## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Taictieth street and

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - DAVID GAR-PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth aronus and Twenty-

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street, The Queen of Brakes The Old Woman That Lived in a Shor. MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- ARRAH NA POSUE; OR,

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MARCO, THE MUTE-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 130 Broadway .- A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Madines at 234.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, -Higgsay Droders BOOTH'S THEATRE, 224st., between 5th and 6th ave. -

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Brintway and Ush street.-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HO SE, 201 Rowery. Could Tony Nagro Minaraklay, to. Malines at 2k. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's

MEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.-LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 629

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

THE WESTS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated Angust 21 The rival boat crews of the English and American universities were out again for practice yesterday.

The Harvards did well in their new boat. The betting is still against them. The York August races commenced yesterday. The Zetland Stakes, the Convivial Stakes and the Yorkshire Oaks were run for. The loss of Cuba to Spain, says the London Relegraph, would be a gain to the mother country the colony and the cause of mankind.

The Empress of the French and the Prince Impe rial arrived yesterday at Lyons en route to the East. enate will hear the report on the Senatus Consultum to-day. Napoleon's amnesty to politica exiles has been enthusiastically received. Salvat Patti, father of Agelina, died on Monday in Paris.

Dissonsions among the Spanish Cabinet Ministers cans desire better food and quarters for the Carlist The differences between the Viceroy and the Sul-

tan are in a fair way to be adjusted. The late dry weather has favorably affected the European harvest. Prospects are so good that advances in prices of all kinds of grain have been

Cuba.

The insurgents are reported to have been driven from the neighborhood of Jaguey Grand. General Quesada has not yet appeared before Santi Espiritu The Peruvian Monitors.

Our correspondent with the Peruvian monitor neet writes from Maranham, Brazil, under date of July 12. The transport Marranop had broken down at the Salut Islands, near Cayenne, and had laid up there for repairs with the monitor Atahualpa, while the Manco Capac, towed by the Pachitea (formerly the Arago), proceeded to Maranham. Three Peru-vian officers had there meet the fleet, and report Minister to the United States, for having dated the purchase of the monitors. Arago, on leaving New York, it will be rememsailed for Cuba in the interests of the insurgents.

Miscellaneous. The President yesterday attended a clambake, given by the Grand Army of the Republic, at Ocean Cottage, up Narraganset Bay, thirty miles from Newport. Thirty thousand persons were present. sident will leave Newport this morning, and

spend to-morrow night at Concord, N. H. On Satur-day he goes to Saratoga. It is not considered at all probable in Washington that Colonel Stokes will succeed in having Congress convened to overthrow the election of Senter in sed in having all the federal omce-holders who favored Senter removed.

vernor Senter, of Tennessee, has acrived in Washington on his way to New York. He intends to seek an interview with General Grant.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met at Worchester yesterday and nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor. Mr. Adams accepted the nomination and made a speech. A series of resolutions was adopted which will be found pub-

lished elsewhere in our columns.

We publish on our triple sheet this morning detailed acount of the recent double execution a Momnhia. The wives of the condemned men wit-

The officers at Gettysburg went to work yesterday battle and the positions of the Eleventh corps. The spot where Reynolds died is marked by a tree with an R on it. General Bancock has written a letter regretting that he cannot be present, and it is now ertain waether General Meade will come.

Thomas L. Evans, an old gentleman, was shot and knied in Philadelphia yesterday by his son, Marshall Evans. The family had for some time entertained doubts of Marshall's sanity, and yesterday morning te on which to consign him to a lunatic asylum While about to leave the house for this purpos

Marshal shot him. He was taken into custody.

A meteor, which accended vertically and then demaed over the same course, was seen at Philade phia and Washington last evening. It was not ob served at the Naval Observatory in Washington, be cause none of the astronomers have yet returned from theire xpeditions to observe the solar eclipse.
Tweive States have formally ratified the new fif-

seenth amendment, and two have rejected it. Two others, Kansas and Wisconsin, have ratified it in a manner that is classed as defective.

The New Jersey farmers are becoming uneasy at

the continued dry weather. Old unused wells are ing hunted up, and a general economy in water is being observed. A serious riot between whites and blacks is reported in Macon, Tenn., in which the negroes threatened to sack the town, and it is said wounded

several of the Sheriff's posse sent to quell the disadrbance. The riot grew out of a fight between negro and a white boy.

Vincent Colfer telegraphs from San Francisco that the proclamation of Governor Mitchell, of New

Mexico, deciaring the Navajoes outlaws is unwise and will break up the school and agency at Fort Defiance. The wars with the Apaches heretofore cisco on Monday for Sitka. er McMahon, who was recently pardoned out

of the Kingston (Canada) Pententiary, where he was serving a twenty years' term, as one of the Fenians engaged in the invasion of 1806, has arrived in Buf-ialo, and is the guest of Bishop Ryson. A large fire occurred in Philadelphia last evening, a the corner of Ninth and Wallace streets. There so but little water to throw on it, and the large

building and four private dwellings were destroyed, involving a loss of \$100,000.

A State convention of Universalists is in session at

The City.

Signs of an approaching terrific explosion in the inquest in the case of the boy who was run the democratic camp of this city. Watertown, N. Y. Rev. J. G. Bartholomew presides.

over and killed by car No. 1 of the Bleecker street line, near Abingdon square, on Wednesday last, the jury rendered two verduts yesterday, having failed to agree. The majority exonerate the driver from in the matter; but the others, only two members, censure him and the company. The driver was released on \$500 bail.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Ramsey and Van Valkenourgh against whom Judge Barnard had issued attachments for a contempt of court, were up for examination. The hearing was adjourned to cleven o'clock to-day.

The examination of General Thomas W. Eagan, the Custom House weigher, for alleged frauds on the government, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Osbern.

The Cunard steamer Scotia, Captain Judkins, will sail this morning for Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past six A. M.

The steamship Nebraska, Captain Guard, will leave pier 46 North river at four P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Ryder, o

three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C. The stock market yesterday was dull and declined. Late in the day the Vanderbilt shares un derwent a sharp reaction on the strength of intelligence from Saratoga that the consolidation mea-

sures were again afoot. Gold rose to 133. Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Count de Faverney, Charge d'Affaires of France at the Albemarte Hotel.

Commander Lowery and Paymaster Foster, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. Colonel Duffy, of the United States Army, and J. G. Saxe, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Judge P. Mellon, of Cincinnati; Governor John Evans, of Colorado, and General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Count Wisconti and Captain Batchot, of the Italian

Legation, and Robert Toombs, of Georgia, are at the New York Hotel. General J. Rawlins and General J. B. Fry are at

the Erevoort House.

Judge W. Hinks, of Washington; Colonel F. C. Jeffery, of Texas; George Ashbury, of the United States Army; Judge Henry Carter, of Portland; Colonel J. A. Parker, of Quincy, are at the Metropoli

Judge W. Black, of New York; Hamilton Harris, of Albany; J. Barrett, of Georgia; P. H. Lawrence, of London, and S. W. Johnston, of Washington, are at the Fifth Agenue Hotel.

T. H. M. Bartlett, of Montreal; J. B. Relly, of Bos ton, and Thomas M. Smith, of Baltimore, are at the

Prominent Departures.

Commander W. P. McCann for Philadelphia: Dr. W. McDonald, Boston; Mhjor D. Bradley, Saratoga; T. B. Tilden, Chicago; J. O. Kenney, Cincinnati: Major S. M. Martin, Long Branch; Professor Williams Lowell, and Dr. Northrop, Newport,

City Politics-A Smashing Bombshell Preparation for Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall has "waxed fat and kicks." It has become a mighty monopoly in politics and spoils and plunder. Long ruling this city, it now wields the balance of power over the State, and is moving to control and manage the democracy of the United States. A Tammany Sachem in these days shines with the splendor of an East Indian nabob, and even the common Indians of the Wigwam soon rise to the dignity of dabblers in stocks and speculators in real estate. Our city tax levy of twenty odd millions furnishes a bountiful margin for pickings and perquisites, and Tammany, in distributing them among the faithful, has become so strong as to laugh at all opposition and smile in derision at all complaints of her spoliations.

And why not, ..... Tammany can muster her fifty, sixty or seventy thousand majority in this city, as the election may require? Why not, when she can buy up or kill off any disturbing faction, and when to the masses of the island democracy to hear her is to obey? But still her tenure of office is uncertain, and unforeseen dangers are constantly springing up. A great danger now threatens her from a powerful and neglected quarter. The strength of Tammany Hall has been and is the Irish element and the German element of the city For a long time the Irish element so far exceeded the German that the Germans were hardly considered as calling for any special cultivation. But of late years the influx of Germans has so far exceeded our Irish accessions that the German element in numbers is overtopping the Irlsh, and in our mercantile and financial establishments is a visible power on every hand. But still, in the division of our city offices and spoils Tammany has continued to dispense her favors upon the Irish-Americans, and to such a degree that the 'sons of the old sod," with few exceptions, make up the catalogue of our City Fathers. This fact stands out in such bold relief that some wag has suggested that New York ought to be called New Dublin.

The Germans have made this discovery of the favoritism of Tammany Hall, and, knowing their power, they intend to have some changes in this business. They can have them with or without the aid or consent of Tammany, and hence the danger to Tammany: for the Germans are already moving in the matter. They gave us an inkling of their strength some years ago in the Mayoralty election (Godfrey's cordial) between Boole. Gunther and Blunt; but that was nothing compared with what they can do now. Tammany, however, is still sailing on the other tack-the Tweed movement, for instance, to oust August Belmont as chairman of the national party committee. Belmont is a German, and the German democratic element lies behind him. Tweed is backed up by the Irish element, and upon this issue and others there is a Teutonic bombshell in preparation for Tammany Hall.

The three great divisions of the population of this city are the native American, the German and the Irish born. Politically the first against the other two combined is utterly powerless. It is only a balance of power against the German or the Irish division: but as a balance of power the native American vote (mostly republican), in a split between the Irish and German divisions, will go the German. We think so because outside of this city and State the German, as the rule, is a republican, while Irish republicans are hardly more numerous anywhere than Irish Protestants. The Germans of this city, then, have only to take the field against the party despotism of Tammany Hall in order to upset it, and, from the German movements afoot we expect this thing is coming. How can Tammany displace Pat to oblige Carl? It can't be done; for if done Pat will have something to say. But if not done Carl will bolt. It is coming to this. Lastly, they say that the republicans are meditating an out and out German city ticket in order to head off Tam-

the spoils against what they are beginning to name as the Irish monopoly of Tammany Hall.

Marshal Niel and Napoleon.

The bulwarks of the second empire-the tried and trusted friends of Louis Napoleonare rapidly disappearing from the field of action. Marshal St. Arnaud, Duke de Morny, Duke de Malakoff, Marshal Magnan, Count Walewski, Fould, Mocquard and Troplong have passed away within the last few years, and now Marshal Niel, one of the stanchest friends of imperialism, has yielded to the inexorable decree of death. While Paris and all France, bedecked in gayest holiday attire, celebrated the centennary of the birth of the first Napoleon and the great national fête of the empire there was one at least whose heart was sad-one whose affliction was so great that the military festivities of the Chalons camp had been hastily abandoned for the seclusion of St. Cloud, and one who, in mourning the death of another of his early companions and confederates in the great move which raised the second empire from the debris of the republic of '48, must begin to realize that his time, also, in the course of human nature, and already presaged by the growing aches and ills of age, cannot be far removed.

In the political revolution now agitating France and effecting the incorporation of administrative reforms in the government which necessitate no inconsiderable sacrifice of imperial prerogative, the Emperor will sadly miss the counsels and devotion of the late Minister of War. France owes much of her glory and prestige to the genius of Marshal Niel, and to him redounds the credit of a military equipment and efficiency second to none in Europe. In the ministry, the tribune and the camp he was distinguished for his devotion to Napoleon and the fearlessness with which he invariably sustained the imperial policy. Although more a specialist in debate than the versatile and gifted Rouher, his earnest and powerful efforts were not alone confined to the questions of his department, the war budget, the reduction or increase of the army and the like, but were often felt when a determined resistance to the encroachments of the opposition was called for in the legislative forum.

What immediate influence this new misfortune may have upon the Emperor we cannot presume to say. Whether grief will tend to sour or soften imperial temper remains to be seen. It is said that his Majesty is quite impressionnable to scenes of affliction and mouraing, and his better feelings on such occasions rise superior to personal ends and ambition. It is related that while passing over the battle field of Solfering he was moved with inexpressible pity at the sight of the dead and dying that strewed the ground, and this impression was so profound it acted powerfully on him for the conclusion of peace. The fate of Maximilian induced the Salzburg interview from which sprung a friendship for Austria, that Baron Beust yet congratulates his people upon being most sincere and satisfactory. Will he in the loss of a faithful triend be moved by a sentiment of true affection for his people and an earnest desire to satisfy their aspirations? In the successors of those who stood by the Emperor since 1002 are we to see new men more in harmony with the progressive tendencies of the nation and less blind in their zeal and devotion to imperialism? To them at least we are to look for the peaceful development of liberal ideas and institutions, or the commencement of a long and uncertain conflict between authority and opinion which may eventuate in revolution.

So far all promises well for a more liberal policy on the part of the government in the uture. The Senate is busy with legislative reform, M. Rouher seems less obstinate and absolutist, the Emperor appears conciliatory and in commemoration of the hundredth birthday of Napoleon I., graciously published full and complete amnesty to all press, political leon, as well as Rouher, Schneider, Granier de Cassagnac and the yet remaining champions of personal government may see fit to "crown the edifice" with greater liberties and accord all those reforms which shall prove "popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to resist

AN INTERNATIONAL OCEAN YACHT RACE .-Late advices from London state that the English yacht Cambria and the American vacht Dauntless will start on an ocean race on the 1st of September. The course will be from Cowes to New York. The challenge of the Dauntless was unreservedly accepted by the gallant owner of the Cambria, Mr. Ashbury.

EFFECT OF CHEAP FREIGHTS -The city is guite full of merchants from St. Louis and other points in the West, who are here for the purpose of taking advantage of the very low rates of freights to replenish their stocks of goods from the well filled warehouses of our principal dealers and jobbers. This is a good sign. It does good all around. It is a benefit to Western merchants as well as to Western consumers, to New York dealers and others engaged in the movement of merchandise. It makes money fly that would otherwise be hoarded up on account of the cry of "hard times." Everybody is benefited except, perhaps, the railroads; and it would not be surprising if even they should in the end reap the benefits of a moderate scale of freight charges between the metropolis and the marts of the Great West.

NOSOLOGY IN MASSACHUSETTS.-A lawyer in Massachusetts has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the common jail for tweaking another lawyer's nose in a railroad car. This is not the first time one lawver has put an opponent's "nose out of joint," but in Pickwickian sense. The incarcerated lawyer will now have time to reflect upon the danger of allowing his angry passions to rise, and, as a Massachusetts paper remarks, if he is of a literary turn, he will have leisure for an article on "The tweaking of noses as a

WORTHLESS LOCKS IN THE TREASURY SAFES.-The matter of the worthlessness of the locks in the safes in the National Treasury is being talked about in the papers. Would it not be as well to find out how money gets out of the Treasury through subsidies, jobs, intrigues and corruption, without the unlocking mocratic camp of this city, with the up- of bolts or bars of any kind?

rising of the Germans for a new division of The Eastern Mission of the Empress Engonie.

The ocean telegram has announced the departure of the Empress of the French on Monday, the 23d instant, on her Eastern tour. Our Paris correspondent had already informed us that the Empress Eugénie is expected to arrive on the 30th of September at Constantinople, where the palace destined to be occupied by her is being fitted up with Oriental splendor. She will remain at Constantinople ten days for the fêtes to be given in her honor. Towards the 10th of October she will visit Smyrna, where, if we mistake not, her Scotch grandfather, Mr. Kilpatrick, was American Consul during three Presidential administrations. The dates of her subsequent excursions are not yet decided upon up to the departure for the inauguration of the Suez Canal on the 17th of November. The Empress will be accompanied on her tour by the Prince and Princess Murat, by three ladies of honor and two chamberlains. For the celebration of the opening of the

Suez Canal-an event pregnant with momen-

tous political and commercial consequences-

the Viceroy of Egypt has made the most ex-

tensive preparations. The Empress Eugénio

will doubtless be the cynosure of all eyes on that memorable occasion. The magnificent historical scene of which she will be the central figure will forcibly call mind the judicial combat which the genius of Sir Walter Scott has painted in indelible colors as the cause of an "assemblage of various nations at the Diamond of the Desert," not far from the locality where the opening of the Suez Canal is to be celebrated, and as having taken place in the presence of Queen Berengaria, Edith Plantaganet and their attendants, a bevy of veiled Eastern beauties. the Archduke of Austria, the Grand Master of the Templars, Richard Cour de Lion and Saladin himself, with his turbaned host. A banquet similar to that which the Soldan offered to the princes of Christendom after that combat, in the most gorgeous fashion of the East, with carpets of the richest stuff and luxurious cushions, with cloth of gold and silver, superb embroidery in arabesque, shawls of cashmere, muslins of India, unfolded in all their splendor, with different sweetmeats, ragouts edged with rice, colored in various manners, and all other niceties of Eastern cookery; "lambs roasted whole, game and poultry dressed in pilaus, piled in vessels of gold and silver and porcelain, and intermixed with large mazers of sherbet, cooled in snow and ice from the caverns of Mount Lebanon"-such a banquet will probably be prepared by the Viceroy of Egypt. supplemented with all the refinements of French and English cookery, of which he has lately learned to be an excellent judge, and offered by him to his European guests. It is even possible-so great changes having been gradually wrought since the age of the Crusades—that Ismail Pacha may not so modestly as Saladin object to receiving the thanks of Empress Eugénie for her princely reception. Saladin declined the invitation to receive the thanks of Queen Berengaria, because, he said to royal Richard, "the blood of the East flows not so temperately in the presence of beauty as that of your land. What saith the Book itself? Her eye is as the edge of the sword of the prophet. Who shall look upon it?" But the Empress Eugénie may not so easily as the Queen Berengaria "content herself with seeing and laying aside the still more exquisite pleasure of being seen." The innovations, however, which this crusade of modern civilization, headed by the Empress of the French. may introduce into Oriental etiquette, are insignificant in comparison with those which her mission to the East may directly or indirectly introduce into the political relations of the Western and the Eastern world. We shall therefore watch with interest the progress of her tour to the East and the development of the results to which it may ultimately lead.

The officers' reunion at Gettysburg seems to have found little favor with the ex-Confederate generals. General Robert E. Lee pleads his engagements as an excuse for non-attendance : but as he adds immediately after that he thinks it wisest "to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered" few readers will fail to assign an additional reason for his absence. General Fitz Hugh Lee replies in a similar spirit to the invitation sent to him, and we can hardly doubt that the large majority of ex-Confederate officers will view this matter from the same point of view. It is certainly easy enough to understand their repugnance to take any part in this demonstration, but it is by no means so easy to see either the necessity or the expediency of so imposing a gathering as we find of Union officers for the purpose of going over details, about which they will never agree, of the three days' terrible conflict at

For our part we think the old Greeks were vise when they enacted that neither stone nor canvas nor monumental trophy of any sort should ever perpetuate the memory of their civil wars. Such wars are like family quarrels, best forgotten. What Greece did Rome did as regards her civil wars, and we find that the much coveted honor of a triumph was refused to a general, "when Rome was free," whose victory, however important, was only over Roman citizens. Perhaps it was from some traditional policy like this that we find that the civil wars of Spain, France and England, however sanguinary while they lasted, have left no monumental trace behind them. In fact, it is far better, far wiser, that it should be so. What nation is not ashamed of its civil wars? Could history itself be made to forget them and "blot them out forever" it would be better.

We have certainly no wish to blame the Union officers, whose military associations, carrying them back to a stirring and most critical period in the history of our republic, suggested this reunion; but we submit, nevertheless, that some consideration should be made those who, wishing to forget all about Gettysburg and to prove themselves true and loyal citizens, vet bject to have the memory of its defeat and disaster thus unpleasantly thrust upon them.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING .- The news papers are making a great fuss about the recent marriage of Commodore Vanderbilt. Had not the Commodore as much right to get married as any other man in the country?

Political Affairs in the ganth and the

Political matters in the South, particularly in Tennessee, Virginia and Mississippi, are in a very muddled condition. And the administration at Washington is in about as great a muddle about them as the local politicians themselves. The most remarkable feature is that with a most intense rivalry and even bitterness between the radical and conservative factions they are both for the administration. Or, perhaps, it would be better to say they are both for General Grant and cling to him as the representative man of the people and choice of the nation. This was evident in the late elections and is becoming more apparent since. The Walker party in Virginia, the Senter party in Tennessee and the Dent party in Mississipp raised the name of the President on their banners to rally the people to their support, and the radicals in these States did the same. Yet no two parties were ever more bitterly opposed to each other, and, in some respects, were never more widely apart in their policy. The hostility of a few individuals of the conservative party to the President, as in the case of Andy Johnson, is personal and does not represent the status or wishes of parties in the South. Both the conservative and radical factions, as was said, claim and desire to represent the administration and to act in accordance with it.

The question that forces itself upon u here-and it is one which the President will be compelled to seriously consider—is, can this state of things last? Can both be administration parties and yet be so hostile in policy and feeling? It is impossible. The President must take his choice with one or the other. He cannot ride on the backs of both. No political hersemanship is equal to such a task. What, then, will General Grant do? If we go back to his antecedents, if we call to mind his conservative views when he closed up the war and wished immediate harmony between the two sections and restoration of the South, and if we may judge from his known desire for peace, we could have no hesitation in saying he will make the conservatives of the South the administration party. Nor have we any doubt that his own unbiassed inclination would incline him to such a course. This, too, is undoubtedly the wisest policy; for the result of the late elections shows that neither the administration nor any other power can make the Southern people swallow radicalism. Should he, unfortunately, take the side of the radicals in the South-that is, should he place himself in hostility to the large majority of the people and public sentiment in that section-he may cause a great deal of trouble, but will not be able, with all the machinery of federal power and patronage, to make the Southern States radical. Indeed the very effort to do so would only swell the majority against him and his policy. We have an example of what would take place in the meddling of the radical members of his Cabinet in the Tennessee election. The interference of Boutwell and Creswell only increased the vote against Stokes, the radical candidate for

We admit that the President is in a very trying situation. Some of his Cabinet are in-curable radicals and will use all their influence over him and his policy in their efforts to sustain their faction in the South, while the rest are indifferent or mere political nonen titles. There is no unity, and, as a conse quence, the administration is at sea floundering about among dangerous breakers. Should he listen to the defeated radicals in Tennesse and Virginia and to the same party in Missis sippl, and endeavor to overrule the expression of the public voice, his great popularity cannot save him. The people of the North, even, would not sustain him in such a course. Mill tary domination, as in the case of General Canby in Virginia, and General Ames, of Mississippl, who has just suspended the writ of habeas corpus, cannot be tolerated by the mass of the American people. They want peace, restoration, and the war closed up. They are tired and disgusted with the pretences of reconstruction for party purposes and the substitution of military rule for civil government. Any fresh attempt to defeat the popular will in the South by the action of the administration or the radical party would produce a terrible conservative reaction. What, then, is General Grant to do? Fol-

low the instincts of his own nature and good sense and throw overboard the radical marplots in his Cabinet. Yes, let him remodel his Cabinet and make a new one of able conservative men who will be united in policy and act in accordance with his own views. The people are with him now and they earnestly desire to support him all through. He was and still is the hope of the republic. But the present is a critical time, and his future popularity will depend upon the action he may take in the political affairs of the South and the choice he may make between the parties there. There is no evading this alternative. Nor ought the President to hesitate. He is master of the political situation. Should he take the ultra radical ground that Boutwell and Creswell in his Cabinet and the extreme radicals of Congress urge he will plunge his administration into a sea of trouble. Should be take a conservative course he will carry the bulk of the republican party as well as all the conservative people both South and North with him for they have nowhere else to go, and he will continue to hold the politics and destiny of the republic in his hands. Will General Grantsee his opportunity and what the people expect of him? That is the question. It cannot be deferred. The time has come for decision, and it must be decided now one way or the other.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS. - Yesterday Mr. John Quincy Adams, Jr., was, for the third time, nominated for the office of Governor of Massachusetts by the Democratic State Convention held at Worcester. In accepting the nomination he delivered a speech which will doubtless attract considerable attention in political circles and from the people at large. He declared it the duty of the democracy to abandon dead issues by accepting the established fact of universal, unqualified suffrage, and to turn their attention to other and more vital issues. Mr. Adams then referred to these living questions of the day by saying that "the price of coal is an outrage, the duty on iron a swindle and the tariff an abomina-

tion." He spoke of the condition of the working classes as being worse than it was in 1860, and expressed his belief that a return to hard money was the paracea for existing iils. Referring to the prohibitory liquor law, Mr. Adams was bold in his opposition to it as an infringement upon the personal liberties of the people, and spoke sa tirically of the manner in which it was enforce d. The resolutions adopted by the Convention are of the same tenor as was the speech.

The International Boat Race.

Since the great fight between Hear and Sayres we have had no similar internat. anal sensation as that which is now furnished by the approaching contest between Harvard and Oxford Universities. It is not to be denied any longer that the Harvard crew, in their anxiety to get up a match, made great and almost unexampled sacrifices. For a time it seemed as if Harvard could have no chance. It now appears, even from the tone of the English press, that the Harvard men have a fair chance to come off first in the contest. Should the Harvard men win, what then? It will be an immense cause of rejoicing in the United States. It will be a source of gratification to Europe generally. All the world will then see that England is not necessarily queen of the waters. It will increase the prestige of the United States. Europe is already bowing to us. Witness the conduct of Spain. Europe will then bow to us more and more. Such a victory will calm and soothe Senator Sumner, for it will be a Massachusetts victory, and it will be a handsome offset to the Alabama depredations.

COMMENDABLE RIVALRY. -As in New York, the construction of a new post office building has been commenced in Boston. There will now be a generous rivalry between the architects of each to see who will present to the people the best structure, at the earliest period and at the most economical rate. This is a rivalry that should be encouraged. Neither the government nor the people will lose by it. The preliminary work is being pushed forward with the utmost vigor in our City Hall Park, as the operations are viewed from the HERALD office windows.

CRUISE OF NEW YORK PLOTS.

Excursion Around Long Island-A Call on the Americas Clab-A Good Time Generally. For several years past a rather selfish movement has gained ground among a certain class of the mercantile community to attempt to deprive that body

collected for offsnore pilotage, by making sundry representations to members of the Legislature and attempting to have the present law governing the to refute the statements of the mercantile men, and the best way, they thought, instead of attempting any lobby games, was to appeal to the good sense of the legislators and insurance men by getting up a sort of an excursion annually during the summer. and inviting such as could spare the time to take "pot luck" with the m, and by actual demonstration during a week's residence on some of the pilot boats, see the fallacy of the arguments of the merchants

who would deprive them (the pilo ts) of their hard In accordance with this plan a number tions were sent and on Friday last the pilot boats Edmund Blunt (No. 2), Charlotte Webb (No. 5), J. D. Jones (No. 15), lay off pier No. 1 North river, gaily described with bunking, ready to receive their guests, the management of the a fair being ensured. guests, the management of the a flair being ensembled to pilots Harbenson, Johnson, Yates and Fryer. The d—a hot day," met with a h earty response as the Webb and Biunt sailed past the Battery and into the East river, the Jones being left to bring on some of the dilatory guests. When opposite the Cob Dook Battery, at the Navy Yard, the booming of a thirteen gun salute startled the par ty, and on counting s to see who could be entitled to such an honor and no one in the com pany, composed of insurance men and other guests, among whom were ex-Senator Robert Christic and As semblymen John C. Jacobs, DeWitt C. Power, Andrew B. Hodes, of Brooklyn; J Gold, of Dutchess county, Dr. Sullivan, School such honors, as a sailor might say, and at length Brigadier General Zellin was discovered in a tug laying off the cob dock awaiting the salute. Salling along with a light, but favorable breeze the party were soon abreast of Fort Schuyler, listening to the

along with a light, but favorable breeze the party were soon abreast of Fort Schuyler, listening to the experiments with a new fog bell just placed at that point, which can be heard a distance of ten miles. At seven o'clock on Friday night the waters of ladian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., were reached, and no sooner were the anchors dropped than a party of the Americus Club, marshalled by Vice Commodore H. Hall, came off and extended an invitation to visit the club house. The invitation was accepted and Friday night spent in the hospitable care of the club. Although the club is composed mannly of democratic politicians they do not permit their pleasures to be invaced by such a disturbing element as politics, and whoever gets an invitation to visit them—be he jew. Gentile, republican or democrat—after eating of their sait will be treated as one of themselvos. No "Honizing" is allowed, and were President Grant to visit indian Harbor they would receive him like any other citizen and no doubt see that he would have a real enjoyacie time, but it wouldn't in the least be allowed to interfere with the regular groove of pleasure taking.

Once a red-not politician of Tammany Hall, who wanted the nomination of Alderman in his ward, visited the Americus boys and plainly set forth the object of his visit, and what he would do for the club in the event of his election. The embryo Alderman was invited to take a sail over to "Tweed island," being informed that the club could donothing for him unless he was made a member, and a portion of the initiation was to go through certain ceremonies on the island. The poor fellow was left over there an entire day, in a brolling sun, with nothing to eat or drink, and taken away at night a wiser if not a better man. He did not get the nomination, and his sobriquet of "Alderman of Tweed siland" did not please him at all, there being no fees, contract or pickings attached to the "posish."

The uniform of the club is showy and expensive, it consists of navy blue sack coat, cap, and pants, trimm

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUND, Headquartess Department of The Sound,
In compliance with orders from William M. Tweet, Commander-in-Chief, "The Stat!" will assemble in uniform at leadquarters, Indian Harbor, on Friday, August 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the "deneral"s Day.
Quartermaster Ingersoll will provide transportation for guartermaster Ingersoll will provide transportation for four New York, at 10:20 A. M.
The Fleet, under command of Captain George Mann, will rendeavous at the dock at 10 o'clock A. M., for escort duty.
Colonel Frank Vanderbeck and Adjutant General Eugens Durnin are detailed for duty at the depot, and will receive and escort the guests to the dock.
Captain Kesney, commanding battery, will cause a salute of thirteen gums to be freed on the arrival of the guests.
Ordennee Unicer Joseph Southworth will furnish ammunition and report for duty to Captain Kearney.

Adjutant Geograf.

BUGENE DURNIN, Adjutant General. SPEECH OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

By order.

BYOGHE DURNIN, Adjutant General.

An examination of the roster shows all are officers, the only one set down as a private being Joseph Shannon. the Clerk of the Common Council, who "has the privilege of promotion."

Under a salute of two guns, dipping of colors, &c., the pilot boats sailed out of Indian Harbor on Saturday morning and were caught in the storm on the Sound in the afternoon, but owing to the skill with which the boats were handled no trouble was experienced, except some of the lawmakers paid tribute to Neptune instead of bagging anything for themseives. Owing to light and baffling winds New London was not reached until Monday morning, when the party landed and visited Groton Monument, Regent House and other notable spots around New London. The schooner yacht Addie V. was found here, with a party of the Americus Club on their return from Newport, "busted" and disgusted with Newport, General Grant and his party and all hands. The "boys" say a commendable feature of the place is that champagne can be had for three dollars a bottle.

The pilots will visit Newport, the camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard, take a run out at sea, boarding some of the inbound vessels to show the legislative guests in what manner they perform daty, and return vis Sandy Hook about Friday nexts.