Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—THE SEA OF ICE. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

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THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—£100,000. Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon.

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THIS EVENING—M. Hertz, the Illusionist—THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK. Matinée at 3 o'clock.

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THIS EVENING—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

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THIS EVENING—WAR TO THE KNIFE—WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS. Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Gomersall, Mrs. Maria Wilkins.

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THIS EVENING—FOREST OF ROUDY—DOG OF MONTARGIS—LES DEUSE FUGITIFS. Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. Bogumil Dawison.

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THIS EVENING—LITTLE BAREFOOT. Miss Maggie Mitchell.

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THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Mr. Robinson and his infant son. PICTURES FROM PICKWICK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE. No. 730 Broadway.—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

Business Notices.

THE HORRORS OF INDIGESTION.

Can complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic! but ought not your stomach to complain of you? Possibly the pangs you endure are simply the stomach's method of taking revenge upon you for neglecting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but, on the other hand, are continually cramming it with unwholesome and incongruous food. Have you ever tried

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a proper diet, and regular meals? The Bitters in a week would put your digestive apparatus in perfect order, regulate the flow of bile in accordance with the laws of health, and produce just so much aperient action as would be necessary for your good; and when you were once all right, judicious and regular dieting, with a little of the Tonic now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected these means of cure, don't blame your stomach for its rebellion. It is merely nature's hint that she wants help. If you neglect it, the next thing may be Inflammation, or Scirrhous Cancer, or some other violent and dangerous disease. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

will cure Dyspepsia, but Dragonds may surrender diseases which defy all restoratives.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
for Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. It is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,
a new and beautiful Perfume.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Price $1 per bottle, each.
T. W. WRIGHT & CO., No. 100 Liberty-st., N. Y.

CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA!
The miserable deceptions under the name of "*Catarrh Remedies*" which are daily foisted on the public, will receive a public exposition in my forthcoming "*Treatise on Nature's Sovereign Remedials.*" Not one case has ever been cured by any of them! The only *Positive Remedy* is that which I have obtained from Plants. Explanatory circular one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, which is only 20 minutes from Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, New-York.

MECALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of Rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this city have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be.

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.

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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.

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

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

DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO'S. LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 343 Broadway. First Premiums N. Y. and Pa. State Fairs, 1866.

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

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

WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway, The best FAMILY Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle. Also large Machines for all manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. B. A. LEWIS, No. 166 Chatham-st., N. Y.

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SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE and TO RENT.
V. W. WICKES, No. 744 Broadway, up stairs.

CONSTITUTION WATER, a certain cure for DIABETES, GRAVEL, and all DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st. Sold by all Druggists.

HIS [illegible] DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the popular remedy for Habitual Costiveness, Piles, and Indigestion.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES
For Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Sold everywhere.

At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway,
on exhibition this week, superb PAPIER MACHE articles, just imported, for sale retail at wholesale price.

AN EVER-CHANGING STOCK of imported and home-manufactured Novelties in Ladies' Misses' and Infants' HATS will be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

A SURE PILE CURE.
DR. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT.
Positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 272 Broadway, New-York.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100. Also, a variety of Fishing Tackle. Sent by express to order, by J. & J. BRUEN, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

POLLAK & SON,
No. 693 Broadway, N. Y. MEERSCHAUM PIPE Manufacturers. Pipes cut to order repaired, boiled and mounted.

THE MARYLAND DIFFICULTY.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—NOTHING PROVED AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS—THE CASE TO BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Gov. Swann has changed the place of holding his Court from the Executive Chamber to that of the House of Delegates, the power of which body he has usurped in his present course of action.

His Conservative friends, the unwashed Democracy, and the witnesses nearly ruined the carpet and other furniture in the Executive Chamber during their visit on Friday, rendering the change necessary. About twenty witnesses were examined yesterday. So far not one single allegation of the memorialists against the Police Commissioners has been sustained, except the charge that nearly all the Judges and Clerks of Election were Radicals or men in favor of sustaining the Registry Law.

There is nothing in the law restricting them from appointing officers of that political faith, and it cannot be expected that they would appoint supporters of Johnson's policy, which opposes all restrictions on Rebel suffrage. It is a notorious fact that the Registrars appointed by the Governor in Baltimore were all opponents of the law, and endeavored to overthrow it by registering all who applied.

It has not been shown in a single instance that any man has been discharged from the police force on account of politics, but on the contrary that a number of out-spoken Conservatives are officers. The evidence for the prosecution will close on Monday evening, and that for the defense commence on Tuesday.

The Counsel for the Commissioners make no objection to answer any question that may be asked in the testimony that may be given, evidently considering it would be a waste of time in view of the Governor's declaration that he did not intend to try the case according to "technicalities of the law." It is rumored that Commissioner Hinds will be present on Tuesday to answer any questions that may be propounded by Governors.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—There seems to be a general impression in this city that Gov. Swann will remove the Police Commissioners.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE *is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes.*

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Oct. 22	Daily	44,750 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 23	Daily	44,280 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 23	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 23	Daily	44,345 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 23	Weekly	141,000 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 24	Daily	45,195 copies.
Friday, Oct. 25	Daily	44,085 copies.
Friday, Oct. 25	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Oct. 26	Daily	47,175 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 *cents per line.*

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 *cents per line.*

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 *per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the* WEEKLY *for less than* $5.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ *On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found Legal Intelligence; Police Reports; an account of a meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art; Commercial Matters, and Market Reports.*

Gen. Butler will speak in this city on Thursday or Friday next.

The Union canvass in Delaware is conducted with energy. The Hons. S. W. Harrington, M. B. Smithers, N. B. Swope and others are on the stump, and there is strong reason to hope for a decisive Union majority.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners began on Saturday, and has thus far failed to sustain the charges. It is understood the trial will positively close on Tuesday.

The report that Gov. Wells intends to reconvene the Louisiana Convention of 1864 is not improbable, as its members are desirous that its legality should be tested, not by a Rebel mob but by the Courts. If the Convention should reassemble we shall await with anxiety Mr. Johnson's course, and it is to be earnestly hoped that he will not again permit the massacre of its members and friends.

Gov. Orr of South Carolina has authorized the statement that he is utterly opposed to the Constitutional Amendment; Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi has taken the same ground; the North Carolina elections have pronounced against it, and the Texas Legislature, by an overwhelming vote, has refused to adopt it. These are indications unfavorable to the South, but do not prove that the Rebel States will not change their attitude after the November elections. Gen. Grant, in supporting the Amendment, has given the South advice which it will do well to weigh.

The correspondence of Mr. Seward with the British Minister and our Consul at Toronto, shows that the Government has promptly responded to the demand of the people generally that it should interfere in behalf of the American citizens condemned to death as Fenians. The request that the lives of Col. Lynch and the Rev. Mr. McMahon shall be spared ought to have weight with the British Government, and the President having aided to get these unhappy men into their danger, is bound to use all energy in relieving them. We trust that the application will be successful, and that the British Government will understand that it is not merely the President who pleads for mercy, but the American nation, which would justly regard the execution of these prisoners as cruelty and injustice.

THE 6th OF NOVEMBER.

Electors of NEW-YORK! a single week more remains for preparation. Tuesday, Nov. 6th, is your day of election. BE READY!

Since this year opened, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, RHODE-ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, OREGON, VERMONT, NEBRASKA, (twice,) COLORADO, MAINE, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA and IOWA, have held State elections. Every one of the twelve has been carried by the Republican-Unionists. All but the three last have chosen Governors. Together they have chosen FIFTY-FIVE Republican-Unionists and barely *twelve* of the other sort to the next House of Representatives, leaving seven more to be chosen by them, whereof *six* will be with us. We have actually *gained* Representatives so far, beside Senators in place of Nesmith of Oregon and Cowan of Pennsylvania. And we have secured the return, in addition, of Republican-Unionists to the Senate from Vermont, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, for six years ensuing.

Up to this hour, the elections have gone steadily for us. We have lost nothing and gained all that we could have reasonably expected. And we shall certainly triumph likewise in ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, and KANSAS. The next Congress is already secure by at least two-thirds in either House. All that our adversaries hope or struggle for is to break their fall by electing a Governor of the Empire State and retaining their present strength in Congress from New-Jersey.

They are doomed to certain disappointment and defeat. New-Jersey will elect at least three, if not four, Republican-Unionists (out of five in all) to represent her in the next House. Our State will choose to the next Congress and her Legislature as many Republican-Unionists as she did to the last. And REUBEN E. FENTON will be reëlected her Governor by a largely-increased majority.

He will be reëlected, not without effort, but by means of effort. He will be reëlected, in spite of the most profuse and reckless expenditure of money ever made in an American State contest. He will be reëlected because the People will it, and because they are preparing to make good their determination by their votes.

Never did the popular heart beat higher for Loyalty and Liberty than now and here. We have been all over the State, and have generally been assured by active Republicans, "Things look remarkably well in *this* County. We shall do better than last year *here*. We shall largely increase our vote, and considerably increase our majority." Generally the meetings of our friends are large as well as spirited. In several Counties we hear that the naturalizations are in our favor, which is unusual. Everywhere a large majority of the young men who have come of age within the last year are Republicans. They have been anxiously studying the progress of the war for the Union, and they believe in "Hail Columbia" and the Stars and Stripes.

So far as we have been, there is not a sluggish County in our State. The vote is sure to be large, even if the day of election be inclement; it will be *very* large should that day be fair and pleasant. And we feel the strongest confidence that our part of it will be as well polled out as the other.

Our adversaries can carry majorities in twelve to eighteen Counties at most, leaving forty-odd to give Republican majorities—many of them quite large ones. We shall be disappointed if Gov. FENTON'S County majorities do not add up more than Sixty Thousand, while those of his competitor can hardly exceed Forty Thousand. Outside of this City and its suburbs, it can hardly reach Ten Thousand.

Still, the margin is narrow considering that the aggregate vote will range from Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand upward—that is, from 75,000 to 100,000 higher than last year. Then, we had Thirty Thousand majority; now, we shall poll at least 50,000 more than then. To beat us, our adversaries must increase *their* vote at least 80,000.

Men and brethren! the Good Cause needs your best efforts! We shall triumph; but two votes unpolled in each school district would defeat us. What we need is not accessions of strength, but such an organization, such concert as insures the polling of our full vote.

Friends in each County, Township, Election District, take care that your last voter is duly registered, your arrangements for bringing voters to the polls promptly perfected, and your last vote duly polled. Then you may look with confidence for cheering accounts of the struggle and the victory.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE FENIANS.

If the British Government places any faith in Mr. Stephens's promise that he will raise the flag of Ireland on Irish soil this year, Col. Lynch and the Rev. John McMahon will surely be hanged. Those who do not believe the sentence of death will be executed should have better grounds than British mercy, for there is nothing more certain than that the serious danger of Irish rebellion will be met by the severest punishment on the part of the Home Government. It will make terrible examples of these unfortunate men found guilty of a share in the invasion of Canada—it will hang them as warnings to all Irishmen who dare fight for the independence of their country. And even if Mr. Stephens should not keep his promise, any earnest Fenian movement, either in Ireland or America, will doubtless be answered by execution of Irish patriots.

Many Irishmen doubted the success of the Fenian invasion of Canada, foreseeing that even had the Fenian organization sufficient strength of itself, it was likely in the end to come in conflict with the neutrality laws of the United States. But the majority of the Fenians, fresh from the Union ranks, anticipated no interference, and it is simply the truth to say that this idea was encouraged by the Government. The Fenian movement has a sad history; treachery has kept pace with its hopes, and undone its triumphs; and that treachery has not been only in its own ranks. If Lynch and McMahon are hanged—as we fear they will be—Andrew Johnson, of all men, will be responsible for their deaths.

The Fenian movement began before the war ended, but it did not assume importance until after Andrew Johnson became President. He never, by act or word, discouraged it, but permitted it to grow and ripen, till what was originally no more than a secret society revealed itself an army. Then, when the British Government anxiously awaited the blow and Canada trembled in fear, Andrew Johnson received Fenian delegations at the White House, and in carefully guarded language, understood to mean far more than it expressed, talked abstractions about his sympathy for all oppressed nations, and his particular interest in unhappy Ireland. Behind the Fenians was the Irish vote, and behind the Irish vote the Presidential succession. It would not do for him to say honestly that the invasion of Canada was a mistake; that the neutrality laws which England had evaded during the war were still binding on the United States. The temptation to flatter false hopes, and palter with the earnest enthusiasm of brave men was too strong to be resisted, and Andrew Johnson yielded. No doubt he thought this talk of fighting for the freedom of Ireland was merely the boast and bluster of hot-headed Irishmen, and would end in words only. He did not know that these men, right or wrong in their interpretation of international laws, were desperately in earnest, and that what to him was the mere instrument of political ambition, was to them the holiest of causes. The Fenian delegations which waited upon him left his presence inspired with new ardor. His words were quoted in secret meetings, and used as arguments to recruit the Fenian army and replenish its treasury. John Mitchel deliberately defied his power, and in June, 1865, was arrested and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe. But he did not remain long in the custody of the United States. His arrest was the subject of discussion in every Fenian circle, and delegates were appointed to ask his release of the President. At the earnest request of the Fenian leaders, made upon the express ground that his services were essential to their cause, Andrew Johnson set Mitchel free. Great was the exultation that followed this act, and there was not an Irishman who had not the right to believe that Mr. Johnson approved their plans. Thus he deliberately and consistently encouraged the whole movement, and under his supposed protection the Irish threat at last became an Irish blow, and suddenly the country was startled by the report that an Irish army had crossed the frontier, and that all Canada was in arms to resist them.

The Irish army invaded Canada flushed with the faith that Andrew Johnson would not interfere. They believed that he would answer British demands for the enforcement of the neutrality laws with the British interpretation, and the precedent of British ports opened to rebel cruisers, and rebel guns supplied by British arsenals. They expected he would answer the Alabama and the Florida with Montreal and Quebec. They asked no other help—not a man or a gun—they simply trusted that this man, who from first to last had never said one word against their dear cause, but had uttered many that seemed to favor it, would do nothing against them. Thus their leaders have declared, and it was this belief that gave the Fenian movement its strength. Had they known what Andrew Johnson would do, when their hour of trial came, an enterprise so foolhardy as the invasion of Canada would never have been attempted. Enthusiastic as the Irish were, they would never have measured their imperfect strength against the combined power of Great Britain and the United States. Andrew Johnson could have prevented the whole movement by one honest word. Had he even hinted his intentions, the army would never have been organized to fight on American soil, the ill-fated expedition into Canada would never have been undertaken, lives of brave men would not have been vainly lost, and Lynch and McMahon would not be felons in a British cell. But he let the Irishmen in America go on with their plans, till the moment when they thought victory was in their grasp—what then did he do?

He crushed them with the proclamation of June 6. Five days after they had secured a foothold in Canada, and were hurrying up troops, while even the colored men in Philadelphia had caught the fire, and offered to send men to the front, Andrew Johnson ordered Gen. Meade to call out the land and naval forces of the United States to crush this unlawful enterprise. American soldiers who had fought side by side with Irish soldiers in the war for the Union, unwillingly confronted them as foes. The zeal with which the invaders were pursued by the United States, exceeded that shown by the Canadians. Canada rejoiced at this unexpected reënforcement, and left the defense of her frontier to her officious ally. By Andrew Johnson's orders arms and ammunition were seized, Fenian battalions captured or driven back, and Gen. Sweeney and President Roberts were arrested. This sudden, unexpected blow fell with crushing force. The Fenian movement was paralyzed; its army crumbled to nothing. Disordered and defeated, the broken bands recrossed the frontier, and many an Irish heart beat with grief and indignation—not so much for the defeat, for that might have been the fate of war, as for the betrayal, which was the act of the man from whom they had nothing but encouragement.

Now that the matter is ended, a calm consideration of its history proves beyond doubt that Andrew Johnson might have prevented all the waste of money and time and life, the destruction of warm hopes, the shame and pain of defeat, by honestly declaring his purpose. He had only to have said, "If this invasion is attempted, I will crush it," to have compelled its abandonment. But he chose to play with these earnest men—to permit it to be attempted, and to crush it afterward. Some of them paid with their lives for the mistake of trusting him, and Lynch and McMahon are now by his act placed in the shadow of the gallows. If they are hanged, Andrew Johnson is to blame. The least he can do to repair the evil is to insist upon their pardon. He has a right to demand their lives of the British Government, for it owes him no ordinary debt. Had he interfered before the invasion, the Fenian force would not have been wasted, but might have been employed in Ireland, and had he not interfered after the invasion begun, the Irish flag might have waved in triumph over more than one Canadian city. His services to England were great, and mercy for Lynch and McMahon would be little for her to grant, and less for him to ask.

We have been censured (rather vituperatively, considering the subject) for using plain language—not the "thee" and "thou" of our friends *the* "Friends," but for calling a spade a spade, and falsehood by a little Saxon word of three letters—a short, sharp word about the meaning of which there can be no controversy, and to which it is not easy to attach a Pickwickian sense. We wish our critics would always be as fastidious about *things* as they sometimes are about *words*. To illustrate:

At Stevenson, Ala., there was a Freedmen's schoolhouse, in which the emancipated were to be taught to read and write. It was just finished, and was to have been opened on a certain Monday. It had cost nobody in the neighborhood a penny, having been built at the expense of a Pennsylvania society. On the morning of the day above indicated, it was fired and consumed. Our telegram says that it was destroyed by "heartless scoundrels." This has a savage sound; but let every man bring out his English dictionary, and investigate for himself, as we propose now to do.

HEARTLESS.—This adjective may signify that the individual to whom it is applied is either wanting in courage or in common sensibility. We take it for granted that it will not be contended by anybody that it requires supreme valor to persecute the weak and defenseless, or to commit arson when you have witnesses ready to swear that you did not, and judges to rule that you are innocent, and juries to find you not guilty without retiring from their benches. As for the conventional meaning of the word, we submit that destroying the property of other people is an indication neither of charity nor of benevolence.

SCOUNDREL.—The Latin phrase for this is *nequissimus bipedum*—the vilest of bipeds—which is commendable as showing a consideration for the feelings of quadrupeds. A scoundrel is a low, base, worthless fellow; and unless it can be shown that the burning of school-houses is a lofty and meritorious business, we fear that the epithet must be allowed to stick to the Alabama operators. It would be inconsistent with truth to soften it in the least.

—A man, during the first French Revolution, astonished the Convention by calling from the gallery and demanding "the arrest of all knaves and villains." We cannot hope for such a wholesale catching and committal to prison in Alabama, but very little is gained, we think, by holding up *all* the inhabitants of that State who are white-skinned as suffering martyrs. Burning school-houses, we must insist, is extremely unconstitutional, and ought not to qualify any class to send a Representative to Congress. What the President thinks about it we really don't know.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH REFORM MOVEMENT.

The campaign against political corruption and class tyranny in the British Isles has been opened in Scotland under the most cheering auspices, as will be seen by the English news we publish this morning. Bright, the great leader, is evidently warming to his work. He has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. He has declared war to the knife against the governing class. He boldly arraigns the British Parliament—that has been held up as the model Legislature of the world—and accuses it of high crimes and misdemeanors against society. Most terrible is the indictment he lays against that august body. As to the House of Commons, he tells us that it is the mere mockery of a representative assembly, and a libel upon popular government. Under the guise of freedom it is the worst of tyrannies; in the sacred name of justice it perpetrates the most hateful wrongs; for it deliberately and systematically sacrifices the interests of the masses to the aggrandisement of a favored class. It is like the "whited sepulcher" of which we read in Holy Writ, fair and beautiful as to its exterior, but "within full of dead men's bones and rottenness." These are charges which, as they are not lightly made, we believe cannot be easily got over, nor contemptuously dismissed. And what makes the matter more serious, and more threatening to the parties accused, is, that the people are thoroughly with Bright. It looks as if the case does not admit of defense and that judgment will be given by default. The great leader of Reform is sweeping through the United Kingdom and carrying everything before him. Wherever he appears to plead for justice and impartial suffrage, the people flock by tens of thousands to give their countenance and support to the cause he represents and advocates. All the great centers of population and manufacturing industry have been stirred to their very depths. Birmingham and Manchester speak out in a voice of thunder, followed by Leeds; and the echoes are taken up by Glasgow, soon to be rolled all over Scotland. Ireland, too, desires to be heard, and shortly Bright will be welcomed in the Green Isle as the champion of liberty. This Reform movement, then, gathering volume and power as it moves onward, has attained an importance which makes it impossible for it to be ignored by Tory superciliousness and arrogance. The issues that have been raised must be squarely met. The questions now in agitation must be settled; and we see only one way in which this can be done. The game of cajolery, in which Palmerston was such an adept, will not answer this time. The day is past for intimidation. The Peterloo massacre cannot be repeated. By invoking the aid of the bayonet the Tories would be but courting their own annihilation. They have in fact no alternative. They must yield, and for their own sakes it would be wise for them to do so with the best possible grace. In view of the progress of this Reform movement, it seems that the period is rapidly approaching for the establishment of another really popular government, and then another terrible and deadly blow will be given to the pride of caste and the iniquity of class legislation. The influence of the revolution through which this country is passing is destined to be powerfully felt in the old countries of Europe. From this land, the chosen home of liberty, it is destined that the world shall receive that law which is to be the life of the nations.

Andrew Johnson has taken up the lost battle of the South and succeeds Gen. Lee as the leader of the power which was beaten in the field by Sheridan, Grant, Thomas, and Sherman. The Rebellion, driven out of the field of battle, has made a masterly retreat into politics, and has its headquarters in the White House. Every Copperhead Congressman elected will be a reënforcement to this obstinate cause more potent and valuable than would have been a brigade of Sutlers' tormut infantry in the closing fight of the war. Voters, go to the polls and intercept these Rebel reënforcements!

"THE TIMES IS OUT OF JOINT."

Union men have lost all faith in *The Times*. When Mr. Raymond, a few weeks ago, wrote an elaborate letter to promise that he would in the future act with the Union party, it was hoped that he would honestly try to undo the evil he had done. But how idle this hope was, the following quotation from his editorial columns will show:

"The Democrats of the VIIth District have withdrawn their candidates and ratified the nomination of the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, who is the regular Union nominee. This is the first step taken by the Democrats in this section toward carrying out the action contemplated by the Philadelphia Convention. In every other district they have nominated their own party candidates, and done precisely what they would have done if neither the Philadelphia Convention nor President Johnson had ever existed. Fernando Wood in the IXth, James Brooks in the Vth, John Morrissey in the IVth, Chanler in the VIIIth, &c., are in the field as regular Democratic candidates, and are supported solely and exclusively on party grounds. In the VIIth District they have acted with greater fairness and wisdom. Mr. Stewart is a Conservative Republican, who took part in the Philadelphia Convention, and stands, as a candidate, upon its Declaration of Principles."

A regular Union candidate nominated by the enemies of the Union party! It required *The Times* to utter this absurdity, and only minds degraded by the miserable compromise attempted in Philadelphia can hear it without derision.

Mr. Stewart never had the slightest claim to be considered the Union candidate, and if he had, his nomination by the Democrats should lose him the confidence of every respectable Republican. When the party which supports Fernando Wood, James Brooks, and John Morrissey supports Mr. Stewart, we may be sure that it would profit by his election. Mr. Stewart is emphatically the Democratic candidate in the VIth District, and nothing else, and should not have a single Union vote.

Of Charles S. Spencer, whose Unionism has not been insulted by a Democratic ratification, *The Times* speaks incorrectly. The Republican State Central Committee recognizes the Convention which nominated him, and no other; a fact which should settle the regularity of his nomination, and insure his election. There are not Republicans enough in the VIth District so stupid as to give the Democrats another Congressman by electing Mr. Stewart.

The example of treachery to the Republican party which *The Times* has again, and in contempt of its recent repentance, so unblushingly set, will have few followers.

Secretary Seward, never a loose talker, but always deliberate and of methodic purpose, asked the crowd at Ypsilanti, Michigan: "Which would you rather have, Andrew Johnson for President, or Andrew Johnson for King?" Johnson himself, in that connection, declared to another crowd: "I might have made myself Dictator any day by the aid of the army, if I chose." People of the North and West, don't avert your sight from the now glaringly visible conspiracy between your Executive at Washington and the surrendered but unsubdued Rebels, and don't feel a false security against treason and violence which may even seek to change the form of your government. In what respect would Johnson's clutch at kingly power, hinted at by Mr. Seward, be worse or different from his usurpation of all the principal powers of Congress, and his bold and unfaltering exercise of its prerogative to make the laws, to govern the revolted States, to dispose of the public property, to confirm appointments to office? Be watchful. Be distrustful. Regard every Copperhead candidate for office as a conspirator with Jeff. Davis and Andrew Johnson against the liberties and the peace of your country. Vote them down.

"The Constitution as it is," framed principally by the Slave Power, bases representation in Congress upon free persons, and upon "three-fifths of all others." Slavery has ceased to exist, and now there are no "others" than free persons; therefore, the States that had Slavery propose, in fixing their share of power in the Government for the future, to count every negro, not as three-fifths of a man, but as a whole man, and then to vote for him, as being unfit to vote for himself! That is, the Rebels demand that, when "reconstructed," the vote of Wade Hampton of South Carolina shall have the power of the votes of Ben Butler, Gov. Andrew, and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, all put together. President Johnson backs up this demand, and every Copperhead candidate for Congress that may be elected will vote for it, dead sure.

Andrew Johnson has persistently sought to subvert the Constitutional Government of the country by depriving the Congress elected by the people of its appointed authority and functions—to which end he has sought to bring it into contempt, odium and ridicule. He has denounced it officially, privately and publicly as an unconstitutional body, a faction hanging on the verge of the Government, an unlawful assemblage, without power to pass laws and without power to do a constitutional act. Every Copperhead running for office sustains and encourages the President in this his treasonable attempt to overthrow and get rid of a Congress elected by the people, preparatory to recognizing and substituting in its place a new and revolutionary Congress to be composed of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads. At them with the ballot!

Andrew Johnson has endeavored to subvert and change the Constitutional Government of the United States by usurping the functions of Congress and depriving it of its rightful power in the Government of the country. Every candidate for office on the Johnson ticket sustains the President in this high crime and misdemeanor.

If you don't want to see the Rebel war debt and Rebel war damages and Rebel pension claims become a stock, to be bought up by Northern and European as well as Southern speculators and *lobbied through Congress*, vote against every man in any the least degree tinctured with Johnson's policy.

Andrew Johnson has made war upon the people by making war upon Congress, elected by the people, and representing the people legally, politically and morally.

If there is any one thing upon which this nation is inflexibly determined, it is that the fruits of the war, in which 300,000 of its sons perished, *shall not be lost*.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The undersigned, the Union Naturalization Committee of the City of New-York, have observed a statement in the daily press of this date, that one Otto Arnoux, an alleged clerk in this office, and Philip Melling and Henry Smith have been arrested on a charge of having forged naturalization papers.

Neither of the said parties named were clerks or employés of said Committee, nor acting on their behalf, and the statement made that they were so acting is a malicious falsehood.

ANDREAS WILLMAN, JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR.,
ADOLF LEVINGER, DAN'L S. DUVALL.
Union Naturalization Office, No. 6 Centre-st., Oct. 27, 1866.

ILLINOIS.

THE FENIANS—OUTRAGE UPON A COLORED SOLDIER—AN ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Fenians are greatly excited over the news from Toronto, but no organized action has yet been taken. The 20th annual meeting of the American Missionary Society is announced to be held at Galesburg on Wednesday next. Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., of Cincinnati is to preach the annual sermon. Professor Blot's lectures on cookery at the Opera House attract general attention and are considered highly satisfactory. A street car conductor last evening ejected a one legged colored man from the car the moment he had collected his fare, for no other reason than the color of his skin. The outrage will not be repeated. Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin designates Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of public thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON.

THE DIFFICULTY IN MARYLAND—THE COMING ELECTIONS—ADMINISTRATION PLAN TO TRAP VOTERS—NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP—NEW-HAMPSHIRE APPOINTMENTS—NEW ARMY BARRACKS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1866.

The subject of hotel gossip is the condition of affairs in Baltimore. It seems to be the general impression here that Gov. Swann will remove the present Police Commissioners. They will question the right of the Governor's authority, and carry the matter before the courts. The effect will be to have the matter postponed until after the elections, and defeat Mr. Swann's little game. Swann knows this. It is asserted here that he will refuse to go before the courts, and will maintain his appointments by force; and if the Radicals show signs of fight he will immediately call on President Johnson to send the United States troops; he has promised to aid him. It is a deep and desperate game of a bad man to secure power. Prominent Radicals here say that the Unionists will not resort to mob-law, but will submit and depend on the XLth Congress to overthrow Swann in case he is elected Senator, in the same manner in which the present Congress disposed of Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey. Others still have their fears that the Unionists will resist, holding that it is a moral duty to prevent the placing of power in the hands of Rebels still fresh with treason.

The Executive has laid aside all other business and is turning its attention solely to the November elections. Several plans to catch voters are said to be in course of construction at the White House. The Mexican *coup d'etat* didn't seem to have the necessary result. This, it is thought, is owing to Seward's refusal to allow the President to give it official sanction. The sham demand of the Alabama claim on England is considered a bad failure. The Fenian question, however, seems to offer food for the hungry. The sentencing of the two Fenians, Lynch and McMahon, will give the President an opportunity to make a little political capital. Gen. Sherman's letter, it is thought, will be published in a few days. Cornelius Wendell, Charles Knapp, and other agents of the President, are now in New-York running the Administration machine.

Gen. O. O. Howard is in New-York, busily engaged in making up his report, to be sent to the Secretary of War. Major Ketcham, his Adjutant-General, is in that city, assisting in its preparation.

Henry Brown, a servant at the White House, died after a very brief illness on Thursday afternoon, of cholera. He was an intelligent and valued colored man, who lived in the President's family in Tennessee, served in the First Tennessee Union Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. Robert Johnson, and came with the President's family to Washington, where he has lived ever since, occupying the responsible position of assistant steward of the President's household. The funeral took place to-day, and the cortege was composed of a large number of carriages filled, except by the members of the President's family, with persons of color. The deceased was buried at Harmony Cemetery.

Very many letters are received at the United States Treasury from citizens in the South inclosing Confederate money and asking that it be redeemed. The basis of their impudence is their claim that the surrender of Lee and Johnston was a treaty with the Confederacy, and that two years after the 21st April, 1865, the date of the Appomattox surrender, these notes and bonds, issued for the support of treason, are virtually marketable, as they read "This note is redeemable two years—and some