

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 169

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 225 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DONOVANS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, West 57th Street.—English Opera—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Third Street.—LITTLE SUNSHINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 3 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN, East 89th Street.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Ladies' and children's matinee at 3 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West 81st Street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BIG BO, NARZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Markins' benefit.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy or rainy, clearing up later.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday Herald mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The feeling was not unlike that reported in London, one of disquiet. Prices were irregular, and, in many instances, lower. Gold was strag at 117 1/2 a 117 1/2, and money on call firmer at 3 per cent.

THE MURDER OF MARGARET HAMILT, one of those Brooklyn tragedies that excites the public mind in the most intense manner, is now under investigation at the Court of Oyer and Terminer across the river.

THE FRENCH UNIVERSITIES.—The French Assembly has made some radical changes in the management of affairs in the higher educational establishments in France in providing that degrees be awarded by a board of examiners which shall consist half of State and half of clerical professors.

THE HARLEM FLATS.—The committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom were intrusted the investigation of the imperfect filling in of the Harlem flats have made a very strong and decided report on the subject. Their suggestions are sensible and practical, and, if followed out, will soon remove one of the foulest nuisances to which a city was ever subjected.

JEROME PARK RACES.—Although the sixth day of the ninth spring meeting of the American Jockey Club did not attract as large an attendance as might be desired, yet the racing yesterday was unusually interesting. There were five events, in which Survivor, Madge, Aaron Pennington, Scratch and Galway proved to be the most successful. The favorites were beaten in every instance, except in the case of Madge, and the knowing ones lost heavily.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.—Mr. Beach continued his scathing denunciation of the defendant in this cause yesterday, subjecting the famous letter of contrition to a keen legal analysis that seemed to place it in a new light. The trial has been adjourned until Monday, so that the desired end, for which the public so anxiously look, is further off than ever. The distinguished advocate has not yet announced for a certainty the date of the ending of his elaborate argument for the plaintiff.

THE KANSAS LOCUSTS have left for parts unknown, to the intense delight of the farmers. They seem to have taken along with them a swarm of parasites that persecute and prey upon them, according to the general habits of that species of animal. Too little is known about the characteristics of the locust in this country, and the government should, in accordance with the request of the Western farmers, appoint a commission to investigate the causes of the annual devastation caused by those destructive insects.

THE DISGRACEFUL COURSE which has so long characterized the Board of Freeholders of Hudson county, New Jersey, and which seems to have given an official indorsement to fraud and swindling of the grossest kind, was shown up in a strong light at the meeting of that body yesterday, two of the members denouncing in the most emphatic manner the scandalous conduct of their brethren. It is the inauguration of a fierce war against corruption, and Jersey justice may be depended upon in punishing those shameless violators of the law who think fit to appropriate the money of the taxpayers.

The Ohio Democracy. The Democratic State Convention at Columbus, yesterday, deserves more attention than would have belonged to it if the new constitution of Pennsylvania had not postponed its annual election to November. The only really great State which continues to hold elections in October is Ohio, and the well known effect of a preliminary party victory on the ensuing general contest will make the political battle in Ohio this year the most important that has ever occurred in that most populous, wealthy and influential State of the West. Pennsylvania having relinquished her old position as the "keystone" of our politics and taken her place with the great mass of States which hold their elections on the same day, Ohio comes to the front rank of influence as marking the set of the political tide and controlling the public judgment of political probabilities. The effect of the Ohio election on the November contests will be tremendous, because this one State is now invested with the importance which formerly belonged to it and Pennsylvania. The division of political forces between these two States is no longer necessary, and both the administration and the opposition will concentrate their efforts this year upon the campaign in Ohio.

The hopes of parties in the great Presidential struggle of next year will sink or rise in proportion to their success in Ohio next October. If the republicans should carry the State they will have arrested the great "tidal wave" which proved so disastrous last year, and they will have a reasonable prospect of recovering lost ground in other States in the immediately following November contests and of reinvigorating their party for the Presidential campaign. But if, on the other hand, the democrats should keep all they gained in Ohio last year, and increase their strength, the country will regard such a result as the knell of republican ascendancy. A crushing defeat in Ohio would so discourage and demoralize the republicans that the November elections would go by default, and the party would be as good as beaten before it enters the Presidential contest. With so much at stake on both sides the Ohio campaign bids fair to be one of the liveliest and most energetic that has ever taken place in our politics. All the strength of the administration and all the strength of the opposition will be strenuously exerted to secure a victory on which so much depends. Ohio is the key of the Presidential campaign, and the battle will be fought on both sides with a strenuous desperation proportioned to the value of the result.

The two parties in Ohio are pretty equally matched, and neither has any reason to be discouraged aside from the blunders of their leaders. Two years ago Governor Allen was elected by a plurality of less than a thousand, and there was a temperance vote of more than ten thousand, consisting, of course, of republicans; for the democratic party has never favored prohibition. If the temperance republicans had voted with their party Governor Allen would have been defeated by a large majority. Last year the democratic majority in Ohio was seventeen thousand, but the total vote of the State was eighty-seven thousand less than in 1872, showing that the democratic majority resulted from the failure of a large body of republicans to participate in the election. If these voters can be called out this year, and should act with their old associates, a republican victory would be easy in spite of last year's "tidal wave."

The position of the Ohio democrats is embarrassing in consequence of their views on the great question of the currency. A majority of them are ardent inflationists. The financial heresies of his own State are a source of great embarrassment to Senator Thurman, who needs the support of the Ohio democrats in the Presidential Convention, but knows that he has no chance of an election to the Presidency on an inflation platform. The inflation tendency of the Ohio democrats is their weak point. Sunset Cox has been called to Ohio as a missionary in this emergency, and he made one of his most witty and captivating speeches at Columbus on Wednesday evening. He is popular with the Ohio democrats and it was a good stroke of policy to bring him back to his old State to smooth the way for Thurman by acting as a missionary among the financial heathen. It was foreseen that it would be fatal to the democratic party at large for the Ohio Convention to adopt an inflation platform, and Thurman's friends played a good card in bringing Cox back among his old admirers to smooth down the difficulties of the situation.

Unfortunately, Mr. Cox has had no success as a missionary. The platform adopted yesterday is about as square-footed a piece of inflation absurdity as could have been expressed. This platform is at least honest. It expresses, without subterfuge or trimming, the real views, not only of the democracy of Ohio, but of most of the Western States. It is quite possible that the democrats may carry the Ohio election on this retrogressive platform, for the republicans of the West are also infected with the inflation heresy; and, as the republican platform in Ohio is substantially a hard money platform, the democracy of that State expect to entice the republican inflationists into their ranks. But success on such a platform will ruin the democratic party as a national organization. The unequivocal hard money declarations of the Eastern democrats, of which the New York platform of last year is a specimen, prove that the democracy of the East and of the West cannot be brought to harmonize, and that the party will be fatally weakened by internal dissensions on the most important questions of the time. If the democrats lose Ohio on such a platform the republicans will have stayed the "tidal wave." If, on the other hand, the democrats should carry the State their national convention next year will be a scene of conflict which will demoralize the party. Tilden can never be nominated on an inflation platform like that adopted in Ohio yesterday. On such a platform Pendleton would be the appropriate candidate of the democracy, and it needs no prophet to foretell the result of a con-

test in which Pendleton or any man holding his views is at the head of the democratic ticket. If Thurman should consent to run on such a platform he would fare no better. The democratic party is split in twain on the currency question, the most important question of our national politics. There can be no doubt that the Ohio platform embodies the views of a majority of the Western democrats, and whether they carry Ohio on such a platform or lose it the prospects of the party will be discouraging. If they lose the State the republicans will be elated with hope; if they carry it the Western democrats will control the National Convention, dictate its platform and sink the party with the inflation millstone which they will tie to its neck.

As things now look President Grant saved the republican party by his veto of the inflation bill last year. By that veto he placed his party on sound and tenable ground in relation to the most important question of our politics, and the attempt of the Eastern democrats to cut the ground from under him is a lamentable failure. The Western democrats repudiate the hard money policy of their Eastern brethren, and a party which is divided against itself on so important a question has no chance of success. Governor Tilden, on a memorable occasion, said that a strong political party must be composed of citizens who "think the same things concerning the public welfare." But the hard money democracy of the East and the inflation democracy of the West do not "think the same things," and a house divided against itself cannot stand.

The Commercial Failures in England. Commercial and financial London will be very fortunate if the feeling of "disquietude" said to exist in the city does not give way to a state of mind that can only be described by a far stronger term. In the first week of the month there were heavy failures, and there was evidently for a few days great apprehension of a financial storm; but the financial world accepted in explanation a theory which presented the trouble as a strictly local disturbance, and reassured its equanimity. It was comprehensible enough that the bad state of the iron trade should end in calamity to iron houses. Between strikes that made coal high and strikes that made labor dear it was long since evident that this great English industry was in an ill state to bear up against the competition from this country, and a crisis that would carry down the great houses of the trade was already discounted; and it was an obvious corollary that a house deeply and exclusively interested in discounting paper for iron houses should go the same way. Now, however, comes exceedingly heavy failures that this solution does not account for, which seem to indicate a more general cause of disturbance than was imagined to exist. Although the city recovered itself from the verge of panic when the Aberdeen Iron Company went down, and though the "disquietude" consequent upon the latest calamity may pass away, the high probability is that events of the same nature are to come somewhat closer together in a few days, and then it is not apparent what can prevent a panic. It is the definite indication of these enormous failures that a great part of the financial edifice of our rich cousin is held up by very rotten timbers, and it will not surprise us to see that all the severe moral lessons he has read on the error of our ways in money will come home to him with bitter severity. Nowhere in the world is honesty more praised than in England; but not in Wall street, nor in other places, if any there are, more flagrantly noted for dishonest practices, com the trickeries of the financier be more ardently cultivated or so profitably or successfully employed as in London. They are in a fair way over there to find out how many of their great houses are mere "confidence" establishments, and if they can get this knowledge without a general panic they will be the better for it; but such an issue is not likely.

ANDREW H. GREEN.—The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen yesterday will attract attention as embodying an official statement by the Commissioners of Accounts convicting Mr. Green of the grave offence of receiving large sums of money illegally while he was connected with the Central Park. Besides a great amount of "back pay" he had the house on the Great Hill in the Central Park fitted up for his use at an expense of nearly fourteen thousand dollars, received his expenses in a trip to Europe while his salary went on as Treasurer, together with a great amount of perquisites. This is an unfortunate exhibit for an officer of Mr. Green's pretensions to public virtue.

COMPTROLLER GREEN AND THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education has resolved to institute legal proceedings against Comptroller Green to compel him to hand over to the Board the money appropriated for its use. The Commissioners hold that the law gives them the right to control and disburse the school funds, and that Mr. Green's intermeddling with the payments is unauthorized, unnecessary and injurious. It was agreed, however, that an effort should be made to settle the matter amicably with the Comptroller before legal proceedings are commenced, although two or three of the Commissioners expressed the opinion that Mr. Green's stubbornness and obstructiveness rendered any attempt to bring him to reason by fair means a farcical waste of time. The sentiment in favor of testing Mr. Green's right to meddle with the funds by an appeal to the courts was unanimous. Not a single department of the city government that does not place itself abjectly under the Comptroller's heel can escape a conflict with that perverse and grasping official.

THE FREEMEN'S SALARIES.—Now that President Lewis is Acting Mayor he may get over the difficulty raised by Mr. Green respecting the freemen's warrants and enable the men to obtain their pay. Let him sign the separate warrants and notify Mr. Green that if next month he persists in his refusal to pay the men by companies in accordance with the provisions of the law and the practice since January last, he will be alone responsible for the delay. It is scandalous that a petty squabble between the Comptroller and the Mayor should have been suffered to so seriously inconvenience a large body of the city's most valuable employees.

Bunker Hill Yesterday. The fountain of tears lies very near to that of joy, and the successful, jubilant celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Bunker Hill, now that it is over, gives place to sentiments that have a tinge of sad melancholy. The pleasure of meeting is followed by the pain of parting, and, on occasions which can recur only once in a century, both the meeting and the parting exert a strange sorcery over human feelings. When this great centennial is again celebrated, at the close of another century, where shall we all be who have taken so lively an interest in this occasion of patriotic festivity? The very tombstones on which our names will have been inscribed will be crumbling with age, and it will be difficult to decipher the epitaphs which attest the filial piety of our children, who will themselves have been laid by our sides, and even most of their children will be sleeping with us awaiting that final resurrection which we are taught to expect by the Christian Scriptures. The young men, full of life and vigor and hope and abounding in generous impulses, who wore bright uniforms in the great procession yesterday, and whose elastic step and military precision attracted admiration to their beautiful regiments, will have transmitted their fine physical qualities and alert military bearing to the generation which succeeds their great-grandsons before this centennial again recurs. Let us hope that the ideas and sentiments of our glorious Revolution will be as reverently cherished then as they are now, and that the participants in the next centennial may find reason to do honor to this generation, which has maintained the Union by its valor and effaced the dark blot of slavery from our national institutions by its humanity. We may cry out to them in the language of our greatest orator, "Advance, then, ye future generations! We would hail you as you rise in your long succession to fill the places which we now fill, to taste the blessings of existence where we are passing, and soon shall have passed, our own human duration. We bid you welcome to the pleasant land of the fathers. We greet your accession to the great inheritance which we have enjoyed. We welcome you to the blessings of good government and religious liberty. We welcome you to the treasures of science and the delights of learning. We welcome you to the transcendent sweets of domestic life, to the happiness of kindred and parents and children. We welcome you to the immeasurable blessings of rational existence, the immortal hope of Christianity and the light of everlasting truth!"

The great celebration yesterday met and satisfied every expectation. The weather was delightful, the procession immense and magnificent, the display of flags, decorations and inscriptions marvellous in appropriate beauty, and if the tall and massive monument which looked down upon the exhilarating scene could have felt its stone transmuted into flesh, like Pygmalion's statue, and have been animated by the heroic spirits who bled in that field, it would have lifted its head more proudly to the skies. In Campbell's sublime ode to the naval glories of England, he says:— "The spirits of your fathers shall start from every wave."

It would require less poetic animation to fancy the spirits of our fathers starting from every turf of the green slopes of Bunker Hill yesterday at the tread of the vast multitudes who assembled there to commemorate their sturdy patriotism and immortal valor.

College Commencements. Yesterday was the Annual Commencement of the University of the City of New York and of some other institutions, of which we print reports this morning. In themselves the exercises were not unlike those which we have been recounting from year to year ever since the Herald was founded, only there has been an increase in the number of the "commencements" occasioned by the growth of so many new "universities." Their significance is an entirely different matter, and if young men are graduated to-day better fitted to battle with the world than was the case a few years ago it is because of what they took into their colleges and not on account of what they bring out. We believe there never was a time when American scholarship, so far as the colleges are concerned, was lower than it is now. A "classical education" is no longer rigidly insisted on, as it was within even a comparatively recent period, and the result is that rigid mental training is fast disappearing altogether. We are not disposed to bewail the disrepute into which the "classes" have fallen, but at the same time we cannot fail to see that superficial study and disjointed thinking are usurping the places which were once given to patient investigation and logical deduction. The consequence is that young men come from college nowadays wiser than their teachers and fully confident that they are strong enough to carry the world on their shoulders. They instruct us in the philosophy of life before they have begun to live and are able to toss off an oration on the moral progress of the century with as much ease as they will feel in dealing with a glass of champagne before the next alumni dinner. All this may be well enough, but we shall look forward with much interest to the time when we shall have real universities and when a college diploma shall be a certificate of genuine mental training.

Courtesy to Distinguished Guests. Our Long Branch correspondent informed us recently that the President had resolved not to attend the celebration at Bunker Hill, and that the Cabinet had arrived at the same conclusion. This information is confirmed by the fact that neither the President nor any of his Cabinet were in attendance at the celebration. The reason for this action on the part of the President is that he resents the discussion which has taken place as to the bills incurred by himself and his party when they visited the celebration of the battle of Lexington. The President felt that this discussion on the part of the local authorities in New England was an offence of the gravest character, the insult of a host to a guest. The President visited New England at the invitation of the authorities. His presence was a gracious and kindly act, adding largely to the success of the celebration. He was not allowed to incur any expense or to bear any portion of his entertainment. Yet as soon as he returned he found that the bills for his

entertainment had been made matters of discussion, and that questions had been asked as to whether the Presidential party should or should not drink wine, or should or should not smoke cigars; that the amount of wine charged in the bill had been a matter of amazement and reproach, and that one of the committee went so far as to publicly express his alarm lest the habits of President Grant should lead him into an unusual and painful condition of life.

We do not see really how the President could arrive at any other conclusion. It is the gravest offence that can be committed in modern society for a host to put an insult upon his guest. We cannot imagine anything more offensive than for a host to invite a gentleman to his house and after he has departed either to comment upon his habits or manners or to discuss the wine he drank or the cigars he smoked or to in any way make public declarations affecting his behavior or his character. When this offence is committed by a public body and when the subject of it is no less a personage than the President of the United States there can be but one answer. This the President has properly made. It may be rather an extreme act for him to resolve that he would not visit Bunker Hill or any of the other centennial celebrations that take place in New England. The authorities who had charge of this celebration in Boston can scarcely be held responsible for the boorishness or indecency of those who had charge of the celebrations elsewhere. At the same time it is hard to draw the line. A gentleman who has been treated like the President may well be pardoned for hesitating to put himself in a position to incur a repetition of the affront.

Are the Police Blackmailers? The testimony of the detective, Martindale, before the legislative committee on Wednesday, though it contained nothing that was not well known before, was so direct and positive in some particulars as to amount almost to a revelation. The charges against Captain Burden are of the most serious character, and if such charges can be sustained against an officer as reputable as he we are forced to the conclusion that our police administration is, and for many years has been, honeycombed with corruption. No condition of society more dangerous to the "community" can be imagined than a police force which is organized for the protection of the criminal classes, instead of the honest and industrious part of the population. If we are to believe Martindale's testimony, which merely relates in detail and with a precision that cannot be evaded by a simple denial what everybody had been led to regard as true, the police captains, and, possibly, officers even higher in authority, have been systematically blackmailing the keepers of panel houses and other respectable places. Neither the efforts of individuals nor the exposures of the press could induce the police to close even the most infamous of these places, and when it happened that a house of ill fame was interfered with by the police it always seemed that the action of the officers was only the pretense to a fresh tax upon crime. Now, worse charges than the press has ever made are preferred against the police on the sworn testimony of an officer familiar with all the workings of the department, and to the police captains of the metropolis are imputed offences worse than those committed by the burglars and thieves, against whom the police should be a certain protection. No offence can be more degrading than levying blackmail upon vice and crime, and this, it seems, is the constant practice of the metropolitans. In view of these things the legislative committee cannot stop its inquiries until the whole truth is known in regard to police administration in New York. Specific proof can be obtained in regard to this system of police blackmail, and the committee will fail in its duty unless it completely exposes the corrupt officials who have so dishonored the metropolis.

The Tammany Tangle. The affairs of Tammany are getting into a terribly tangled condition. There are several causes tending to make the present confusion in the Wigwag. First in order comes the old difficulty between Waterbury and Green on one side and John Kelly on the other, growing out of the charges of official dishonesty made against the ex-Sheriff by Waterbury, backed by Green. Then there is the open revolt of John Morrissey, directly against Mayor Wickham and indirectly against John Kelly, induced first by the conspiracy to defeat Hayes for Register, to which both Wickham and Kelly are alleged to have been parties, and strengthened subsequently by the refusal of those leaders to recognize Hayes' claim to a commissionership in one of the departments. The Morrissey defection naturally combines itself with the elements heretofore opposed to Kelly's autocratic rule, and represented by such leaders as ex-Sheriff Brennan, ex-County Clerk Loew and others of less note. It takes in Senator Ledwith and his friends and County Clerk Walsh—the former positively and the latter negatively, Ledwith being the candidate of Morrissey, Hayes, Walsh, Brennan and Loew for next Sheriff, and Walsh being willing to go with the disaffected party whenever they can show a fair prospect of success. With all these elements at work, and with Waterbury and Green actively engaged in the attempt to make a combination with District Attorney Phelps for an anti-Tammany judicial and legislative ticket next fall, it has become a matter of necessity for John Kelly and his friends to take some determined steps to put down a rebellion which is at present scattered and disjointed, but which, if suffered to consolidate and harmonize, may prove powerful enough to overthrow the present rule in Tammany.

The first positive step taken by Kelly against the conspirators has been the arraignment of Waterbury for the offence of betraying the secrets of the organization. This movement has, however, been checkmated by an order of the Supreme Court, issued by Judge Davis, requiring the production of the constitution and bylaws under which the adverse proceeding is taken, and protecting Waterbury until the order has been complied with and his rights ascertained by the Court. A yet bolder step has been the institution of an investigation by the Committee on Discipline into the conduct of the district committee, with the avowed purpose of ridding the society of "traitors." This movement is known to be directed against Morrissey, Jimmy Hayes, Led-

with and others, who are said to have been in secret alliance with Comptroller Green during the past two or three months, and after the examination of the committee and the secret inquiry among democrats of the several districts may end in taking the districts out of the hands of the suspected parties. It will readily be seen that the troubles of Tammany are many and serious and that "Boss" Kelly has a hard fight on his hands. It will require all his exertions to carry him safely through, and as Governor Tilden is supposed to be in harmony with the Green and Morrissey rebellion, and is expected to withhold his signature from all bills increasing the power and patronage of Tammany Hall, as well as to persist in his refusal to approve the Mayor's removals of heads of departments, the odds seem to be against the present rulers.

Reconstruction at West Point. The meeting of the Union and Confederate soldiers at West Point this year is a most gratifying event. It shows that the efforts of unwise men to prolong the era of bad feeling between the South and the North have signally failed. The soldiers on both sides would long ago have buried the hatchet had not intriguing politicians, for their own selfish ends, constantly fanned the expiring antagonisms of the war. The clasping of hands at West Point is significant as representing the thought of the most commanding figures of the defunct Confederacy. In reappearing among their West Point comrades such men as Longstreet and Smith virtually confessed that the separatist idea was dead, and that nothing remained for good citizens, whether belonging to the North or South, but to heal the wounds inflicted on the common country in our fratricidal civil struggle. The war is at an end, and that reconstruction of spirit on which the success of mere political reconstruction must depend has begun in earnest. The South not alone submits to the law of the conqueror, but accepts the result of the war as final. And it is as an assurance of this desirable state of the Southern mind that this meeting of the men who left West Point as comrades to meet on the battle field as foes is so significant. It is desirable that our centennial year should find us truly reunited. This can only be accomplished by making the men who lost in the struggle understand that we of the North harbor no resentment and that we look upon them as brothers. It is only by convincing the South of the reality of this sentiment that we can hope to have all Americans pray that we may be vouchsafed in the future one country and one flag.

ARE THE CONTRACTORS who planted the post beds in the Harlem flats to be indicted? The people of New York expect that men who so far forget their duty as citizens as to seek to make money by sowing a pestilence in the very heart of the city shall not escape with impunity. McQuade and the others ought to be indicted without further delay, and Corporation Counsel Smith should at once begin suits for the recovery of the money wrongfully paid to them.

MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE is a standing disgrace to the city of New York. Such a rickety, miserable structure should long ago have been replaced by a substantial one. One of these days, when some frightful accident occurs during the return from the Jerome Park races, the indignant public will compel our careless authorities to pay a little attention to their duties and bestow some consideration on the lives of taxpayers.

THE EX-BOSS still lingers on Blackwell's Island, and the welcome steambot, with its band of music, flying colors, enthusiastic crew and sumptuous table has not yet put in an appearance to relieve him from duress vile. He still sighs for freedom—even a change from the Island to Ludlow Street Jail—and the tardy relief does not reach him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Mr. Tennyson's charge for "a little poem for a magazine" is \$500. The Secretary of War will return to Washington from West Point on Saturday. Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Baron Rosen, of St. Petersburg, has taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Senator William H. Washburn, of Massachusetts, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. Senator Aaron H. Cragin, of New Hampshire, is residing temporarily at the Westmoreland Hotel. Judge Thomas L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon, Vicar General of the diocese of Boston, is sojourning at the Everest House. Major Peter C. Hains, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, is quartered at the Brevoort House. Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the United States Fisheries Commission, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Assemblyman F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, and Mr. A. B. Barber, of Utica, arrived last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Adam Boscawen, United States Consul General at London, has returned to his old quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A letter was received at the Treasury yesterday from Treasurer New, announcing that he will be in Washington about the 25th inst. Some Englishmen recently tried to purchase Arabian horses in Constantinople, but were not within a quarter of the Turk prices. Roses are so plentiful in France that the railway companies decorate the walls of the stations with them arranged on trellis frames. Emperor William has had printed in folio for himself an edition of the works of Frederick the Great, and has given a copy to M. Tiers. Inspector General Edmund Schriver, who has been visiting the military posts in the Southwest, arrived in this city yesterday and is at the Brevoort House. President Grant and Mr. G. W. Childs will leave Long Branch for Philadelphia at seven o'clock this morning in a palace car placed at their disposal by Colonel Scott. Rev. Dr. Love, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse, was attacked by apoplexy yesterday, at his country residence in Owego, about one mile from Auburn. The precise point at which Captain Boyton touched the English shore at the conclusion of his late Channel voyage has been named Boyton Hook. He was rocked in the cradle of the deep to some purpose. Miss Carke, an American artist, has for many years past been engaged on a series of sketches of all the places visited by Dante. The series is now, we learn, nearly finished. Miss Carke has travelled about for several years, even in the least frequented parts of Italy, and her sketches are the result of much research. The Earl of Albemarle has in preparation a volume to be entitled "Fifty Years of My Life," which, it is said, will contain many new facts, social and political, about the chief persons and events of the early part of the present century, including an account, founded on his own experience, of the battle of Waterloo.