor is William J. Kine, of Fultonville. Mr. Ashe leaves the press to engage in other business. Arthur Hardy, a graduate of West Point, and son of Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, has been appointed professor of civil engineering in the scientific department of Dartmouth College. Professor William Richardson, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and recently Superintendent of Schools in Piqua, Ohio, has been elected President of the Ohio Female College, at Delaware. "No Croton bugs" would be a good advertisement for those who have furnished dwellings or apartments to let. It would have as good an effect as "No cards" at the end of a marriage notice. Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, President of the International, Houston and Great Northern railroads in Texas, was in Philadelphia last Sunday, visiting some friends. Texas does not seem to be a very healthy country just at this time for railroad or any other kind of men.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1873.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance the following changes are made in the stations and duties of the officers of that corps:—First Lieutenant William S. Beebe is relieved from the Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; First Lieutenant Otto E. Michaels is relieved from the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, and ordered to the Allegheny Arsenal; First Lieutenant Cullen Bryant is relieved from the Omaha Depot, Nebraska, and ordered to the Watertown Arsenal. The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers are assigned to duty with the Engineers Battalion at Wallkill's Point, N. Y.; Second Lieutenants William H. Bixby, Henry S. Taylor, William J. Russell and Thomas N. Bailey. The officers above named graduated at the head of the class last June.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1873.

Lieutenant Commander Nicol Ludlow is ordered to the Monongahela as executive officer; Lieutenant Harry Knox, Ensigns G. A. Merriam, H. R. Tyler, Boynton Leach and Joseph B. Murdock; Midshipmen Samuel C. Lanby; Albert A. Michelson and Walter G. Cowley, have been ordered to the Monongahela. Lieutenant E. J. Bond is ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Lieutenant Cyrus W. Breed is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Monongahela.