Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8—SHAMUS O'BRIEN. Dan Bryant, A. H. Davenport, Charles Fisher, B. P. Rimrold, Geo. Holland, J. F. Hagan, J. G. Williamson, G. F. Brown, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. John Sefton.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at 8—O'DONNELL'S MISSION—Mr. John Brougham, J. C. Dunn, W. S. Andrews, H. B. Phillips, T. E. Morris, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—THE RED GNOME—Mr. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8—THE ICE WITCH—A DAY TOO LATE. Mr. Lamb, the Webb Sisters, the Fowler Sisters and full company. Grand German Opera Chorus. A gorgeous Finale, THE ELFIN DELL.

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

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8—THE NICOLO TROUPE—SPORTS OF ATLAS—LIVING LADDER—AERIAL BARS. Roberto Nicolo, the Wonder of the Age, Mlle Delphine, and Miss Rosa.

Business Notices.

FEVER AND AGUE EXTINGUISHED.
Martyrs to Intermittent Fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your suffering rests upon yourselves. Just as surely as you shake today, or will shake to-morrow,
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this genial tonic as a preventive, you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all miasmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the combined evil consequences by resorting to the only reliable remedy. Break the chills with
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
and they will return no more. This is the experience of thousands, and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief; it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself; in many cases it utterly fails. How different is the effect of the BITTERS. Their curative action is rapid; they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strengthen the constitution and prolong life; they *never have failed*, and it is confidently assumed that they *never can fail* in any case of Fever and Ague, however inveterate in its character. To be without
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
in any region infested with Intermittent or Remittent Fever is simply to reject safety and court disease.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CORRECTS BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE,
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA
take
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

I may purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, emaciation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it, report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

ALLOW ME TO SAY A WORD
for myself. I have been using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.—[Extract from J. D. Adams's letter to Chicago Times.
It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

MOTH AND FRECKLES.
Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—["*Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial.*"
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 508 Broadway.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

CAUTION! FORETHOUGHT!!—Have your Medicines put up in SPOKER'S "Patent" Graduated Bottles, thereby obtaining a cheap and reliable graduated measure at home.
HAGERTY BROS. Agents, N. Y.

AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts. Sold by all Druggists.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low.
MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

THE ÆTNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE—Manufactured by
PLANSH, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 34 Bowery, N. Y.

Chronic Dispepsia, Constipation and Piles can only be permanently cured by the newly discovered Positive Remedial extracted from plants. Explanatory Circular on all diseases. One stamp. WM. H. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff, the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and druggists.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures rupture without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMOLD, No. 549 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, for family use. No. 495 Broadway.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all Druggists.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 160 Chatham-st., N. Y.

FISHER & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine. Agents wanted. One machine free of charge. No. 561 Broadway.

AT EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, N. Y., WEDDING CARDS—The New and Elegant Fall Style of CARDS just out.

HOMES FOR FREEDMEN.—A large number of freedmen have congregated in Washington since the war, and themes have been sent [illegible] by government and volunteer societies to various parts of the country where homes and work could be found for them. Mrs. L. M. R. Ricks, a meritorious lady in charge of the Industrial School at Washington, and commissioned by Gen. Howard to provide suitable homes for a worthy but destitute class of colored people, has so far interested herself in this good work, as to have succeeded in distributing numbers of excellent servants to families in the North. The work in which Mrs. Ricks is engaged is too much for the small agency at work; and it is proposed that other philanthropic men and women, and among them the colored people of New-York, shall establish an office in this city, where freedmen sent from Washington can be received and directed to good places, East or West. There are few agencies in this city or in the North for the colored poor, and these few are devoted to a larger field of real benevolence in the South. One freedmen's employment office in connection with the one in Washington is wanted here particularly. We recommend Mrs. Ricks and her work.

Personal.

THE TRIBUNE, in its issue of Aug. 4, 1866, mentioned the name of Mr. Edward Price of Springfield, Ill., as one of those who had been suspended from practicing in the Department of the Paymaster-General, U. S. A. We have since received from Mr. Price a copy of an official communication, informing him that the Paymaster-General, fully satisfied of his entire innocence, has restored him to business with his Department. We cheerfully make the desired correction.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

The Atlantic Cable.

The Diary of the Cable Expedition which was published exclusively in a postcript edition of THE DAILY TRIBUNE of Saturday last, will be published entire in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready this morning. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, five cents.

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 guarantee of 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.

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.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in *To-Day*.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Cable we have European news to the 13th inst. (yesterday).

The demand of the Emperor Napoleon for the restoration of the frontier of 1814 is opposed by the official organ of the Prussian Government.

Great excitement prevailed in Vienna; there were to be numerous trials for high treason, and the populace was calling for the abdication of the Emperor.

Prussia formally supports Italy's claim to Venetia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Czar of Russia had visited the United States squadron at Cronstadt, and a grand public reception had been given at St. Petersburgh to the officers of the squadron.

There is no political news of importance from England.

In the Canadian Parliament yesterday a motion made to submit the new constitution to a vote of the people previous to the Confederation act being put in force was negatived, as was also a motion for taking the sense of the Canadian Parliament on any changes which the British Parliament might make in the local constitutions of Upper and Lower Canada.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The police are still active in their endeavors to rid the city of pickpockets. Many of them have already left New-York. On Saturday James Davis, a notorious thief, was arrested. Refusing to have his photograph taken, he was sent to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant for 60 days.

Thirty-eight fatal cases of cholera were reported to the Health officer of Cincinnati on Friday last. In Chicago 22 cases of cholera were reported yesterday.

The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending August 11, was 586, of these 52 were from cholera. In Brooklyn there were 378 deaths, 113 being from cholera.

Mayor Hoffman has vetoed the elevated railway scheme over Greenwich-st.

Friery and Ferris are to be executed on Friday next at 9 o'clock a. m.

Gold closed yesterday at 145¼, after selling at 144¾@146. Government stocks of all issues are steady at Saturday's prices, with more doing. The railway share market shows an advance upon the lowest quotations of Saturday. At the Second Board the market was unsettled and generally lower, and there was a strong pressure to sell the Western shares, which declined from ½@¾ per cent. After the Board the market was dull, and closed steady. Money remains at 4@5 per cent on call, with exceptional cases at 3 per cent. The statement of the City Banks shows an increase of $1,454,000 in loans, a loss of $1,624,691 in gold, and a trifling gain in deposits. The Treasury Department during the week printed fractional currency to the amount of $391,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

The various delegates to the Philadelphia Randall Rotters' Convention met yesterday, each delegation appointing a Chairman. In the evening the Chairmen held a meeting for the purpose of arranging a plan of operations for the Convention. Fernando Wood refuses to act as a delegate, as he does not wish to destroy the harmony of the Convention, and lay it open to the attack of outside enemies. Henry Clay Dean, also, refuses to serve, on the ground that the intention is to sell out the Democratic party. Strenuous efforts were made to get Vallandigham to withdraw from the Convention, even Southern men advising him to this course—but he persistently refused. Gen. Steedman intends offering a resolution to expel all delegates who were opposed to the war. Vallandigham's fellow delegates from Ohio also refuse to countenance him, and it is doubtful if he takes his seat in the Convention.

The arrangements for President Johnson to attend the Douglas monument celebration at Chicago have now been completed. Secretary Seward will accompany him, as will other members of his Cabinet. The party intend leaving Washington this morning; after a brief stay at Philadelphia they will arrive in this city at noon on Thursday.

A most destructive hail-storm has lately visited Sycamore, Ill. Fields of ripened grain were destroyed, and nearly every window in the town was beaten in. Hail-stones measuring seven and eight inches in circumference fell by millions. It is estimated that damage to over a quarter of million dollars has been done.

The exports of petroleum from this country to Europe, up to the present date, have been four times as large as that of the preceding year. In 1865 there were 7,816,972 gallons exported; this year 30,184,142 gallons have already been shipped.

On authority of Mr. Vallandigham, *The Empire*, Dayton, Ohio, states that the report that the President refused the renowned Copperhead an audience, when he was last in Washington, is absolutely false.

Gen. Rousseau, in response to an inquiry, says that if he can be reelected to Congress without a scramble he will be perfectly satisfied.

A grand trotting Fair commences at Buffalo to-day, and will continue for four days. Several horses are entered, and an exciting time is anticipated.

On our inside pages will be found full reports of the University Convention at Albany, and the National Academy of Science at Northampton, Mass. Mr. Cook tells the story of his interview with the venerable and illustrious Sully.

The loyal citizens of Louisiana, now in this City, have called a meeting at Cooper Institute for *to-morrow* (Wednesday) evening, when they propose to set forth the facts of the late massacre, and to ask for the victims the sympathy of loyal men throughout the country. We bespeak a general attendance of those who honor loyalty and mean to stand by those who in the darkest hours stood by their country.

Mr. D. P. Wilson, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Colorado, is certain that the President was at first anxious that Colorado should be admitted, but allowed his hatred of Congress to crook his noble intentions. The violent way in which the President devoured his anxiety, is detailed by Mr. Wilson, who says that the President avowed to the Colorado Senators, Messrs. Evans and Chaffee, that he was only kept back from recommending the admission of Colorado from fear that he would injure them "with the d—d Radicals." When the Radicals vetoed the bill for admission, the President sent for the two Senators, and asked them to sign an indorsement of "my policy," which they bluntly refused to do, notwithstanding the threat of a veto. Thus, as in playing the part of Moses, in "making treason odious," and in the case of the Freedmen's bill, not to mention his New-Orleans telegram, the President's Copperhead practice has upset all his own Radical intentions.

Mayor Hoffman has vetoed the resolutions of the Board of Councilmen authorizing three Patent Railway Companies to construct elevated lines in Greenwich-st., Broadway and the Bowery, and the Third and Ninth-aves. The principal reasons given are, first, that the Councilmen have, as usual, made a reckless bargain, and, second, that they have done it in violation of the act and intention of the Legislature, which long ago asserted its rightful authority in the matter, and more recently proposed to investigate the methods and routes of travel by a committee in concert with the Mayor. Without any inquiry worthy of the name, the city's reprobate guardians have voted to give away three monster privileges at a very small profit to the city. The success of an experimental section of half a mile, according to the judgment of the Councils, entitles the railway monopolists to construct through the whole length of the island. The three grants would be perpetual, beyond revocation, and pay the city but five per cent on gross earnings, after all taxes are deducted. The Mayor does not think this enough; nor do we.

THE LESSON OF ADVERSITY.

The North American (Philadelphia)—always moderate and cautious—thus speaks:

"In Kentucky, as in Maryland and Missouri, the Union party committed the grave error of refusing to give the suffrage to the freedmen as an offset to the Rebel element. The negrophobia was so strong that these men risked their own political ascendancy rather than do an act of justice to the unfortunate Blacks. In Kentucky, the 'Union' party generously aided their own defeat by refusing to disfranchise the Rebels, while at the same denying suffrage to the Blacks, and and their surprise at the swift result is rather entertaining.

"From Maryland we have recent advices which lead us to expect a similar result. Had the hide-bound Union men of Maryland only been wise in time, and given the suffrage to freedmen, they might with impunity have allowed all the Rebels to vote.

"In Missouri, the Republican party, though more thoroughly wide awake, seems doomed to fall a victim to similar causes. It is the intention of the Rebels to surround the polls in all the districts where they have a majority, and compel the officers to receive all the votes they offer. In all probability, they might succeed without this, for the returned Rebels are very numerous. The colored suffrage would have prevented the success of the reaction, but was refused when the opportunity offered, and now it is too late.

"In Arkansas, Gov. Murphy despairs of any chance of preventing the success of the reaction. We had supposed that this State was among the trustiest for the Union under her new auspices, and confidently expected her to be among the earliest to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. It is even becoming doubtful if we can continue to hold Tennessee. So that, in point of fact, the Border States are about to revert to the hands of those in them who actively participated in the Rebellion, or sympathized with it."

—*The North American* does not state the case so forcibly as the facts warrant. In Kentucky the Rebels *were* disfranchised till last Winter, when the *Union* Legislature restored to them the Right of Suffrage, after again rejecting the anti-Slavery amendment to the Federal Constitution. They of course left the loyal Blacks under foot. The Rebels thereupon took full possession of the State, and they will keep it. Henceforth, the Rousseaus, Crittendens and Hobsons are as powerless in Kentucky as the Blacks they refused to enfranchise. Who mourns for them?

"MR. GREELEY AND JEFF. DAVIS."

The Times, under this head, says:

"It is hard to understand Mr. Greeley. He is opposed to the *imprisonment* of Mr. Davis. But, if tried and found guilty, Mr. Greeley would be still more opposed to his execution; for he objects to hanging anybody. The only other alternative is to 'let him go.'

"We cannot see that it is 'shameful' to imprison a great criminal, and one who not only imprisoned, but tortured, starved and poisoned, tens of thousands of Union soldiers, even if he did not sanction the assassination of President Lincoln.

"There is but one consistent way of explaining Mr. Greeley's course; which is, that having invited and encouraged Davis and others to go into rebellion, he feels bound not only to go bail for them, but do what he can for their release.

"But then, while so willing to let the leaders 'go,' why is he so hostile to the masses of Rebels, and even to loyal Southern men? Why, if the leaders are forgiven, does he oppose the restoration of brotherhood among the people?"

Notes by The Tribune.

If Jefferson Davis is a "great criminal," who has "tortured, starved and poisoned tens of thousands of Union soldiers," *why is he not tried?* Why has he been kept fifteen months in prison without being even indicted? *The Times* is in the confidence of the President and the Secretary of State. Can it not invent some kind of reason, pretext, excuse, apology, for the persistent neglect even to *indict* Davis for the flagrant crimes whereof he is accused above? Why should such a notorious, gigantic criminal as Davis is charged with being be forbidden for months to communicate with his counsel, and when at last they get into court and plead for a trial, they be sent away without even a promise that they shall soon be brought face to face with a jury?

We cannot help regarding the imprisonment of Davis as a swindling farce and cheat. He has been kept immured so long that only the willfully blind can fail to see that there is no purpose to try him with any intent to convict. He is kept in jail awaiting a favorable time to let him out. If tried, there will be a quarter of a million spent on lawyers and witnesses, with no idea of obtaining a verdict. Meantime, the seeming lion is constantly assuring the prey that he is no real lion, but only Snug the Joiner—compelled to roar and show his teeth to save him from the bloodthirsty Radicals. We refuse to play the part assigned us in this paltry business. The prisoner is not to be punished—he is not even to be tried in earnest—stop the farce and let him go!

—*The Times* knows better than to ask "why we are so hostile to the masses of Rebels." It knows that we are hostile to none of them, and that, in time of need, we proved this at our own cost. When "the masses of Rebels" set to killing Unionists, as at Memphis and more recently at New-Orleans, they compel us to resist them; but we much prefer that they behave themselves so that we shall not be obliged to do so.

The Times well knows that we hope and labor for a "restoration of brotherhood among the people." That is the end and aim of all our efforts. It is a "restoration" which tramples Four Millions of loyal Southerners under the feet of domineering, persecuting "Rebel masses" that we object to and are striving to defeat. We seek a "brotherhood" that will include *the whole* American people—steadfast Unionists as well as ex-Rebels—all we ask is that the former shall not be put under the feet of the latter. *The Times* is in favor of a "restoration" which makes the Rebels of the South supreme over the rights and franchises of the loyal Blacks. We protest against this, and demand a "reconstruction" which shall secure to all, including loyal Southerners, Equal Rights and Equal Laws.

—Shall we again be accused of "opposing the restoration of brotherhood among the people?"

WHO WILL BE THERE!

But there is in Philadelphia a class of brave, true men, who will give hearty welcome to Southern men coming in a truly loyal temper among us. They are not the rich and the luxurious. Their hospitality, at which the itinerant mercenaries of the press are now sneering, will be simple, but it will be hearty. The Democracy of Philadelphia, and those who now are cordially acting with it, extends to the South—the brave, the afflicted, the conquered South—the right hand of close fellowship, and proudly, gladly give them welcome. They send to this Convention the very first men in Pennsylvania. Every living ex-Governor, except the one who is trembling in the Mint, will be there. Three of her Chief Justices, all who survive, will be there. They—we mean the Democratic delegates from Pennsylvania—will be there to advocate measures of tolerance and moderation, and to see that the return of the South into the councils of the nation shall not be thwarted or obstructed by oaths or tests, or any of the traps to conscience patented by Radical ingenuity. The time has gone by when brave men are to be bullied and terrified by being charged with sympathy with the South. In her sorrows and sufferings, in her uncomplaining resignation, in her craving to be back again among us, the Democracy of Pennsylvania *do sympathize with the South*, and it is this sympathy that prompts the welcome we will give her representatives. [Phila. Age.

The Age is very modest in its enumeration of the persons to be present and give the Southerners welcome. It forgets its own eminent sons, not to speak of many of our own distinguished townsmen. Mr. Reed will certainly be there, as one who did some gentle sympathy with the South, and Mr. Vaux, under the guidance of some discreet and careful friend, and Mr. Woodward, regretting that Pennsylvania did not go with the South; and perhaps—who knows?—A Venerable Public Functionary, who once occupied the Presidential chair. We hope Jerry Black will not be absent with his Scripture and Shakespeare, nor the President's bosom friend and counsellor, the Hon. Tom Florence, with his heart in his hand giving a cheery welcome.

Ohio will send the gushing Mr. Vallandigham, memorable for a certain dime subscription. A couple of plates at the Wigwam door would help this wonderfully. Indiana will be represented by the gallant Voorhees, carrying A Cane memorable in recent oratory, and by the valiant Milligan, whose not being hanged is an irresistible argument against capital punishment. Illinois will have her own Browning—none more in the way of a little pardon or so—and open to numerous retainers if the Southerners come largely. Iowa will of course have the pure-minded Henry Clay Dean, and Wisconsin the always-doing Doolittle. The gracious Mr. Randall will be there, with tubs of choice butter (commend us to the Philadelphia butter) and thoroughly leavened bread for the hungry Republicans. Mr. Blair will be prompt and vigilant, and show him how consistently he has kept the record which began with Fremont, and indicates an inevitable and painful close. If Mr. Lightner of Colorado is absent, certain engagements with the police, connected with peculiar transactions, will be remembered.

New-York will of course have her most illustrious sons. The Secretary of State will write a letter in the loftiest boarding-school style, and say something sweet about Tammany Hall. We shall send the overwhelming George Francis Train, now practicing daily in the cares of Newport with the choicest pebbles. Mr. Wood will be early, accompanied perhaps by the fascinating and bewildering Mr. Brady, who, we believe, goes as the special Presidential dove. Possibly Mr. Hoffman may go to speak the voice of rum-drinking in New-York, and give rebellion only such a welcome as rum could give. Mr. Dix, with his sheathed sword, and his commission as Consul to Turk's Island we believe (we really forgot the place), will make ornate and eloquent speeches. Will he say anything about shooting down the enemies of the flag? Horatio Seymour may be induced to purr around the leaders, and smile dimly, while James Brooks will claim high place by reason of his record. Little Sunset Cox will go as a New-York Hoosier—something between Sandusky and New-York—and a very gabby, frisky little Sunset our Rebel friends will find him. Above all things, we shall send the venerable and illustrious Thurlow Weed, with his wagon load of rich men, and Raymond as tiger. T. W. has driven many wagons in his day, and Raymond has done his share of riding in all sorts of vehicles, but never such a wagon as this. Vanderbilt and Stewart, Roberts and Drew and Leonard W. Jerome—comfortably jammed and packed, and going all the way to Philadelphia this sultry weather, encountering the peril of ferry and canal, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad, to stand by the Union, and the Constitution, and Andrew Johnson, to defend the New-Orleans massacre, and indorse the policy which gave us the murders at Memphis.

In fine, the Convention will be a meeting of marvelous odds and ends, the reconstructed shreds and patches of rebellion; cunning men from down East, who cherish their small prejudices as a miser holds on to a penny; gangs of rough-and-ready men from New-York, freebooters in politics; several solemn old men from Pennsylvania, who will stand by the Constitution as it ought to have been two thousand years ago; a Maryland delegation, with an audacious, restless leader; Virginians, inwardly mournful over uncompensated emancipation, willing to accept the best bargain they can make in the cutest style of the traditional Yankee; old pro-Slavery fossils from North Carolina; South Carolina implacables, with the whip-hand itching; Georgia saints, who supported rebellion conservatively, and will do it again, if you happen to give it the name of reconstruction; Mississippi gentlemen, who are determined to reconstruct by burying the negro; pirates from the Gulf, a little soiled by the work at New Orleans; and chevaliers of the most rancorous kind all the way from Texas. Here are all the elements for a splendid pot-pourri; a genuine conservative chowder; and though conciliation between Copperheads and ex-Rebels is not a good way to put the Union together, we have not a doubt that Disunion will be consolidated finely, and that all the delegates will continue to swear at their enemies in chorus. If they don't, they will have a terrible time of it in swearing at each other. There will be a swarm all over the wigwam, from platform and pillars to dome and rafters. It will be a small vessel to hold all its elements of tempest. Everybody will be there who can pay his passage-money and hotel bill, and who has an opinion of any kind to be conciliated and reconstructed—the Col. Murphy who has been convicted of murder, the Colorado delegate who robbed a store, and declared "that the nigger who did it ought to be hanged for it"—down to the Judge who was so unfortunate as to have presided at the trial of John Brown. There will be men of fossil respectability, who are willing to open out old essays on the Constitution in most any company; and we pity them! There will be sermon on sermon of law-abiding piety to mesmerize the spirit of Rebellion until it is time for it to wake up; but the Convention does not propose to operate to cure or kill anything unless it be negroes. The Raymond party is already given to understand that it must behave itself, and mind its manners in good company, and on the other hand, the Woods and Vallandighamites will not be kept out of their own wigwam. There may be a quarrel in the Convention on strict natural principles; but if the Randall Conservatives surrender everything, and our Southern friends concede nothing, there will be peace in the wigwam, and the Tammany chiefs may smoke over it.

THE FRONTIER OF FRANCE.

A dispatch, dated Paris, the 9th of August, and published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, states that the French Government had addressed a note to Prussia, pointing out that the great changes in the political organization of Germany render it necessary that "the French frontier should be rectified by an accession of territory to France," and that in a further communication of the 8th of August, to the Cabinet of Berlin, the French Goverment demanded "*the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in* 1814." A Berlin dispatch, likewise dated the 9th of August, says that Prussia had not yet replied to the French *demand for an extension of the frontier to the Rhine.*

The Paris and Berlin telegrams are not, as some of our cotemporaries in their references to them seem to assume, identical. We have already briefly indicated in our issue of yesterday that such is not the case. The Paris treaty of the 30th of May, 1814—the highly interesting description of which in Allison's "History of Europe" we give on another page—restored the French frontier as it existed in 1792, before the outbreak of the revolutionary wars. At that time, hardly a single town, which, from 1815 up to the present year, belonged to the German Confederation, lay within the frontier of France. The treaty gave, however, to conquered France, in excess of its old landmarks, the towns of Saarbruck and Saarlouis, which now belong to Prussia, the town of Landau, situate in the present Bavarian Palatinate, and the towns of Charlemont, Marienbourg and Chimay, which now form part of the Belgian Kingdom. The grant was taken back by the Second Paris Peace of the 20th of November, 1815, as a punishment for the new disturbance of the peace of Europe by the restoration of the Napoleonic rule.

The only years in the entire history of Germany from 887 until the present day, when the Rhine constituted the recognized frontier between Germany and France, were those from 1801 to 1814. The victorious armies of the Republic had, in 1794 and the following years, extended the French territory to the long-coveted goal. In February, 1798, the French Commissioner Rudler organized the conquered territory into four French provinces, under the name of Roer, Rhine and Mosel, Mount Tonnerre and Sarre, having for their capitals Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, Mayence and Treves. This arrangement was recognized by the Peace of Luneville, in 1801, and continued until 1814, when the first Treaty of Paris changed it as above stated.

Though France has thus had but a very brief possession of the left bank of the Rhine, the Rhine frontier has been for centuries the constant aim of French policy, and even at the present day, it can hardly be doubted that a majority of the people would enthusiastically join in a war undertaken for its conquest. The main reason by which France has supported her claim is that the Rhine is the "natural" frontier of France to the east. Louis Napoleon holds precisely this view, even if he has, according to the Paris dispatch of the 9th of August, limited his present claims to two Prussian and one Bavarian towns.

While the majority of the French people are in favor of establishing the Rhine frontier, the Germans may be said to be unanimous against it. They take the ground, that the German districts on the left bank of the Rhine are among the oldest parts of the German territory, that the people have always spoken the German language, there being at present in an aggregate population of 4,000,000 no more than 10,000 who speak French, that the people are intensely German, and show, on every occasion, that they want to remain Germans. The German people, therefore, unanimously indulged the hope, that Prussia would meet the French demand with a flat denial.

This hope, as the Transatlantic telegrams published in our paper this morning inform us, has been realized. Prussia has not only rejected the French demand, but a semi-official paper of Berlin calls the act of the French Government "absurd." That tells France that if she decides to throw down the gauntlet, Prussia will take it up. All that we know of the sentiments of the German people from German and foreign accounts leads us to anticipate that the response of the Berlin Cabinet will be received with immense and unanimous enthusiasm. The most inveterate opponents of Prussia in the South-German States emphatically declare that in the case of a foreign war every German district should coöperate with Prussia for the defense of the common German interests. We shall soon hear of the same manifestations in the German provinces of Austria, especially in Vienna, where the people recently received the Emperor with a general clamor for his abdication.

All these are highly significant signs of the times, clearly proving, as we have always expressed the expectation, that the sudden movement among the German people will rapidly extend over the whole territory of the Old German Confederation, and that the people will not shrink from the most gigantic foreign war for the defense of what they consider their fundamental right.

NEW-JERSEY.

By the following card, it will be seen that Senator Scovel urges a special session of the Legislature of New-Jersey expressly to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. We trust this may be done; and we welcome the suggestion as indicating Mr. Scovel's purpose to act henceforth with the Union party:

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11, 1866.

To the Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, *Governor of New Jersey:* I regret to see an indisposition manifested in certain quarters to convene the Legislatures of the different States to ratify the Constitutional Amendment recently proposed by Congress. Whatever reasons may exist for this course in other States, I hope no reason or cause whatever will be permitted to prevail in preventing the convening of the Legislature of this State for such ratification. New-Jersey was grievously dishonored by her long refusal to ratify the former Constitutional Amendment, and she should now be among the first to express her approval of the just, proper and necessary amendments which have been constitutionally proposed by Congress. It may be quite *safe* for other States to await the election of new Legislatures, and it may be safe for us to do the same; but no Legislature which we can elect can now be deemed so *certain* to discharge this great duty as the one now in existence. The next Legislature *may* do this; the present one is *certain* to do it. If, by waiting, we lose the present opportunity, the loss may be irreparable. I am impelled to write this letter, and I do it after much hesitation, by a sense of duty to my constituents, very many of whom earnestly entreat me to define my position upon this question, which so nearly concerns the future of the Republic. I have, therefore, no right to be silent. Permit me, then, most earnestly to request your Excellency to convene the Legislature of the State, for the purpose mentioned, at as early a day as may be thought convenient. I remain, dear sir, very truly yours,

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
Senator for the County of Camden.

OUT OF THY OWN MOUTH.

The Richmond Whig in a most rampantly rhetorical article, full of the vices and the verjuices of the *status quo*, calls Mr. Thaddeus Stevens "an old devil incarnate," declares the report of the Committee of Fifteen "false, atrociously false," and swears that the majority in Congress "have lost all manhood, all truthfulness, all personal honor." If this be so, it is fortunate that the country has in the White House such a fine conservatory of these virtues, and that the Philadelphia Convention is about to meet to bring them again into high fashion, under the auspices of the self-denying Thurlow. The offense specifically charged upon the Fifteen, if we understand it, is misrepresentation of the condition of public opinion in the States lately in rebellion. Hear *The Whig:*

"For eight months the Committee of Fifteen, under the pretense of collecting information as to the state of feeling in the Southern States, has been engaged in examining witnesses, nineteen out of twenty, we should rather say forty-nine out of fifty of whom were known beforehand to be hostile to the South and opposed to the President's restoration policy. The great volume of evidence they have collected and printed is false, atrociously false. The same may be said of all the evidence on the subject of Southern affairs that all other Radical Committees have hunted up and spread before the country."

—This wrathful ebullition bubbles and sputters at an untimely moment. The writer should have waited until the blood which was shed at New-Orleans had clotted, and the corpses there manufactured by Secession magnanimity were stark. In view of the testimony afforded by recent events, the evidence of "the forty-nine out of fifty," has ceased to be of much importance. There is no deception in a secession mob. There can be no mistake about the sentiments of "bad" Mayor Monroe. The tales which dead men tell are true, in spite of the proverb. The New-Orleans massacre has made the Report of the Fifteen obsolete. While in the principal city of the late Confederacy, men march to murder, with the outlawed Rebel flag flying over them, and the chief municipal officer egging them on, we submit that it requires no Committee of Fifteen to inform the country that its wonted fires still glow in the ashes of Mr. Davis's extemporized commonweal of white men and common-wo of blacks. It would be amusing for its exceeding impudence, if it were not too serious a matter to amuse us, thus to find *The Richmond Whig* complaining that the Radicals "recoil from no crime and hesitate at no atrocity." The Congressional Radicals, black as they are painted, are hardly to be censured by ruffians who argue with six-shooters and convince by killing, decide law questions by massacre and sustain the public peace by wholesale assassination!

Facts are stubborn things. How can Southern gentlemen, who boast themselves Conservative, expect Congress to be over-eager to admit to the duties and responsibilities of membership men who, not many moons ago, were in arms against the Government, and who will tell you now to your face—the more candid of them—that they have done nothing to repent of, nothing they would shrink from repeating under like circumstances. The convalescent devil does not even pretend to play the monk. He yells his execrations as of yore, and vents his hatred with pristine energy. Nor are his motives far to seek. Those who play for a great stake and lose are not usually in the blandest of humors. But these gentlemen leaders, whether they be prominent or obscure, who are neither morally nor legally reconstructed, who are not to be trusted, and who know that they are not to be trusted, who hate the Union now as heartily as ever—these pests, marplots, nuisances, with their great or little following of desperadoes and adventurers, care much less for restoration to the rights of a citizenship which they never valued except for the opportunities of mischief which it afforded, than for keeping up an uneasy and unsettled public feeling, and for postponing adjustment by acts of gratuitous and exasperating defiance. Since the suspension of hostilities upon a large scale, these men have never hesitated to renew them, with every opportunity offering, upon a small one. Forced to abandon large operations, they have betaken themselves to a guerrilla warfare, and bully and bluster, stab and shoot, upon their private account. Their hearts are unsubdued. They neither love liberty, nor are they willing to abide by law. Congress would exhibit a charming simplicity, worthy indeed of the primitive and pastoral ages, if it were to ignore the existence of bodies of men like these, who will take what they can get, but who will be satisfied with nothing less than all. The legislation which has been maliciously stamped as Radical has had but one object, whatever the measures which it has adopted—the establishment of a permanent and genuine peace, based upon the very commonest principles of that Democracy upon which this Republic is founded. Every measure tending to this will be hateful to the scum of Southern cities and the spawn of Southern plantations. For a thousand reasons peace is precisely what they do not want. But if we are true to ourselves, if Southern loyalists only stand firm, peace we shall have, and a peace, too, worth having.

Chaplain Conway, whose total denial of the charges of the President's anti-Bureau Commissioners we are more than inclined to believe, reports some equally credible testimony bearing upon the Rebel disorder in Louisiana. In October last, Gen. Canby said to Mr. Conway that "if things went on as they were then, not six months would pass ere every loyal man would either be murdered or driven from the State." It is not yet quite so bad as Gen. Canby expected. The loyal men have been as tenacious as the Rebels; but the riot at New-Orleans has taken place and added a large figure to uncounted assass