## Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—LAST WEEK OF THE WOODEN SHOE-PEARER. Mr. C. W. Clarke will a full company. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS AFTERNOON—THE STRANGER—PETRUCHIO. Mr. Edwin Booth. THIS EVENING—ITALIAN OPERA—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

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

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. El Nino Eddie and Rifi De Berg. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Mr. Geo. Jordan, Miss Ilose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME. WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
THE WASHINGTON TWINS—ANATOMICAL COLLECTION. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—ST. MARC. Mr. F. L. Davenport.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—ROUGET DE L'ISLE. RUH VON KUDORF. Mr. Bogumil Dawison.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—MYSTERIES OF PARIS—JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE—THE PACHA'S PETS. Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON—FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF MR. J. A. DAYWORK. Mr. Julius Eichberg, Mr. Dochey. THIS EVENING—FIFTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT. Miss Lizbie Smith, Mr. Rapth.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING—MATRIMONY—PERSECUTED DARKEY, &c.

STUDIO BUILDING, TENTH-ST.
FREE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
HALL OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

CLINTON HALL.
THIS EVENING—MR. VALENTINE VOUSDEN'S ENTERTAINMENT, "THE UNITY OF NATIONS."

LADIES' FAIR.
THIS EVENING—IN AID OF THE 21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, AT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, cor. Fifth-ave and 14th-st.

## Business Notices.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVERSMITHS of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine ELECTRO PLATED GOODS, comprising full DINNER and TEA SERVICES and TABLE WARE of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of Pure Silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.
The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of SOLID SILVER WARE, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS.
LOOMIS BALLARD,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF FURS,
Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st.,
Will offer at retail, commencing
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
His entire Stock, consisting of
MUFFS, COLLARS, COLLARETTES,
FRENCHES, SHUTHAS, and TALMAS in
SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK,
FITCH, SQUIRREL, CONEY, &c.
Also goods for Gentlemen's wear, in
OTTER, BEAVER, CONEY, and NUTRIA.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods, of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in
JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS
produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, etc., etc., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY,
and FINE FANCY GOODS—of our own importation.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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.

T. B. BYNNER,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 189 Broadway, up stairs.

FIRST PREMIUM ESTEY ORGANS.—None other contain the new and admirable VOX HUMANA Attachment.
G. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st.

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

Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the form physiologically. Depot 382 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

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

FLORENCE
Reversible Feed Lockstitch
SEWING-MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

CATARRH!—PAIN AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.—NORTON'S NEW REMEDY FOR CATARRH and mode of treatment breaks up this terrible disease at its fountain head, removes at once pain in the temples, stoppages of the head, offensive discharges, tainted breath, sore throat, and extinguishes this loathsome malady forever. Send stamp for pamphlet to GERRIT NORTON, Depot No. 11 Ann-st.

LADIES' FURS.—A very choice selection of my own manufacture. BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster-sts. N. B.—Furs altered, repaired and made over.

WHITE & GLENNEY,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.—One of the unrivaled ELLIPTIC HOOK LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 343 Broadway.

NEW REGULATION NAVY CAP
AND CHAPEAU.
OBRIN, No. 513 BROADWAY.

FURS, FURS, FURS—Great Reduction in Prices.—The most carefully selected assortment of elegant FURS in the city, and at rates far below the sensation prices of the day.
OBRIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A CURE AT LAST.—All those who are suffering from Rheumatism can be restored to perfect health by taking a few doses of MEYCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

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.

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.

WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 506 Broadway. The only Lock stitch FAMILY MACHINE that uses a straight needle. A valuable and useful Holiday Present.

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

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY—WHEELER & WILSON'S Lock Stitch Sewing-Machines. No. 625 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, Rare Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-Machines in BROOKLYN at No. 338 FULTON-ST.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S Lock-Stitch SEWING-MACHINES. ELIAS HOWE, jr. (original inventor of the Sewing-Machine), President, No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The best ever manufactured. Wholesale and retail, also applied at No. 6 Astor House.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.—GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING-MACHINE, No. 495 Broadway.

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. ROGERS, Manager, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—POLLAK & SON, No. 692 Broadway, New York, near Fourth-st., MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTORY. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. E. A. LAWRE, No. 190 Chatham-st., N. Y.

SPREAD THE TRUTH!
Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and invigorating health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that. It is calumny. Suppose
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—
an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it.* It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit has been reaped from this publicity. *Is that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*, and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward!

DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co.,
No. 479 Broadway, 4 doors below Broome-st.,
Having Enlarged their Store by Extending it through to Mercer-st., have added
SILVER PLATED WARE
to their Large Stock of
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
We desire Especial Attention to a Large Assortment of NEW CHINA DINING SETS.

HAVILAND, CHURCHMAN & ENGLAND,
OLD STAND, No. 47 John-st., New-York.
FRENCH CHINA.
We are receiving from our factory in France, richly decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.

HOLIDAY GIFTS! FAMILY SILVER!!
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
The Oldest Plated-Ware House in the City,
Nos. 4, 6 and 8 PURLING SLIP,
(Foot of John-st.)
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
At Moderate Prices.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART DISEASE, SPINAL IRRITATIONS, and all nervous affections, speedily cured by DR. A. UPHAM'S Remedies, No. 29 East Fourth-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.—"Its seam is less liable to rip than the lock-stitch."—("Judges' Decision" at the "Grand Trial.") Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway.



# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866.


### *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.

### *TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

### *SOLON ROBINSON'S NEW NOVEL.*

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready this morning, contains the second chapter of Mr. Robinson's Novel. Last week's number, containing the first chapter, can also be had. All newsmen have it.

☞ *On the second page to-day will be found the Civil and Criminal Court reports, Brooklyn News, the Markets, and other matters.*

Mr. Henry Osborne, himself a distiller, yesterday testified before the Commission who is investigating the alleged whisky frauds in Brooklyn, that Mr. Tilton had repeatedly since September 1st branded newly-manufactured liquors as having been inspected previous to that date, and that Mr. Devlin had once done the same thing, about November 1st.

The House yesterday passed, by 123 to 21, a bill to provide for the organization of the next and succeeding Congresses. Its purpose is to leave each Congress to determine for itself, after it shall have been organized, who are and who are not entitled to claim seats; and it proceeds on the reasonable presumption that States unrepresented in this Congress must abide the judgment of the next before they can get representatives inside the Hall. Proper safeguards against neglect, mischance, fraud, or force, are provided by the bill, and the measure is meant to preserve to Congress its just control over its own affairs, no matter who may seek to interfere with them.

The President yesterday sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution asking for information concerning the pardon of the Rebel Gen. J. E. Pickett, who sanctioned the hanging of a number of Union men of North Carolina. Gen. Holt recommended the arrest of Pickett, but the Secretary of War, in a letter to the President, deemed it preferable to wait for a decision of the Supreme Court. Gen. Pickett admits the main charges, but sets forth that the men hung were deserters from the Southern army, and hung as such. Gen. Grant recommends Pickett to the clemency of the President, but we doubt whether the public verdict upon these murders will agree with the official exculpation.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting dispatch from our special correspondent at Albany touching the election for President of the New-York Central Railroad to-day. The contest is one of great interest not only to stockholders in the Central, but to every merchant, manufacturer and consumer, in this State, for the question at issue is whether this great railway shall be run for the benefit of the public, or for the benefit of the Democratic party, as hitherto. And that includes the question whether it shall be managed so economically and honestly as to carry freight and passengers at the lowest paying rates, or so extravagantly and corruptly that trade shall be fettered, its stockholders taxed, and its patrons plundered, in order to feed the political ambition or support the political interests of a partisan clique. It is for the stockholders themselves to say which sort of management they prefer.

The Senate devoted yesterday to a discussion of the right of women to vote—a side question, which Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania interjected into the debate on suffrage for the District of Columbia. Mr. Cowan chooses to represent himself as an ardent champion of the claim of woman to the elective franchise. It is not necessary to question his sincerity, but the occasion which he selects for the exhibition of his new-born zeal subjects him to the suspicion of being considerably more anxious to embarrass the bill for enfranchising the blacks than to amend it by conferring upon women the enjoyment of the same right. Mr. Cowan was once a Republican. He abandoned his party, has been repudiated by his State, and may well be casting about for some new issue by which to divert attention from his faithlessness on the old. We have heard that Mr. Cowan affects the classics; we are sure, therefore, that he will thank us for reminding him of that familiar story out of Plutarch respecting Alcibiades. When the dissolute Athenian had cut off the tail of his dog, which was the dog's principal ornament, and all Athens cried out against him for the act, Alcibiades laughed and said: "Just what I wanted has happened. I wished the Athenians to talk about this that they might not say something worse of me."

We are not to be suspected of indifference to the question whether woman shall vote. At a proper time, we mean to urge her claim, but we object to allowing a measure of urgent necessity, and on which the public has made up its mind, to be retarded and imperiled. Nor do we think the Radical majority in the Senate need be beholden to the enemy's camp for suggestions as to their policy. We want to see the ballot put in the hands of the black without one day's delay added to the long postponement of his just claim. When that is done, we shall be ready to take up the next question.

Mr Wilson reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee of the House a very important bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes in the next Presidential election. It enacts that those States unrepresented in Congress shall not be represented in the Electoral College, and that no electoral vote shall be received or counted from them, except as each may hereafter be declared restored to the political relations in the Union, and entitled to representation in Congress. This bill was made a special order for Thursday next, and is understood to have been well considered by the Radical leaders and its passage to be counted upon. It is one of the series of measures designed to secure to the loyal and victorious States the adjustment of the terms upon which the disloyal and defeated States shall resume their relations with the Government.

## *THE EVACUATION OF ROME.*

On September 15, 1864, France and Italy concluded a convention over the affairs of Rome. It was agreed primarily that Italy should neither attack nor permit attack upon the territorial temporality of His Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth; second, that France should withdraw her Pontifical garrison within two years; third, that Italy should not protest against a Papal army, even if composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to guard the Papal frontier as well as interior, providing, of course, that the Pope should not be so rash as to contrive or provoke war with his unholy neighbor. Finally, the Government of Italy declared its readiness to arrange to take charge of a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church, and, as a corollary to these propositions, it was understood that the capital of Italy would be removed from Turin to Florence. But the covenant does not appear to have been entirely satisfactory. The Pope was sensible that its terms simply implied that two very solicitous nations would watch him carefully while he was allowed to die at his convenience. He could have France to take care of him, and thus nurse its holy invalid with the gentlest of bayonets, or he could organize an army of his own out of all sorts of the faithful willing to accept pay for their salvation, and keep the good people of the Papacy from anathematizing the Holy Father. But the Convention only took care of his lands; it did not relieve him from such a bed of thorns as a threatened spontaneous revolution of the people of Rome. It would have been no comfort to St. Lawrence of old to know that, while his body was being devoured by torture, a million of acres had been left to him by two designing relatives. The Pope had been endeavoring for many years to sleep over an Etna, but holy water, salutary though it may be as a spiritual baptism, wanted the temporal virtue to cool or quench those Titans of reform who belong to steam as well as to fire. Be he never so quiet a Pope, there never was so restless a people; and if he could sleep on top of a revolution, they had to keep awake under an incubus. The Pope was uneasy about conspiracies and revolutionary agencies; so the terms of the convention were interpreted by France to restrict the Italian Government from employing, among other violent means against the Pope, the maneuvers of revolutionists and agitators, all "moral means" to "consist solely in the forces of civilization and progress," and the only legitimate aspirations to be "those whose object is the reconciliation of Italy with the Papacy." The transfer from Turin to Florence had an obvious military meaning, and was a pledge to France. M. Drouyn de Lhuys further explained that "the event of a revolution breaking out spontaneously at Rome is not foreseen by the convention, and France reserves her liberty of action for this eventuality," while the Italian Cabinet is to conserve the policy of Count Cavour, who "declared that Rome could only be united to Italy and become its capital with the consent of France." The tone of Gen. La Marmora's letter of reply evidently signifies that this extra-French intepretation of the code was somewhat unnecessary. Italy must of course cherish aspirations unfriendly to the temporality of the Pope; but, as these moral desires "belong to the national conscience, they cannot form the subject of an international discussion." Italy would abide by her compact, and, in an attitude of strict non-intervention, await its end. The Government of France having reserved its liberty for the eventuality of an outbreak in Rome, Italy could do no less than save for herself the same freedom. The convention, while it, no doubt, served a purpose not altogether inimical to Italy, was denounced alike by the Roman Catholic party and the friends of Garibaldi and Mazzini. But Gens. La Marmora and Cialdini, of Victor Emanuel's Ministry, and Baron Ricasoli, a distinguished ex-Minister, favored it as a measure of prudence and economy. Said Ricasoli: "It is eventually certain that the Italians will count among their finest jewels, the noblest and the greatest of them all, the City of Rome. We are in effect taking Rome daily. I will say more—daily Rome is coming to us of herself."

The convention went into effect at about this time two years ago. Consequently, the period of French occupation, according to the terms of 1864, has ended. If, indeed, Rome has been "daily coming to Italy," the withdrawal of French aid must mean that she is almost at her goal, and that the people of Italy, divorced as Florence is from Rome, and man is from wife, are almost one again. We doubt if the world is generally aware that an event of so much meaning is quietly taking place. It should be looked for with more anxiety than astronomers watch for comets and star showers, for, if it be all that we suppose, it is the great waymark of epochs and ages. Unless Napoleon intends to act in Rome the tedious ceremony of French leave which he is carrying out in Mexico, the Franco-Papal garrison will have left on the stated day as quickly as the Arabs that folded up their tents and silently stole away. The Pope will have still left him his holy janissaries recruited from every Kingdom, and ready, if need be, to slaughter the shriven and unshriven in the name of the cross. That blessed body-guard cannot be large enough to feel that in meeting a larger number of their foes, they assuredly carry with them certain religious mystifications of victory. On the contrary, it will be well enough if they yet succeed in muzzling a poor Roman on a dark road at night.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops begun on the 11th, and is proceeding to-day. Thus is about to pass off the stage of history the rear-guard of the dark ages. Desperate abuse of power in the name of religion; crime committed as policy; the heart of the people wrung out of their prayers in order to feed an exchequer; pomp and circumstance such as no other autocratic power has so applied to bring alike the conscience and mind of man under the dominion of his fellow; these are the phases of a history for which there is no parallel in its grandeur and sadness, and such a history is that of the temporality of Rome. It has served its day, and, in certain respects, its duty, no doubt; but this, it seems to us, must have been very long ago. The intrinsic usefulness of the Church of Rome as a material power is many centuries stale. It had long ceased to menace kings, to excommunicate princes, and burn out heresy. Lacking the power to admonish the great, it long ago ceased to be even of sinister service. The career of the more recent Popes seems to have been spent principally in administering the estate of their predecessors, awaiting nervously the time when they should receive notice of eviction from its real owners, the people. Pope Pius the IXth is about to go out of business. All the better, we say, for him and for the world. Priests have no calling to trade and pray at the same time; to deal in usury as gatherers of taxes from the people, and between Church-craft and State-craft sell religion in effect, as Judas sold Christ. The day of that sad misuse of Christian authority ought now to expire by limitation. Whatever be the goodness and greatness of individual examples in a church that has given so many saints to the calendar, though on the other hand it has sent its tyrants unscourged into history, we hold it best that the memory of the saints should rest in better sanctuary than among the rusty rubbish of a now almost effete tyranny. Better by far that the people should become more healthful, and therefore more holy, by the enlargement of the liberty to possess their own minds and to worship according to the sincerity of their hearts, than that a college of learned oppressors should be supported in temporal sway. If the possession of one acre of Roman territory—held by no more solemn tenure, earthly or divine, than that with which British superstition clings to its law of promigeniture—could work good to the world or religion, we should be glad to see the Pope remain a lord of lands as well as churches. But there are millions of clamorous heirs to the property he holds, and let him be ever so tenacious, might must be at last with the right. The evacuation of Rome, if it heralds the downfall of the temporal Papacy, signifies even more. It is the beginning of the end of many wrongs extending through all Europe—a reluctant and moody concession to progressive civilization, and the earnest and onward will of the people. The Church and the State are hereafter to be divorced, and may that divorce be final, unless the spirit of the people and of liberty penetrates the church as it has already entered the council chamber and the parliament. Whether it be the Church of England or the Church of Rome that is destined for the divorce, the world, let us hope, will be the gainer. That we desire not more for the sake of the State than that of the Church; but for Liberty's sake also.

## *THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.*

The abridged Report we publish this morning o the Executive Council of the Citizens' Association will give the people of New-York some idea of the good service which is being rendered by that body to the cause of municipal reform in this city. That such an Association was imperatively demanded, the facts disclosed in the Report will make manifest to all. When reckless extravagance and shameless corruption had become common, to the disgrace of our city, and to the bitter cost of her people in the shape of burdensome taxation, it was high time that men of public spirit, and of tried probity, should combine to expose and put down the systematic plundering which was enriching the few at the expense of the many. How the Citizens' Association has done its work as yet, let the report speak. Enough is disclosed by it to make us hopeful for the future, and to induce every lover of order, and every foe to jobbery, to range himself on the side of the Association, and render it all possible aid in prosecuting the good work it has in hand. The disgraceful condition of our wharves and piers, the nefarious gas contract, the lavish outlay on the New Court-House to put money into the pockets of jobbers, and the other similar matters alluded to in the Report, all show the necessity for united and vigorous action to rescue the city funds out of the hands of jobbers. The report refers to the obstructive influences which the Association has to encounter in its labors. But opposition should not discourage them, and we are glad to find that it does not. It ought rather to act as a stimulus to more strenuous exertions in devising and applying remedial measures. The work of the Association must, however, be regarded as, after all, only initiatory. It is but the preparing of the way for something more sweeping than it is in the power of any local voluntary body to originate and make thoroughly effective. In this view the reëlection to our State Legislature of the men who stand pledged to the reform of our City Government is an encouraging circumstance; and the recent vote of the people for a State Convention is another hopeful sign. New-York must be redeemed from the disgrace which the mal-administration of her affairs has brought upon her, which is making her a by-word in other countries, and throwing discredit on republican institutions. "Where there is a will, there is a way." Will, we are happy to know exists in this case: the way, therefore, for a radical, regenerating reform, we are persuaded, will soon be found. The Report deserves the thoughtful perusal of our citizens. Let them "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" its contents.

## *OUTLAWS.*

It is a mercy to withhold power from those who will but abuse its possession. In South Carolina, for instance, exclusive of the freedmen, there are three classes—the Loyal, few but firm, who kept their faith through the dark and discouraging midnight of Secession—the Rebels, who really repent their mistake and are sincere in their profession of re-allegiance—and, lastly, a motley variety of men, of different social grades, some educated and some ignorant, some refined and some coarse, gentlemen and loafers, well-born and low-born, who are united by a common hatred of the Government which conquered and now controls them, and who mean to fight on a small scale for a cause which they failed to successfully defend upon a large one. Gen. Sickles's report shows that Law and Justice have not attained very firm footholds in South Carolina—that crime is not yet intimidated, and violence not yet abashed—that men of blood are still bold and busy, and murderously meddlesome—that the peaceful and law-abiding still need there the military protection of their lives and their property—that in certain localities loyalists and freedmen are in constant danger of ill-treatment, and even of death, and are tormented (to use Gen. Sickles's words) by "bands of outlaws and marauders, composed of the most reckless and abandoned characters, organized mainly for plunder and pillage"—scoundrels who do not seem to have much reason to fear the civil authorities, and who are to be restrained, if at all, only by the dread of summary military punishment. We are glad to learn from Gen. Sickles that "justice is administered by the Superior Courts with a conscientious respect for law." The difficulty is in getting there offenders into the upper courts at all. Magistrates are dilatory in issuing warrants. Sheriffs and constables are far from diligent in making arrests. Coroners, when freedmen are killed, are more than traditionally obtuse. With bands of mounted robbers prowling about the country, with justices of the peace afraid to do their duty, with officers of police either cowardly or corrupt, what chance, in a sparsely settled locality, have honest men of escaping from any outrage which the devil may prompt, opportunity inspire, and passion consummate? There is nobody who will arrest, and, if there were, there is nobody who will commit for trial; there is no resource but to fall back upon the military power, and thus indefinitely to postpone that hour, so much to be desired, when it can be safely and sensibly withdrawn.

These facts, which are officially stated, and which are worthy of credit, put the Government of the United States in a new light, and exhibit it in that very state which so often has defied and insulted it, as the protector of the weak, as the vindicator of the injured, and as the power by which alone South Carolina is saved from the sheerest and savagest anarchy. The very soldiers who were hailed upon their arrival as intruders and oppressors, as plunderers and Federal mercenaries, now alone stand between the so-called respectable classes and all the evils of anarchy: for the blood-stained thieves who mortally and materially abuse the loyalists and the freedmen would be quite as ready to despoil and destroy the most ultra secessionists. When the promoters of the Rebellion made disobedience to the law the test of manhood and of State patriotism, they awoke a busy devil with no more respect for those who conjured him than for those he was summoned to destroy. It was the benevolent justice of the United States which saved them from all the possible horrors of a servile insurrection; it is now the military force of the United States which preserves them from destruction at the hands of their own violent population. What a commentary is this upon the much-vaunted doctrine of a self-sustaining and isolated State supremacy! What proof, plenary and irrefragible, of the suicidal madness of secession!

But the present troubles in South Carolina and the adjoining States are the result of a condition of affairs existing unchecked and unameliorated long before the Rebellion. The public men of these States, many years ago, began to teach their inhabitants lessons of contempt for law; and by their example more than one eminent person there has inculcated the doctrine of personal vengeance, and too proud to accept the protection of courts of justice, or too passionate to await their tardy processes, has taken the law into his own hands and shot and stabbed at his own savage will, not seldom with impunity. When felony, however chivalrous or however bedizened with a fine name, is fashionable among the upper sort, what wonder is it that the contagion of a bad example spreads, and that the lower orders give us a sanguinary caricature of the death-dealing exploits of their social superiors? We refer to these things certainly not for the purpose of strengthening old prejudices, or of fanning the embers of old hatreds; but we would fain point out to the generally well-meaning although sometimes sorely mistaken men of the South, that the true loyalty which it is now in their power to display will be a bright example to their weaker brethren, and will tend to make their own lives more sacred, and their property more secure in a State which they love too well to abandon, and which they would gladly see restored to order, peace and prosperity. It is easy to indulge in factious complaint; it is not hard to nurse useless and hopeless resentments; it is a momentary gratification to sneer at authority, and to spit upon the statutes; but he who does so in the States lately in rebellion is destroying his own peace, picking his own pocket, and filling the bosoms of his own family with constant fears and poisonous apprehensions. If South Carolina desires to enforce her own laws, she must begin by inculcating a respect for those of the United States. Her leading men little understand the North if they suppose that there is any desire to trample upon them—any wish expect to see the errant State restored to its true and constitutional orbit, prosperous, progressive and peaceful. If we must wait for this consummation, we will do so hopefully and patiently, for the descendants of the Huguenots must come right at last, and the better mind of the State in time assert itself.

## *AN INTERNATIONAL CODE.*

At the recent annual meeting of the British Association for the Encouragement of Social Science, Mr. David Dudley Field of this city read a very able and interesting paper setting forth the advantages which might be derived from the preparation of a code of international law, under the authority of the leading jurists of all civilized nations, and with a view to its ultimate adoption by all nations as the basis of their official action. We regret that our space will not admit of the full republication of Mr. Field's argument, but we will endeavor to give its substance.

After pointing out that there can be no common superior to all nations by which a positive law can be prescribed to them, yet that certain doctrines and rules of conduct are so generally recognized as just as to be commonly spoken of as laws binding upon all nations. Mr. Field mentioned a number of the most important subjects which are regulated by this common understanding of the world, such as the right of mutual intercourse, the right of expatriation, the privileges of embassadors and consuls, and the innumerable questions arising out of the relations of belligerents and neutrals in time of war. He reviewed, also, the numerous matters which are or may be regulated by treaties, such as the extradition of criminals, postal arrangements, copyright, patents, weights, measures, money, rights of fishery, internal navigation, and the like. He showed that wars could be in a great degree prevented, and in a still greater degree mitigated, by a distinct understanding upon many questions beforehand. Such an understanding, he thought, could be arrived at by the coöperation of the chief publicists of Europe and America in reducing to positive and definite form their common views of the rules prescribed in such affairs by usage and sound reason. Such a compilation, even without any official sanction, would command universal respect, would mold treaties and judicial decisions, would overshadow any treatise on the subject yet written, and in time would be accepted by positive treaty stipulations.

The Association received Mr. Field's suggestions with much favor, and appointed a committee of eleven able lawyers, representing America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Spain, to prepare the draft of such a code, and to report to the Association in September, 1867.

We shall watch the progress of this work with much interest, having a strong faith in its practicability and necessity. Notwithstanding the absence of any common authority over them, the points of controversy between nations have become constantly fewer as civilization has advanced, and even war itself has ceased to break up all the bonds of mutual obligation. Indeed, almost every war is marked by some new advance in moral ideas as to the mode of its conduct. It is difficult to ever-estimate the advantages that might flow from a general agreement, entered into in time of peace, as to the limitations of war. The admirable code of rules prepared by Prof. Lieber, and sanctioned by our own War Department, is an apt illustration of the fitness of a code for this purpose. If those rules had been previously agreed upon by all Europe and America, a multitude of misunderstandings which greatly aggravated the sufferings of the combatants, without doing either party any real benefit, might have been avoided during our recent civil war. So the conflict of opinions upon the Alabama and Alexandra cases would doubtless have been anticipated, and the whole controversy disposed of in the preparation of a code of international law; nor can there be much doubt that Great Britain, of all nations, would have been most anxious, at any time before 1861, to have made the law clear against such cruisers as were afterward fitted out in its ports.

Judicial decisions, which are at present the only basis of international law other than treaties (which are very limited in their scope), are peculiarly unsatisfactory for that purpose. No decisions in the courts of one nation are held absolutely binding in courts of another nation, while mixed commissions are rarely of sufficient caliber to be influential. America has no voice in the selection of English judges, and may well hesitate to be bound by their decisions; but America and England could very well have an equal share in framing a code for the guidance of both and both countries would cheerfully submit to the authority of rules thus framed.

If all countries could not agree upon every detail to which such a code might properly extend, special codes might be framed for those nations which did so agree, while the general code of the civilized world would provide for those cases as to which there is unanimous consent. In short, we can see no sufficient objection to the plan, and if the honorable enthusiasm and public spirit of its projectors shall succeed in accomplishing the work, the whole world will be under a lasting obligation to them.

## *THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.*

THE ELECTION TO DAY—CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT—ALBANY FILLED WITH RAILROAD MEN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The New-York Central Railroad stockholders hold their annual election for a Board of Directors to-morrow. There is a great congregation of railroad men at the Delavan House this afternoon and evening, and delegates are arriving by every train, to take part in the election. It will be a very exciting contest, as a great number of the stockholders declare openly that they are dissatisfied with the management of the road for the past year. The Board of Directors consists of 33 members, and this Board, when elected, will choose a President and Vice-President. The capital of the road is said to be about $26,000,000, and it employs directly over 6,000 persons on the road. It has hitherto been used as a political machine for the benefit of the Democratic party, but the stockholders assert that they will not allow this to be done in future. Under the management of Dean Richmond it is said that the capital of the road was depreciated to the extent of $4,000,000, and a number of stockholders stated to-night that open plundering and stealing have been permitted among some of the principal employés. Lobbying and buttonholing are going on at a terrible rate in the bar-room, corridors and saloons of the Delavan House. There are half a dozen candidates for President mentioned, the most prominent being William G. Fargo, ex-Mayor of Buffalo, and one of the principal proprietors of the American Express Co.; Samuel Sloan, who was ousted from the presidency of the Hudson River Railroad by the influence of Commodore Vanderbilt; Erastus Corning, formerly President of the Central Road, and Henry Keep, formerly Treasurer of the Michigan Central Road, a resident of New-York City. Leonard Jerome has also been mentioned, but it is probable that he is not solicitous of the honor. A majority of the stockholders, it is stated, owning about $17,000,000 of the stock, have combined against Vanderbilt, who, it seems, either owns or influences about $12,000,000 in the Hudson River and Harlem Roads, and who, it is also said, offered the Harlem road at a rental of ten per cent of the par value of the road at a previous meeting of the directors of the Central, but was checkmated by a stockholder of the road, named Boody, who procured an injunction from Judge Barnard, and when Vanderbilt attempted to sell the Harlem road to the Central the project was defeated. Boody it seems was also interested in the Athens and Schenectady road, which was built to divert trade from Albany, by allowing ocean steamers to run up to the head of deep-water navigation through the Hudson River. This scheme would have deprived Albany of all commercial interest. The New-York City and foreign stockholders are divided in their support between Samuel