Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—IRELAND AS IT WAS—MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Mr. Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, Messrs. George Holland, John B. T. Ringgold, Leonard, Pope, Graham, Ward, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Carmen, Miss Barrett.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8—COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emily Melville, J. C. Dunn.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—CINDERELLA—MRS. SMITH. The Worrell Sisters, Kathleen O'Neil and full company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—SANDFORD'S CELEBRATED MINSTRELS—BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE—THE BRASS BAND and KEYSTONE BOY. Entire change of bill.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—SPIRAL MOUNTAIN—DOUBLE LECHELLE, PERILEUSE—VILLAGE APOTHECARY. The Boisley Family, Senorita Rosita, Mons. Agout. Matinee at 2 p. m.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—JACK AND GILL. Mr. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES. THE CAROLINA TWINS.

ITALIAN OPERA, AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at 8—CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Mlle. Carlotta, Signors Bellini, Ferrari, Marra, Fossetti and Patti.

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THIS EVENING, at 8—THE OCTOROON. Characters by the full company.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening.

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Obituary.

On Monday last, the 16th instant, the Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, formerly a lawyer of some note, died at his residence in Miller's Place, Long Island. In 1836, 1837, and 1838, deceased represented the Second Ward of this city as Assistant-Alderman; and as Alderman from 1839 to 1843. The year of the Astor-place riot, 1849, Mr. Woodhull was elected Mayor, and did much, by his energy and zeal, toward quelling that disgraceful disturbance. He was much respected by a large number of sorrowing friends, who deeply deplore his demise.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Advertisers.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratoga, sells the TRIBUNE for five cents, and his boys sell it on the sidewalks in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The advices from Mexico continue to be unfavorable to the Imperial cause. Huachinango has been occupied by the Liberals, and Monterey and Tampico were seriously threatened. It was even reported that Tampico had already fallen into their hands. The Liberal Generals Garcia, Morales and Corona were said to receive arms and powder from the United States. A law has been issued by the Imperial Government intended to make naturalization as easy as possible. The work on the railroad line from Vera Cruz to Mexico remains suspended from want of funds. The Empress was to leave Vera Cruz on the 13th inst. for Europe, to attend to "international affairs."

The Havana Board of Health has determined to establish a strict quarantine of five days upon all vessels arriving from the United States. Vessels provided with a clean bill of health will be quarantined for three days. The revenue of the Royal Lottery for the past year has been $2,477,700.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced reorganizing the navy and fixing the pay of its officers. The bill for the relief of sufferers by the Portland fire was called up; after an ineffectual attempt to refer to the Judiciary Committee the bill was passed, 22 to 18. The Tariff bill which passed the House yesterday was referred to the Financial Committee. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Pension bill, and agreed to the Conference Committee asked by the House. The Senate also agreed to the House amendment to the bill reviving the grade of General, and it now goes to the President. Mr. Sherman's bill reducing the rate of interest on the public debt and funding the same was taken up, and after action on several amendments was read a third a third time and passed. Its provisions will be found in our regular report. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Saulsbury for the remainder of the session. The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed. After action on general amendments it was postponed until to-day. Mr. Trumbull then offered a joint resolution, recognizing the Government of Tennessee, and stated that information had just been received of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the State Legislature. After a short executive session the Senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

In the House the vote recommitting the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, was reconsidered, the bill taken up, amended and passed. Mr. Stevens offered a resolution that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Saturday, the 1st day of December, unless sooner summoned by the presiding officers of both Houses, which power was thereby granted them. After debate the resolution was withdrawn, and will be offered again to-day. The conference committee on the bill further to provide for the safety of passengers on steam vessels made a report, which was agreed to. The report in the Fry-Conkling case was called up. Its reading was insisted upon, and a synopsis of its contents will be found elsewhere. After the reading of the resolutions presented by the Committee were discussed at length and finally adopted, 96 to 4. The Consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported from the Conference Committee and the report agreed to. Several Executive communications were then disposed of. The vote recommitting the joint resolution recognizing the State of Tennessee to the Reconstruction Committee, was then, after much debate and many harassing motions, reconsidered, and a substitute offered, when the previous question was moved, and the House, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Marshal Murray and W. P. Wood, chief of the Secret Division, made another large haul of counterfeiters and counterfeiting implements yesterday. It is considered injudicious to give any details at the present time.

A trot took place on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for which the following horses were entered: Dexter, Butler, and Toronto Chief. The race was won by Dexter in three straight heats. Time—First heat, 2 minutes 24½ seconds; second, 2 minutes the shortest time ever made in public.

Complaint was recently made against Jacob S. Brower, aged 47, of Westchester County, as being one of the swindlers connected with the bogus North River Bank of Hoboken, N. J., and for obtaining $230 on a worthless check on that bank. He was arrested on Wednesday, and committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail. Chadwick, the reputed President of the bank, was also committed in default of the same amount.

The case of the fat-boiling establishments and the Board of Health was argued before Judge Brady, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The argument was upon an order for the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining the Board from removing the fat-boiling establishments in Abattoir-place. At the conclusion of the argument, the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

At the afternoon session of the National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, Jas. McLean of the Citizens' Insurance Co. was chosen President; Timothy Cullen of the Hartford Insurance Co., Vice-President; and Frank Ballard of the Importers' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co., Secretary.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A report in favor of appointing certain Commissioners of Deeds was adopted. A report in favor of procuring portraits of Gov. Fenton, ex-Mayors Opdyke and Gunther, and of Mayor Hoffman, was also adopted. A resolution to place a patent gas-burner on all the city lamps, at a cost of $1 each, was lost. Adjourned to Monday.

At a meeting of the Fenian Centers of the Manhattan District, held at the central office, No. 18 Chatham-st., on Wednesday, resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the conduct of P. H. Sianott of Boston, in procuring the arrest and imprisonment of Head Center Stephens, and expressing renewed confidence in the sincerity and patriotism of that gentleman.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A concurrence was had with the Board of Aldermen in the ordinances dividing certain wards into convenient election districts. A list of blind persons sent in by the Controller as entitled to donations from the city, was confirmed. Adjourned to Monday.

The General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday a total subscription for the relief of the Portland sufferers of $72,987 20.

Two negroes, said to be escaped slaves from Cuba and to have robbed their master there of several thousands of dollars in gold and jewelry, were brought before Judge McCunn yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. The questions involved are whether they were properly held for examination on a charge of grand larceny, and whether there is a treaty between this country and Spain for the extradition of persons guilty of such crimes. The case was adjourned until to-day that the proper authorities could be consulted concerning these points.

Only one case of cholera was reported yesterday, that of Nicholas Hornburgh, a German, aged 30, residing at No. 45 Allen-st. He was attacked yesterday morning, but by the aid of prompt medical treatment, is now in a fair way of recovery. Four additional cases are reported in Brooklyn, two of which have proved fatal, one is still living, and the fourth convalescent.

Coroner Wildey held inquests, yesterday, on the bodies of 18 persons who had died of sun-stroke. In addition to those already reported in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, 31 cases have been reported as having occurred on Wednesday, 12 of which proved fatal. There were 22 deaths in Brooklyn yesterday, chiefly from sun-stroke.

Gold was very dull yesterday, opening at 150¼ and closing at 150¼ after selling at 150⅛. Government bonds are rather dull, but are firmly held at quotations. The miscellaneous share list continues neglected. Railway bonds are in request at full prices. At the Board the market was very firm, and the business done in the leading shares was quite large. Money continues very easy to brokers at 4@6 per cent. No change in commercial paper. Foreign exchange is weak and quiet.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of Gov. Holden of North Carolina, as Minister to San Salvador.

The Court of Common Pleas at Indianapolis, in a case made up by the National Bankers' Association of Indiana, has decided that the stock of National Banks of that State are not liable to tax for State or municipal purposes under the present State laws, not from any defect of power, but from defective State legislation.

At Cross River, Westchester County, this State, three farmers, brothers, named Mead, were suffocated in a well on Tuesday last. All the members of the families were present at the time, but could render no assistance. The brothers were very wealthy, and were aged respectively 40, 50 and 60.

One of the performing elephants attached to Bailey & Co.'s menagerie died at Belfast, Me., yesterday. His value was $15,000.

The steamer San Salvador arrived at the Savannah quarantine on the 18th inst. with 500 recruits for the 7th Regulars. There were 28 cases of cholera among them, and three deaths during the voyage. There is no sickness among the cabin passengers, but the steamer will be kept in quarantine for 15 days.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the Hon. J. D. Bright, and the Hon. C. J. Faulkner passed through Baltimore on Wednesday evening, en route to Washington, for an interview with the President. One of the objects of their mission is said to be to recommend the appointment of the Hon. J. B. Weller, formerly Governor of the State of Ohio, now of California, as Secretary of War, in view of the anticipated retirement of Secretary Stanton.

A man named Irving, about 75 years of age, living in Somerville, Me., shot his wife, of about the same age, dead, on Tuesday evening, and then killed himself. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A terrible three-days gale recently visited Indianola, Texas, beginning on the 13th and ending in a terrible gale on the 15th inst. Four vessels were totally wrecked; of two of them there was not a vestige left.

Major-Gen. Meade arrived at Long Branch on Wednesday. He will review the State troops on the 24th inst., at which time there will be a grand military display there.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the New-Albany, Ind., District, was held at that place on the 18th. Gov. Morton, though still suffering from the effects of his recent severe illness, delivered an eloquent address three hours in length.

Elsewhere we print the supplementary Tariff bill which revises the duties on several important articles.

Gen. Grant's recent order is severely criticised by the Southern papers, and he is accused of "dubious flirtations with the Radicals."

In an article praising the Philadelphia Convention, *The Atlanta New Era* italicises the remark that it is "not to organize a party for President Johnson."

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire was passed in the Senate yesterday after a debate which threatened to become a test of the relative authority of the Bible and the Constitution.

The Mobile Register recommends a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention upon the ground that "he fought as a private soldier in behalf of the Southern cause."

Mr. Morrill yesterday reported to the Senate a resolution authorizing the payment of salaries to Collectors of Revenue in the South who have failed to take the oath of office.

A mass Radical meeting was held at Leavenworth, Kansas, last evening. Four thousand people were present, and the utmost harmony prevailed. A meeting has been called at Leavenworth to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The United States have been invited to send a commission to the Paris Exposition to take aid in forming a collection of the weights, measures, and coins of all nations, and to devise methods of promoting uniformity.

Mr. Stevens offered a concurrent resolution in the House yesterday authorizing the Speaker and the President of the Senate to summon Congress to meet at any time during the recess. It was withdrawn, but will be offered again to-day.

An important meeting of the Presidents of Insurance Companies was held in this city yesterday, at which nine States were represented. Resolutions were adopted urging general coöperation to raise the rates of insurance and prevent incendiarism.

Montgomery Blair says that the Government, during the war, was wielded in the most unscrupulous and unjustifiable manner, and, as a member of it, claims to know. This would have seemed very ironical, had any one but Mr. Blair uttered it.

It now appears that Mr. Sherman, on Wednesday, moved and the Senate ordered the striking out of the first two sections of his Finance bill—these being the only sections which make provision for the funding of the Seven-Thirties. We infer from this that he does not intend to have the Debt speedily funded, lest this should lead to a prompt resumption of Specie Payments.

An interesting case was brought before Judge McCunn yesterday concerning the right to hold two slaves from Cuba who were accused of theft from their master. The decision will turn upon the tenor of our treaties with Spain; but the most significant point thus far is that Judge McCunn has grave doubts as to whether any treaty would justify sending the men back into Slavery.

On the second page of to-day's paper we print notices of New Publications; on the third page, Commercial Matters; on the sixth page, several letters on Personal, Political and Social subjects; and on the seventh page, five letters from our special Canadian correspondent, Law Intelligence, the Portland Fire, City Fenianism, Board of Aldermen, the North River Bank Swindle, Shipping Intelligence, and various items of City News.

One feature of Mr. Sherman's scheme of National Finance strikes us unpleasantly. He evidently calculates on perpetuating the difference between "coin" and "lawful money" for a number of years. We do not assent to this, and we trust the country will not assent to it. We are confident that we might, even yet, return to Specie Payments next Christmas by a vigorous, resolute effort. Gov. Chase says, "The best preparation for resumption is to resume." What is the use in counting a dollar $1 40 to-day, $1 60 to-morrow, and $1 55 next day? And then these vile shin-plasters—are we never to be rid of them?

The scene in the House of Representatives yesterday, concerning the admission of Tennessee, is insignificant compared with the announcement that the State has adopted the Constitutional Amendment, notwithstanding Mr. Johnson's express declaration that he was opposed to it, and the stubborn efforts of the minority in the Tennessee Legislature to defeat it. To us it seems unnecessary and unfortunate that the Union party in the House should have divided so hastily on the question of the admission of Tennessee, and that the Democrats should have been made the arbiters. To-day the main question will be discussed and, we hope, with more deliberation. Let Tennessee come in.

TENNESSEE, through her Legislature, has ratified the Constitutional Amendment—in the Senate, by 14 to 6—in the House yesterday by 43 to 11. As a full Senate consists of 25 and a full House of 75 members, a constitutional quorum (two-thirds) was present and voted in either House. We rejoice that, in spite of very strong Executive influence exerted from Washington, Tennessee has thus early enrolled herself among the States favoring and aiding a safe and speedy restoration of the Union.

The Legislature convened on the 4th inst.; and this result would have been reached at once but for a conspiracy of the Copperhead minority to absent themselves and thus prevent a quorum. There were votes enough to pass the bill at all times; but there were not members enough present to make a quorum till yesterday, when the work was promptly concluded. So Tennessee gives the first Southern response to the overture of Congress looking to a speedy return of all the States to fraternity and genuine peace.

We print another long letter from Mr. Ira Steward in favor of shortening the usual day's work to Eight (or rather to Seven) Hours. In so far as he anticipates from the change he advocates a redistribution of wealth, we do not see as he does, though we are quite willing he should be heard and considered.

He does not need to argue to us that, provided as much is produced by Eight (or Seven) Hours' work as has been by ten or twelve, the pay will be as high as at present; for that is our own position. But, if less is produced, we think the recompense of Labor will be less—no matter whether wages are or are not nominally reduced. And as to the effect of reducing the Hours of Labor upon its aggregate product, we do not dogmatize, but are willing to be guided by experience. But that the Laboring Class can secure more real recompense while producing or earning less, is a woeful fallacy, which is sure to be refuted by a sad experience, if Mr. S.'s theory should ever be reduced to practice. To secure a greater recompense to the laborer, we must increase his efficiency as a workman. That this is perfectly compatible with a reduction of the Hours of Labor we joyfully agree; that increased recompense is to *result* from such reduction seems to us a moral impossibility. That is all.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

In another column will be found a second communication from "M. B." on the Death Penalty. We must make short work with "M. B." We differ from him, for these reasons:

I. He would hang only where there is *no doubt* of guilt. But murder is almost always perpetrated in secret, and with much precaution to prevent discovery. It is rare that the crime can be brought home to the criminal so clearly as to preclude doubt; since even those who have confessed themselves murderers have afterward been proved innocent. Plainly, M. B. would give a prisoner at bar the benefit of a doubt if he were to be hung if found guilty, when he would bring him in guilty if the penalty were imprisonment for life. He thinks our view tends to screen the murderer. We retort the charge on him, and cite him as our first witness. And, as it is notorious that there are four murders for each conviction, this is a grave matter. Certainty of punishment is more essential than severity.

II. The relative efficacy of his favorite penalty and ours is no longer a matter of abstract speculation. Some nations and some States take life for crime; others do not. We hold it proved by statistics that killing by law increases crime. We are ready to appeal to the statistics.

III. If every murderer of the last ten years were subjected to the penalty we prefer, we believe it would be well to take every child once to see them undergoing the penalty of the law. M. B. admits that he would not like to have his penalty inflicted in plain sight of all. We submit that this is bad for his argument.

IV. Our chief reason for imprisoning a murderer for life is to restrain him from committing more crime. Imprisonment is the strait jacket of the morally insane. He who cannot withhold his hands from murder should have them carefully secured against further mischief. Of course, this involves privation, suffering, punishment; and it is the law of the universe that he wrong-doer shall inflict on himself the evil he designs for others. And, if there be danger that he will kill again, the murderer ought to ask the community to lock him up.

V. M. B. avers that criminals have "brutal instincts." So we think. Let us not stimulate these instincts, but seek to overcome them. Let us inflict no penalties which we should dread to have our children see inflicted; let us not be brutal even in dealing with the brutal, but try to overcome evil with good.

—This must suffice for to-day.

WAR AND PEACE.

The N. Y. Times allows itself to be used for the utterance and iteration of such calumnies as the following:

"The mutterings of the storm which heralded the Rebellion were in THE TRIBUNE judgment, merely 'Chinese thunder.' The firing at Fort Sumter was only 'gong-beating,' to be laughed at as of little moment. Through all the early stages of the war, our cotemporary displayed the same foolish bravado—the same inability to comprehend tokens of danger, or the same dishonest desire to belittle them. For months, it assumed the most valorous airs, being always ready, at any moment, to undertake the suppression of the Rebellion by contract. At length, a consciousness of danger came; and then where was THE TRIBUNE? On its knees, pleading for peace; down upon its marrow bones, suing for the offers of Colorado Jewett for an abandonment of the struggle; [illegible] running in sore affright to Niagara, to hob-nob with the Thompsons and Slidells of the Rebellion, and to patch up the terms of an inglorious surrender."

—The public cannot need to be told that our country's great, overshadowing peril in 1861 was that surrender of its government and policy to the Slave Power whereof the writer of the above was a conspicuous advocate. Of his machinations to induce the utter debauchery and ruin of the Republican party by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, THE TRIBUNE was a conspicuous and successful opponent. He will never forgive us for it, and we have no desire that he should.

That the cause of the Nation might and should, by a prompt, vigorous, defensive policy, have been saved from such humiliations as the isolation of Washington, the shameful surrender of the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and that utterly inexcusable rout at Bull Run, we did and do believe. That the management which exposed us to these wanton disasters and humiliations, was very likely to bring us to absolute National ruin, we did most painfully apprehend. That we were ultimately rescued from such a fate, we reverently thank God alone.

Not once only, but continuously, *The Times* has lent itself to a personal malignity which has accused us of discussing terms of Peace with Rebels or Copperheads; yet the charge is utterly, atrociously false. We never suggested to, nor listened to a suggestion of terms of peace from, Vallandigham, nor Sanders, nor any one else who was in any manner hostile to the National Administration. The overtures from Niagara came to us utterly unsolicited and unexpected. They were forwarded to President Lincoln, as was requested; and to no one but him did we make any allusion to them. [illegible] insisted on our going to Niagara, against our earnest remonstrance; and all we did then [illegible] ascertain how far the Rebel emissaries there gathered were authorized and accredited to treat. We neither saw them nor had any dealings with them on any point but that, until Major Hay arrived and took the matter into his own hands, when, at his persistent request we accompanied him on a hasty visit to serve on them Mr. Lincoln's "To whom it may concern." That was his affair altogether, and in no degree ours.

Whether the suggestion we made to President Lincoln of an overture we judged he might wisely make to the Rebels through the men at Niagara was judicious or otherwise, no one but himself had the faintest suspicion of its existence until *he* chose to make it known. That *he* thought well of it, is proved by his sending us to Niagara to make it to the Rebels there, provided they should prove to be properly accredited.

We do not repeat these corrections with any hope that *The Times* will mend its course. Nor do we propose to chase it from calumny to calumny, such as the malignant passions of "the Old Man" impel him to concoct and reiterate. Once in a while, we may brand them afresh, in order that journals of equal venom but more self-respect may be deterred from echoing them.

That we loathe the useless shedding of human blood, and believe a few lakes of it might have been saved by a firmer, bolder, prompter, sterner dealing with the Rebellion in its infancy, is most true. If any capital is to be made out of this conviction, *The Times* is welcome to it.

The experience of England has shown that the abolition of the death penalty has repressed rather than increased the crimes for which it was inflicted. From 1821 to 1830, 90 persons were hanged for horse-stealing and rape; and from 1831 to 1840, 61 were executed for rape and arson. When it was proposed to erase these crimes from the list of capital offenses, Conservatism cried out that the measure would foster and augment the number of these outrages on society. But statistics show that since the abolition of the death penalty these crimes have *not* increased.

HOW TRAIN WOULD DO IT.

Mr. George Francis Train, in addition to his regular labors, has taken the job of running the Democratic party of Nebraska on the Johnson track. He has just organized it at Omaha as "The Johnson Club of Nebraska," on this platform:

First: That the Union is perpetual and indissoluble.

Second: The equality of States and the right of representation solemnly guaranteed. The right of each House of Congress to judge of the election and qualification of its members; and that no member should be admitted to either House of whose loyalty there is a reasonable doubt.

Third: That Slavery is abolished in all the States and Territories thereof, and should never, in any form, be revived.

Fourth: That each State should prescribe the qualifications of its own electors.

Fifth: That the right of each State to regulate its domestic affairs should be maintained.

Sixth: That we most fully and cordially approve of the stern and inflexible patriotism of President Johnson displayed during the late Rebellion, and warmly approbate his untiring efforts in behalf of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war under the war policy of President Lincoln's Administration to its final result in saving the Union from disruption; and we also cordially approve the policy pursued by the President in his efforts to restore harmony and kindly relations between the different States of the Union.

Seventh: That, as no State could withdraw from the Union, there can be no readmission to the Union, and that all enabling acts for that purpose are improper.

Eighth: That in no event should the Government, directly or indirectly, make remuneration for slaves liberated, nor in any manner pay or become responsible for any portion of the debts or liabilities incurred by the States lately in rebellion.

—Train, we presume, understands how to harmonize "the right of each State to regulate its domestic affairs" with an assurance that "Slavery should never, in any form, be revived." That is, we trust, Train's opinion; but suppose South Carolina, Georgia, &c., should think differently—which "sovereignty" is to prevail—that of George or that of Georgia?

Then as to "loyalty;" who is to judge? and whose "reasonable doubt" is to exclude a fairly elected member from his seat in the Senate or House? We need light on this point: can Train-oil afford it?

As to a State's prescribing "the qualifications of its own electors," we want to know *who constitute the State* that is to do the prescribing; and if 40,000 adult male Rebels in South Carolina are to be authorized to disfranchise 50,000 hearty Unionists, we don't agree to it. We insist that, in our restored Union, men who love and fought to uphold that Union shall not be put under the feet of Rebels who fought desperately to dismember and destroy our country till they could fight no longer. Did ever before a Nation triumphant over internal foes put its defenders under the feet of its defeated insurgents? Can that be the way to secure its perpetuity? No, O George Francis! the Union is *not* "perpetual and indissoluble," if it pursues so base and treacherous a policy as that!

CANADA.

The letters we publish to-day on Canadian matters will be found interesting. It will take most people by surprise to learn that there has been recently something like a Ministerial crisis in Canada, arising out of the opposition provoked by Mr. Galt's free trade policy. A motion of want of confidence in the Government, proposed by the principal opponent of the present Ministry, has been negatived, prudential reasons weighing with the majority voting against the motion, who are of opinion that on the eve of confederation it would be impolitic to overthrow the existing Government. So strong, however, has been the pressure from without in favor of protection for Canadian industry, that Mr. Galt has been compelled to modify his free trade scheme in some very material points, in order to insure the success of his financial measures for the next year. From the demonstrations which have been made against the new tariff proposed by Government, it is clear that the people of Canada are not prepared to adopt the free trade policy of the mother country. Exceptional circumstances may enable the present Ministry to retain office in spite of the free trade predilections of the Premier; but to judge from the tone of the Canadian press in general, and from the opposition shown to Mr. Galt's policy by the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Canada, it seems clear to us that after the present abnormal state of things in relation to the Government of the country shall have passed away, no Ministry favorable to free trade will be tolerated by the Canadian people.

SPEECH-MAKING.

Gen. Sherman who, like Carlyle, affirms that there is too much speech-making, has repeatedly proved that, so far as he is concerned, there is too little. His address at the commencement of Dartmouth College yesterday, of which we print a full report, ought to shake his faith in the proverb that speech is silver and silence golden. That the debates in Congress rarely change a single vote of the members can be easily believed without the authority of Mr. Chase, but that they immeasurably influence the popular vote is not to be doubted. Perhaps Gen. Sherman is wrong in supposing that Congress would do well to legislate with as little debate as possible, for the discussion of the principles of a measure is often far more important than the measure itself. We are not, however, disposed to argue this incidental question, after reading Gen. Sherman's very pleasant speech, which is at once autobiography and counsel. Probably, as he quoted the encouraging advice of Mr. Pettigrew, the young men who graduated yesterday will in future years refer to him. His words of counsel are those of a soldier, practical and pointed, and what he says of himself has the finest elements of modesty, candor and application to the subject. He has shown how his apparently insignificant travels during his youth, proved to be during the Rebellion a preparation for his services to the country, but he might have added that what he remembered from his early wanderings in the swamps of South Carolina, and the mountains of Chattanooga, most men would have forgotten. His whole history, and that of every great man, shows that it is not circumstances that make true success, but the power of the Man to use them.

MR. CONKLING'S CASE.

The Select Committee to examine the difficulty between Representative Conkling and Gen. Fry reported yesterday unanimously in favor of the former. Mr. Conkling, it will be remembered, was instructed last Summer to investigate alleged enlistment frauds in Gen. Fry's department. Gen. Fry's letter, charging Mr. Conkling with having acted without the authority of the Secretary of War, of having concealed frauds, and received unjust and excessive compensation, is pronounced by the Committee wanton and inexcusable. It is plainly proved that Mr. Conkling reluctantly, but at the earnest request of the War Department, accepted this important service to the Government, discharged it with "commendable ability, and with integrity, diligence, and complete success." Mr. Conkling's reputation has come out of this severe test without spot or blemish.

The Mobile Advertiser (bitterly Rebel—we mean, Johnson) thus reports on the material prospects of the city whose name it bears:

"Never were so many buildings going up in all parts of the city; never so much changing of hands of real estate with the view to actual improvement; never so much associated enterprise as is manifested in street railways and other companies of various sorts, and never so much energy and enlargement of view as are now shown by the city authorities. We note movements for a new hotel and theater, so much needed; for supplying the city with an abundance of pure water from a head that will lift it to the highest building in the city; for paving the streets; for lighting the city in fact as well as in name, so that suburban tax-payers may derive their just share of the benefit of the public expenditures. The street railways which are projected to reach every part of the city are the best fertilizers for population and cheapness of living. They will bring remote lots of land into market, and cheapen rents by stimulating building at a distance from the business centers. We say Mobile is improving and is growing; and we have reason to be surprised when we compare her present strength, vitality and prosperity, to what it was one year ago, when the change of flag and of currency prostrated her in the dust."

—We believe the same is true of three-fourths if not nine-tenths of the Southern cities and villages, though St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and a few others, are especially favored. And this occurs under a rule which they call "subjugation"—when the South is unrepresented in Congress, and New-England is said to give laws to the Union. We do not wish the South to remain unrepresented in Congress;