Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE—Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Miss Kate Newton. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—ICE WITCH MATINEES.

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

FIFTH-AVE. OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—C. J. Hogan, R. Hughes.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—ROBERT LANDRY. Mr. Edwin Adams.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—Last Night of Mr. John Brougham.—Benefit of Mr. J. G. Hanley—DAVID COPPERFIELD—POCAHONTAS.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
THIS EVENING—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—The Champions of America.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe.

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—STAGE STRUCK—A REGULAR FIX—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mesdames Gomersal, Wall, Wilkins and Bland.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—IVANHOE—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN—Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING—SIGNOR MACCAFERI'S FAREWELL CONCERT—Signors Bosebetti, Mdlle. De Gebele, Signor Mazzolini, and other eminent artists.

ARGUS HALL.
THIS EVENING—ADAM AND EVE; OR, THE CREATION AND FALL OF MAN—PARLOR CONCERT.

Business Notices.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS
are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.
Diabetes, gravel and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder find an effective remedy in
COLUMBIAN WATER,
which is, also, especially excellent in diseases
PECULIAR TO WOMEN.
These waters being,
PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED,
may be taken with a safety which no
ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION
can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impart a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.
For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS' SONS,
Proprietors,
No. 92 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders of the bowels, CURED IN A FEW HOURS, *in every instance of timely use*, by WINCHESTER'S ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS. It is absolutely a specific and sovereign Remedy. Price, $1 50 per vial. Sent by mail to all parts of the country. Address J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

WE SINCERELY BELIEVE
That the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world the best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother, who has ever used it, but that will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE WORKS have now on hand and for sale at their ware-rooms,
FOOT EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST., N. Y.,
PORTABLE ENGINES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, a full assortment of all sizes and descriptions of MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

A FACT THAT OUR BEST PHYSICIANS VOUCH FOR—That CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has never failed to restore gray hair to its original color, cleaning the scalp, strengthening the hair, and making it appear healthy and beautiful. Sold by all druggists and first-class hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

GENIN'S GRAND FALL OPENING, 1866, on Thursday, Sept. 13. The choicest goods of Paris and domestic manufacture, consisting of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' HATS and CAPS. All who desire an early choice from the most varied and extensive assortment will find the World's Fashions Epitomized at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

AS A HOOF OINTMENT DALLEY'S CALVANIC HORSE SALVE is unequaled; its popularity is steadily increasing as it cures everything it professes to. Galls, Scratches, Sores, Swellings and Bruises, are safely and rapidly cured by this Salve. Sold by all Druggists and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is now freely admitted to surpass any other article before the public. As a revitalizer it is worthy of every commendation; and, by its application, hair of any color is changed to a superb black or brown. Wholesale and retail at No. 6 ASTOR HOUSE.

100 SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE cheap; in perfect order, and warranted for one year. Sewing-Machines—second-hand—cheap, cheap; as good as new.
No. 581 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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
PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, N. Y.

Everdell's New Wedding Cards and Envelopes. Patent secured. Very elegant. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

FOR WINDOW SHADES
and CURTAINS,
Apply to G. L. and J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

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. 1,009 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

MADAME JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND PATENT BREAST ELEVATOR, to develop the natural beauty of the form on physiological principles. Depot, No. 263 Canal-st. Sold by druggists.

LADIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY, IF YOU WISH BEAUTIFUL BOOTS AND SHOES for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 307 Canal-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dress-making and family sewing done to order. MIS. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., up stairs.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory BANDAGES, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, No. 545 Broadway.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES—LOCK STITCH.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

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.

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.

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S INCOMPARABLE LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. Agents Wanted, 543 Broadway.

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

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

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

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY. Office No. 107 Fourth-ave. See advertisement.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT! GRANGER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York. See Advertisement in another column.

THE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

SENTENCING GONZALES AND PELLECIER.

On the 12th prox. both Gonzales and Pellecier will suffer the extreme penalty of the law for their participation in the City Hall Park (Brooklyn) murder last year. On the 11th inst. the District-Attorney of Kings County filed the mandate from the Court of Appeals at the General Term of the Supreme Court in Newburgh, and moved for writs of habeas corpus to issue to the Sheriff of the County of Kings to produce before the Court the bodies of the murderers. The writs were granted, and made returnable on the 13th inst. The prisoners were accordingly removed from the County jail in Raymond-st., Brooklyn, per Hudson River Railroad, to Newburgh, where they were produced at the hour mentioned in the writs. Judges Scrugham, Lott and Gilbert were on the bench.

After the Sheriff had produced the writ with his return, and the bodies of the prisoners at the bar, Judge Scrugham inquired of the condemned severally whether they had any legal reason to offer why the sentence should not be carried out, to which they answered, "No." Judge Scrugham then announced the decision of the Court, which was the sentence of death already pronounced upon the prisoners be carried into execution on Friday, the 12th day of October next, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. The prisoners, who did not seem at all affected by the announcement, were then removed to the hotel, where, after partaking a hearty dinner, they were brought by the 2 p. m. train back to this city. Pellecier seems stolidly indifferent to his fate, while his companion in crime appears more sensible of his awful situation. Both prisoners were safely lodged in jail on Thursday evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 1.

The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History. We shall issue this afternoon, a Tract containing an authentic History by official documents of the New-Orleans Riot. Price five cents; $40 per 1,000. Orders accompanied with the cash are solicited. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 2.

Number two of the THE TRIBUNE Tracts will contain the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Convention, and will be ready in a few days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our advices by Ocean Cable are to the 13th inst. The Atlantic Telegraph Company is arranging to buy up the interest of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the Cable. A Hussar regiment, and 400 troops beside, have just left England for Canada. By a Convention, signed the 30th of July last, one-half of the Customs receipts of Mexico are, from the 1st of November next, to go toward paying the Mexican liabilities to France. The Emperor Napoleon has refused authority to a French officer selected by Maximilian to act as Mexican Minister of War in France. England and France have protested to Turkey against the acquisition by the United States of a certain island in the Gulf of Osina. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies continues refractory on the loan question, and a dissolution is spoken of in the event of the rejection of the Government proposal. A farewell banquet has been given to the United States Embassy to Russia, at which Prince Gorchakoff expressed, in strong terms, Russia's fraternal feelings toward the United States.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Indians are still troublesome on the Plains. At Fort Williams they have run off with a large amount of stock and killed two men. The Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have taken the war path against the ranchmen. Several traders, with their wives and children, have been slain. Fifteen Sioux have been killed. Great danger is apprehended from the Logan and Blood Indians of Montana. Already they have attacked the stage on the Pacific, murdered one passenger and shot the horses. Cavalry was sent in pursuit, but without effect.

At Galesburgh, Ill., on the 16th October, a State Convention of colored men will be held for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the present condition of public affairs, and agreeing upon a course of policy for their best interests with regard to their rights to the common school, the ballot-box, and courts of justice.

The Fenians had a grand pic-nic yesterday, in Brandreth's Grove, near Sing-Sing. It was a cheerful, pleasant gathering of the Hudson River circles. A number of speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off most pleasantly.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

On the 19th of this month the Soldiers and Sailors of Illinois will meet in Convention at Bloomington, Ill., to select delegates for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 25th September.

The Southern Loyalists, on their journey to the West, will speak at the following places, viz.: Albany and Troy on the 15th; Utica and Rome on the 17th; Syracuse, Auburn, Fulton and Oswego on the 18th; Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk and Elmira on the 19th.

The Republican Convention of Nebraska met at Brownville lately, and nominated for Congress Major John Taffe, and for Delegate T. M. Marquette. The latter gentleman is the present member of Congress, elected at the State election last June.

The headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Union State Convention is at the Metropolitan Hotel. All communications for the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. James Terwilliger.

CITY NEWS.

A large meeting of soldiers and sailors was held last evening, at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Gen. Cochrane presided, and delivered an eloquent address. The Hon. Horace Greeley, Gen. Walbridge, Col. Clark and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character throughout, and resolutions indorsing Congress and denouncing "My Policy" were unanimously passed.

Yesterday was the second day of the Hoboken races, and a large concourse of people were in attendance. Zigzag won the steeple chase, in 7:37, which was very fair time considering the 24 jumps and rough nature of the ground. In the 2½ mile dash Knighthood was victorious. Time—4:43¾. The mile heat race was won by Richmond, beating Lady Dan Bryant and Blackbird. Time—1:48¼; 1:50.

Before Mr. Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, John Breen, a Maiden-lane printer, was charged with permitting a press for the transfer of dies to plates to be used in making plates for the printing of counterfeit money to be worked on his premises. After a mass of testimony had been taken, more or less criminating the prisoner, the Commissioner adjourned the case till to-day at 12 M.

On the 12th of October the prisoners Gonzales and Pellicier, charged with the murder of Signor Otero in November last, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It has been stated by Gonzales that Viele, now confined as a witness in the case, was the person who actually dealt the fatal blow.

At the billiard tournament now being held at the Hippotheatron in Fourteenth-st., J. Cyrille Dion, Champion of the Canadas, is the acknowledged champion of all the champions. To-night he has the golden cue presented to him.

Briggs, the late paying teller of the Nassau Bank, defaulter to the amount of about $60,000, was to have been examined yesterday. Counsel not being ready the case was adjourned until Monday.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold closes at 145, after selling at 144¾@145¼. Government stocks were stronger, and old 5-20s quoted 111¼, new at 106¼, and 7.30s at 105⅞@106. At the Second Board the market was steady, and after the Board a fraction higher, and closed firm at our quotations. Call loans are 5 per cent, and lower rates are exceptional. Exchange is unsettled. In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 21,000 bush. Corn, at 4½d.; 230 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.; 300 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 28s. 6d.; and per steamer, 50 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. To London, 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 9,000 bush. Rye, at 4½d.; and per steamer, 50 bales Cotton, at ⅛c.

☞ *On the inside pages of to-day's issue is the tenth Letter of Mr. Bayard Taylor's Trip to Colorado; a description of the New-York State Fair now being held at Saratoga; Police Reports; Notices of New Publications; Commercial Matters, Market Reports, and many other items of general interest.*

The Southern Loyalists will reach Albany to-day, and will be welcomed in the Capitol in the evening.

We read: "The President's speeches are champagne documents." This seeming slander is only a printer's blunder. The speaker meant "campaign documents," which they are, and strong ones.

The New-York State Fair at Saratoga closed yesterday. Each year shows evidence of the progress in agriculture, and the rapidity with which American farmers utilize the scientific discoveries of the age. Farming is no longer empiric.

We infer from the men and arms which England has recently sent to Canada that the British Government is not satisfied that the Fenian movement is ended. The organization seems to be still compact, and frequent meetings are held.

The effort to obtain the release of one of the fat-boilers, Christopher Gies, upon technical grounds, was defeated yesterday in the Supreme Court. Gies was guilty of a gross violation of the law; and at a time when the Board of Health was doing all in its power to check the spread of cholera, he did not a little to extend it. As one of the richest of his trade he deserves to be made an example.

We once more exhort every voter in our City who supports Gov. FENTON, with the Syracuse platform and ticket, to speak to his Republican friends and neighbors and urge them to enroll their names as members of their respective Union District organizations on Monday evening next. Let us swamp all cliques and wire-workers by taking possession of the Primary organizations ourselves!

The Soldiers and Sailors of this city held a noble meeting at Clinton Hall last night, of which we print a full report. A strong delegation was elected to the State Convention at Syracuse on the 20th inst., and the resolutions adopted and speeches made show that Pittsburgh, not Cleveland, will be the place where the true Convention of Soldiers and Sailors will be held.

The Sunday Herald (Louisville, Ky.)—an ultra-Rebel sheet—closes a diatribe against the National Convention of Southern Loyalists as follows:

"If the schemes of these Abolition Radicals should be carried out, this country would not be fit for decent White men to live in."

—Well, then, do you propose to join your friends in Mexico? or those in Brazil? The ports are open.

The Albany Evening Journal is authority for the statement that Gov. Parsons, who is announced as one of the speakers at the Hoffman ratification meeting in this city on Monday, after the battle of Gettysburg introduced a bill into the Alabama Legislature decreeing the penalty of death against the Union men of his State who refused to fight in the Rebel armys. Will Gov. Parsons dare to make that bill the text of his speech?

The Albany Evening Journal publishes nearly three columns of signatures to a call for a Union mass meeting of soldiers in that city, to-day. Gens. Woodford, Barlow, and Martindale are to be among the speakers. Of over five hundred soldiers who signed the call, *The Journal* says that not more than twenty had previously signed the State call. But one soldier in the county refused to affix his name. There can be no more doubt now as to which side the Union army is on, than there was during the war.

We are informed that the Assistant Assessors of the Fourth Internal Revenue District were taxed and compelled to pay $5 each to the fund to meet the expenses of the Philadelphia Convention of August 14. In the New-York Post-Office the clerks are assessed one-fourth of one month's pay for the Johnson campaign expenses this Fall. We commend these facts to the gentleman who declares that he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill because he did not want to wield the Government patronage improperly, and, after him, we commend them to the people.

The City Councils of Baltimore have refused to take part in the reception of Mr. Johnson, on the ground that he has destroyed the dignity of his office, and that his tour is simply for political stump speaking against Congress. Can all the compliments of Gov. Swann and the ex-Rebel office-holders whom Mr. Johnson has appointed, compensate for this censure? By this time the President must deeply regret that he ever attempted this raid upon the North. Early's raids were not more disastrous to the Rebels, than his to his policy.

CABINET COUNCILS.

Mr. Montgomery Blair has been accustomed to plume himself on originally standing alone in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet in favor of reënforcing Fort Sumter and fighting Secession generally. According to the Blair version of the matter, Gov. Seward not only opposed all efforts to relieve Fort Sumter, but actually sent elsewhere the expedition which Messrs. Welles and Blair had caused to be hastily fitted out at this port expressly for that service. Minister Harvey's telegram, warning the Rebel leaders in Charleston of the determination to provision the fort, is quite generally understood to have been inspired from the State Department. We are wofully mistaken if Mr. Seward either anticipated a Civil War when he accepted that Department or was not ready to go as far as almost any one else to avert it.

Mr. Carpenter, the artist, in his "Personal Recollections of President Lincoln," says:

"While standing, as I thought, unobserved, near a corner of the room, Mr. Seward approached me, and, in a manner of more than usual warmth, said: 'I told the President the other day that you were painting your picture upon a false presumption. Looking at him in some surprise, I inquired his meaning. 'Oh,' he rejoined, 'you appear to think, in common with many other foolish people, that the great business of the Administration is the destruction of Slavery. Now, allow me to say, you are much mistaken. *Slavery was killed years ago. Its death-knell was tolled when* ABRAHAM LINCOLN *was elected President. The work of this Administration is the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union.* Abolitionists, like the different religious sects, have been chasing one idea, until they have come to believe that their horizon absolutely bounds the world. Slavery has been, in fact, but an incident in the history of the nation *inevitably bound to perish in the progress of Intelligence.* Future generations will scarcely credit the record that such an institution ever existed here; or, existing, that it ever lived a day under such a Government. But suppose, for one moment, the Republic destroyed. With it is bound up not alone the destiny of a race, but the best hopes of all mankind. With its overthrow, the sun of liberty, like the Hebrew dial, would be set back indefinitely. The magnitude of such a calamity is beyond our calculation. *The salvation of the nation is, then, of vastly more consequence than the destruction of Slavery.* Had you consulted me for a subject to paint, I should not have given you a Cabinet Council on emancipation, but *the meeting which took place when the news came of the attack upon Sumter, when the first measures were organized for the restoration of the national authority.* That was the crisis in the history of this Administration—not the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. 'If I am to be remembered by post rity,' he concluded, with much excitement of manner, 'let it not be as having loved predominantly White men or Black men, but as *one who loved his country.*'"

—We do not recollect that Mr. Seward was ever really suspected of a special love for Blacks, whatever a ribald and scurrilous press might have chosen to say. But we *did* and do understand that Mr. S. was formerly one of those who held and felt that our country was to be served and saved by Justice—by Righteousness—by giving to every man his honest due—by bringing our constitutions and laws into closer and closer conformity to the dictates of Eternal Rectitude. We have certainly supposed him above the wretched bubble which prates of love of the negro surpassing love of country. We long loved and honored him as one of those who saw clearly and felt deeply that it was not Right but Wrong that endangered our Union—that it was Slavery, not anti-Slavery, that imperiled the Nation's existence.

We never heard any but Copperheads assert that "the great business of this Administration is the destruction of Slavery." What we understood was that the Administration should put down the Rebellion in the shortest and surest way. If Slavery or Abolition stood in the way of our National integrity, the Government was to walk right over the obstacle in its single-minded devotion to the maintenance of the Union.

But we are utterly unable to reconcile Mr. Seward's averment that "Slavery was killed years ago," with his grave assurance, in his dispatch to Minister Dayton at Paris, April 22, 1861, that

"The Territories will remain in all respects the same, whether the revolution shall succeed or shall fail. *The condition of Slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail.* There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fails; for the rights of the States and *the condition of every being in them* will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one case, the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions, in either case, will remain the same."

—Most certainly, he could not honestly write thus who believed that "Slavery was killed years ago," or that "its death-knell was tolled when Abraham Lincoln was elected President." An Embassador, we know, is said to be sent abroad to lie for his country; but we never heard that they were sent abroad to be lied to for the good of the country. If they were, the contrivance would be a remarkably round-about, clumsy affair.

The N. Y. Times says:

"When the war ended, Slavery *had been* destroyed, and its destruction had been completed and made final by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment."

—"When the war ended," at least One Million of our people were still in actual bondage. The Constitutional Amendment inhibiting Slavery had not been ratified. Nor would it have been to this hour, had not Mr. Johnson said to the Rebel States, "Ratify it, or I keep you under martial law till you do." And, up to this hour, they have gone just so far in putting away Slavery as he insisted they *should* go, under penalty of being kept under military rule.

Whether those who have insisted on Equal Rights and Equal Laws as the basis of Reconstruction, or their antagonists, are the more clear-seeing, right-feeling Unionists, events must determine. We will concede that our opponents mean well: we must insist that putting the new wine into new bottles is the true safeguard against explosion. There is nothing else so safe as Justice.

F. W. ON DEMOCRACY.

Will some philanthropist give to Mr. Fernando Wood a Dictionary of the English language? He calls himself "a Democrat"—perhaps he thinks that he is one; perhaps he is not quite ready yet for the ignominy of an alias; but as he evidently does not know what "a Democrat" is, or what "Democracy" means, we propose, without any charge for tuition, to enlighten him. We quote from Webster:

DEMOCRACY, *n.*—Government by the people.
DEMOCRAT, *n.*—An adherent to a democracy.

—Now, to enlighten our neophyte still further, we give:

PEOPLE, *n.*—Persons in general; body of persons in a community.

—Now, by way of further illustration, we quote the following, from Mr. Wood's speech at the Johnson meeting in the IXth District, on Friday evening last.

"He alluded to the conventions of the day, and spoke very sneeringly of negroes sitting in such dignified assemblies. Certain parties wished to make those upon whom the Almighty had set the seal of His disapprobation, our deities, or our masters. Do the workingmen of this city wish negroes to become their competitors? If there is any distinction between a negro and a New England Abolitionist, that distinction is in favor of the negro."

Does Mr. Wood believe that those Blacks who vote under a property qualification in this State have the seal of God's disapprobation set on them? If not, then does he suppose that God has more respect for *property* than he has for *humanity?* Is it a religious duty to keep Blacks from voting under any circumstances? And if the same "seal of disapprobation" is found set upon Whites, is Mr. Wood prepared to exclude them from exercising the right of suffrage? Will he say, will he dare to say that he is prepared to disfranchise Whites who are ignorant and unintelligent? Not he! He would cut off his right hand before he would say it! It is the color of the skin, then, not the intellectual or moral deficiencies, to which he objects. So Mr. Wood's "democracy," after all, is only skin deep! So we have always thought, and so we now find it logically proved to be.

Nobody is forced to profess to believe what in his heart he does not believe, and it is a mean and disgraceful thing for the sake of filthy lucre and personal emolument and political advancement to be babbling every day of one's life what one thinks to be a lie. Mr. Wood's "democracy," with Mr. Wood's limitation, is not worth a brass farthing—it becomes at once "aristocracy" of a very mean and contemptible kind; for if there is in this world one thing more deserving than another of the scorn of all honest men, it is the demagogy which picks and chooses its pets, and which uses the prejudices and passions of one class to oppress and swindle another. "Do the workingmen of this city wish negroes to become their competitors?" Competitors in what? In earning a fair and honest livelihood? Why not, if the workingmen of this city are fair and honest themselves? Why should they refuse to give any man a fair and honest chance? Nobody asks any more than this for the Black, in this city, in South Carolina, anywhere; and whoever would deny this would be very likely to swindle his partner in business.

But even the most bitter prejudice cannot be consistent. "If there is any distinction," said F. W., "between a negro and a New-England Abolitionist, 'that distinction is in favor of the negro." Yet the New-England Abolitionist is white. God has n't set any mark upon him more than upon Fernando Wood. Is he prepared to disfranchise all Abolitionists? Would n't that be rather sweeping about this time? And why should he stop there? Why not disfranchise all members of the Republican party, all Democrats disagreeing with Mr. Wood, all men over six feet high, if they have also red hair and snub noses? In fact, according to his theory, everybody would be cut off from voting except Mr. Wood and his own particular following. Nicely limited our elections would be!

There may be arguments against admitting Blacks to the Right of Suffrage, drawn from considerations of expediency, and if so, we are willing to listen to them; but we are not yet prepared to go to Mr. Wood for an exposition of the intentions of the Almighty. Such men always talk as if they were specially inspired, and as if they had a particular theological mission to settle our civil polity as Moses settled that of the children of Israel. Before yielding to their dictates, we should like to see their commissions; and we must request Fernando if he is going on at this rate to work a miracle or two in Union-square by way of proving his inspiration. Mr. Johnson's fervent and effectual piety we do n't doubt, but F. W's. is a staggerer.

PRESIDENT OR KING!

There is a little passage in Mr. Seward's speech at Bath Creek, on the 5th inst., which is deserving of even a late attention. "Do you want Andrew Johnson President or King?" asked the Premier. What Mr. Seward meant exactly we do not pretend to know, for he has said a great many odd things since he started upon his travels; but for ourselves, putting this and that together, we can only interpret this utterance as a threat, especially as the population of Bath Creek does not appear to have been in a very amiable mood. In fact, at the time, there was a pretty little game of bullying going on upon both sides, into the spirit of which the "President or King" immediately entered, asking the citizens how they could be so "lost to propriety" as not to treat him "like a gentleman?" After this interrogatory, the report says that there was "more disturbance," but the train moved on without any popular resort to ancient eggs or to cats departed this life.

After this expressive hint, and some others dropped upon different occasions both by the Master and the Man, it cannot be held that the people of the United States have not had sufficient warning of the fate awaiting them should they misbehave themselves, and for ought we know a first-rate Broadway house may have already received an order to purchase the crown jewels. "I am the State," said Louis XIV.; and although our Andrew is quite incapable of putting his thought into a shape so terse and epigrammatic, all the world can see that his egotism is just the quality which never deserts him. He is first person, singular number and nominative case wherever he goes or whatever he is doing. He is nothing if not *Mons. Veto*, like poor, foolish Louis XVI. Like other Kings, he is always talking about himself, what he has done, what he is doing, what he means to do, and what Congress cannot make him do. Other Presidents have vetoed bills, but no President ever before made such a parade of his authority. He has a confused notion of doing something decisive, of executing some kind of *coup d'état*, of chastising Congress in some dreadful way not clearly defined, and so he meanders up and down the land as if he were a separate estate of the realm, omnipotent, omniscient, and (by virtue of railways) omnipresent. This, it must be owned, is a dulcet fix for the great Republic to have got into.

We are quite willing to admit that if the Constitution of the United States confers upon one man unlimited, sole and irresponsible power, it makes but small difference whether we call him a King or a President. If we are to have the thing, the title is not of the least consequence. If there be no remedy for the present state of things, let us, in the name of consistency and common sense, have a coronation instanter, with holy oil, globe and scepter, and other necessary ingredients and apparatus. And what a Court King Andy will have! The Duke of Auburn!—delicious! Weed, Lord Bishop of Albany!—exquisite! Sir Henry J. Raymond, Bart.—enchanting! It is easy to see what fiddle Congress will play when all these regal arrangements are completed, and instead of a plain President and six clerks we have a real living monarch (bless his Majesty!) with a regular "Ministry" to match!

We hope that nobody will think that we are making game of an august personage. A man who can create and destroy States, who claims by Executive fiat to keep out of the Union this Commonwealth, and to let in the other, who dictates laws entirely out of his own head, and who of his mere motion can repeal laws enacted by the Representatives of the whole people, should be called by some title more sonorous and impressive than that of President. We even have our doubts about that of King. "Emperor" is rather more satisfactory and mouth-filling. Of course, other adjectives of courtesy would be employed, such as High, Mighty, Excellent, Serene, Puissant—anything, in fact, expressive of a determination and a power to have one's own way, *nemine contradicente*, or contradicting only to be carried to the lock-up, and kept there until subdued and humble. President or King? We are astonished that the astute Secretary, under the circumstances, should ask such a question. King, if not Emperor, by all manner of means!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—WHY OPPOSED.

The traditional repugnance of a certain personage to holy water is no greater than that of the Johnsonites to the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress as a basis of restoration for the States lately in insurrection. They realize its fairness—they cannot deny that it is just—yet they cavil at it as distasteful to the Rebels. Thus says *The N. Y. Times:*

"The opinion of liberal Republicans in regard to the Constitutional Amendment is well expressed by Mr. Beecher. To the provisions of the amendment, judged simply on its merits, they have no particular repugnance. They are inclined to consider it 'intrinsically just and reasonable,' and would have been glad to witness a settlement of the vexed question of restoration upon this basis. They have held, however, that it 'should be sought by a wholesome and persistent moral agitation' only, and should not be made either a test, to be exacted by extra-constitutional means, or a pretext for thrusting upon the South disabilities by way of punishment. Having thrown the question into the shape of an amendment, upon which the South, in common with other parts of the country, is asked to pronounce, no excuse remained for treating it as a condition-precedent of restoration. The constitutional character and rights of the Southern States were in fact recognized when the amendment was submitted to them for ratification; and Congress placed itself in the wrong when it committed itself to other agencies than 'moral agitation' for the attainment of its object. From that moment, Congress became the persecutor, the innovator, the partisan and unjust judge.

"And why should there be hesitancy in accepting the conclusion at which Mr. Beecher has arrived? Granting, as he contends, that the amendment, *per se*, is just and reasonable, the fact is patent that its ratification is practically impossible. Left to their own sense of duty, the influence of 'moral agitation,' and the kindly considerations that would have followed prompt restoration, the Southern States might, at no remote period, have agreed to all that is practical in the amendment, and even to more than the amendment includes. The chance of this was destroyed when the amendment was converted into a test and a punishment. The spirit of the people revolted against what, to them, seems usurpation, injustice, oppression; and all likelihood of their acceptance of the amendment ceased."

—This is the old, old story. "What you propose is right, but you must n't press it *now*. Let the Rebels have their own wrong way now, and perhaps they will conclude to be just by-and-by. But if you annoy and irritate them, they will get ugly, and refuse to be reconstructed anyhow. Try the soothing system on them—they can't stand any other." If the argument is good at all, it is quite as good against the anti-Slavery amendment as against that now pending.

What we seek through the Amendment is not "punishment," nor any thing of the kind, but justice and security for the rights of the Southern Unionists, of whatever color. The completeness of the National triumph involves obligations to those who helped achieve it, and who were impelled to do so by promises of absolute freedom, which must never be repudiated. We are willing to be generous; but we must not fail to be faithful and just.

The Southern Unionists are wards of the Nation. They have incurred the hatred and vengeful wrath of the ruling caste in their section by standing for the Union against its deadly foes. It is not right, it is not honest, to deliver them into the absolute power of those whose tender mercies were illustrated in the wholesale massacres of Memphis and New-Orleans, and in a thousand less conspicuous outrages. And that which it would be shameful perfidy to do, the loyal majority of the North have firmly resolved shall not be done. *The Times* only injures itself in seeking to shake their purpose.

THE ALARM SOUNDED.

The "Conservative" (late Rebel) journals of the South are startled by the returns of the Maine Election. Some of them whistle to revive their courage, and reckon there won't be much of a shower; but it is plain that they all feel what some of them avow, that "the Radicals" are bound to sweep the loyal States like a tornado. What then? *The Charlottesville Chronicle* (Virginia) fears nothing worse than an attempt to establish Impartial Suffrage; whereof it says:

"Indeed, here is our main concern. We can rally and recover from the ravages of war, from the punishment of our leaders, from temporary exclusion from the Union; but the establishment of Negro Suffrage would be the shirt of Nessus, whose poison would strike into our whole system, with no prospect of recovery until the negro race became extinct. And we have some apprehension that ambitious and reckless men among ourselves, weary of continued exclusion from power and place, may betray us on this question. *If the South stands firm*, we can protect ourselves against Negro Suffrage. If it will suffer everything before it will yield this point, our time will come. We cannot be, for any long period, kept out of the Union, nor our representatives out of Congress. The North itself will rebel against this condition of national disorganization. The danger to the South with regard to Negro Suffrage is *here*. We have not heard of any of our people suggesting a concession at this point; we only consider the matter from an abstract point of view. We fear demagogues, we fear that shameless class of politicians like Jack Hamilton and W. W. Holden, who are for the African Slave-Trade to-day and for Negro Equality to-morrow. Let us be true to ourselves, patient and firm in tribulation, indomitable, with no thought of dying—and we shall reach the shore. Rough seas make strong characters."

TEXAS.

The "Conservative" Legislature of Texas has divided the State into four districts for the choice of Representatives in Congress. *The Houston Telegraph* (ex-Rebel, now Johnson) says:

"The frontier counties on the south and south-west of the State contain a majority of *Radical Disunion* (that is, Republican) voters, as shown by the members elected to represent these counties in the State Legislature. Had these counties been thrown together so as to form one Congressional District by themselves, according to the wishes of these Radical members of the Legislature, *they would have surely elected a Radical as a