Bad would only overwhelm numers has know who helped him.

REPORTES—But do you not think that on the whole the one-term principle is the true one?

Mr. Hartings—I cannot say taat I do. It is a matter about which laws had better not be made, for they would be changed to meet exigencies. The people rule the land and it is a safe thing to heave to the people. Depend upon it, the day they are disappointed the President becomes a mere figurehead and no more, while as long as they have reason to trust him he remains clothed with the dignity and the power he now possesses.

Mr. Hastings at this moment found he had just time to catch the Long Branch boat, and he rushed off with a friend, who was much less courageous than himself about facing the perils of the Outer Bay.

#### CINCINNATI JOURNALISTS ON THE SUBJECT.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 1873. The discussion of the subject of Cæsarism in the mns of the HERALD has created consider esation not only in this city but throughout the te, which just now occupies a peculiar attitude in the political world. In a word, Ohio begins to feel her oats, and is ready to kick before consenting to be ridden. Her people, as may be seen from the third party movement in this city and in Co-lumbus, have taken the initiative in national politics for results in 1876, and politicians of both the old parties and those who from prudential motives ignored both the last two years begin to trim their sails for the exciting race to be enced here this Fall and continued until the great national centennial. But this is not my objective at present. I wish to give the Harald the of our prominent men, whose opinions, written or expressed from the rostrum, have weight with the people, on the subject of Casarian.

of the MERALD, I was courteously received by the
editors, whose time I knew to be too valuable for
editors, whose time I knew to be too valuable for ple, on the subject of Casarism. As a reporter

any protracted conversation upon any subject not of business interest to them. Views of Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial.

I called first upon the editor of the Commercial, I called first upon the editor of the Commercial, Mr. Murat Halstead, who comprehended my mis-sion in a moment, and without paying much at-tention to the questions intended to draw him out went on running over the pile of manuscripts on

went on running over the pile of manuscripts on his desk and spoke as follows:—

"Ah, yes. The Herald is making something of a sensation about Creatism, but the trouble with Casarism is that there is no Creat. It takes a man of gening and energy to make a Casar, and snow men are not pienty. If Ben Butler had been a great military success ne might have become a Great; but he had none, and had no military faculty, so he is no Casar. The fact is, we got through our war without developing a Casar or any remarkable genius on either side."

Herald Correspondent—You don't seem to think that General Grant is much of a Casar, then?

Mr. Halstrad—No, sir, I do not; I don't think he knows enough to be a Casar either.

Herald Correspondent—What do you think of his third term prospect?

he knows enough to be a Caesar either.

Herald Correspondent—what do you think of his third term prospect?

Mr. Halstead—very little prospect he has, I believe. He can't get the nomination from his own party, and he will find it out in good time and draw off in favor of Phil Sheridan, who will be the military candidate.

Herald Correspondent—You believe this?

Mr. Halstead—ver, sir, I do. The democratic party can elect him by adhering to its old organization. Blaine and Morton are the civil aspirants, but neither will be able to make it. The very best man to beat the administration candidate, probably, is the man who made Grant but didn't stay at home to take care of him—the Parisian, Washburn. Herald Correspondent—let me ask why you think Grant's party will not renominate him?

Mr. Halstead—Grant's conduct since his election has disgusted the leading men of the perty—I mean the ambitious and leading men. Wilson and Noyes, for instance, who went up and down the country howing and tearing their throats out for him, are bitterly disappointed at

GRANT'S OBTUSENESS AND INDIFFERENCY

In not seeing that to their almost superhuman efforts and not his own special merits, was he indebted for the success of his second candidacy. Grant believed that his re-election was due to the mighty magic of his name, and his cold egotism has deeply wounded the leclings of his warmest party friends. As I said, it is doubtful if the civil aspirants so through, but they will have the pleasure of electing the Lieutenant General, for Grant undoubtedly will have the power to name his successor. Good day, sir."

Views of Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette.

I found the editor of the Gazette engaged pretty much as Mr. Halstead was and equally obliging. Mr. Smith had read the Herald's articles on Cæsarism, and spoke right to the point as soon as the subject was named. He said :-

it would have been desirable, but there have been instances when it would have been the very reverse, as in 1884, when Mr. Lincoln was renominated. We can all look back now and see that such a restriction would have been a calamity, and such a combination of circumstances may occur again. I believe in letting the people alone, for as this is a government of the people for the people I believe if let alone they will not often go astray, and that they can be trusted. A man serving as President of the United States has to make

A VERY GOOD PRESIDENT TO BE TALKED OF even by the people for renomination, and if he fills the office so acceptably for one term as to be popular for renomination I see no good reason why he should not be eligible and the people be free to reclect him."

are for renomination I see no good reason why he should not be eligible and the people be free to reciect nim."

Herald Correspondent—But does not a continuance in office enable the President to wield a potent power in the lederal patronage?

Mr. SMITH—I think not. As far as my observation goes, when such an attempt is made against public sentiment it always becomes an element of weakness instead of strength. The charge was made in 1872 that the lederal office-holders renominated Grant. Now, I think, there never was a case in which the voice of the people was more clearly apparent than in that year. Grant was renominated by the people independent of the politicians or office-holders. The thing was prixed in the propular Mind long before the National Convention, and was largely due to the fact that the opponents of Grant slandered him most outrageously.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—What do you think or Grant's chance for a third term?

Mr. SMITH—Well, I think General Grant stands as much of a chance for a third term nomination as of being struck by lighting. Now you have all I have to say on the subject.

## CHICAGO JOURNALISTS ON THE SUBJECT.

CHICAGO, August 11, 1873. In obedience to a lightning flasa from the HERALD office your correspondent sailled into the broad Nicoison-paved highways of this grand new city, and scaled the stairways of divers and sundry of its magnificent buildings to learn what certain third term for Grant, and how they regarded the HERALD's discussion of the movement to se-

Views of Mr. Wilson F. Storey, of the

Mr. Storey is a person of much renown, locally, as much for his eccentricity and combativeness as from came originally from Detroit, which was too small to hold him, and seizing the helm of the *Times*, in this city, contrived to make that journal so antigovernmental in time, during the war days, that
General Burnside, then in command of this district,
ordered the paper to be suppressed. This produced
a tremendous commotion, which finally resulted in
a partial backdown on the part of the General, and
ever since the Times has been the sauciest
sheet west of the Hudson. It spares nobody and
champions nothing save itself. It used to be
facreely democratic; but at present Mr. Storey
slights that political element and his organ entirely ignores its former policy. In the late Presidential campaign the Times had for its policy
"anything to beat Greeley," and for this reason,
not from any love of General Grant, espoused the
cause of the latter.

Mr. Storey is not a very good subject for an interview; but the Herald correspondent resolved
to get a word or two ont of him, and, with this
object in view, proceeded to the handsome Times
office, corner of Washington street and Fifth
avenuc, on the fourth floor of which building he found Mr. Storey inspecting a mass of
reditornal raw material. The veteran editor is about
fifty-five years old, but looks much more venerable, owing to a profusion of silver-hued beard and
hair. He has dark eyes and eyebrowa, which give
him an aspect somewhat similar to that ascribed
to "Archabaid Bell the Cat," by Scott, in "Marmion." Ordinarily, this peculiar person never
lifts his eyes from his work after the first glance
at the intruder. The magic name of the Herald,
however, had an enlivening effect upon him. He
said:—
"Carralism" this city, contrived to make that journal so anti-

This said, in a cold-blooded sort of way, the great man dropped his dark eyes on the manuscript before him, and your correspondent, not wisning to disturb the attention of the newspaper autocrat, discreetly retired, but did not leave the Transe building.

Views of Mr. Andre Matteson, of the

Views of Mr. Andre Matteson, of the Chicago Tribune.

Your correspondent made his way to the den of Mr. Andre Matteson, the political writer, a gentleman who has acquired the reputation of having his pen dipped in wormwood. He is constitutionally severe, even bitter, and is never so happy as when writing a causite attack upon some prominent politician. "Scalawag" is a lavorite epithet with him, and "scoundrel" is not disdained on fitting occasions. He is, undoubtedly, a sharp man, and his appearance so bespeaks him. Mr. Matteson has reached his first half century. He has iron gray hair and keen eyes, which appear to look you clean through. He was not so reticent as was his chief. When your correspondent stated his missien Mr. Matteson said:—

was his chief. When your correspondent stated his mission Mr. Matteson said—
"I don't think that U.S. Grant himself cares about being Fresident for a third term. He rather delights in a farm, with pienty of dogs and horses, I state this as my individual opinion. Nobody represents the Times but Mr. Storey. If the politicians who swarm around him start to ran Gant again, why, he'll run, aye, and keep running to the end of his days, if they can elect him."

REPORTER—Don't you think the country would become disgusted with Grant in the event of his running again?

his days, it they can elect him."

REPONTER—Don't you think the country would become disgusted with Grant in the event of his running again?

Mr. Mattleson—It is hardly possible to indge just now what the country would do. The fact appears to be that thousands of good citizens don't care about politics, good or bad, and are content to let them severely alone. Mr. Grant is not a cream well, He is getting old, too, and, no doubt, lazy. He can be used but I doubt whether by the time the next Presidential campaign comes around he ill have chough energy or vitality left to run. He was a shade better than Horace Greeley would any been left President.

GRANT HAS NO IDEAS.

He is proud of it, and the country does not care a straw enther way. Old man Greeley hal what he chose to call theories; but I think he was mad a long time before he died. His nomination made him crazy outright. Now, nothing of that kind could ever happen Grant. He hasn't enough imagination in him to quality him for an insane asylum. So far as a man can be called sate Grant is, when left to himself. But history shows us that stupid men can often be used by smart ones for political enos. This may nappen Grant; but let him have plenty of horses and a dog or two and ne'll be sale enough.

Mr. Matteson spoke all this with considerable

enough.

Mr. Matteson spoke all this with considerable vivacity, his heels upon a table in front of him and his hands behind his head.

Views of Ma Horace White, of the Chi-

Your correspondent next invaded the Chicago Tribune building, a handsome but rather gloomy structure, situated on the corner of Dearborn and ladison streets. He accepted the courtesy of an elevator to the skylight; for the editor-in-chief. Mr. Horace White, has high notions, in more senses of the Tribune structure. Mr. White is a native of Wisconsin, and is still, comparatively speaking, a young man. He is pale, thin, and of bilious temperament; his hair is black, and his beard, which is rather thin, partakes of the same sombre hue. He has handsome spining eyes, black as beetles, and a low voice. His manner, unlike that of Mr. Storey, is very gentle, and he always talks pleas. antly to visitors. He greeted the representative of the Herald with more than ordinary cordiality, but said, when he was interrupted :-

but said, when he was interrupted:—

"You are after an interview for the Herald.
Well, I don't like to state my opinions outside of
the Tribune editorials, where my ideas upon Casarism are pretty broadly defined. I hardly think it
would be delicate in me to come out personally as
regards General Grant. I have my suspicions; nay,
my convictions relative to this third term business—but I lorgot; I won't be interviewed, but
have pleasure in referring the Herald to the
editorial columns of the Tribune, which are much
at its service."

The correspondent retired and consulted the
files, and it the Tribune's ideas on the subject are
valuable they will be gleaned from the following
extracts from its editorial columns:—

AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION.

If General Grant entertains a belief or a hope that he

It General Grant entertains a belief or a hope that he may be renominated or re-elected his present administration will be less in the interests of the people than in the interests of the people than in the interest of the political bondage, which deneral Grant already recognizes sufficiently, will be tightened, and his ambition will be added to the other innuences which are calculated to render his present term detrimental to the political weifare of the country. Henry lay clearly expressed the dangers that beach the administration of a President during the first term, when his thoughts and exertions are occupied in securing his re-election. The same is true of a second term in which the incumbent cherishes a similar ambition. The proposition which was introduced in the last Congress to am aid the constitution so as to limit the incumbency of the Presidential than to oze term may be revived in the next Congress with additional force on account of tieneral trant's possible ambition for renomination. If it were passed it

would inductedly controlled the present administration, are real Grant may best allay public apprehension by it his hearty and active support.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

An extract from a later editorial is given:

and used these so the present administration, and seneral Grant may best aliay public apprehension by giving it his hearty and active support.

An extract from a latter editorial is given:—
When General Grant let the army entered upon negotiations for the Fresidency During the last campaint there was an account of a consultation that was held at Washington before General Grant consented to accept the first nomination, in which General Kawlins acced for General Grant and Mr. Forney for the party. It was then represented, according to the story, that General Agrant and Mr. Forney for the party. It was then represented, accept the office of President for one term, or even for two terms. General Grant was then assured, it is said, that his period of Presidential service should not be limited to four years, nor eight years, but that he should be re-elected for a third term at the very least. Whether the presented in the circumstance that the versimilitude heightened by the circumstance that the versimilitude heightened by the circumstance that the versimilitude heightened by the circumstance that the versimilitude argument was purshed to impress upon the people the tusuce or electing General Grant for a second term. If may be that the doubling of his salary was intended to discount his option on the third term, as he will now receive precisely the same sum of money during his second term as the would have received under the old rate of pay in the two terms which had been promised be just the reverse of what it was intended to be, so far as General Grant is concerned. If he had a mortgage on two more terms at \$25,000 a year, he is not the sort of man to give a release deed, if he can help it, when double that amount is to be had by holding on to it. The predicted nomination of General Grant for a third term is natural, therefore, because it is probably, the best living embodiment of the creating principles of his party. He is it aftest representative. He is conspicuously identified with all the cas motives and purpos

Views of James W. Sheahan, of the

Chicago Tribune.

James W. Sheahan, associate editor of the Chicago Tribune, the bosom friend of the late Senator Douglas, was next encountered. Mr. Sheahan is an old-time democrat, but is far from being a "hard shell" one. He is an able man, overburdened with modesty. No one can have a more moderate opinion of James Skeahan's ability than that gentieman himself, to all appear-ance, entertains. Still his opinion is courted and

sharp pen of a veteran in politics. He did not seem inclined to speak on the subject introduced by the HERALD correspondent, but, after a little

utation, remarked:-"I have no doubt that General Grant would be perfectly willing to accept the Presidency for the balance of his life. He'll stick to it as long as possible. He's that kind of a man. At the same time I don't think that Grant would resort to any viglence to accomplish his object. He's much too lany for that. Depend upon it, the General will never refuse to be a candidate so long as his backers require him." uire him."

This was all Mr. Sheanan had to say on the question of Crearism.

Views of Mr. David Blakeley, of the

Chicago Evening Post.

Mr. David Blakeley, the genial and talented editorin-chief of the Evening Post, a live newspaper,
popularly regarded as a representative republican
organ in the Northwest, notwithstanding that the organ in the Northwest, notwithstanding that the Inter-Occan is also in the field, was approached upon the subject. He saw no occasion whatever for alarm. "Hiere is no evidence." said he, "that either President Grant or his friends desire a thiru term. On the contrary, every evidence points to the fact that the President wishes to make his second term memorable and then retire upon his well-carned honors. A significant evidence of this is that Senator Morton, of Indiana, well known as an earnest friand of the President, is proparing a bill making Presidents ineligible for more than one term—a movement which General Grant is understood to layor."

fews of Mr. C. H. Dennett, of the

Views of Mr. C. H. Demact, of the Chicago Evening Post.

Then the Harald correspondent ran against C. B. Dennett, a veteran journalist, now writing upon the Evening Post. He is a hoary cynic, whose faith in politicians is quite as infintesimal as his confidence in the people. "The Herald," said this shrewd old newspaper man, "is the most indomitable newsgatherer in the world. As to the Casarism talk. I hope there's something in it. I want Grant to hold out where he is until gathered to his fathers; not that I care a maraveal for the man, but I don't want to see any more Presidential elections, and if they can be made an end of in that way why glory to Grant!"

#### VIRGINIA JOURNALISTS ON THE SUBJECT.

-Svorgani ati Richmond, Va., August 11, 1878. Since Colonel John S. Mosby announced his inention to take the stump in favor of General Grant for a third term in the next Presidential canvass, which was followed by a series of leading articles in the Herath on the subject of Casarism, and, subsequently, by a discussion embracing nearly the entire press of the country, that has been a topic of the most serious national consider-ation. Here in the South, however, while it is generally discussed, there is an apparent apathy as to the result, which has at stake the destiny of the Republic, that is both painful and alarming, when we take into consideration the fact that a majority of these same Southern States were among the original thirteen colonies that first declared for American liberty and independence. At the same time it is equally apparent that this discussion of Cuesarism in the press is producing a powerful impression on the Southern mind. The quiet acquiescence of the administration press in the forcing by

THE POWER OF THE BAYONET the Kellogg government upon the people of Louislana; the general indifference and apathy of the people of the North and West in regard to what is universally considered and denounced by usurpation, lend the force of conviction to these notes of alarm. Coupled with this feeling is that resistance to the march of despotism were ever contemplated; and there can be no question as to the honesty of the opinion I constantly hear re-peated—Grant is more thoroughly and completely master of the situation than Louis Napoleon was when, in a single night, he turned the French Republic into an Empire, and that Grant's renominatien, election and his perpetuation in office are mere questions to be decided by himself.

Views of Mr. James Cowardin, of the

Richmond Dispatch. To-day I had a conversation on this subject with James A. Cowardin, the senior editor of the Dispatch, of this city, and now the lather of Virginia

"What is your opinion of the newspaper discus sion of 'Cæsarism?' " I asked the editor.

EDITOR-Well, sir, I have not paid a great deal of attention to the discussion in the newspapers, them, but I am satisfied that General Grant, if he chooses, can be elected the next President; or is he does not wish to go to the trouble of an election he can declare his purpose to hold on to the office by stationing the army of the United States in the leading cities of the country, ostensibly

TO PRESERVE THE PEACE,
the same as he did in the Southern States while re-

construction was going on. CORRESPONDENT-Do you suppose that the people of the North and West would tamely submit to such an outrage upon their rights and liberties as a conversion of a free government into a despotism? EDITOR-The people of the North and West seem to have lost all their love for and devotion to their state governments. They have been so long used to going to Washington and looking to Washington for everything they crave in the shape of land donations, contracts, appropriations and "jobs," that they have sunk the individuality of their States, which are now little more in the Union than a township is in a county, or than Henrico county is in the State of Virginia.

CORRESPONDENT-But would they not resist any encroachment upon their republican government, central though it be?

EDITOR-No, sir; I hardly believe they would, and if they did what would be the use, in the face

EDITOR—No, sir; I hardly believe they would, and if they did what would be the use, in the face of Grant's power through his

six hundred thousand oppice—Holders and the army and the navy, all of which, from their interests and organizations, would be active supporters of a centralized despotism—an Empire. And what would be the difference? Even now we have all the tyranny and despotism of an Empire with the outward forms and semblance of a Republic.

Correspondent—How would the Southern people regard a third term for General Grant, or, as it is now understood, the approach to Cesarism?

Editor—With the most periect indifference. They would merely be "lookers-on in Venice." They have been so long under the rule of the bayenet; have had negro rule so ruthlessly and outrageously fastened upon them; they have been so snubbed and rebuffed at Washington, when genitemen of respectability, intelligence and influence have demeaned themselves by going there in quest of simple justice, and they have had so little sympathy, without any effort to redress their wrongs from the people of the North and West, that they have ceased to take even a passing interest in the national government.

O KING, LIVE FOREVER!

Correspondent—You are under the impression, then, that the people of the Southern States would not resist if General Grant was ambitious enough to wear a kingly crown on the throne of the United States at Washington?

EDITOR—Resist, sir! Far from it. I rather believe they would hall it as a partial move towards their emancipation from some of the wrongs by which they are now oppressed. Grant would then be free to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, and if he is a man of any principle at all, or with any sense of right and justice, I think that we of the South would be rather henefited by the change. As it is, our condition is most deplorable. Look, sir, at the condition of poor South Carolina, where the best, most refined, cultivated and bravest of our own race are in a state of governmenta vassalage t

Cour oppress our oppression!"

CORRESPONDENT—Then you think there is little tope from either North or South if Grant uses his

power to prolong his administration or make an Empire out of the Republic?

EDITOR—A nation that has been trained into the submission to the grossest outraces. submission to the grossest outrages and been willing slaves to the "best government the world ever

ed, for behind his diffidence lurks the saw" will bow before him and cry, "O King, live forever!"

This concluded my interview with the editor of the Dispach, and, thanking him, I took my leave.

Views of Mr. A. P. Bennett, of the Richmond Engüirer.

I next turned my attention to the Enquirer office, where I found Mr. A. P. Bennett, one of its editors, who conducted that democratic journal with singular ability through the entire Greeley campaign, and who is admitted to-day to be one of the first, if not perhaps the ablest and most experienced journalist in Virginia. Mr. Bennett is a Pennsylvanian by birth; but his entire life time, from infancy almost, has been passed in the South, to which he is strongly attached by early associations, cherished memories and the binding ties of friendship. His views I found to be more moderate than those of the editor of the Dispatch, though somewhat in the same spirit. I began abruptly by asking:—

of the Dispatch, though somewhat in the same spirit. I began abruptly by asking:

"Have you read the articles upon Cæsarism which have recently appeared in the Herald?"

Mr. Bennett—The first series I read, but not very carefully. The more recent I have not read. Correspondent—What are your ideas upon the subject from a Soutiern standpoint?

Mr. Bennett—Well, to tell the truth, I look upon the subject from a Soutiern standpoint?

Mr. Bennett—Well, to tell the truth, I look upon the whole taling as:

It will do for a nine days' sensation in dull times; but there is really nothing in it. The American people, who, after all, shape and control the destines of the country, let the politicians hew them how they may, have no idea of adopting or tolerating Cæsarism or despoism in any form. They would ridicule any attempt of the kind out of existence very promptly. Its discussion can do no harm, however, because it is so preposterous that no person of sense will ever consider it seriously, or in any other light than as one of the pleasing abstractions or absurdities indulged in by the press for the wast of a more lively and interesting topic.

Correspondent—But do you not think there is something in this question of frant's third term?

Mr. BENNETT—Yes; there is, of course, something in this question of frant's third term?

Mr. BENNETT—Yes; there is, of course, something in this question of one think there is something and there may be

A Great peal. In IT,

and I think the Herald has done much to give it shape and prominence. But the "third term" and Cæsarism are very different matters—widely distinct, Grant or any other President might be reciected for a third or fourth or flith term, or we might continue to elect him as long as he lived, but that would not change the form or nature of the government or destroy the liberties of the people. It is a matter resting wholly with the people. It is a matter resting wholly with the people. It is a matter resting wholy with the people. It is a matter resting wholy with the peo

at the time of his last election, but I shouldn't wonder if the Heraldn's articles and the excitement created by them have illied his head with strange thoughts. In fact, by the interest he seems to take in partisan politics of late, it looks very much as if he were "fixing things" to secure his election in 1876.

Correspondent—Why do you think so? What could actuate him to do that?

Mr. Bennett—The glory of Closing the Pirst century of American independence will not be complete unless it can be supplemented by the still greater glory of pening the second century.

glory of OPENING THE SECOND CENTURY.

I therefore believe that Grant will not only for the nomination, but that the party which leads, and which but for him would have no le no name and no place in American politics, all sees that its continued success requires his ele sees that its continued success require then; and, if he hves, HE WILL BE THEIR CANDIDATE— two potent reasons for the third term. CORRESPONDENT—But what will the South say to

then; and, if he hives,

HE WILL BE THEIR CANDIDATE—

two potent reasons for the third term.

CORRESPONDENT—But what will the South say to this?

MR. BENNETT—The South takes very little interest in national politics and will take still less until its best people are restored to a full participation in the benedits and "spoils of the government." We are now privately and publicly plundered and get no share of the plunder, our young men are refused places in the army, navy and civil services and have no tie to bind them in love or allegiance to the government, and our people feel that they are strangers in the land of their fathers. One form of government or one President is just as good for them as another, so long as they are allowed no part or participation in it. Therefore, they care not if Grant is made President for life, or

DICTATOR OR CARSAR OR EMPEROR, and if he would but insure them against negro rule they would willingly vote for him as perpetual President. The South is completely broken in spirit and like one without hope. The future, too, seems to promise nothing, and therefore it would gladly welcome what is styled imperialism as a means of escape from radicalism.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think would reconcile the people of the South to the government and restore the "old time" feeling in these States?

Mr. BENNETT—It is a very simple matter. Give them a government at Washington that will treat them kindly and restore them to

THEIB PORMER PROUD POSITION in the Union; that will replace their sons in the positions to which they are entitled in the army and navy and in the general service, and appoint its officers from among their own best people, instead of from among the most degraded elements of society; that will take counsel of the real people of the Southern States instead of the negroes and their designing leaders; that will, in a word, recognize the true worth and manhood of the South, and choose its supporters from among the leaders of Southern society, and, my word for it, in less than a

ESSEX COUNTY (M. J.) PREEHOLDERS. The Way the Money Goes.

Yesterday the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex county met in Newark, and paid out a number of bills. The engineer of the Board reported that the bridge across the Passaic connecting Har-rison with Newark would last only about a year, rison with Newark would last only about a year, after which a new one would have to be built. The joint committee of Essex and Bergen counties failed to secure a purchase of the North Bridge at Belleville. They agreed to again offer the owiers \$3,000 for it; but if they refused to take measures to secure possession of it anyhow. In regard to the County Insane Asylum, it is so inhibitating a new one. Over three thousand dollars was ordered appropriated for improving and maintaines during the month the present one.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ARNOT.

Arrival of the Stettin Steamship at Her Dock Yesterday-How the Passengers Enjoyed the Trip-Thriving on Bread, Bacon, Butter and Beer-Dancing on Deck-History of the Voyage.

The safe arrival of the Stettin steamship Ernst

Moritz Arndt in this port on Wednesday evening, after being forty-one days at sea, brought unex-pected gladness to the hearts of hundreds and ousands of human breasts. She carried sengers, and every one of these possessed his own circle of intimate friends, both in the New World and the Old, who were waiting with breathless anxiety the first gleam of hopeful tidings from the long-missed vessel. And although their joy was great when other vessels reported her condition at sea they did not suffer their delight to conquer their suspense until her anchorage off Sandy Hook became a certainty. The agents of the line telegraphed to all parts of the country, where intelligence of the Arndt was looked for, that all on board were weil. Nearly all the passengers, therefore, spent the night of Wednesday on board. There were but three Americans among the cabin passengers, and one of these, Mr. George Gilbert, of Brooklyn, had so

PRIENDS LONG LOST TO VIEW impatient for his arrival that he went ashore and hastened to his home. Yesterday afternoon the steamship was towed to her dock at Hoboken, when her commander, Captain Felberg, gave substantially the following

ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE

We left Stettin on the 3d of July, Copenhagen on the 4th, and having called at Havre on the 8th, proceeded on our journey westward, all well. For the first lew days we excommands are very different matters—widely discontinue to elect him as long as he lived, but this would not change the form or narro of the government or destroy the interies of the proper of the proper of the proper of the property of th perienced rough weather. On the sixth day out the weather was moderate. At four o'clock on the afternoon of that day (July 14) I was sitting

gave beer to the men and wine to the vomen and children. The cabin passengers have very kindly presented me with the following testinomial:—

We, the passengers of the first and second cabins on the steamship Ernst Moritz Arndt, are compelled by the voyage to thank Cabitalia Felberg. Pares Freimer and the composition of the sign and the comfort and provisions afforded to the passengers, especially since the 14th of July, when we lost our screw; also to all the officers of the vessel for the kind and generous treatment which we have received during the voyage we tender our sincere thanks, and express only one wish, that they may have success and prosperity in future times.

Signed by all the cabin passengers.

Several passengers stated to the Herald reporter that they had never seen fellow passengers enjoy a trip better. In the saloon there were dances and concerts frequently, there being a piano there. There was a band of Italian musicians in the steerage, and dancing was the order of the day on the forward deck. The captain was unitring in his labors. They did not believe he had siept a single night since the loss of the propeller. All the officers and crew worked well under his orders. There were no complaints of insufficient supplies of food—the only thing that troubled those on board was the consciousness of burning anxiety on the part of iriends on land. Captain Felberg is a graduate of a German naval college and an accomplished seaman, as his management of the Arndt has shown. His wife, a charming lady, accompanied him on this trip for the first time, and has thus been spared much anxiety for her husband's safety.

A steerage passenger provoked laughter yesterday by stating that every one not plenty of beer, but he gravely added that no one, was allowed to make a nog of himself. In one day the Arndt made 180 miles; her greatest hourly speed was ten knots. At the vessels of the line are similarly rigged, but it is hoped that no more accidents will occur on their trips, and if they do occur that they may be

## ARMED PROCESSIONISTS.

The Corporation Counsel Decides that the Police Commissioners Have No Power to Prevent Armed Processions.

Shortly after the Lion Park riot the Police Com missioners resolved to allow no more armed pro cessions in the streets or gardens of the city, except the National Guard. The question of the power of the Commissioners to enforce this rule being raised, it was referred to the Corporation

being raised, it was referred to the Corporation Counsel for opinion, and as he reported that they had no jurisdiction in the case it was yesterday resolved to reconsider the former resolution by adopting the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to furnish such excert to the Kinghts Templars and the Lagion of St. Patrick as shall be necessary to preserve order and protect persons and property.

The Knights Templars and the Legion of St. Patrick loreed the mairer to an issue by questioning the right of the Commissioners; otherwise it might have remained a rule still. The Legion of St. Patrick will go on their plenic to-day, armed and accombanied by a force of police to protect the peace.

The following is the route of the procession:

The Legion will assemble at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and a ter forming in line, will masch through the Bowery to Eighth street, to Stuyvesant place, through Eleventh street to First avenue to Twenty-second street to Second avenue, and through Thirty-jourth street to Third avenue, where they will take the cars to Statich street. They will then again form in line and march to Jopis' Wood.

In accordance with section 13 of the rules of 1872 and 1873, which provides that "in the months 1872 and 1873, which provides that "in the months of August and September of each year the Police Commissioners shall choose and select four persons in each election district in the city and county of New York, under certain conditions as stated in the charter as inspectors of election, the Board appointed Commissioners Charlick and Gardier to revise the list of candidates and make selections for the Board to confirm. Captain Kipp to-day takes Mr. Hasprouck's place in the Election Bureau.

# CUBA.

The Spanish Decree for the Rel'ef of Embargoed Property-Provisions of the Measure and Its Importance to Americans.

The question of bienes embargades, or of property sequestered from the insurgents and their sympa-thizers, is one of great interest, and, just at present, will prove of great importance in the face of the recent decree of the home government. Many American citizens and Cuban exiles are deeply in-

terested in this matter. THE DECREE will be published in a few days in the Official Gazette, and will go into effect so soon as the pre-

liminaries of its execution are settled. preamble, which emanates altogether from the Colonial Minister, commences with a reference to inspiration in the principles of strict legality, which forms the basis of democratic creeds, and the Minister's examination of the important questions connected with the insurgent state of a part of the Caban territory, and which may have given cause to abuse of authority, unbounded excess, grave attacks against the personality of citizens, to a more or less degree prejudicial and, unfortunately, too frequent in the history of all civil contests. The Minister uses further the strong expressions that upon taking charge of his portfolio he found a state of affairs in his opinion altogether anomalous, a great amount of property wrested from the original owners by a mere gubernatorial proceeding and delivered to an administration irregularly formed and acting in the name of the government, with notable loss in the products, with injury to the families who derived their support from their property and with prejudice to the public welfare, influenced by the want of regularity and order and absence of individual interest in the management and improvement of the property. That such a state of affairs could not co-exist with a political to still further fester hate, to make barren a great part of the rich territory of the island and to increase disturbance and discontent. That the Cuean insurgents, those who more or less bravely keep up the present bloody and devastating struggle by every means in their power, such indeed require a strong chastisement, especially as the government of the Republic offers to all Spanish citizens safe and effica-cious guarantees of right and order, and means to make known and propagate their political ideas. But not for that consideration should any government be empowered to deprive its citizens who stray from the right path of their means of support and cause their families to beg the bread which formerly abounded on their table. That, apart from these considerations,

to beg the bread which formerly abounded on their table. That, apart from these considerations, there is not in the laws of nations any precept or principle which authorizes such expropriations, nor in good judicial theory is such a proceeding admissable, and not even an exceptional state of war can authorize, under any pretext, the adoption of preventive measures of such transcendental importance, and whose effects would be contrary to the purpose even which inspired them.

In view of these considerations the Colonial Minister, Don Francisco Sufier y Capdevila, presented on the 12th of July the following project of decree, which the government approved and promulgated in the following words:—

In view of the reasons manifested by the Colo laid Minister the government of the Republic decree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—From the date upon which the present decree, as published in the Official Grazite of Matrid, shall errive at the capital of the Island & Coba there shall be declared raised all the embargoes on properties of the insurgents and the disloyalists of that island which were imposed by gubernatorial order in consequence of the decree of the 20th of April, 1869.

ART.2.—The properties disembargoed by virtue of the foregoing article shall be delivered immediately to their owners of legitimate holders or representatives, without requiring, in order to effect it, other formalities or proofs than those strictly necessary to accredit the right by which has return is claimed or fully identify the personality of the claimant.

ART. 3.—In order to decide with greater effect and speed the questions which may arise by reason of the foregoing dispositions the Captain General, the superior Owni dovernor of the Island of Cuba, will inmediately proceed to form, under his presidency, a Board Gunta), composed of the President of the Adiencia sluperior Owni dovernor of the Island of Cuba, will inmediately proceed to form, under his presidency, a Board Gunta), composed of the President of the Republic by the Colonial Ministe

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE MEASURE.

It will be seen that the decree is ample and absolute, but I am assured by a person well informed irom high authorities that the private instructions attached to the carrying out of the decree exact certain and determined conditions. As referring to foreigners and American citizens, where the immediate return of embargoed property is to be made, this will not be done before the Spanish-American Claims Commission at Washington gives its decisions, as the authorities here have made efforts to turnish to their advocate the proofs of implication with the anthorities here have made efforts to turnish to their advocate the proofs of implication with the insurgents of many of the claimants before that Commission to justify the embargo of their property; but if proved innocent by the Commission their property will be returned, and thus avoid the competence of two Courts, one at Washington and the other here.

On the other hand, such foreigners or American citizens as have their property embargoed and no legal proofs appear against them, and have no claims filed oefore the Commission, will probably be put in immediate possession of their property; but these decisions will be subjected to a new classification, which is to be made by the Board as constituted in artucle 3 of the decree. In respect to Cubans, I am perfectly informed that property will only be returned to those whose guilt of infidencia (disloyalty) is not proven, and who retain their civiling the repose of the sha not been sufficiently justified; but in those cases where sufficient evidence exists and the proofs are clear-and positive, the property will remain embargoed. Those whose property has been confiscated in accordance to a sentence by court martial, or for contumacy, will remain nully confiscated.

Notwithstanding the slight confidence which this new decree has seemed to inspire, it must be admitted that the new Junta, composed of persons somewhat more liberal in their views and professed republicans, will likely act

## BURNED TO DEATH.

An inquest was held at Mount Vernon, West. An inquest was held at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, yesterday, by Coroner Meeks, on
the remains of a child named John Drier, who had
been burned almost to a crisp on the preceding
evening. The little fellow, it appears, was playing with some matches, near the house of his
parents, on Fourth avenue, when his clothes became ignited, and although only a short time
elapsed ere assistance reached him, the unfortunate boy was so horribly injured that he died in
great agony shortly afterwards. A verdict was
rendered accordingly. days some of Fernice such

August he may heppe.