Amusements, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-ave.—This Evening at 8.—"Enoch Arden." Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.—This Evening.—Concert by Dodsworth's Orchestra.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st.—This Evening at 8.—Grand Concert. Theo. Thomas's Orchestra. Mr. J. Levy.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave. and Twenty-third-st.—This Evening at 8.—"Oliver Twist." Lucille Western.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"Sinbad, the Sailor." Lydia Thompson's Burlesque troupe and the Cleodche Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—The New Pantomime: "Hiccory Diccory Dock." Mr. G. L. Fox. Kiralfy Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—Tennyson's Idyl: "Dora," and "Black Eyed Susan." Boston Selwyn Combination.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.—This Afternoon at 2—"The Corsican Brothers." This Evening at 8.—"The Rag Picker of Paris." E. Eddy.

Business Notices.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

All others are base imitations.

MILHAU'S ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK is the original article, and has 40 years' reputation as the best tonic, anti-dyspeptic, and ague preventive. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

A.—RHEUMATISM Legally Warranted Cured or money refunded. Dr. FITLER'S Great Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy; taken inwardly. References, 17,357 cures. Principal depot, No. 704 Broadway.

SAVE money in buying CHROMOS by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST." 1868. 678 B'way, N. Y.; 1,669 Chestnut-st., Phil.; 81 Green-st., Boston.

THE SUBURBAN TAX-PAYERS.

The extra large edition of Saturday's TRIBUNE, containing the Alphabetical lists of names of Tax-payers, having been exhausted early in the day, the matter has been arranged in an Extra Sheet, and is for sale at our counter. This sheet contains an Alphabetical list of the taxable incomes of persons making returns in the 1st, IId, IIId, and XIth Districts of New-York, and in the Vth District of New-Jersey, as copied for us by the Assessors of the several districts. The 1st District includes the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond; the IId, the 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, and 22d Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lots, and New-Utrecht, in the County of Kings; the IIId, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Wards of Brooklyn; the XIth, the Counties of Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam. The County of Hudson and the City of Newark compose the VIth District of New-Jersey; but we give the entire county of Essex. Price ten cents. For sale by newsmen.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $4 per an.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and $1 per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2, $3, and $5 per line.
According to position in the paper.
Terms, cash in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

Napoleon, in a message to his Legislature, has stated his plan of reform. Baron Beust declines to ally Austria with the Catholic powers against the threatened dogmas of the Œcumenical Council. Orange riots and Fenian outrages occur in Ireland. Messrs. Bright and Forster have withdrawn their resignations lately given to the Reform Club in consequence of the rejection of an American correspondent whom they had proposed. In Servia the principle of equality [of citizenship] has been proposed by the Government. Our Cuban news presents several official bulletins from Gen. Quesada.

Yerger, the murderer of Col. Crane in Mississippi, has applied to Chief-Justice Chase for a writ of habeas corpus to take him out of the hands of the Military Commission. On account of alleged frauds, a reassessment of the annual income tax has been ordered at New-Orleans. The procession at the Baltimore Sangerfest, yesteday, was a grand affair. Two of the wealthiest distillers of Pennsylvania have been convicted of revenue frauds, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The interest in the National Methodist Camp meeting at Round Lake, N. Y., is on the increase.

A few sporadic cases of cholera and cholera-morbus are reported, but the City was never more healthy at this season, and no alarm is felt. The 12th of July celebration was closed by a street fight in the procession. Twenty-five hundred dollars bail were exacted yesterday from a sleeping-car porter, charged with stealing $32.

—We print on the second page letters from the people, latest gleanings from foreign papers, an interesting account of the preparation of Homœopathic medicines, and miscellany.

More complete returns from the election in Virginia show that the Richmond journals have heretofore somewhat overestimated Gov. Walker's majority, which will probably turn out to be from 20,000 to 23,000.

A circular from the Secretary of State gives notice of the terms upon which will be held the session of the Mexican Claims Commission, and prescribes the duties of Mr. Commissioner Ashton. The United States will be well represented in the Commission, and for once we have certain prospect of a definition of our long outstanding claims.

The question of the constitutionality of Military Commissions for the trial of civilians in time of peace is at last brought before Chief-Justice Chase, on an appeal for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the Yerger case. The question promises to turn on an issue of jurisdiction, which it is understood the Attorney-General will dispute.

We are inclined to think that Secretary Boutwell is right in deciding that Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker can do better ontside the Treasury Department than in it; and that his peremptory refusal of an appointment for her is wise. Mrs. Walker has certainly displayed energy enough in the disagreeable pursuit of office in Washington to have earned a handsome living by her profession, or in any other walk of industry open to her. Her curious career at Washington—over which, after all, we are quite as much inclined to grieve as to be merry—might point several curious morals, but it is enough to suggest the fresh emphasis it gives to the old lesson that begging office is the poorest business on the face of the earth.

The whole country was recently horrified by a report of a shocking outrage just perpetrated by a negro on the oldest of three young sisters (White) in one of the byways of Washington City. All the truth there was in the story was this: A half drunk Black fellow, who would have known better had he been sober, caught hold of the dress of one of the three sisters in question, when the girl screamed and her sisters began to throw stones, scaring the miserable creature far worse than he had frightened the girls; and he made railroad time out of their sight and hearing. He ought to be dealt with for swallowing benzine, as well as for presuming to touch a lady; but the charge telegraphed all over the country was unfounded.

The Austrian Premier declines Prince Hohenlohe's invitation to take part with other Catholic powers against some expected decisions of the Œcumenical Council. When the Council actually declares itself, it will be time enough, he believes, for Austria to define her attitude toward the Church. Inasmuch as Count Beust has not hesitated to lodge in jail a number of high priests who have employed the Church as a battering-ram against the pillars of the State, his present forbearance is the more significant. For Austria, at least, the best wisdom may be to wait rather than anticipate. Emphatic as are the expressions of the Syllabus and the Encyclical letters, grievous and ominous as seem the recent lamentations of the Pope, the world cannot make sure of the intentions of the Vatican. The Œcumenical Council may astonish the world by its Christian acceptance of a situation not to be controlled, or it may attempt something more; but the oracle at Rome has not whispered, and all the faithful are dumb. We know that the Powers of Germany, and even Catholic Italy and Spain, view with suspicion the possible tenets of the forthcoming Council; but the Church, nevertheless, preserves its mighty silence, ignorant, in some degree, of its own intent.

Reports from New-Orleans of frauds in the Government service have become chronic. Frauds in the Custom-House, frauds in the Sub-Treasury, frauds among the importers, frauds among the wine dealers, frauds among the distillers, frauds among the Internal Revenue Collectors, frauds in the cotton tax, have been again and again announced until the public are quite ready to believe that the honest collection of any dues to the Government has been, in the main, the exception rather than the rule in New-Orleans. We have to-day the announcement, quite in keeping with all the rest, that the frauds in the Income returns have been found so flagrant as to compel the taking of an entirely new assessment. These New-Orleans reports are bad; but after all, are we quite sure that the Income returns lately published in our columns fully warrant New-York in casting stones at her Southern sister?

For much the same reason that files of THE TRIBUNE have been seized by French officials, "a gentleman very favorably known in London "as the representative of a New-York news-"paper," to quote the words of *The Star*, has been refused membership in the Reform Club. Many will guess who this well-known correspondent is, but we shall not attempt to name him. In consequence of that refusal, the two most representative Liberals of England felt provoked to resign from the Club, they having nominated him; but now—partly, we presume, at the urgency of the gentleman they honored, and whose character in turn honored their choice—they have consented to remain with the Club. The avowed reason for black-balling the American correspondent was that he had written against England. He might have done worse, we conceive, and have fared better; might have lauded our British friends in the fine vein of our ancient neighbor, Mr. Johnson, and have ceased to be what he was, in default of our Minister—a faithful and outspoken representative of the United States. The conduct of the Reform Club in this instance is to be valued only as an indication of the intense, uninstructed, and too narrow antipathy of Englishmen to Mr. Sumner's speech. If we apply the same strict rule to Englishmen who come to these shores, after having abused us heartily from over the way, how many of them can escape? The precedent, like that of the Alabama, is worth keeping in mind.

THE ATTITUDE OF VIRGINIA.

We notice in certain journals a statement that the Editor of THE TRIBUNE had telegraphed to the Governor-elect of Virginia, congratulating him on his triumph, and assuring him that Congress would make haste to facilitate the restoration of Virginia to her ancient and proper place in the Union.

—There is no shadow of truth in this. We have neither telegraphed nor written to this effect to any person whatever, nor to Mr. Walker at all. We cannot say what Congress may do in the premises, and have not assumed to speak in its behalf.

But this we can say right heartily, that we *hope* Congress will promptly and joyfully encourage Virginia to resume, under her organization just effected, that place in the National councils which she should never have relinquished. The late vote of her people was the fullest ever given; there was perfect order and quiet at her polls; and no one was excluded who was entitled to cast a ballot. Her free republican Constitution, with all proscriptions and disfranchisements stricken out, has been ratified by the largest majority ever given for any Constitution of any State; and we should esteem it a grave public misfortune that such an overture should be repelled.

—"Then you would have the members elect "to the new Legislature admitted to their "seats without taking the iron-clad oath?"

—Most certainly. This has been allowed in other States; why not in Virginia? Every one should take the oath of fidelity to the Government and Constitution, but not be required to swear that he *never* gave aid or comfort to the Rebellion. It seems to us a strained construction of existing laws which requires this.

There is nothing to be gained by shutting out of the new Legislature two-score or so of the foremost men of the State, while we could not fail to lose by it the moral effect of their voting to ratify the XVth Amendment. We need their votes for this, far more than they need the seats to which they have been elected.

The recent triumph of the Walker party was won on the ground of acquiescence in the Reconstruction policy of Congress with resistance to any further or other penalties or proscriptions than are therein set forth. Doubtless, a majority of the Walker men would have preferred somewhat different terms; but they have assented to these, and they should be held to them, and dealt with accordingly.

The Walker movement absorbed to itself men of all parties and of no party at all. It embodied at least nineteen-twentieths of the Whites, and a very considerable fraction of the Blacks. While it embraces all who would naturally incline to the Democratic party, it includes at least Twenty Thousand Republicans. Congress and the Administration might drive it into affiliation with the Sham Democracy; but it is not the interest on the one side to drive, on the other to be driven, thither: so we judge that it will not be done. The real danger is that that will be done reluctantly, haltingly, grudgingly, ungraciously, which ought to be done promptly, heartily, gracefully. It is quite possible to do a wise thing unwisely, and thus to lose the credit of doing what cannot at last be left undone.

We *need* the vote of Virginia for the XVth Amendment—need the moral influence of her ratification on the Fall Elections in the great Central States. We need the effect of its ratification by an unmutilated Legislature. Do let us evince common sense, and not imitate the maladroit candor of those Southern fossils who vote to give the Blacks the rights of manhood, but tell them, at the same time, that they would n't do so if they could well help it.

WESTERN PROGRESS.

Indiana has begun to make Iron. We are heartily glad of it. Indiana purposes to make Iron extensively. Good again for Indiana! Nay, more: she expects to make it very cheap, and so realize bounteous profits. Better and better still! We are tired of hearing of the greed of Pennsylvania and the cunning of New-England, as though these alone were interested in Manufactures; when in fact there are at least two new factories or furnaces set in operation at the West for every one that gets to work in the East. Ohio, Tennessee, Michigan, Virginia, Illinois, and Missouri, are making more Iron from the ore this year than New-England ever made; she buys it, and pays the West good prices for it, instead of buying cheaper of Europe; and yet no Copperhead Convention can be held in the West without invoking a fresh curse on New-England for taxing and blasting the West with a high Tariff for her own special benefit! What care they for truth?

The West is good at figures. It can do everything better and cheaper (on paper) than the East. It is going to make Iron so cheap as to need no Protection—at St. Louis and at sundry other places. One of them is Indianapolis, where the excellent Coal which underlies 7,500 square miles of Southern Indiana is to be met by the admirable Ore of Lake Superior, and they are to be smelted into a choice Pig Iron at a cost of under $26 per ton! Just look at their demonstrations:

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.	
Ore—3¾ tuns at cost of $4 per tun	$150 00
Limestone—12½ tuns at cost of $1 per tun	12 50
Fuel—35½ tuns at cost of $2 30 per tun	124 75
Labor—$5 per tun	62 50
Total—105¾ tuns material—total cost	$349 75
Producing iron, one-third of ore, 12½ tuns, worth at the furnace $36 per tun	450 00
Profit to furnace	$110 25
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	
Ore—37½ tuns at $9 per tun	$337 50
Limestone—10 tuns at $1 per tun	10 00
Fuel—50 tuns at $2 per tun	100 00
Labor—$2 50 per tun	62 50
Total—97½ tuns material, costing	$510 00
Producing iron, two-thirds of ore, 25 tuns, worth here $50 per tun	1,250 00
Profit to furnace	$740 00

—We should not like to warrant that profit, nor the $50 per tun for the Pig, nor the Coal at $2 per tun at Indianapolis, nor the Labor at half the Pennsylvania cost, nor (in fact) any of the items that go to make up that pleasant $740 per day; but we rejoice to hear and believe that Indiana is about to make Iron at a profit, and we hope she may make a great deal and do well by it. If she does, she will vote on the Tariff less strangely than she has done for the last few years.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Our last Republican State Convention dealt cautiously but firmly with the rotten-borough system of representation which has wrought us such harm and shame. Hitherto, the Republicans, few or many, of each Assembly District, were entitled to send just three delegates to each Republican State Convention, so that the 4,000 Republicans represented in Congress by Alderman Fox, or the 4,500 represented by the Hon. John Morrissey, might have as many delegates in one of our State Conventions as the 17,398 represented by the Hon. G. W. Hotchkiss, or the 18,647 represented by the Hon. Hamilton Ward. This was every way wrong, and resulted in grave practical evils.

Henceforth, each Assembly District may send one delegate to each Republican State Convention, and no more than one, unless it shall have cast, at the preceding election of Governor, over 1,500 votes for the Republican candidate; in which case it may send two delegates, and one more for every 1,500 Republican votes cast as aforesaid. By this change, the Republican counties and districts gain and the Democratic lose delegates in future Republican Conventions, as is right. The loss and gain by counties respectively is exhibited in the following table:

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Albany	12	12	Ontario	6	6
Allegany	3	5	Orange	6	8
Broome	3	5	Orleans	3	4
Cattaraugus	6	6	Oswego	9	9
Cayuga	6	7	Otsego	6	6
Chantauqua	6	8	Putnam	3	2
Chemung	3	3	Queens	6	6
Chenango	3	5	Rensselaer	9	10
Clinton	3	4	Richmond	3	3
Columbia	6	6	Rockland	3	2
Cortland	3	4	St. Lawrence	9	12
Delaware	6	6	Saratoga	6	6
Dutchess	6	8	Schenectady	3	3
Erie	15	15	Schoharie	3	3
Essex	3	3	Schuyler	3	3
Franklin	3	3	Seneca	3	3
Fulton & Ham'n	3	3	Steuben	6	7
Genesee	3	4	Suffolk	3	4
Greene	3	3	Sullivan	3	3
Herkimer	3	5	Tioga	3	4
Jefferson	6	8	Tompkins	3	4
Kings	27	27	Ulster	9	9
Lewis	3	3	Warren	3	3
Livingston	3	4	Washington	6	6
Madison	6	6	Wayne	6	6
Monroe	9	10	Westchester	9	9
Montgomery	3	4	Wyoming	3	4
New-York	63	47	Yates	3	3
Niagara	6	6			
Oneida	12	12	Total	384	402
Onondaga	9	12			

THE SANGERFEST.

The festival of German Singing Societies which is making Baltimore merry and melodious, gives an excellent illustration of the capacity of our adopted fellow-citizens for innocent enjoyment, and we should be glad if native-born Americans could take a little inspiration from it. Here are some thousands of people from all the North-Eastern, or rather the Middle States, who make of the periodical contests of proficiency between rival chorus societies, festivals hardly less joyous and hardly less important than the old tournaments of the Jonglears and Minnesingers. For a week they cast aside the cares of business and the worry of money-getting, and give themselves up to such simple pleasures as the chanting of fine songs, the parading of gay processions, and the cultivation of social intercourse. Perhaps the beer-cup foams too often; but it is characteristic of the German pleasure-seeker that he rarely goes for a day's "outing" unaccompanied by his wife and children, and so the wildest of his junketings are more or less restrained by domestic influences. At any rate, where music is the staple of the feast, decorum cannot be altogether forgotten.

We are always glad to welcome these periodical gatherings, and wish there were more of them. The recent experiment in Boston, there is some reason to hope, may result in the development among Americans of a better talent for having a good time than they have ever before displayed, and enable us to witness Singing Festivals which shall be really national in their character, and unite all our people in a general celebration. In Boston, perhaps, such occasions are rather too solemn; but that is a fault which we can easily correct. Already the good seed which the Jubilee and the Germans have both sown seems to be taking root. Boston purposes to perpetuate the grand chorus by uniting it in a great permanent national organization which may serve as the parent of regular monthly, annual, and centennial Jubilees all over the Western Hemisphere. The New-York Philharmonic Society promises to have a grand celebration of some kind in this city next year. Both plans are good, and both promise success. In them we see the prospect of a better appreciation of the great duty of giving up a few days now and then to rational enjoyment, and the great importance of play as a preparation for work.

A STEP TO THE PACIFIC.

The agents of the Kansas Pacific Railway present, in another column, an enterprise possessing features which seem to merit special comment. Having built their road from Kansas City to Sheridan, and found it a profitable and promising investment, the managers now propose to continue it to Denver, and thus open up the trade of the Rocky Mountains. That much, it is hoped, will be completed by June next; and its agents, Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co. and M. K. Jesup & Co., bankers and merchants of high reputation, now tender, through our columns, a loan of $6,500,000 for this purpose.

These gentlemen state with clearness the reasons which have induced them to give this loan their indorsement. The Kansas Pacific Railway now runs through the center of Kansas, and is in successful and profitable operation for over four hundred miles. We remember the country through which it passes as a wide, open plain, apparently as boundless and rolling as the sea, known only to a few tribes of wild, roving Indians, and occasionally to a venturesome squad of stage-guards and herdsmen, who ministered a primitive hospitality every fifteen or twenty miles. Topeka, Salina, and Manhattan were little more than the geographical designations of towns that hoped to be. Hays, Ellsworth, Sheridan, and the twenty stopping-places now upon its time-table, did not exist, even in the imagination of the pioneers. Denver was a mere cluster of mining cabins and Indian huts. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes held solemn council or high revelry in its ways. There was no law, but a great deal of rude, summary justice, which grieved sober believers in *habeas corpus* and trial by jury. Now, Denver is as neat, well-built, and comfortable as Hartford, with schools and churches, rows of brick stores, hotels, and tasteful dwellings, which recall the luxury and comfort of the East. Nature has rimmed and fringed it with the noble Rocky Mountains, whose hills glisten in snow, while their sides are clothed with deep and rich midsummer greenery.

It is now proposed to unite this city with the East by an extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway. To do this, it will be necessary to build 220 miles of road. The managers are wise not to defer it, in the vain hope of being able to induce Congress to vote them large subsidies. The Government has built one road to the Pacific at a great expense. Private citizens are quite ready and willing to build another, especially when those who ask their aid can show as good a balance-sheet as the Kansas managers. St. Louis is on the natural route from New-York to the Rocky Mountains and San Francisco. It is the metropolis of the mighty valley of the Mississippi; and the extension of this road is a new and important step in the great highway between St. Louis and San Francisco. The Union Pacific (Omaha) Road has as much business as it can manage; and we have grave doubts whether it will be able to keep open a through route amid the midwinter snow and ice of the Sierra Nevadas. A through road must finally traverse the warm countries of New-Mexico and Arizona, along the thirty-fifth parallel or below it. Gen. Palmer has surveyed a route where snow rarely falls—every mile of which opens rich mining deposits. It embraces the oldest towns on the continent. The country demands such a road, and this extension is a step toward completing it.

It is interesting to note the progress of a railway which draws its business from a country ten years ago conceded to the buffalo and the aborigines. In April the Kansas road earned, in gross income, $217,914 49, of which $93,291 61 were balanced by expenses, leaving a net profit of $124,622 88. In May the earnings were $222,163 46; the expenses $107,987 77, leaving a profit of $114,175 69. Two months' aggregate, $238,798 57. There are few roads in our older and riper States that would not be content with as good a result. But the truth is, these new countries have much growth in them. We have but to touch our Western prairies and hills with the iron wand and cities spring up; towns cluster along the streams and highways, and broad plains blossom with wheat, corn, and barley; school-houses and churches take the place of the block-house and the fort, and the great rivers are disturbed by steam and water-wheel. So our civilization has marched over the prairies, is advancing over the plains, and in a few months we shall have the vast treasures of Colorado and the gold countries under contribution. The President, in his last inaugural, pointed to those hills as the "strong box," whose treasures would pay the National Debt. This railroad is the key to open it. We, therefore, look with pleasure upon this effort of private citizens to carry another road to the Pacific. We must have at least three railways across the continent. We must enable the Northern and Southern and Middle States respectively to reach the furthest West by the most convenient way. We look upon the State of Kansas with an interest not far removed from affection. This child of tears, and blood, and agony, now marches to the dignity and grandeur of an empire, and well deserves the proud, fond name of "the Massachusetts of the West." To this road she owes much of her prosperity; and, now that its owners propose to carry it to Denver and wed the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley, we hail them as men doing great national service, and earnestly hope they will receive from our people prompt and earnest support. The loan they offer is certainly a good one. It yields high interest in gold, has many years to run, is secured by large grants of land and a profitable railway, and is indorsed by men whose word gives it the force of an irrefragable guarantee.

Napoleon's programme of concessions is at length made known. Through M. Rouher he has notified the Legislative Body of his resolve to convoke his Senate to consider a list of reforms. These include the right of the Legislature to elect its own officers, the liberty of amending imperial initiatives of law, the submission of commercial treaties to the Legislature and the control of the budget thereby, the reconcilement of holding a position in the Legislature and Cabinet at the same time, and the extension of the right of interpellation. The Emperor imagines that these reforms will cover all demands, by which we suppose he means demands imperially reasonable. He invites his deputies to reflect how often the Empire has yielded somewhat of its prerogative in simple affection to public sentiment, and, in truth, the Emperor's concessions are more than many may have expected, though it will be safer to test them in the form of their actual concession after they have left the Senate. The liberty of amendment, the control of the budget, and the right to revise treaties, are certainly important reforms upon their face, and fix the status of ministerial responsibility. In his new situation the Emperor is disposed to make friends if he can, and, if the Cable reports him with due accuracy, exhibits a cheerful hardihood most comforting to those who believe in imperial comforts. The most pertinent, the most striking of the Emperor's late remarks, is his profound saying: "I must "choose between Empire and Revolution." One less adroit than he might run the risk of choosing too much of both; but, as it is, the Empire is hardly past a crisis. The virtue of laughing and giving at the same time has been tried astutely; but we are not informed that the agitation of France is appeased.

We referred last Friday to a case, cited by Mrs. Wilbour in a Woman Suffrage Meeting, of divorce, in which the husband has now the custody of one child, and has already taken measures to secure that of a child yet unborn. Without any special knowledge of the facts, we take it for granted that the divorce was not for the cause of adultery; in such case the husband would hardly be likely to claim the child. If the divorce was merely *a menso* (it could hardly be for desertion either), we think a court of law would interfere to prevent the infant from being removed from its mother, upon the general principle that during infancy the mother is, for self-evident reasons, the natural custodian of the child, unless she has, by her vices, rendered herself unfit for the nurture of the babe. The facts referred to by Mrs. Wilbour should be more particularly inquired into; and if there should appear in them evidence of gross cruelty and injustice, no doubt some Court could be found which would give relief. Who will give us the particulars of this matter?

Every day seems to reveal some new excellence of the late Prince Albert. He attempted many and widely various tasks, and was always at least respectably successful. He was a model farmer, a good artist, and a fair musician. About a dozen songs written and set by the Prince and his brother Ernest, and published over twenty years ago, are now attracting attention in England, and are praised for their "melodious stream of rich chord," their fancy and their imagination. Very few princes, except those of Germany, have a chance to show what they can do besides eating, drinking, gambling, mistress-keeping, and the other usual accomplishments of royalty. Perhaps these high-born gentlemen are not, after all, the fools which the world is apt to think them to be. Poor fellows! They do n't all have Prince Albert's chance! Perhaps even the late Queen of Spain can do something!

A College President in Georgia recently gave our correspondent an affecting account of his situation, and said: "The question now is, "whither shall I fly, for whichever way I "turn, is nigger?" It appears from his own statement that this President was "opposed to "secession;" "declared that no folly could be "greater;" but "when the war commenced he "went with his people and did all he could to "secure final victory;" taking a large amount of Confederate bonds, and making money out of them. Now, he can't get his dinner cooked nor his clothes washed. This seems to us to be a difficulty which his unpleasant frame of mind sufficiently explains. We, at least, should n't care to cook or wash for him; for as he takes his opinions from his neighbors, we fear that if they told him not to pay us our wages we should have to whistle for them an inconveniently long while.

The London Times observes that "The "American people ought to be in a friendly "spirit after this Monster Peace Festival. "Such a demonstration in favor of Peace, "such a prodigious condemnation of strife, "ought to have a softening effect on the most "strenuous asserter of the Alabama claims." So far as "the Alabama claims" are concerned, we fear that the Peace Festival exerted quite an opposite influence; for what with the Hail Columbia style of the music, and the thorough-going Yankee Doodleism of the occasion, remembrance of "the Alabama claims" did n't have, at the time at least, "a softening effect" at all. What we want, as *The Times* should know, is the money which belongs to us. Cash or its equivalent only will have "a softening "effect."

Somehow, they are rapidly becoming gigantic in Boston and its vicinity. No sooner is "the "Jubilee" over, than the enormous frog makes his appearance on Chelsea marshes, croaking frightfully and scaring everybody. By some, he was supposed to be a ghost—by others, he was declared to be "a demon." The people turned out with guns to destroy him; but he went under water with a tremendous "ker-"chug" and has not been heard since. The Mrs. Leo Hunter of the period should give us an "Ode:"

"Say, have fiends in shape of boys,
With wild halloo and brutal noise,
Hunted thee from marshy joys
With a dog,
Expiring frog!"

That the Catholics in the Lords refused concurrent endowment was probably one of the most determinate of Mr. Gladstone's reasons for declaring that his Government would yield to none of the Lords' amendment which impaired the principle of general disendowment. *The Times* has been the foremost advocate of a compromise on the basis of a concurrent endowment of Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians; but the manly stand taken by Mr. Gladstone will be a relief to all parties. The Catholic Lords have acted with timely shrewdness in not acknowledging by acceptance the Episcopal right to endowments which, in important cases, were the original, and, in their opinion, inalienable property of the Catholic Church. The Lords have received their proper rebuke, and the firm act of the British Ministry is a certain sign that resistance on their part will be useless.

There is a highly Judaical old gentleman in Illinois who expects another flood, and has constructed an ark in which to save himself and his goods and chattels. We suppose, after the subsidence of the waters, that he will come out and plant a vineyard, and do what Noah did, as nearly as possible. We take it for granted that this venerable but rather than else belated patriarch believes in circumcision, burnt offerings, unleavened bread, the Passover, and the Song of Solomon, together with the Curse of Canaan and the Plurality of Wives and Concubines. What mainly interests us is to know, when the waters prevail exceedingly upon the earth, whether this provident skipper will consent to take any passengers? and if so, upon what terms, meals included?

All men are publicly warned by the proprietors of *The* (late) *National Intelligencer* not to use the title of that defunct sheet, as it is not dead but sleeping, so that its resurrection, speedy or otherwise, may be looked for among coming events. We don't think that the deceased is in much danger from such a misappropriation. *The Intelligencer* had a good old name and a bad new one, and the bad for the present smells a little the most unpleasantly. We sincerely beg *The Intelligencer* to stay quietly in its present tomb, unless it can rise redeemed and regenerated. There is an excellent chance for a first-rate newspaper in Washington; but there never will be one of that kind again, until some better diet is discovered for Washington editors than the costly pap of the Government.

Mr. Senator Wilson said at Rochester the other day: "I am one of those who believe the "country is earning too much money altogeth-"er." Perhaps so: but Mr. Wilson must remember that the country is really repairing the waste of the war, is exerting itself to pay off the National Debt, and is likewise under a heavy load of direct taxation. This makes all classes pretty sharp and active; and unless a man is so, he will be pretty sure to find himself going astern. In some respects we are as we were at the close of the Revolution, when Franklin's notions of thrift had a real moral and meaning. Moreover, money does not stay money, but takes the shape of substantial and permanent improvements. There *might* be danger from enormous wealth in a few hands, if we had a law of entail; but the constant breaking up and shifting of estates saves us from one of the evils of accumulation.

POLITICAL.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond journals publish complete returns from 33 counties, compared with the registration of voters made in June last. Returns of the latter have not been received from all the counties; and the figures of the registration of 1867 are inserted for the delinquent counties, which are indicated by asterisks.

Counties.	FOR GOVERNOR. Walker.	Wells.	REGISTRATION. White.	Colored.
Alexandria	1,690	1,834	2,145	2,240
Allegany	826	43	647	164
Amelia	649	1,393	645	1,635
Augusta	3,753	1,171	4,553	1,582
Bedford	2,825	1,914	3,079	2,359
Brunswick	930	1,168	1,601	1,936
Charlotte	1,129	1,663	1,105	2,257
Chesterfield	2,201	2,887	2,572	2,325
Clarke	677	450	961	488
Craig	290	63	514	47
Culpepper	1,212	895	1,365	1,086
Cumberland	620	1,126	674	1,503
Dinwiddie*	828	1,552	705	1,606
Fairfax	1,177	1,656	1,728	1,100
Fauquier	2,240	1,185	2,508	1,500
Greensville	345	764	406	853
Hanover	1,812	1,362	1,908	1,721
King William*	612	680	488	713
Louisa	1,722	1,494	1,439	1,905
Madison	965	581	678	678
Mecklenburg	1,519	2,584	1,608	3,181
Middlesex*	416	452	398	409
Norfolk City	1,588	2,568	2,119	2,213
Norfolk County	2,166	3,760	3,129	3,767
Nottoway	558	1,213	581	1,566
Powhattan	520	1,154	571	1,300
Princess Anne*	750	805	870	931
Prince George*	533	1,174	535	1,095
Rappahannock	952	419	1,143	528
Roanoke	794	692	1,203	726
Russell	864	477	1,714	234
Smyth	1,630	382	1,561	352
Wythe	1,379	511	1,829	559
In 33 Counties	39,304	38,452	46,418	44,611
Majority for Walker in the above counties				852
Reported majorities for Walker in 48 counties				23,575
				24,4 7
Reported majorities for Wells in 14 counties				5,395
Walker ahead				19,022

Eight counties remain to be heard from, viz: Buchanan, Charlotte, King and Queen, Lancaster, Northampton, Patrick, Surry, and Sussex. From the above it is evident that the Virginia journals and telegrams have considerably over-estimated the majority for Governor Walker, which the official returns will probably show to be something over 20,000 instead of 30,000 or 40,000 as has been confidently claimed by the Richmond newspapers of the successful party.

The Congressmen elect in Virginia are as follows:

Ist District.—Dr. D. M. Norton (colored), Independent Republican.
IId District.—Col. James H. Platt, Wells Republican.
IIId District.—Charles H. Porter, Wells Republican.
IVth District.—Levi C. Thayer, Walker.
VIth District.—William Milner, jr., Walker.
VIIth District.—Lewis McKenzie, Walker.
VIIIth District.—James K. Gibson, Walker.
At Large.—Joseph E. Segar, Walker.

The Daily Times, the Wells organ in Petersburg, Va., has been discontinued for lack of adequate support.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says that the official election returns so far show that the blacks voted closer to their registered strength than the whites did. The less intelligent blacks are not generally disposed to accept the situation. Yesterday afternoon a Walker negro was set upon by a colored mob on one of the public promenades, and had to be rescued by the whites.

At the Ohio Democratic Convention at Columbus, one of the delegates, commenting on the noise and uproar, said very emphatically: "If this and New-York ain't sufficient to kill the Devil, then I don't know what is!" He meant to be understood as stating, in a figure, the effect of the Tammany Convention that nominated Seymour and the Columbus Convention that nominated Rosecrans, on the future of the Democratic party.

Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine, has accepted, in a brief letter, the Republican nomination for reelection.

THE POWELL EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

CHICAGO, July 12.—It is now reduced to nearly a certainty that the statement attributed to John Sumner, concerning the loss of the Powell exploring party is without foundation. His brother-in-law, editor of *The Denver News*, being without any communication from him, telegraphed to the operator at Bridger, and received the following reply: "No man has come to Bridger from the Powell expedition. The report originated from the drowning of Mr. Hook, on Green River."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The through train from New-York to Washington, which left New-York last night at 9:30, came in collision with a hand-car loaded with telegraph cross-arms, two miles south of the Susquehanna River, this morning, throwing the engine, baggage car, and mail car down an embankment 5 feet high. No one was hurt. The train was delayed about 6 hours. There were a number of singers and visitors to the Baltimore Sangerbund on board. The employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company were using the hand-car, without authority from the Railroad Company, which is in no way responsible for the accident.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The accident on Thursday on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Kankakee, proves to be more serious than was at first reported. The engine, for some unexplained cause, ran off the track, dragging 12 cars with it, and the fire from the locomotive set fire to the damaged cars, 10 of which were loaded with lumber, and the others with merchandise, which were all consumed. The engineer, named Farquhar, was buried under the cars, and must have been instantly killed. The fireman was badly scalded by the escaping steam, and the forward brakeman received injuries from which he expired. The conductor and several other persons in the caboose were uninjured. The fireman lies in a dangerous condition,