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# NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- TRODDEN DOW NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel .-

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- BARBE BLEUE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- WHIRLIGIG-COUSIN JOE'S VISIT-OLD DAME GRIMES.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery .- COMIC DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. -ALF BURNETT,

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.-Popular RAFP'S LION PARK, East 110th street.—SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's Minsterla-Under the Lamplicht.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

New York, Thursday, August 6, 1868.

### THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes-

Portugal shelters the Spanish political exiles. The United States Minister in Constantinople dissent from the Sultan's plan for the acquirement of real estate by foreigners in Turkey. The London Times blames Captain Brydge, R. N., for his action of Mazatlan, but includes Mexico in the category of 'insolent" and "brutal States." Consols 94% money. Five-twenties 71% in London

and 75% in Frankfort. Cotton declined, closing with middling uplands a

Breadstuffs firm without marked change. Pro-

visions steady. Produce almost unchanged. MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival of the United States ship Onward at San Francisco we have a special despatch from Yokohama, Japan, dated July 4. The family were defeating the Southern confederation. ists at every point. Yeddo and Yokohama were again under Stotsbashi's control. The Mikado was a prisoner at Kioto. Stotsbashi had refused the Tycoonate. The rice crop was seriously damaged by the heavy rains.

Sandwich Island dates to the 12th of July are re-

ceived. The Fourth was celebrated by the Americaus in Honolulu with great enthusiasm. At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen ves

terday the clerk read the names of five members who have hitherto been excluded, as he had been served with a mandamus from the Supreme Court and the cierk tendered his resignation, which was immediately accepted, and William H. Moloney was appointed in his place. The five claimants were in side the bar, and the doorkeeper, probably for admitting them, was removed from office. The mandamus was then referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. Resolutions in respect to the memory of General Halpine were then adopted and the Board adjourned.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of John Spicer, of No. 75 East Eleventh street, who, after aking what was apparently a seidlitz powder on the 20th of July, died in great agony. The evidence went o show that strychnine had been taken by the deceased in the powder, but the jury could not say by whom it had been introduced, and declared that it was not a case of spicide. The druggist and his clerk are fully exonerated. The powder before being administered was handled by Mrs. Spicer, wife of the deceased, and the servant, neither of whom can account for the presence of the poison.

The politicians continue their discussions and dip pings at Long Branch. Chamberlain Sweeny, ex-Senator Henry R. Low, John J. Bradley, Senator Creamer, Judge Sutherland, Judge Bosworth, and Homer Nelson, Secretary of State, are all on the

It is now probable that the democratic majority it Kentucky will reach 70,000.

The opposition to confederation still prevails in Nova Scotla. The local government of Halifax have refused to have interviews with the members of the

Privy Council of the Dominion.

The Alabama Senate yesterday passed a bill removing all political disabilities from citizens simply on their filing an application, no oath being re

In the Georgia House of Representatives yesterday a bill removing all military appointees to civi office in the State and reinstating those formerly displaced was offered, but not acted upon.

The Tennessee Legislature had under discussion yesterday a bill for the removal of political disabilities, a petition for which was submitted by Governo Brownlow. The House decided against it. A bill to suppress the Ku Klux Klan and to empower the calling out of the militia will probably pass.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention met in The Chinese Embassy are creating great excite-

ment among the citizens of Auburn. They visited the prison yesterday. Highwaymen recently robbed the Boise City (Idaho stage and obtained \$10,000 from registered letters of

Wells, Fargo & Co.
The English war steamer Sparrow Hawk has returned to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, without having made any satisfactory settlement of the Indian

troubles in the north. The steamship Constantine, belonging to the Fur Company, is wrecked at Plumber Pass, about fifth miles north of Victoria, Vancouver's Island. The International Commercial Convention in Port

tand, Me., vesterday adopted resolutions favoring freer intercourse with Canada, Congressional aid to transcontinental railroads and an enlargement of the capals and channels of the St. Lawrence. structed to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain or

the naturalization question and to follow his prede cessor's example in regard to the Alabama claims. ddent Johnson and his family are to visit some rustic retreat in a few days, but which one is not yet

General Grant has recommended the release of all prisoners confined by sentence of military commis-

The Czar, it seems, instead of congratulating the

President on his acquittal merely notified him that

he had recently become a fresh father.

There are several cases of yellow fever in the hos pital ships at Quarantine. Captain Reed, from Cien-fuegos, and one of his boatmen died of the black

his late residence on Saturday next. John T. Hoffman, General Hunter, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman and other citizens of high standing are to be the pallbearers. The Saratoga races commenced yesterday. The first race, the Travers stakes, of one and three-fourth miles, was won by John M. Clay's bay filly Banshee

The funeral of General Halpine will take place a

in 3:10%, and the second, two mile heats, by Ston wall Jackson. A man named Hiram Pittsinger and his housemake Chesterfield, Mass., a few nights ago, for alleged criminal intimacy and narsh treatment of Pitt

The coroner's jury in the West Hoboken murde case yesterday found that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Michael Roche, whom they found guilty of manslaughter. Roche was ther

committed without bail. The North German Lloyds steamship Weser, Cap tain Wenke, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close

at the Post Office at twelve M. The steamship Missouri, Captain Palmer, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for

The Dangerous State of the Country-The Prospect Ahead.

We are going the way of other democracies empires and republics, and the historical per spective is picturesque with the ruins of one more grand attempt to govern justly failing through human passion. Seeming in the very heyday of life and the blaze of glory, we are treading irrecoverable steps toward calamity. Our great political contest assumes a character that identifies it with the political contests that blacken a hundred years of Roman history Should the democracy win we perceive by its declarations and by the spirit in which it re ceives every encouragement, such as the Kentucky triumph, whither its victory must too certainly drive us. But a little while ago it assumed a certain more or less gracious humility. Now it threatens, and every indication that the people listen patiently or that they seem to sympathize gives it countenance and reacts in the boldness of its utterances. And it is possible that it may win. Kentucky goes for the democracy, it is true, by : larger majority than in the last election, but we doubt if it is safe to draw from a Kentucky election on such a fact any augury in favor of the election of Seymour. If the ideas that have given Kentucky to the democrats by seventy thousand majority have hold of the minds of the whole Southern people, as there is all reason to suppose they may, and if the craft that lately put Wade Hampton on the democratic stump between two niggers shall continue to temper chivalry, the South may go very largely for the Blair ticket, and the election would be the closest possible contest. It might be so close, indeed, as to make the result practically indecisive before the people, and from a very close struggle, from a doubt ful result, or from a democratic triumph, would flow new turmoil for the nation, new danger, perhaps absolute anarchy.

Excitement rises in view of such possibili ties, and the passions of partisans rise with it and we hear public men refer to their opponents in terms that point to the growing fury, whose full height we contemplate in Marius. Sylla and Cinna. What reason have we to congratulate ourselves that we are beyond the possibility of repeating those bloody pages of political story? The greater humanity of the nineteenth century, perhaps. But before we trust ourselves to that show us something from antiquity worse than Libby Prison or Andersonville, and wipe out the fact that Paris less than a century since repeated the errors of Rome with multiplied barbarity. The Roman republic had its rebellion, as we have had ours, and thought, as we did, that it was put down, when the politicians of the dominant party settled the great land question in their own way and established the State on a new constitution. Alas! that end was only the beginning of Roman troubles, and that rebellion was only the first event in a series of civil wars and revolutions, which the men who ived a hundred years later saw still in progress, as Cæsar and Pompey hunted one another through the known world. France also began in 1789 a revolution that is not closed yet-that has had its phases of democracy, monarchy and military empire, and now only halts in a despotism standing or universal suffrage, a great army and an enormous debt. Great political throes, such as on rebellion and war, seem to leave nations calm because they leave them exhausted, and in the truce of that quiet the elements only gather strength to renew the fight. Our rebellion also will appear in history as only the first of a series of political revolutions, and the end may be anywhere. Mexico herself may be a respect able Power beside what the United States will appear when political anarchy has done its worst. It is for the people to determine whether the storm of war shall reopen next year in the accession of Seymour to the Presidency, or whether an immense majority for Grant shall lengthen the truce for four years.

Nothing less than the moral effect of an immense majority for Grant will quiet the nation, and this, as we say, will only lengthen the truce: for whatever the result our future is simply a series of strifes between these embittered parties made savage by the blood of the war. With all her internal struggles breaking her down Rome was still great abroad-extending her arms, her political system, her civilization over the world. She appeared to be no less prosperous than great, and even when the struggle was over the people thought they were still living in the glories of the old republic, governed by the Senate, with only an executive in the Emperor. It was a rude awakening from such a dream, but it had to come, and we also will awaken some day to perceive ourselves in the same position. This or that party-whichever may happen to be in powerwill divert attention from its schemes by the same splendid pursuit of foreign wars, by the same system of subduing its neighbors, until our dominion shall be nominally supreme over the whole Continent, and our civilization, laws and chlightenment shall penetrate to every country, laying the foundation of States to be carved from the ruins of the great republic, as modern Europe was carved from the Roman empire. We have entered upon a career in which no nation of the past was ever able to stop midway.

We notice that certain New England and some New York journals are still much exercised about the late exhibition of rowdyism at Worcester on the part of the "hopefuls" of Yale and Harvard. The riotous demonstration on this last occasion, bad as it was, would be less entitled to notice were it not for the fact that these disturbances are annual in their occurrence and seem to form a necessary part of the regatta programme. Year after year they follow the contest on the lake, and each successive year they increase in lawlessness. It was bad last year: it has been infinitely worse this year. It is within the mark to sav that more disgraceful conduct, even in circum stances of provocation, could not have been expected at the hands of any congregation of rowdies bailing from the Five Points. But the scamps who let themselves loose on the unoffending city of Worcester were students of Yale and Harvard, young men who had for two or four years sat at the feet of New England Gamaliels in two of the oldest and proudest of American seats of learning. The case is all the more serious when we bear in mind that these Yale and Harvard rioters are to be the teachers of the coming generation. Bright lights and pure they certainly promise to become.

Many things have been said as to what should be done in the circumstances. The good people of Worcester have been lectured as to their duty in the premises. The College authorities of Yale and Harvard have been lectured as to their duty in the matter. There can be no doubt that the authorities at Worcester have been blamefully indulgent, and there can be as little doubt that the heads of the colleges have been remiss in their superintendence. All this, however, fails to touch the root of the evil. The law as administered at Worcester might be never so severe: Yale and Harvard might expel or rusticate every offender; but the disease would remain and would reveal itself as violently as before when occa sion offered. The real cause of such disorderly conduct is to be found in the demoralization which has come over the whole of New England teaching. The colleges, like the churches. have dropped away from their ancient moorings and the professors care for Christianity even less than the preachers. Central, fixed principle in morals and religion there is none among the class who now represent the intellect and culture of New England. Like the pagans of former times they have their gods many and their lords many, and on the summit of their Olympus Theodore Parker occupies a place of equal prominence with Jesus Christ. From teachers of this sort what healthful moral influence can emanate? To the impurity of the fountain in this case must be traced the impurity of the stream. To make the students what they ought to be it will be necessary to begin with the professors.

### Current of Political Sentiment and Presidential Election in the South.

An extraordinary and quite unexpected revolution is taking place in the political prospects of parties in the South. The radical leaders spread themselves over the Southern States, after reconstructing those States on the negro basis, to secure the votes of the new-born citizens of African descent. The first orators in Congress, both Senators and Repre sentatives, left their seats and homes to stump the South and to control the negro vote. A vast exodus of radical carpet-baggers left the North. and principally the Eastern States apreading themselves over the whole South like locusts, to secure the suffrages of the blacks, as well as the offices and the property of the whites. much all their own way. The South was their political elysium. They had no doubt about controlling the votes of the negroes, not only for their own elevation, but in the Presidential election also. All the trouble between Con gress and the President arose from the struggle to gain the negro vote as a balance of political power, and the Reconstruction acts of Congress were framed expressly for this purpose. In truth, nothing was left undone that could be done by all the means that an all-powerful party could use, and scarcely a radical in or out of Congress had any doubt of the result.

But what do we see now? Precisely what the HERALD said long ago and all through would be the case—that in the end the negroes would go with their masters and the democrats. From every quarter of the Southern States the fact comes to us that this is the case. A most thorough reaction is taking place. The press and almost all the correspondence from the South show this. Our private and most reliable correspondents inform us that "every one of the exrebel States will be carried by the democrats; that the negroes are leaving the radical party by hundreds; that they are organizing colored conservative clubs, and that they are attending democratic barbecues by thousands." Never was there a more striking example of the old saying that the best laid plans may be defeated.

And why are the negroes abandoning the radicals and going with their old masters and the democrats? Because they believe their interests lie that way, and because the Southern whites know how to treat and control them better than the Northerners. In their brief experience with Northern adventurers-properly called carpet-baggers, because the greater part of them were needy speculators without any property but the carpet bags they carried in their handsthe negroes have seen that these men had really no sympathy with them, and only wanted to use them for their own selfish purposes. They see that their best friends are their old masters and the white people among whom they were born and with whom their interests are identified. The Northern carpet-baggers and orators have cheated and deceived them under the pretence of sympathizing with them and being their friends, and, as a natural consequence, they turn to the people who employ them and with whom their destiny is cast. What more natural? All this only shows how short-sighted the radicals in Congress and the radicals generally have been. Independent of party considerations and the immediate effect this reaction may have on the Presidential election, it must be regarded as a happy circumstance; for if the negroes and whites of the South act together all fear of a war of races hereafter will be at an end. The employer and the employed will work together

for their mutual interests and the interests of

their common section of country. One thing is certain, and that is that the radicals must change their tactics, cease their efforts to array one portion of the Southern population against the other, and consider the interests of the whites and blacks of the South as identical, or they will have the whole of that section combined against them, both now and for all time to come. They have deceived themselves up to this time. We shall see whether they can retrace their steps or comprehend this most interesting political problem of the day.

### The Theatres. Neither the monitions of the thermometer

nor the attractions of the summer resorts appear to have much effect upon the attendance at the theatres, for they are pretty well crowded every night. It is true that the habitués who make up the audiences during the winter sea son are not to be found in our places of amuse ment just now in any numbers, but we notice that the houses are full nevertheless. The country evidently supplies the material which fills the managers' coffers. This is a dull time in provincial towns, and as a consequence our country cousins take the opportunity of making their harvest of metropolitan pleasure when there is no business to be done at home. In this respect, as in many others, New York resembles Paris, All Paris may go to the country, but the country comes in to fill up Paris. The faces, the forms and the fashions so famillar every day may be missing, but the numbers are still there. And so it is with this metropois, and there is no better indication of the fact than can be found in our crowded theatres. The "Lottery of Life," John Brougham's keen satire upon the habits and follies of society, draws immensely at Wallack's, and the fact suggests the idea that, under the usual management of this house, the public should have more of such plays, hitting forcibly, yet not unkindly, the weaknesses of American life, presenting to us a mirror wherein the frivolities of our time and society are reflected with a good-natured fidelity to truth. more than the distorted images of human nature offered to us in the too common sensational drama. Plays like this, while they do not excel the good old standard comedies of Sheridan or Goldsmith and the other authors of their times, are far more acceptable than the thousand decoctions of sensation stories produced in dramatic form, nauseous in the pages of novels and extra nauseous when put

These latter productions do not comprise the quality of drama suitable to the taste of the enlightened portion of our people, and yet unhappily it is just this kind of stuff which the managers supply, because the bill of fare is most easily filled up by a second or third rate stock company, and the profits are more readily realized from a public that have become habituated to theatrical amusement and are entirely too lenient with their managerial caterers.

As a change from the sensational nevel we have the Penian drama, which is a change for the worse. The manager of the Broadway theatre ought to know that Fenian burlesqueand the so-called Irish drama was never any thing else-is out of the market. It may do very well at the approaching election; but it is about time that it was withdrawn from the stage. In a short time the summer heats will be gone, and the regular theatrical season will open. We look for a brilliant campaign from the managers of the various distinguished song birds, native and foreign, who are threatening to come over from Europe in a flock to dazzle us with their plumage and enthrall us with their strains; but we hope that the theatrical managers will take a new departure, repent of their many grievous sins against the presiding deities of Tragedy and Comedy, and give us a season of wholesome, legitimate drama that may rival the opera bouffe and throw into the shade blue lights, gaslights, shillalahs, gauze, tinsel and legs.

The Degradation of the Partisan Press. We recently alluded to the shameless indulgence of the partisan press in scurrilous assaults upon the motives and character of political opponents. But we are constrained to recur to this disagreeable topic by the increasing vulgarity and blackguardism exhibited in the wordy warfare of the Presidential campaign by two leading party organs. One of these journals is the organ of copperheadism and the other that of radicalism. The former denounces General Grant as a sot, a peculator, a scoundrel, a military butcher and a wearer of an assumed name or alias. The latter denounces Mr. Seymour as a disguised rebel, a hypocrite and a lunstic, and defines his friends as "a mob hanging negroes to lampposts." Both daily pour forth floods of such dirty political billingsgate, and both are published, not in some obscure frontier village away out West or away down in Texas, where the habitual use of bad whiskey, bowie knives and pistols is apt to be accompanied by a corresponding coarseness and violence of language, but here in New York, the metropolitan centre of American civilization

The style of American journalism has offered within the few past years many encouraging signs of improvement. Misrepresentation and falsehood have been discovered and admitted to be unlawful weapons. Scolding and calling ill names, spitting in the face of an antagonist, flinging rotten eggs at him or slyly stabbing him in the back were becoming unfashionable practices. Argument had been found more effectual in debate than vituperation and abuse. It had been ascertained that, like other men, a journalist might have blood and not ink in his veins. He might wield the heaviest logic or hurl the sharpest invective without violating the amenities of society or the rules of honorable controversy or without disgracing himself by foul-mouthed personal abuse of his adversary while engaged in a fair fight in behalf of his own convictions. Even the most abandoned party organs could not wholly withstand the influence of the example of high-toned independent journals. All this was encouraging. But no sooner was the signal sounded for a new Presidential campaign than the leading party organs fell back to their old tricks. Like pussy transformed into a young lady in the fairy story, they could "behave" no longer when their rude and disgusting instincts were again excited. They have relapsed into their former habits of wallowing in the mire, and they bespatter each other and every passer by. Pot calls kettle

black, and folks that live in glass houses throw stone recklessly. Such choice epithets as liar, thie, coward are freely interchanged. The private lie of every prominent candidate for office is indece atly unveiled, and no conspicuous services which he may have rendered to his country can exempt . im from being the object of treacherous insinuations and cruel, direct attack. Each of the two leading party organs in this city is trying to bark more loudly and bite more venomously than the other, and they are imitated by the whole yelping crew of party organs throughout the land. Surely this degradation of the partisan press is a national disgrace. It involves, moreover, evils that must aggravate the present unhappy state of affairs, tearing open old wounds, inflicting fresh wounds, rekindling the worst passions, and perhaps exposing the country to the violence and woes of a prolonged civil war.

The Political Reaction. The election of last year, which gave the State of New York to the democrats by fifty thousand majority, was generally regarded as due entirely to the strong reaction observable all over the country against the violent and dangerous policy of the radical Congress. This was a popular error. While the antiradical and anti-impeachment sentiment had, no doubt, a great effect in New York, as in Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut, Ohio and other States, the immense revolution in New York politics was principally occasioned by the concentration of all the liquor and lager beer interests upon the democratic caudidates. This is evident from the fact that the great increase in the vote of the democracy was made in the southern portion of the State, where the absurd, unequal and odious Metropolitan Excise law is in existence. After the election, however, the democrats abandoned their best friends, and instead of repealing the worst and most oppressive features of the Excise law, which they could easily have done, they intrigued, plotted and voted to prevent any alteration of its provisions, and thus made themselves, in fact, responsible for the measure. The ty license fee could have been reduced to fifty dollars, the Sunday restriction probably removed and the spy and informer nuisance entirely swept away if the democrats had not purposely obstructed such amendments. The Irish and German liquor and lager beer dealers, who paid their money as well as cast their votes to secure these alterations in the law, are perfectly conversant with these facts. This year they are going to try a different course. The republican ticket has upon it two liberal-minded men, Grant and Griswold; the former the friend of good liquor, and the latter the very King Gambrinus of lager. The Irish and Germans will therefore vote for the republican candidates for President and Governor, and by this means put down forever all the radical fanatics, beginning with Greeley, and banish cold water and bran bread from the republican creed. This reaction among the liquor dealers and lager beer sellers will turn the State fifty thousand against the democrats next fall, will secure the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law and put a stop to all such narrow-minded legislation in the future.

THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO.-Late advices from St. Domingo report that President Baez is in a very bad way and may at any moment be driven out by the revolutionists. Things are so mixed up in that unfortunate island that we are uncertain which side may yet be victorious, nor have we time to attend to that matter just now. When our election is over we will have leisure to look after St. Domingo, Mexico and the South American States. Then will be the time to take them all in hand and see that the long neglected Monroe doctrine is carried out effectually.

# CITY POLITICS.

The German Democrats of the Nineteenth

The meeting of the German republicans of this ward on Tuesday seems to have aroused the Seymourites among the Teutons to activity; for they ap peared in large numbers last evening at Mechanics Hall, No. 701 Third avenue. Mr. Francis Koehler the President of the club, was in the chair, and Mr. the President of the club, was in the chair, and Mr. Julius Hnneett officiated as secretary. It was reported that the club numbered 374 members, to which were added the names of fifty-nine citizens of the ward who joined last evening. When it was stated that measures should be provided to procure a transparency for the headquarters of the club, Mr. August Bau offered to contribute the entire cost of it, which was accepted with cheers. Several speeches were made and a committee was appointed to meet similar committees from the Twenty-second and Twelfth wards, to make arrangements for the organization of the Congressional district composed of these wards (the Ninth), and then the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Fing Raising.

The Empire Club, of the Twenty-first Assembly district, had a flag raising and enthusiastic outdoo meeting last evening in Harlem. Mesars. Eugene J. Sullivan, Algernon S. Sullivan, A. J. Rogers, Adjutant General Knapp, of General Blair's staff, and Captain Rynders were the speakers at the meeting.

Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Clubs. Last evening an organization as above was effected in the Thirteenth ward by the election of the follow

ing named officers:-Lieutenant Green, Commander: Moses R. Allen, First Lieutenant; George, Armstrong, Second Lieutenant. Executive Committee—Majo J. P. Short, Dr. N. W. Leighton and Captain Charic In the Fourteenth ward a similar meeting was con

Another Grant Club.

The executive committee of a new Grant club, to called the "Grant Boys in Blue," held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday and perfected their ar-rangements for a vigorous support of their fa-vorite candidate. General Pleasanton was selected as chairman of the Finance Committee.

### THE LATE GENERAL HALPINE. The Knights of St. Patrick intend holding a meet

ing at the Astor House at half-past three this afternoon to pass resolutions expressive of their deep sorrow at the death of General Charles G. Halpine, who was one of the most distinguished members o this society, and also for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral in a body. rangements to attend the funeral in a body.

At a meeting of printers held at Masonic Hail on Tuesday evening resolutions eulogistic of the late General Halpine were unanimously adopted.

A number of societies and organizations, including many military bodies, intend holding meetings for the purpose of giving public expression to the high esteem in which they held the lamented deceased, and extensive preparations are being made for attending the funeral.

and extensive preparations are being made for attending the funeral.

Mrs. Halpine being still too much distracted at her terrible loss to allow of her being consulted on the subject, the friends of the family have arranged that the funeralgeremonies over the illustrious departed shall be performed at the residence, No. 58 West Forty-seventh street, at ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday next. Responding to invitations forwarded yesterday, the following gentlemen at once signified their willingness to act as pallbearers:—Hon. John T. Hofman, Major General David Hunter, James T. Brady, James G. Bennett, Jr.; Horace Greeley, Robert B. Roosevelt, Peter B. Swent, Richard B. Connoily, William M. Tweed, Nelson J. Waterbury, Richard O'Gorman and William C. Barrett,

CUBA The steamship Eagle, Captain Greens, from Havana on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yestere." Purser Huertas will please accept our tham of the prompt delivery of our fles and despatches.

There was considerable agitation in Havana mercantile circles over a royal decree which discrimi nates very unfavorably against foreign flour as well as disadvantageously to the revenues. The enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of Spanish books printed in foreign countries had been estponed out of regard for contracts already made by the trade. An iron bridge is to be built over the Yunkuri by an American. There had been copious rains on the island, and but comparatively utter

cholera or vomito.

# Great Fire at Casilda, Near Trinidad de

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, July 28, 1868. We have had a great fire in Caslida, and the loss is about \$80,000. It broke out at about half-past three o'clock this morning. We were all routed out of our very seldom have here, and those of us who live here are unprovided for such affairs. I must say it is a disgrace to a piace so large to have no fire engines for such cases. There is one engine in the town, but it belongs to one of the merchants of the piace. The principal losers by the fire are:—Mr. William Palne, no insurance; Messrs. Schmidt & Co., no insurance; Messrs. Tritze & Co., no insurance; Miguel Pastell, no insurance, and two Spanish houses, and your humble correspondent a small triffe. fire I have seen in the place yet, as it is a thing we

### THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The First Night of the Embassy at Mr. Seward's-A Select Party Pay Their Respects The Tajens Entertain the Visitors-Sudden Disappearance of Sun.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 5, 1868.

Last night the commodious mansion of the ecretary of State was the rendezvous of a select party of immediate friends and relatives, having gathered to meet personally the members of the all sides by everybody, while Mr. Brown took special charge of the ladies and Mr. DeChamps entertained knot of admirers by acting as the medium of conversation between the interesting Tajens and their newly made friends. In a very short time after the peremony of receiving the few persons who were permitted to participate in this preliminary gather-

ceremony of receiving the few persons who were permitted to participate in this preliminary gathering was suspended, the Chinese students broke up into small parties, and, under the direction of the delighted individuals having them in charge, visited some of the families living near by. These persons seemed to participate in the feeling of hospitality so liberally displayed by Mr. Seward, and the students as a consequence were much pleased with these little excursions about the neighborhood. Wherever they visited the citizens seemed to be holding open house, and considerable parties of friends were also added to the household, giving that portion of the city surrounding Mr. Seward's residence the appearance of a general festivity. Messrs. Fung and Teh, having the advantage of their associates in the fact of their speaking English, were in demand and received the special attentions of the ladies. The others had to rely upon the inconvenient and uncertain method of communicating their views in pantomime.

At Mr. Seward's the Tajens held sway in the Celestial feature of the occasion. Chih bore his part nobly, considering the fatigues of the day, and took particular pleasure in entertaining every one by returning compliments and receiving the same with all the polish of a Western courtier. Sun, however, less given to the arts of social intercourse, particularly on the laborious principle of Western society, very soon wearied of this sort of amusement and quietly slipped out of the way. More than an hour clapsed before he was missed. When it was discovered that he was not present a number of reconnolitring parties set out scouring every hole and corner in the grounds surrounding the mansion. The search, however, was ineffectual, and the report from each expedition was that the missing Tajen was not to be fund. The same clearing every sole and corner in the grounds surrounding the mansion. The search, however, was ineffectual, and the report from each expedition was that the missing Tajen was not to be fund. The sea

up until rather late.

Judging from the satisfaction already shown the Embassy are highly delighted with their good fortune in accepting the hospitality of the Secretary of State. Chile expressed himself several times last night as feeling very happy. To-day the Embassy will yield the Authorn neutrinost and the late. State. Cain expressed nimself several times hast night as feeling very happy. To-day the Embassy will visit the Auburn pententiary and take a drive about the city. They will then return to Mr. Seward's and enjoy a couple of hours' rest, after which they will attend an exhibition of the practical application of several of the most useful of our improved agricultural implements.

### Visit of the Chinese Embassy to Auburn Prison. AUBURN, August 5, 1868.

The Chinese Embassy, accompanied by a number of citizens, made the tour of the city this morning in carriages, going to the various points of interest. They were the observed of all observers as they passed through the streets. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the Embassy visited the prison, going through the entire institution and witnessing the different enterprises carried on there with great interest. The discipline of the prison is excellent under its present management, but the convicts could not rest management, but the convicts could not resist the temptation to take a good look at the distinguished party. The march of the convicts to their dinners, with the lock step and perfect order, seemed to be very interesting to the Chinese. Their visit evidently gave them a favorable impression of the American mode of punishing criminals. The tour through the prison occupied about one hour and a half, when the party again took carriages for the residence of Secretary Seward.

The city was visited at two o'clock this afternoon by one of the heaviest rain storms that has been witnessed for years. This prevented the mower and reaper exhibition for the benefit of the Chinese which was mentioned in yesterday's despatch as to

# NEW JERSEY.

Trenton.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE STATE PRISON .-During the afternoon of Tuesday a convict named William Windsor, while engaged in whitewashing one of the halls, entered a cell and seizing another conof the halls, entered a cell and seizing another convict's razor indicted a deep gash in his throat, from
which the blood gushed so copiously that he was
almost exhausted before observed. The wound is not
considered mortal. Windsor is a Prussian by birth,
but was convicted in Elizabeth of grand larceny and
sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Dursing his first term of incarceration, some three years
since, he made a similar suicidal effort. The unfortunate fellow is of infirm mind and is generally confined alone. Five prisoners arrived at the State
Prison from Hudson county on Tuesday to serve
terms varying from six months to two years.

Millburn.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Pairick Houston, 4 man well advanced in years, while walking along the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near this place, the day before yesterday, was struck by the locomotive of an express train and instantly killed, it seems that in getting out of the way of one train he was struck by the engine of another on the opposite track. His daughter, a young girl, was with him at the time, but managed to escape unairt.

# THE WEST HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.

The Coroner's Jury Declare Michael Roche Guilty of Manslaughter.

The inquest in the case of Patrick Madden was resumed at four o'clock yesterday afternoon before Coroner White. Several witnesses were examined whose testimony did not differ materially from that

whose testimony did not affire materially from that already published.

The jury retired at a quarter past eight, and after an hour's deliberation brought in the following verdict:—"That Patrick Madden came to his death from a stab initieted by a chisel in the hands of Michael Roche on the 26th day of July, 1868, at the township of West Hoboken." This was the verdict agreed on by the jury, and the Coroner sent them back with further instructions. A clause was then added declaring Roche guilty of manslaughter.

On this verdict Roche was committed for trial without ball at the next term.

# WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICE OFFICER. -Justice Hauptman, of Morrisania, yesterday fined M. J. O'Rourke, painter of Mott Haven, \$25 and \$3 costs for an aggravated assault and battery upon officer Leo-nard, who is also about commencing a civil suit for damages against O'Rourke.

LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS AT NEW ROCHELLE. -On Monday evening Excelsior Lodge of Good Templars, No. 664, was instituted at New Rochelle, by E. D. Howland, District Deputy, assisted by E. J. Wright, State Deputy of Connecticut. W. F. Davids was duly installed as Worthy Chief Templar. After the ceremonies the installing officers and guests were entertained by the Lodge at the Leroy House.

CHOLERA.—Dr. Ellis, of Westchester, was called to

attend two choiers patients last week, one of them a resident of Westchester and the other a resident of Pelham. The disease yielded to the remedies in both cases, and the patients are now considered out of