NEW YORK THERALD, PRIDAY, JULY 33 1871

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Across THE CONTI-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -Perform ances afternoon and evening -LES MISERABLES.

BOWERY THEATRE, POWERY .- THE DUMB MAN OF MANORESTER-HUMPTY DUMPTY-THE POACHERS.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.-MAZEPPA, OB THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. No. 780 Broadway .- THE BERGER FAMILY OF BELL RINGERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway. - SCHNIEDER-NEW SONGS AND DANCES. WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-THEODORE THOMAS'

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th street, between Lexington and BROOKLYN RINK, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue,—Summen Evening Concrets.

New York, Friday, July 21, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Crashed by an Awning—A New Liquor Law in Connecticat—Wild Beasts in New York—Advertisements.
4—Editorials: Leading Article, "Irish-Americans on the Late Riot—The Political Reaction and the Dangers Which They Do Not Seem to Comprehend"—The Pleasures of the President; Our Chief Executive Visiting Dutchess County—Aquatic—Yachting—Weather Report—Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad—An Orange Silver Robbery—Amusement Announcements.

nouncements.

ance: Important Reduction in the French Budget: More Explosions at Vincennes—England: The Furchase System in the Army Abolished—News from Germany Spate Aboushed—News from Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Ireland, Mexico and the West Indies—Severe Earthquake Shocks in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts—News from Washington—Miscellaneous Telegrams—New York City News—New Publications Received—Views of the Past—Business Notices.

neous reiegrams—New York City News—New Publications Received—Views of the Past—Business Notices.

6—Milifary Excursionists: The Seventh Veterans and the Forty-seventh Up the Hudson—Laura D. Fair: She Tells the Story of Her Past Life—The Schuetzenfest—Popular Education—Contested Claims—Funeral of the Late C. V. S. Roosevelt—Miscelaneous Telegrams—The National Game—Board of Assistant Aldermen—Another Fatal Kerosene Burning Casnalty—Brooklyn Affairs—Fire in Broadway—New Brunswick's Political Puzzle—Death of the Double-Headed thid.

7—The Erie Railway War: The Motion to Restrain Erie from Issuing More Shares; Close of the Argument; The Deciston Reserved—Proceedings in the Courts—Department of Public Dooks—Emigration Affair —Leasing of the Cameen and Amboy Railroad—Cotton Storage—Fatal Affay in a Saloon—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets—Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen—Marriages and Deaths.

5—Review of the hiot: Official Report of the Seventh Ninth and Elignty-fourth Regiments; Beecher on the Battle: Pecuniary Rewards to Injured Policemen—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

SUB SILENTIO-The Maryland Democratic State Convention on the new departure.

THE ROCHESTER Democrat says that the famous order No. 57 "was written ayear ago." Is not that setting it a little too far back?

HENRY WARD BEECHER has come to the rescue of the principles of law and order. In the Christian Union this week he takes a bold stand. The whole question of the riot of the Twelfth in its religious, moral and political aspect is just opening.

THE POLICE BOARD has distributed ten thousand dollars of the Fund for Wounded Policemen among the members of the force injured in the late riot. This fund was established shortly after the bloody days of July. 1863, and it serves a very handsome purpose just now; but if there had been no such fund the people of the city would have seen to it that the services of the policemen on that day should not pass unrewarded.

THE WHOLE SPANISH MINISTRY has resigned. But the crisis will probably be of a short duration. The parties hitherto hostile to the government observe a conciliatory attitude, and, to judge from the cable news that King Amadeus is consulting with the leaders of the different parties, we infer that the new Cabinet will include, if possible, a mémber of each, and thus take away all further causes of contention. The growing popularity of King Amadeus, adds our despatch, will help to smooth the road toward a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

EARTHQUAKES are becoming most unpleasantly frequent in our neighborhood. Here is a serious one in New England-one about which there is no vague uncertainty, no whispered intimations that it is but the wind or the car rolling o'er the stony streets. This New England sample of an earthquake asserted itself by rocking buildings, ringing bells, rattling windows, knocking down plastering and making a deep, rumbling noise from Maine to New Hampshire. What sort of terrible commotion is threatening us when staid and decorous New England goes through such an unseemly shaking up as this?

A. H. STEPHENS, having gained nine pounds since he became editor of the Atlanta Sun, the Louisville Courier-Journal fears that when he weighed himself last he had one of his editorials in his pocket. This reminds us of a little story. Before the war a party of gentlemen were being entertained by the hospitable host of "Liberty Hall," Mr. Stephens' residence in Georgia, when the conversation turned upon the ex-Congressman's weight. Mr. Stephens said he then weighed ninety pounds. "Ninety pounds!" exclaimed a guest, "is that all?" "Oh," returned little Aleck, with manifest pride, "I have weighed a hundred!"

PRESIDENT GRANT is eminently a peripatetic President. He does not believe in the Mikado barbarism that would keep the Chief Magistrate forever sectuded from the gaze of the people, thus encouraging him to grow rusty in ideas and run to old Bourbonic notions. From Long Branch the President made a trip to Dutchess county recently, viewing the beautiful country seats there, inspecting fine imported cattle, and making himself generally social and neighborly. On his return he stopped at Poughkeepsie long enough to review a gallant regiment of our National Guard from Brooklyn, and thus gave the patriotic young men composing it a pleasant token of encouragement that they will doubtless long cherish. After this he returned to his cottage by the sea at Long Branch,

Trisb-Americane on the Late Hist-The Political Reaction and the Dangers which They Do Not Seem to Compre-

Our Irish-American Journals and many of our Irish-born citizens are boiling over with indignation in reference to the course of Governor Hoffman and the conduct of the National Guard and the police, in the protection of the late Orange procession, to the extremity of breaking heads and shooting bullets. On Wednesday evening last at Brevoort Hall, for instance, an indignation meeting of Irish-American citizens was held, for the purpose of protesting against the line of action adopted by the Governor, &c. The leading orator of the occasion, starting from the warlike inquiry, "How can we avenge the blood of the men which has been shed?" and following it with such questions as this, "Shall Orangemen and Know Nothingism rule this city?" proceeded to say that "women had been made widows and children orphaus for the caprice of one man in Albany," that "Governor Hoffman should never again receive the votes of Irishmen," and so on. The orator having concluded his remarks, a series of resolutions were adopted, among which was one declaring "that we hold Governor Hoffman responsible for all the blood shed by his murderous militia on that day," and "that we will keep him in memory should he come forward to look for our suffrage for any office."

That this feeling of hostility to the Governor among our Irish Catholic population widely prevails cannot be doubted; for within the last few days, at various points in this city and Brooklyn, they have been hanging him in effigy as a dead man, "a traitor," Dutchman" and "an Orangeman." Our Irish-American journals, fired with the same spirit, extend their wrath to all the defenders of our patriotic Governor in this business, including the HERALD, with all the other journals advocating the maintenance of the law, American liberty and constitutional rights. In all these proceedings of our Irish adopted citizens there is manifestly a purpose to carry the delicate and dangerous question involved into our party politics; and it is upon this perilous business that we would speak a word or two to the parties concerned touching the political reaction which they would invite and the political dangers which they do not seem to comprehend.

We stand by the constitution and the laws of our country. We maintain the equal rights of all men, of all races and all creeds, under the law-the rights of the white man, the red man and the black man; the rights of the Catholic and the Protestant, of the Ribbonman and the Orangeman. We contend, notwithstanding all the melancholy killing and maiming of men, women and children on the 12th of July, that in the action of the Governor, the local authorities, the military and the police on that dreadful day the rights of all men under our laws were vindicated, including the rights of the Irish Catholics, as well as those of the Irish Orangemen, and that this vindication of equal rights and fair play being in value beyond any price that can be paid for it, was cheaply maintained against combinations of rioters on the 12th of July, who were out in defiance of the law, and in defiance, too, of the express instructions and warnings of Archbishop McCloskey and his clergy from all the Catholic churches. We refer to those instructions and warnings given out on the Sunday which ushered in the week marked by the insane attempt of lawless rioters to override the supreme law of the land and the authorities of the city and the State.

The Catholic Church and all good Catholics stand unspotted before the world in reference able advice of the Catholic Church been followed in this matter there would have been no riot and no bloodshed. Had the constitutional authority of the Governor, embodied in his proclamation, been regarded by all parties under the protection of our equal laws there would have been no riot. The responsibilities and the bloody consequences of the riot rest upon those insane and lawless men who, in defiance of all law, human and divine, took the law into their own hands. If these guilty men, therefore, and their abettors, undertake the the game of vengeance in party politics they may enlarge this little breeze of a politicoreligious excitement into a roaring whirlwind. Nothing more disastrous to the democratic party or to the Catholic Church in the United States could be devised than an extensive political movement of Irishmen aiming at 'vengeance" against the Governor and officials concerned in the maintenance of the law on the 12th of July.

There are in the United States, of all sects and outside parties, some thirty-four millions of Protestants, against some five or six millions of Roman Catholics. The mass of the Catholics are democrats, and it is the Irish Catholic vote of this city which has given Tammany Hall and the democracy the possession of this city and State. Let it be understood, then, that we have in this city an organization of Irish democrats whose main object is to reverse the decision of the last 12th of July in our streets in reference to Orangemen's rights, and we shall soon bave similar organizations in all our large cities and towns, the very existence of which will enable the republicans to sweep New York, city and State, and the whole country. Indeed, we suspect that the conflict of jurisdiction and opinion on this subject among our constituted authorities has settled the business for the Empire State in November. In any event, no scheme could be devised more advantageous to the republicans, or more disastrous to the democratic party and the Catholic Church, than an Irish Catholic agitation in support of the utterly defenceless course of our late rioters, and for "vengeance" against the upholders of American law and liberty.

It will be observed that the journals of the leading Protestant Churches and the Protestant clergy have actively entered into the discussion of this late riot, its causes and consequences, as bringing out into bold relief the intolerance and despotic designs of the Irish Catholics and the Catholic Church in this free country. Of course the injustice of such sweeping assumptions is at once apparent to every dispassionate mind; but in times of high religious or political excitement passion rules the hour, and justice must stand aside till the storm rolls by. The Know Nothing epidemic was made up of intolerance, prejudice, injustice and madness, and yet it raged through all the

country for several years, broke up and de- | An Irish Firebrand Doing Injury to Irishmoralized the political parties of the day, and eventually resulted in a new organization of parties, though it left nothing but a bad name behind it. Yet still the elements of Know Nothingism exist over all the land, and the late events in Rome bave served to quicken the vigilance and distrust here on the part of our Protestant sects against the Pope and Mother Church. At the same time, "the high-reaching Buckinghams" of Tammany Hall, in connection with the Irish Catholic vote of this great city, have operated to intensify this Protestant hostility to the Catholic Church and the democratic party throughout the country. We submit, then, that the only course of wisdom on the part of the heads of the Catholic Church and the leaders of the democratic party is to see to it at once that there shall be no Irish political organization formed to agitate the reversal of the decision for law and order involved in the enforcement of Governor Hoffman's proclamation of equal rights.

Of all things to be avoided in this country by the Catholic Church is a political quarrel with the Protestant Churches; of all things to be avoided by the democratic party is a religious agitation with the republicans. Both these dangers are now threatened by these foolish Irish-Americans seeking "vengeance" against the enforcement of our laws. We call upon the Catholic clergy and the democratic sachems of this city to look into this matter, for to the Church and to the party it is a matter of life or death.

The Cauadians and the American Coast-

ing Trade. It appears that parties on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States are largely engaged in violating the laws regulating the navigation and coasting trade of this country. Iron ore from American ports, for instance, is transported to points on the Canadian side for the purpose of reshipment, in violation of section twenty of the act of Congress of July 20, 1866, which prohibits the lading of goods, wares or merchandise upon any vessel belonging, wholly or in part, to a subject or subjects of a foreign country, to be taken thence to a foreign port or to be reshipped to the United States on the frontiers. Ore so shipped has been seized at Erie recently, and it is said other shipments have been made that are liable to seizure. It is believed at Washington that parties violate the law intentionally, and that it has been the practice to do so for some years past.

It will always be difficult to prevent violation of the navigation and coasting trade laws, as well as smuggling, along such an extended line as that between the United States and the British American possessions. In fact, it will be almost impossible, and to prevent this even partially would require a little army of officeholders and involve great cost to the government. Treaties may be made with England of the most liberal character to regulate the trade between this country and the bordering colonies, and we might approach reciprocity of trade; but there must always remain difficulties as long as the people of this North American Continent are under separate governments. It will always be embarrassing. Such a political anomaly as that of two nations, of the same race and language, existing separately when their territory joins for thousands of miles, and when their trade and intercourse are so extensive cannot last long. The North American colonies ought to become a part of the United States. Our republie must extend over all North America. The aggregation of the people of the same race and language under one government is the spirit and tendency of the age; and here, where the geographical conditions are so favorable to unity, and where we are maturing model institutions for the rest of the world, it is more necessary than elsewhere that there should be no separate or different forms of government and no conflicting commercial interests. Instead of yielding to British interests or proclivities the United States ought to adopt a policy of firm but kindly pressure to bring about annexation. With annexation custom houses, trade regulations and a host of officeholders could be dispensed with. This would be the proper solution of all the border difficulties and trade restrictions between these sections of the North American Continent.

The Hanging in Emgy Folly.

A number of our Irish adopted citizens, exasperated at what they conceive to be the unfriendly conduct of Governor Hoffman on the occasion of the late riot, have exhibited their sentiments by hanging the Governor in effigy. This is a silly piece of business at best; but if they wish to make a great man of Governor Hoffman his enemies could not pursue a better course. Precedents in that direction are numerous. Washington was hung in efficy by the tories in the Revolution. Patrick Henry was not only hung in effigy, but came near being hung in earnest by the enemies of liberty. Tom Jefferson was hung in effigy before he became President of the United States, although he had written that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. General Jackson was hung in effigy because he throttled the monster, the United States Bank. Martin Van Buren was hung in effigy because he established the Independent Treasury. Daniel Webster was hung in effigy in all parts of New England on account of his celebrated 7th of March speech, in which he pitched into the abolitionists right and left. President Lincoln was hung in effigy in the South many times before the war. And last, but not least, the patron Saint of all Ireland, good old St. Patrick, has been hung in effigy a thousand times on every 17th of March, and no harm has come of it either. Therefore, if our Irish adopted citizens, the rampageous fighting Tipperary and Kilkenny element, desire to make a great man-almost a second St. Patrick-of Governor Hoffman, let them keep on in their folly of hanging him in effigy.

THE POTTSVILLE Miners' Journal remarks that the resignation of "Big Injun" Parker as Commissioner of Indian Affairs will give satisfaction, as his course was damaging to Grant's administration. This is another case of "Lo! the poor Indian." But perhaps the descend ant of the famous "Red Jacket" has plenty of wampum, and can for the future smoke his pipe of peace in peace. "Let him have

If a certain class of Irish orators understood the injury they are doing to their own countrymen by their violent harangues it is charity to them to believe they would desist from their wicked efforts. But we fear that most of them are demagogues so selfish that neither knowledge nor wise counsel can

keep them from making the ridiculous threats in which they are indulging. Men who are drunken with a sense of their own importance are as unreasoning as the crowds which follow them, but their foolish words do injury not only to themselves, but also to those who act with them. Every Irishman in New York will be compelled to suffer for the wicked cry for vengeance which comes from these firebrands. The radical journals print their speeches with alacrity, and the whole country will hear with disgust their wicked and untruthful assertions about armed ruffians striking down innocent men and women for the crime of looking upon foolish Orangemen.

This is no time for angry threats against

Governor Hoffman or ill-timed praise of Mayor Hall. Both did their duty as they understood it, and the responsibility for the riot is not with them. A few hot-headed men are alone to blame for the blood shed on the 12th of July. And it now badly becomes them to talk about their blood curdled in their souls when they saw the dead of Wednesday, because, while they might well stand aghast at it, the threats with which the words are accompanied show that they are not sorry in their hearts. Even now they want more blood, and, like the radical journals which are preaching a religious warfare, they are trying to excite one part of the people against another. These men must not forget that It was the United States which saved some of them from the penal servitude of a felon, and that it is dangerous to abuse the hospitality which was accorded them. Governor Hoffman is far above them, and Mayor Hall in no way needs their friendship. By these wicked speeches they may do injury to those whom they profess to serve, but they can harm only their friends and be of service only to their enemies. The riots are past, and the narrowness and bigotry which begot them will soon pass out of the minds of men unless fresh outrages and new indiscretions keep them alive. This is not Ireland, but America, and it the Legislature must prevent Orange processions in the future it must also ignore Ireland. Any one not blind by partisanship or reckless of honor or honesty can see this. These reckless firebrands are doing the greatest wrong to Irishmen which either Englishmen or Americans have ever attempted against Ireland. Unless they are rebuked in time fresh bloodshed may follow the bloodshed of Wednesday, and more widows and orphans may mourn because the reckless counsels of reckless agitators were heard with respect.

The Gravity and Fan of the "Nov Departure."

The shafts of wit and ridicule sometimes accomplish more than the soundest argument Hence if the Southern or the Western or the Northern anti-departure press begin to "poke fan" at the new movement the "eminent gravity" of its supporters it is not unlikely will eventually be seriously disturbed.

Among the democratic papers most earnest in opposition to the measure is the Mobile Register, a journal we have been ' 'I to believe was at first inclined to think tavorably of the new movement. But now it gravely declares that "a cowardly party never wins political battles, and the democratic party under a time-serving banner." This is plain talk.

But while the Mobile paper discourses in this plain manner its Forest (Alabama) namesake takes the humorous side, and says it "has heard of condensed milk, potatoes, meats, &c., but condensed radicalism is the latest thing out." "It is put up," it continues, "by a few democratic editors expressly for their democratic friends who were unable to swallow the article in its crude state. It is called new departure."

Again, it is related that a Kentucky farmer being asked what he thought of the new departure replied that it appeared to him "as if some impatient democrats, seeing the radicals going to the mischief on a down grade, with the brakes off, had determined to beat them by jumping on the cow-catcher." That is not a bad idea, provided the "cow-catcher party" land ahead at the White House station.

The Louisville Ledger takes a Scriptural view of the departure by saying, "Our first parents in Paradise tried the experiment of a new departure when the tempter led them to the fatal tree, whereon grew the fruit of prohibition. In consequence death, with all our woes, was introduced." Being essentially dead now, we suppose the Ledger means to make the national democracy "deader" by belaboring it in its defunct state, as the clown in the circus does the departed coon.

But, notwithstanding all this, it is plainly to be seen that there is an undercurrent con nected with this new departure which gives the radical republicans no little nneasiness. while at the same time it affords the radical democrats material for some small fun.

THE CHICAGO Republican sent a reporter to interview Judge David Davis, of Illinois, and sound him on the Presidency. The Judge accepted the interview, complimented the paper, paid fifteen cents for a week's subscription in advance, and said he would accept the nomination if tendered him with any degree of unanimity. "But," said he, "I don't want the thing stirred up in the papers so soon. That's what killed McClellan, and it will kill any man. There is no surer way to defeat a man than to put him in nomination too soon." Therefore all that has heretofore been published about Judge Davis being an aspirant for the democratic nomination has been given without that gentleman's authority. Nevertheless, his name might as well be included in the list of entries for the four-mile race over the Presidential course in 1872.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS of the Seventh, Ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments, engaged in the quelling of the riot on the 12th inst., have been submitted to General Varian, and are published in another column of the HERALD this morning

The Abelides of the Purchase System. The purchase system in the British army has been abolished at last. One of the last and most important vestiges of a feudal age has become a thing of the past. The abolition of this iniquitous system has only been a question of time. The Earl of Derby, who, by the inheritance of his father's talents and influence, may be looked upon as the leader of the tories, had abandoned it. And yet, now that the event has come to pass, it has provoked most stormy manifestations in both houses of Parliament. No pen can describe the excitement in both houses, says the cable despatch, when it was announced that the government had decided to abolish the purchase of commissions in the army. The liberals were loud in their enthusiasm for the bold conduct of the Premier. The tories, buffled and beaten, were amazed and bewildered, and did not know how to face their discomfiture. Mr. Disraell, the forlorn hope of the tory party, had either lost his customary assurance, or had thought further opposition a hopeless task, for he did not take

at the opposition. The House of Lords, ever mindful of its own class interests, set itself in determined opposition against the measure, in the teeth of public opinion, but it now finds itself swamped by public opinion. By gracefully yielding it might have avoided the bitter mortification of being overruled or ignored by the government. Direct blow of all is the abolition of the purchase system to the House of Lords, which, though less demonstrative than the Commons because of its higher sense of decorum, felt still deeper the importance of the occasion. Mr. Gladstone has astonished his friends by his bold policy. Like a resolute pioneer, he laid his axe to the root of the rotten tree and felled it with one blow to the ground.

up the gauntlet which Mr. Gladstone hurled

Affairs in Porto Rico.—The news from Porto Rico which we print to-day shows that honesty cannot prosper in the American colonies of Spain. Captain General Baldrich has shown himself the friend of the people over whom he was appointed to govern, and yet this is made the pretext for his persecution by the mean Spaniards of that island, who depend upon Spain to assist them in destroying the Creoles or West India descendants of the Spanish people. The Yzquierdo party are only seeking a pretext for murdering the natives of the island, and the volunteers who are crying "Viva Yzquierdo" make the "Segundo Cabo" the instrument of their base purposes. Spanish intolerance and dishonesty are destroying Spanish rule in the West Indies; but perhaps anarchy and degradation are better than RACING AT LONG BRANCH.-The second

summer meeting at Long Branch will commence on the first day of August and continue four days. In addition to the original announcement of three races a day, the association have decided to give a valuable cup for gentlemen riders on the third day of the meeting, and on the fourth they give a purse of three thousand dollars for four mile heats. This valuable purse will undoubtedly bring together a fine field of horses. The stables now at Monmouth Park comprise Messrs. Withers', Cottrill's, Sanford's, McGrath's, Babcock's, Bannatyne's, Parks', Weldon's, O'Donahue's, Lloyd's, Morris', Dennison & Crawford's and Littlefield's. To this list will be added to-day General Buford's, Doswell's, Mc-Daniel's and Drane's, from Saratoga. The prospect for fine racing at the Branch never was better.

GENERAL SHERMAN has again expressed his ntiments on the Pr almost as forcibly as when he wrote to us that if he were nominated he would not run and if he were unanimously elected he would not serve. This time he tells a HERALD correspondent that Grant is the man for re-election. that the country is quiet and prosperous under him, and that he ought to be and will be made Chief Magistrate for the second time. He says the Ku Klux does not amount to much down South, for if the terror that is reported among the negroes actually existed there could not have been this year a larger crop of cotton than the general average. Very sound reasoning this for Sherman on both divisions

THE ORLEANS PRINCES, who have pledged themselves not to take their seats in the Assembly, in order to avoid political agitations, are in danger of being excluded from that body altogether. A republican member has made a motion that all those Deputies who are absentees beyond a limited time should forfeit their seats altogether. If his motion should pass the Count de Paris will find his prospects for the kingship somewhat blighted. Blighting his prospects for the crown is exactly what the proposition aims at.

KENTUCKY AND GREAT EASTERN RAILEOAD. CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20, 1871.

About three months ago a railroad company was organized here known as the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad Company, with Colonel S. W. Mor ton, of New York, as President, A. J. Hodde as Vice President, and Generals Fremont and Banks, Judge Cutler, of Martetta, Ohio; J. M. Duke, of Maysville, Ky., and James T. Brady, Pittsburg, Pa., as directors. This was des tined to construct a railroad from Cincinnati to Catlettsburg, Ky., under a charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature last year. It now appears that this is but a small part of the com pany's purpose, and that their real plan is to build another railroad from Cincinnati to New York city through Kentucky, across West Virginia to a point in York and Reading. Pa., to the eastern terminus. Those interested claim the new route to New York will be 120 miles shorter, by measurement, than the route by the Pennsylvania Central; and in equalizing distances by reason of curves and grades the new route will be the shortest by a little less than 200 miles. It is announced that work will be comenced in Kentucky within three months, and that the whole line will be finished in less than three

AN ORANGE SILVER BOBBERY. A rather mysterious midday silverware robbery

took place vesterday in Orange, N. J. The family o Mr. J. L. Smallwood, residing in Centre street, partook of lunch at the usual hour, and at it used the ordinary quantity of silverware. Lunch over, the latter was cleaned and laid in the pantry, so as to be ready for use at dinner, when the male members came home from New York in the evening. Before that time, however, discovery was made that the silver had disappeared, no one knew exactly when or how. A strict search was made and all the servants closely questioned, but no clue was elicited indicative of where the silver had gone. It transpired, however, that on the preceding day a good-looking fancy song specifier visited the was about twenty-two years of age, wore agray coat and light pantaloons. The police of trange and New York are on the out vive for him. ordinary quantity of silverware. Lunch over, the

THE PLEASURES OF THE PRESIDENT

Our Chief Executive Visiting Dutchess County.

Spending a Day at Mr. Dinsmore's, in Stacks burg, and an Hour at Poughkeepsie-Return to Long Branch-Social Sights and Scenes Along the Route.

POUGHEEPSIE, July 20, 1871. U. S. Grant, President of the United States; Colonel Forney, of the Philadelphia Press; Governor Bullock, of Georgia; Charles Chamb Sanford, Fred Grant, Frederick Lovejoy, John Hoey and Colonel E. E. Sandford reached Staatsburg. Dutchess county, nine miles north of here, at halfpast one o'clock yesterday afternoon, via the Hud-son River Railroad. They were met at the station by W. B. Dinsmore, with two barouches, when the were rapidly driven to THE DINSMORE MANSION,

a short distance off, where a fine collation was in readiness. The hospitable host soon relieved the distinguished guests of all restraint, and for a while were served the inevitable cigar came to the front and then a pleasant chat was indulged in.

President and his party were by Mr. Dinamore escorted to the grounds adjoining and shown

valuable SPECIMENS OF IMPORTED CATTLE for which the Staatsburg Dinsmores are noted. They are indeed splendid specimens and were greatly admired by the President.

After supper, the weater being unpropitious, the party remained indoors and spent the time in social conversation.

This morning all rose bright and early, feeling much refreshed and, being encouraged by clear weather and a bracing nortwest wind, resolved upon ANOTHER RIDE.

Mr. Dinsmore's horses and carriages were ordered up. and once more the President and friends took to the road. They first drove to the depot, where the President informed me that they would leave Staatsburg on a special train at half-past three o'clock this after noon for New York, and arrangements were made at the station accordingly. Then fresh cigars being lighted the carriages containing the Chief Ruler of

at the station accordingly. Then fresh cigars being lighted the carriages containing the Chief Ruler of the Nation and his friends whirled away towards the Van Vilet and Paulding farms, over smooth roads and at a spanking gail.

AT EVERY TURN OF THE ROAD the President found much to admire in Dutchess county scenery, and so expressed himself. All returned to Mr. Dinsmore's at early dinner hour, where a splendid repast was partaken of, then more cigars and then to the depot. The train was in waiting, and when the party got on board it started by Mayor H. G. Eastman and conveyed to Eastman Para, where the President reviewed the Forty-seventh Brooklyn regiment.

After the review, which occupied about ten minutes, the party took passage on the fast train and proceeded to New York, where a special steamer was to be in readiness at Thirtieth street to convey the President to Long Branch.

During his stay at Staatsburg

THE VILLAGERS

were in ecstacles. The President expected that Collector Murphy and General Porter would join him this morning, but they lailed to report. Colouel Forney left the party at Staatsourg and came to thus city to enjoy an hour's chat with his friend Hudson Taylor. He rejoined them, however, at this station and proceeded with them to New York. The President's visit was purely of a social nature, therefore there is nothing unasually important to chronicle relative to his movements.

Return of the Presidential Party to Long Branch. LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20, 1871.

President Grant and his son Frederick, accompa nied by Collector Murphy, of New York; Colenes Porney, of Philadelphia; William Fleiss, John Hoer and Charles Chamberlain, arrived here from Staats burg this evening. The President proceeded direct to his cottage.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of the Orescent City Yache Club.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1871. The annual regatta of the Crescent City Yachs Club, over the usual course, a triangle of afteen miles, took place to-day. Six boats were entered. one of second class, two of third class and three of fourth class. No boats of the first class were in the race. The Restless won in second class—time, 2h. 19m. 30s.; Minnie Preston in third class—time, 2h. 3ym. 30s.; Jessie in fourth class—time, 2h. 44m, 30s.

Yachting Notes The following passed through Hell Gate yest

Yacht Sappho, Douglas, from Glen Cove for New York.

AQUATIC.

The University Races at Springfield—Fam.
Time Expected—Sickness of two of the
Harvard Crow.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2), 1871.

The arrivals of collegians this evening have bee quite numerous and the interest in the University races is increasing. The single scull race promises to be an exciting contest. Ellis Ward is the favorite and Ten Eyck is backed against Butler by metropolitan visitors.

The Harvards now complain that two of their men are sick with diarrhea and are quite weak. They were out upon the river this afternoon, however, and pulled over the course, as also did the other

crews.

It is thought that the single sculi race will be quite fast, bets having been made that the two miles will be flushed in fifteen minutes or better.

Norwalk vs. Bridgeport BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20, 1871.

There has been considerable excitement among the lovers of aquatic sports to-day, owing to a race petween two boats, one owned by Henry Bishop, of this place, and the other by Francis Barritt, of South Norwalk. The boats were both large sized saliboats, about twenty feet long, and the prize was a purse of \$800. The course was from Seas to near the Lightship, about ten miles from the starting point. A large flest attended the racing boats from the city down to the starting point, and the harbor presented a very lively appearance. At about twelve o'clock the boats started, with the wind blowing very fresh from the northwest. The Norwalk hoat kept a short distance ahead for the first few miles, but did not rive so well in the heavy sea as the Bridge-port boat, and when about six miles from the starting point, sailing before the wind, the Norwalk book went under, shipped a heavy sea and upset. The were five or six men on board, all of whom clambered upon her keel and held on till rescued by the five sleeson, which was steaming noar with a crowd of spectators. The overturned boat was righted and towed back to Bridgeport by the Stetson, while Mr. Bishop's boat sailed over the entire course, beating tack to the city in very fair time. The beating was largely in favor or the Bridgeport boat prior to the race. She wins the purse, of course.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

cometet/has risen very generally since Wextnesday night from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, but least so on the Gulf coast, where it was quite low Thursday morning, and in the Northwest, where a local de-pression existed. The temperature has fallen, especially at stations in the Middle and Eastern States. Brisk northwest winds prevailed for a shirt time on Thirday morning the middle Atlantic, but light winds calras are now reported from all stations. Prettally cloudy and clear weather has provailed during Thursday east of the Mississippl, excepting an area of clouds in Ohio and Indiana.

Clear weather with lower temperature is probabile for Friday for the Lakes, and pleasant weather with rising barometer will probably continue on the Atlantic Coast and the Guid