NEW YORK,

New Type. - The Journal of Commerce is the larges daily newspaper in America, and its issues for the yea cover more white paper by a great many acres in me surement than the issues of any other newspape office on this continent. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts to deserve that high favor in which we have the best evidence that we are held by morning in a new dress, involving an unusually increased expense. We trust that the additional ability to gratify the wishes and desires of advertisers, which some changes in the type give us, will prove accept able. The expenses of our establishment are increased in proportion to the general increase of prices in the country. The white paper which we use costs us twice as much per pound as two years ago. The prices of other payments for labor. We have therefore been at length forced to a small advance in the price of the paper, of which we are confident no one will complain in these days. We shall persevere in our determination to make our paper the model commercial new

Suppression of Newspapers, -The Tribune disagrees with us in stating that the Administration suppresses newspapers because they expose and censure its political course, and seems to regard it as conclusive proof of the error of the statement that there are many newspapers which oppose the Administration which have not been suppressed. This is the fair statement of our contemporary' argument. " It is sustained by illustrating the character of some of the opposition newspapers, making extracts therefrom, and the sum and substance o the Tribune's defence is this - if the Administration suspends newspapers for exposing and censuring its political course, why do they not suspend these papers? They do not, therefore the charge cannot

Now this is too weak an argument, too plain a best that can be said to disprove our charge, then indeed the case is to be taken as confessed. But let us reason together calmly and considerately on this subject, and as members of the same profession. seeking the same end, let us try to determine the truth. We did not make the charge unadvisedly. newspaper suspensions in this country is reviewed, the people cannot fail to think that there is grave

There is nothing inconsistent with the general character of the Administration in suppressing Mr. Lincoln is perfectly willing to go before the people on the doctrine that it is right to suppress this, take the case of Lieut. Edgerly in New Sampshire. The order of the President dismissed him from the army, without trial, in disgrace, for distributing tickets of the Democratic party at the State election in New Hampshire. This was expressed in the order, which is well known to our contemporaries. This was an open and unhesitating avoval of the Administration that it regarded the support of the opposition doctrines in the country as a crime, to be punished by the military power. It is not, therefore, out of place to say that the i resident holds to the doctrine that to oppose

his policy is a public crime. Nor can there be any pretence that editors have been punished for particular offences only, for the list of Democratic and conservative newspapers not one instance is to be found of a radical newspaper thus treated. Heretofore when several consercertain radical newspapers articles denouncing the draft, advising men to refuse to volunteer, discouraging enlistments, abusing the President, caricaturing and ridiculing his family, and declaring that the Constitution was a league with death and a covenant with hell, and we challenged the production of any parallel incitements to treason and sedition from any conservative paper. No parallel could be shown. But the seizure and suppression of conservative newspapers went on, while the radical enemies of Union and Constitution, and of the war for both, continued the same style of publication And the President finally quieted them by going over to their side on the slavery question, and adopting their plans and views. Then they suddenly became "loyal" and were received into the

But look at the very act of "suppressing a newspaper," and we are persuaded that no man can doubt that the only reason for committing it is because of the desire to close the voice of a political opponent. This value, however, is mainly the good will-the

for it may and in many cases will not only others mounted on mules, while the rebels were thoroughly that the weapons against him are rebel rams on equal terms. With such facilities as are is taught in Europe, by a very shrewd discreet, class of involve the innocent, but permit the real offender to go free with only an indirect punishment. The man who actually commits the offence s tolerably certain not to be an owner. How many tockholders in the Tribune have any direct respon sibility for the publication of a particular artic 's it answered that they are re this morning? sponsible for the general course of the paper which they own ? Precisely so. And the general course of the paper is then the object of the suppression our readers and friends. We present the paper this the reason for the punishment. On no other principle can any one defend the sanity of the President n suppressing a newspaper. He is either vindic ive and cruel in the extreme, in that he sweep away at one blow the property of innocent persons oftentimes, as in our own case, of widows and orphans - or he means by adopting the course of suppressing newspapers, to say distinctly that he holds all proprietors responsible for the general political urse of the paper, and strikes the blow for that composition are now advanced in proportion to all reason. If the Tribune, or any other experienced ewspaper, can suggest any other explanation of the course consistent with the possession of reason, we should be glad to hear it.

Take the publication of the forged proclamation. The Administration knew on Wednesday as well as they knew on Saturday that the newspapers had been victimized by an ingenious forger. They did not expect another forged proclamation on Thursday morning. I here was nothing to be gained by the suppression. Nor is there any possible explanation of t except that which rang through the streets, tha the papers seized had been powerful advo-cates of conservative principles, had been cloquent and able defenders of the views held by at least one half of the people of the North, and that they were

silenced for their political views. But pass to other cases. What was the reaso or the suppression of the Chicago Times, against which a meeting of New York editors, as well a the press everywhere, protested? We might go or with a list of newspapers suppressed in each and every instance for the manifest reason that their course had been positively opposed to the Adminis tration policy. But the subject is by no means pleasant one to discuss. It makes us ashamed o America and American institutions, when we review the catalogue. Point out a specific instance n which a newspaper has been suppressed for any crime known to civil or military law. Point out single instance in which an indictment has been which any newspaper publisher has been convicted We believe it true, and when the whole history of of any offence known to our laws. In the absence of any such specific instance, permit us to say that the proof is overwhelming that newspaper suspen sions have been enforced not for crime committee by editors or publishers, but for political opposition and for nothing else. The very foundation doctrine newspapers for such a cause. As we understand it. of law that the punishment of crime must be inflict ed on the party actually offending, that the accused must be individually convicted makes it impossi wspapers which oppose his policy. For proof of ble to say that the suspension of a newspaper is in tended as a punishment of crime. The officers who seized the office of the Journal of Commerce had orders to arrest and convey to Fort Lafayette a gen tleman who has been with the Army of the Potomac more than a year, and who has had no connec tion with the establishment, except as a stockhold er, during that time. Was it his crime that the President sought to punish, or was it not the simple fact that the Journal of Commerce was to be pur ished for its calm, thoughtful and unwavering de-

fence of sound conservative principles? We cannot accept the plea that because various newspapers have opposed the Administration and are not suppressed, therefore the Administration cannot be supposed to suppress newspapers for powhich have been seized and suppressed is long, and ignore the prominent position occupied in the oppolitical sentiments. It would be false modesty to sition by the two New York papers which were or this occasion the objects of the Administration vative papers were suppressed, we reproduced from blow. The World is the recognized and the able leader of the Democratic party press. The Journa, of Commerce, independent of all party alliances, is not without power and influence, growing from it absolute independence, which is known and recognized in all parties. But aside from these considerations we may say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not from Maine to California a press devoted to conservative or opposition principles which the radical men in its immediate neighbor have suppressed because of its principles. Who lare deny that statement? If such be the sentiments of members of the party, we may be permit ted for the present to think that the evidence we Tribune that there is something like truth in the harge we made against the leaders and recognized heads of the party.

The punishment of crime in civilized nations is by punishing the wrong-doer. In this nation the plan that an army of ten thousand men, like that which stantly, as the summer progresses. It is of vital personify the press, and punish entered Little Rock last September, is easily lost to importance that the immense conservative force in Bates will sympathize with the President under this the inert type and presses. Cruel and unusual punishments are forbidden here. We pass over the point that no President or other magistrate has any Nevertheless, Gen. Steele's army is about as large shaking, auxious, fearful, who imagine the Adminispoint that no Fresident or other magistrate has any right to administer punishment of his own will. We are not discussing the legality or the right of the act, for on that point we are happy to see that the entire respectable press and public sentiment of the tegy, with a loss not exceeding fifty men from the carry the election above all the fraud and violence nation are agreed. We are seeking the motive of Union army (though he was confronted by General that can be used. When the opposition begins in the act. A newspaper establishment is a vast prop- Price with from fifteen to twenty thousand veteran July to show its strength, when the campaign erty. There are very few stores or storehouses in New York to-day which contain the amount of confiscating whatever was required by the wants of was never before equaled, then there will be a rallyproperty, in pecuniary value, which is contained in any one of our large newspaper establishments. books of subscription, the advertising patronage &c., in which the country abounded, tendering convention would be to waste the forces, to permit established. Seize a storehouse and hold it a therefor vouchers "payable upon proof of loyalty." the usual falling off of an undisciplined army, and month, and you may return it to its owner in good condition, its value unchanged. Seize a newspaper Treasury Department. Little restraint was imposed organization, and growing audacity, all the advanoffice and hold it one day, and its subscribers are on citizens, except that those leaving the city were tage of the campaign. The sensible men of the shaken, its advertising customers begin to seek required to present a pass from the provost marshal, party, we take it, are not likely to be caught by other channels; in two days the damage is quadru- which could be got only by taking the amnesty oath, pled; in a few days more the destruction is complete, the property which was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars has vanished. That we our the base of supplies at Duvall's Bluff, was put in have nothing to fear from the abuse of their oppothousands of dollars has vanished. That we ourselves did not suffer more seriously by the recent
selves did not suffer more seriously by the recent
the post of suppness as parameters of suppness of suppness as parameters of suppness o times in which we live and the strong attachment existing between us and our business friends. Nor is it the immediate owners alone who are affected in the immediate owners alone who are affected.

Nextly over New York this containing a Free State legislature will have become invulnerable by the blows he already received, and nothing can be said of him them could be made available for service. It may be worse than has already been said. The radicals premature to call for further information. Neverthermore, not one had been deem opened and some weeks would clapse before any of worse than has already been said. The radicals times in which we live and the strong attachment government, including a Free State legislature by such an event. Nearly every New York daily expeditions to remote points, though there were

particularly strong in this arm of the service, suc- blunted forever. cess, to say the least, was problematical. The result was the loss of a large proportion of his supply trains. A correspondent at Little Rock says:

trains. A correspondent at Little Rock says:

"He marched one hundred and suxty-nine miles into a hostile country, in the face of a numerically superior foe, with but 13,000 men, captured and fertified the town that the rebels considered impregnable, drove them from three fortified positions, took about two hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded in battle over four thousand of their men. He corduroyed fifteen miles of road, crossed three swollen rivers that had to be bridged, fought the elements constantly, and the rebels whenever and wherever they showed themselves, and was continuously victorious,

rebels whenever and wherever they showed themselves, and was continuously victorious.

"At the battle of Jenkins's Ford he fought twelve rebel brigades—more than half of which had been in the fight with General Banks at Pleasant Hill, Louisiann—andor the chief of the rebel trans-Mississippi department, General Kirby Smith. He whipped them with about 4,000 men, killing and wounding over 2,000 of the enemy—more in this single battle than he lost during the entire expedition. He lost during the expedition 298 wagons, enquired by the enemy; four sixpounders (two of them re-captured at Jenkins's Ford), and two mountain howitzers, and about 1,900 men, killed, wounded, missing and prisoners."

We have here recapitulated in brief terms the record of an important millitary movement, of itself

ecord of an important military movement, of itself attracting little attention compared with the events earer home yet possibly involving the success o military combinations of the first magnitude.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The radical Repul icans have nominated Mr. Lincoln for re-elecion, with all his sins and failures on his head. The Cleveland Convention, calling itself the Radical Democracy, has nominated Fremont. These two parties are actively at work, gathering forces, callng in recruits, securing the uncertain, and the campaign is opened. The conservative men will meet in convention on the Fourth of July, at Chicago, and make their nomination. It becomes a subject of vast national interest what this powerful party will do, and the nation is looking to them for salation from the hands of those who have brought it to the verge of ruin. We say the nation, for, deny t as they will, the truth is too plain to be concealed, that the Republican party is divided and distrusted, and what is more important still, the large najority of men who belong to that party do most earnestly in their very hearts deprecate the re-elecion of Abraham Lincoln, and desire to see some other man in the chair of Washington. The element of discontent, dissatisfaction and despair is Republicans. If the conservatives, therefore, make wise nomination, and adopt a wise platform they fall election, and save the country.

It is not to be concealed that there are men in he Democratic party who will endeavor, in this crisis, to use the national want for their individual Some politicians will discuss this and that to know that these men are very few and they are pertainly powerless. This is no time for bargaining in politics. That must be left to the party power, who may use every effort of purchase, fraud. and force, to secure the continuance of power, but who will be swept out of existence as a party next fall, if the opposition be firm and united. It is a fortunate circumstance that, of all the

men who are named here and there as possible candidates at Chicago, there is not one, so far as we know, who seeks the nomination, not one who would not more gladly see another man selected. The simple truth is that the conservatives are t seek their candidate, not to be sought by candidates. There is no chance for political traders to ask pledges and make contracts. The man who to be nominated at Chicago, whoever he is, will be earnestly sought and found by the men who nominate him, and will not have been packing delegations and buying off opposition by any pledges or promises to any one. This is a mo tate of affairs. The radicals, viewing it with apprehension, are endeavoring to sow dissens among the opposition. They are looking anxious ournment of the Chicago Convention to a later day, so that they may have opportunity o create divisions, and bring up various candidates But there is little danger of their success. If the Democrats were managed by wire-pullers they might succeed. Fortunately the few wire-pullers left are as well convinced as any one that success the convention, and the great masses of the oppor tion, Democrats and conservative men generally, are not under the lead of any one.

The proposal to postpone the convention has caugh the minds of a few editors, chiefly of papers belonging to what is called the Peace Democracy. It will no do. A nomination is now absolutely needed. Cohesion is wanted more than anything. Union of action is required. The delay of a nomination GEN. STEELE IN ARKANSAS. - So vast is the to the benefit of the Republicans, who would be secur- at the same time that it unanimously app commanders had full license to seize cattle, corn, of defenders of the Constitution. To postpone the any such folly.

wasted their ammunition in this way long ago, and

Who is to be the candidate of the July convention? Let him be one on whom the convention agree without hesitation and with unanimity. No one urges any particular man. The universal sentiment is that the convention must make a united, enthusiastic nomination. Whoever he is, so nomname of the candidate required bolstering up and pargaining or log-rolling through the convention, if he were to be nominated as the result of management and huckstering, the chances of success ould be greatly diminished, if not destroyed. This is the prevailing sentiment, and it is healthy The convention, we think, will find a man. The persons, if there are any, who hesitate, who want to delay, to wait for something to turn up, to find a candidate that will suit their particular private notions and wishes, will not be behind others in uniting on some good leader, will fall into the ranks and heartily sustain the nomination. It will be an enthusiastic convention. The fourth of July, 1864. at Chicago, will be memorable in American annals, if the conservative men of the country act as we suppose they will-act wisely, act together, for the Inion, the Constitution and the lay

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA possesses some ne eatures of interest, from the fact that Col. Gordon, who is employed by the Mandarins against the Taiping rebels has met with several reverses, and the encouragement lately expressed in regard to an represented to be made up mainly from rebel captives and deserters. As might be expected, Gordon have the course to themselves, and will carry the gives some evidence of despondency, which tendenreport in one of the Hong Kong papers speaks of ish authorities bestowed on the insurgents only a destructiveness and exasperation than ever. In point of cruelty there is said to be little difference between the hostile armies, each retaliating till among the richest in China, the yield of raw silk, as we see it stated in the Hong Kong Trade Re pings consume the country they now occupy, and are likely to move forward to other districts now flourishing. The Chinese people generally seem to regard the rebellion with indifference, having pparently lost all confidence in the ability of their rulers to check the disorders which prevail in so

> on did the work laid out for it. Dr. Breckin ridge, temporary chairman, told the members that they came there to nominate Mr. Lincoln, and they did it. The "Administration" ticket, how often before. There was a man once who was so frequently chosen to office by the Legislature of Connecticut that it is said the clerk of the House was accustomed to call the vote as follows: "Gentlemen will please step up to the clerk's desk and adopted the report, and accompanying resolutions deposit their votes for Samuel Wyllis for Secretary of : tate." The Baltimore Convention was managed in much the same way. See particulars elsewhere

THE MISSOURI RADICALS -The vote in the Rel nore Convention admitting the Missouri radicals will cause some strange sensations in the White This faction has long been obstreperous to the last degree. They opposed the President in almost every one of the local appointments in Mis-Gen. Schofield down; denounced his policy, and in fact became utterly unmanageable. Their "siege of the White House" he will long have occasion to remember. Yet the convention, of virtue, both by precept and example Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination, received these factions persons into loving embrace. Mr. Blair and Mr. new affliction

THE ARGUELLES CASE.—A letter from Haana, dated 31st ult., says:

vana, dated 31st ult., says:

The excitement about Arguelles is still unabated. He was to have been sentenced yesterday, but everything has been so secret and mysterious that it is hard to get at the truth. He may even have ceased to breathe by this time. We are all loth to believe that the United States Government are implicated in this outrage upon the American Constitution and good faith, and still trust the demand will come for his delivery, as every one, Seward included, well knows that he will not be tried for his crimes against humanity, or that humanity will be taken into consideration.

There is too much truth in these statements as to

There is too much truth in these statements as to Spanish justice, which in general character is much like punic faith. As to the possible fate of Arguelles, no imagination may be able to depict its hor rors. Dark and slimy dungeons may keep the dreadful secret for many a year, or death forever seal it up.

STEAM RAMS .- When the ferocious attack was made, urly last month, by the rebel ram Albemarle, i Roanoke River, inquiries by Representatives in Con-Roanoke River, inquiries by Representatives in Congress elicited the reply from the Navy Department that contracts for the completion of iron-clad gunboats of light draught had not been executed according to agreement. Though most of these vessels were to have been completed last September, not one had been deless, the country at large would enjoy a certain degree of satisfaction if favored with an assurance that the to be able to improvise, at short notice, an entire fleet, if need be, of powerful rams. The late Colonel Ellet same thing can be done again.

PURIFYING THE SCHOOLS.—The eagerness with sort of men who were addicted to learning (more frequently, perhaps, to liquor) and were the last men that one would pick out as likely to advance the interests of education, or any other interests than their own. 8,000. Every year, people of this description scramble and fight for nominations as commissioners, trustees, or inspectors of schools, spend their own and other men's money for ballots and whiskey, and, on electric money for ballots and white money for ballots and of the articles above enumerated.

early restoration of order seems to have been had used the advantages of their position for the York in July last, until it was known that the conwholly dissipated. While Gordon's force has fast basest of purposes. It was seen that motives of the scription was superseded. deteriorated, being no longer what it was under the late General Ward, the rebels have received prefer the place of a school officer to places which late General Ward, the rebels have received strength from the accession of about 12,000 men lately forming a part of the garrison at Nanking, ruthless veterans who sustain themselves from the country they pass through, devastating villages and sparing none who fall into their power. In one of for election to school offices. A committee of the say that men who basely leave the country after the recent conflicts with the latter, a detachment of Gordon's men numbering 1,000 were routed, with a loss of seven European officers, all of whom were Ward, and report that "early in the present year a like the policy of describing perpetually hauging over them, and are liable to be tried ward, and report that "early in the present year a like the policy of describing perpetually hauging over them, and are liable to be tried and punished years afterwards. This does not stop loss of seven European officers, all of whom were butchered after the fight. The corpse of one was seen cut open, and the belief is that all shared a seen cut open, and the belief is that all shared a trustees of the ward to extort money from school circumstance which practical states manship must take similar fate. Including these, Gordon's loss in offi- teachers and others in their employ." It seems cers since his reconciliation with the imperialists from the testimony, which is voluminous and minute, amounts to forty, whose places can be filled only that the trustees implicated had a "ring," in the working in the minds of hundreds of thousands of with extreme difficulty. Even his rank and file are regular Common Council style, with president, the temptation to fly the country when no commutasecretary and clerk, all complete—the clerk being tion is allowed, and the cost of a substitute is run up the agent of the "ring," and, being dependent on cy, perhaps, is aggravated by the severe wound in the trustees for his employment as teacher, performthe thigh received in a recent engagement. A ed his duties in this extra capacity with singular ed his duties in this extra capacity with singular fidelity and zeal. To him all applications for appointof the country by the shortest route? him as having expressed a belief that had the Brit-ments as teachers were made. "It appears," says the official report, "that he not only summoncandidate, sustaining or opposing him wholly as they think their own relations to him will enable cause, the empire by this time would have had a their parents and friends as to the amount they stances, will get the largest number, with the least interparents and pay for their appointments—the sums varying in amount from \$50 to \$600, according to the position sought for." This system of extor-tion dated from the building of a new Gramnothing less than extermination is threatened; and mar School in Vandewater street, which was s the districts in which the war is prosecuted are to take the place of Grammar Schools Nos. 1 and 26, and would necessitate the discharge of it is necessary for their fame to paint large pictures, several teachers from those schools or reduce them and then complain that the public do not take them of to lower positions. The money levied upon the un- their hands at prices in proportion -paying so where any portion of the "tax" was remitted. That act of justice and compassion was done by one of Halberdier) disposed of by Mr. Knoedler, of this city, the trustees "after witnessing the tears of a female" the other day, brought only \$8,100; a decided bargain,

> harvested from the teachers is not stated. The committee recommended the removal of all missioner Arthur O'Donnell and Trustee F. J. rer, was broken by putting Johnson on in place of Klein, and the expulsion of a number of teachers have sent commissions to the artist, as to the District Attorney, and request him to submit The Board of Education manimously.

> > So far, so good. But the purification of the ed at the Exhibition of Industry. On her feeting the Palace of St. Cloud, she found (so the story goes) on her dressing table this identical picture, with the out within the past few months, are but a small sample of what a deep and thorough probing will reveal. The board now have it in their power, by a fearless and impartial discharge of their duties, to restore the public schools to that old standard of respectability, when the best men in the city were willing ability, when the best men in the city were willing to accept the offices of trustees, &c., from a sincere details, have all the tones and effects of paintings love of the cause of education and from an ardent of the size of life. Meissonier takes the trouble of desire to train up the youth of our city in the ways

> > it will be not over 1,600. The number tuat will arrive is known in advance to the Mormon agents here—the arrangements for their shipment and railroad transportation being made for at least six months before the control of their shipment and salts when the sum of the control o t will be not over 1,600. The number that will arrive ment of the year's importation arrived some time ago, in a vessel chartered by the Mormons, and numbered over 900. The remaining 700 will probably reach here his summer in season to make a pleasant journey over the Plains.

This plan of bringing over a flock of Mormons at one time, and allowing none but believers, or those who are in process of proselyting abroad, satisfies both the elders and the neophytes. The former are sure that the faith of their followers will not be rudely shaken by the facetions "Gentilies" in the rudely shaken by faith of their followers will not be rudely shaken by the facetious "Gentiles," as it is apt to be when a small proportion of Mormons is mixed up with a large crowd of the "world's people" in the close companionship of the steerage. The converts like the plan because it is Among them are "The Reader," the "Lover of Books," "The Three Friends," and "Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo," which is generally considered his finest. ances. As a general rule, they keep together tenacious-ly after their arrival in New York, and when the elders to their departure for the West, few are discovered to be missing. The high bounties have made some inroads among the ranks of the able-bodied men; and, occasionally a sister strays away from her patriarchal protector, and gets lost among the mazes of city life. As a class, the women are truer to their compact than the men, and go clear through to Salt Lake City, determined to see the "Paradise" of their imagination. Benevolent persons in this city have tried to persuade

sent all the northern nations of Europe. It is a curious fact that an Italian, a Spanish, a Portuguese, or other hot-blooded Mormon, is something unknown. The imposture flourishes only in cold, or temperate countries which ward politicians clutch at the nominations for like Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany inated, he must be sustained and elected. If the local school offices, to which no salary or visible and England. Denmark and Sweden contribute a large perquisite is attached, has always been a puzzle to number of formon recruits; and England and Germany citizens not familiar with the business of city politics. the persons who sought these positions were not the sort of men who were addicted to learning (more fre-The mystery was deepened by the circumstance that been made to colonize from France but without success

REPEALING THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE. Provost tion day, achieve success by the indefatigable exer- from sub-districts in eight different States, and shows cise of muscles and lungs, and the liberal distribution that, out of 7,725 who were not exempted, 5,050 paid f the articles above enumerated.

Recent scandalous developments have thrown Recent scandalous developments have thrown some light on this dark subject. An investigation made by a committee of the Board of Education, a sident recommends a repeal of the commutation clause. Suppose the clause repealed; will the government get more men actually than it obtains now? That is the short time ago, proved that instance had occurred, which are unfit to be recited in the practical question to be weighed. Will not all the difficulties which have attended the enforcement of the clusively shown that school officers, to whom was committed the power of employing female teachers,

If this is the case—as every one knows it is—when the price of avoiding the draft is \$300, what will be the principal of a grammar school. The clerk was to \$1,000 or \$1,500? Persons who can afford to pay those sums will stay. But will that large major

Legislators should take this weakness of human na ture into account. The object of a draft is to get men; tion, after all that has been said against it, whether the vised.

PICTURES IN LITTLE. Some of our artists who think to lower positions. The money levied upon the un-fortunate teachers passed by the gentle name of son from Meissonier, the French microcosmic artist. "tax;" and no tax was ever exacted with less compunction. The report mentions only a single case than 8 in, by 12, and whose pictures sell readily at nome for from 15,000 to 25,000 francs. The one (the teacher." But it was not contagious. There is no considering the rates of exchange. The "Chess Playevidence showing that the other trustees shared in his magnanimous weakness. The amount of money the superpression of th the same amount for the specimen of this master with which his collection is enriched. There is but one The committee recommended the removal of all more Meissonier in the country (excepting the one sold the school officers of the 4th ward, excepting Comtained the other day), and that is in the possession of a gentleman of Boston. Numerous wealthy patrons of art Hamlin. Dickinson missed his luck, as he has so who had conducted themselves disreputably in conthat other of his remarkable works will find their way nection with the affair. And finally, the clerk of the to the United States. But the prices have to be liberal board was directed to transmit a copy of the report to compete with those offered in France and England, to the District Attorney, and request him to submit where Meissonier enjoys the highest reputation. At the time of the Queen's visit to Paris, on presents which the Emperor could choose for her acceptance was a Meissonier (the "Swordsmen," or emething of that sort), which she had seen and admir-So far, so good. But the purification of the ed at the Exhibition of Industry. On her return to

> The reasons why the pictures of this artist-so small that, when taken out of their frames they can be folded up and tucked in one's pocket book -are so highly valued are sound and satisfactory when they are known. The principal reason is that making life-size studies of all the items which ente A hat a class of wine, a sword, the pattern of a table cloth, a button, MORMON PROSPLYTES.—Mormon emigration to this buckle, the most trifling things, are all first painted by him full size from the real objects. By this means rom that of last year. In 1863 it was 3,600; in 1864 that he must employ to produce the same effects in a larger than his palm. When it is added that Meissonier is one of the most accomplished colorists in the world, and that he possesses an astonishing talent-just short of genius-for every kind of drawing, the extraordinary merits discovered in pieces done in this way are no longer a subject of mystery, and cannot be of Waterloo," which is generally considered his finest

There is a fine opportunity for American artists in this line of fastidious miniature painting.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the new candidate for Vice Presequently fifty-six years of age. In early life he was not favored with the advantages of a school education. but applied himself faithfully to his trade as a tailor, employing the intervals of rest in useful study. In 1826 he removed to the Western States, and in 1835 by such an event. Nearly every New York daily newspaper gives employment to more than a hundred hands, and support to their families. There are men on the Journal of Commerce who have grown up from boyhood to advanced years in the establishment. Suppressing a newspaper cannot be intended to be the punishment of a specific offence, in the date of the punishment of a specific offence, in the date of the punishment of a specific offence, in the date of the punishment of a specific offence, in the date of the punishment of a specific offence, in the date of the punishment of a specific offence, in the date of the punishment of a specific offence, in the punishment of the punishment of a specific offence, in the punishment of the water of the specific offence, in the punishment of the punishment of the punishment of a specific offence, in the punishment of the specific offence overland all their billingsgate, their shours of "traitor," copperhead "and other epithets will be harmless of satisfaction if favored with an assurance that the work is being pressed forward with energy covering the punishment of satisfaction if favored with an assurance that the work is being pressed forward with energy. Experience has shown fully that common built was clearly the punishment of a statisfaction in New York, but the wexceptions, they have been