

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STS. Volume XX. No. 13. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CINDERELLA-A BROTHER'S SOLE.

one of the gentlemen composing the firm of Page, Bacon & Co. A resolution was offered in the Board of Aldermen last evening, recommending the appointment of a special committee of five, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Board of Councilmen, to proceed to Albany and procure the passage of such amendments to the city charter as would, in their judgment, most conduce to the interest of the city.

periments of intangible Southern abstractions has passed away. It is somewhat remarkable that this Southern convention at New Orleans appears to have closed its eyes to the "fixed fact" that a great and mysterious revolution is at work all over this country; a moral and political revolution which is rapidly casting overboard all the old women's platforms, and the schemes of Northern philopeters and Southern reformers, together with all the rubbish and clap-trap of old political fogies, old party hucksters, and all the rusty and rotten machinery of old party juntas and Baltimore conventions.

of New York were satisfied with his course as Comptroller. He will find out his mistake ere long. The exposé of his scheme to secure the city advertising for his party organ—the Evening Post—has not been forgotten. Nor are the public billed to the fact that the city advertisements are at present buried in journals which are not seen by more than one hundredth part of the population; and consequently they very cent paid to them for publishing Corporation matter is so much stolen from the public pocket. Mr. Flagg calls this economy: we call it extravagance. We think—and most people will agree with us—that it is absolutely wasteful to give \$1,000 a year for advertising to a newspaper which no one reads, whereas it might be economy to give \$20,000 for the insertion of the same matter in a journal which lies on every table in the city.

But, while Wikoff gains popularity as an amusing raconteur, and fills his pockets with dollars, the people of sentiment are unanimous in execrating him as one of the most heartless speculators in love that ever feigned that heroic passion, and think that if Miss Gamble had occupied the other wing of the Genoa prison, and that if both had been confined there for three years, three months, three days and three hours, they would have received no more than their deserts.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at ten o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock this afternoon.

Cotton continued quite firm yesterday, and the sales reached about 4,500 bales; about 1,500 a 2,000 were on the spot, and the remainder in transit. The market closed in favor of sellers. A quiet midding market at 8 1/2c, do, Florida at 8 1/4c; Mobile at 8 1/2c, and New Orleans and Texas at 8 1/2c. State and foreign brands of flour were unchanged, with moderate sales. Canadian was something easier at Saturday's rates. Southern continued dull—Wheat was nominal. Indian corn favored purchasers, closing at 10 1/4 for Southern white and yellow. An extra lot of Southern white sold at 10 1/2. Mixed was dull. Provisions were at about Saturday's quotations, with moderate transactions. About 500 bbls. lard and 500 boxes short middles of bacon were sold, deliverable on ship board, at Baltimore, for export, the former at 10c, and the latter at 7 1/2c.

It is a great conservative revolutionary movement, comprehensive in its scope, and beneficent in its tendencies, in the extirpation of the rottenness and corruptions which have caused the old parties of the day to stink in the nostrils of the nation; and in restoring, upon the basis of the constitution, the ancient harmonies of all sections of the Union. To this end the New Orleans convention may be too fast upon the Cuba question. Mr. Calhoun's idea of a Southern sectional balance of power somewhere in the government, is as nearly attained as can be in the Senate, without a dangerous disturbance of the existing general equilibrium.

He will find out his mistake. He has now been thoroughly tried and his merits are known. He is a man totally unfit to be entrusted with the functions of his present office. He is wedded to crochets and theories; is forever starting difficulties and objections to every useful proposition; never went straight to an object in his life, but creeps round, and beats the bush until all who deal with him become disgusted. His ideas of economy are invariably of the candle end order. He will refuse to pay a poor clerk on the ground that some trifling informality exists in his engagement, and will take advantage of his position to try to defraud half a dozen stationers; but the very consequence of these foolish endeavors to save a few dollars involves the city in an unnecessary expense of thousands. The clerk must be replaced at a high advance on his salary, and the cost of a lawsuit must be borne; the stationers refuse to submit to his dictation, and the city pays full retail instead of contract price; the streets, left dirty in consequence of Flagg's quarrel with the contractors, must be cleaned at an enormous advance on the stipulated price.

The Chevalier Wikoff was the predecessor of the Chevalier Barnum in theatrical humbug. It was Wikoff who first set all the American people running after a foreign figurante—he originated the tactics which Barnum, as a puppet in the hands of Jenny Lind, afterwards adopted. Now, if Wikoff, with the spirit of the "Confessions of Rousseau," and in the style of Chesterfield, gives us the details of his escapade with Fanny Ellar through this country, it will sell even better than his account of the Gamble affair. Let him think of it. After that he can give us a book on Louis Napoleon and his affairs; another on Lord Palmerston and the British diplomatic service; and every year produce a volume, sometimes on Russian, sometimes on Italian affairs. Then the Wikoff library will form a valuable addition to our standard literature, and take its place among the most valuable philosophical works.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe: LIVERPOOL, John Hunter, No. 2, Paradise street. LONDON, Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17, Cornhill. PARIS, Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 10, Catherine street. BRUSSELS, Livingstone, Wells & Co., Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The Old Women's Conventions of the Day and the New Revolution. They have been holding for some days past, at New Orleans, another of those curious powwows, called Southern Commercial Conventions; and they have been proposing various devices for developing the resources, stirring up the dormant industry, and for establishing the commercial independence of the South. Among these devices they propose that the Pacific railroad shall go by some Southern route, tapping the Atlantic at Charleston—this public lands ought to be voted liberally to Southern railroads—that Cuba must be had—and that it would be a good thing to re-establish the slave trade between the baracoons of the coast of Africa, and the neglected seaports of Mexico.

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Let the Legislature beware of adopting any of the foolish bills to reform the city charter which have gone from here to Albany. They are all, or nearly all, schemes originating in the disappointment of some office seeker who wants a place, and thinks he can get it under a new twist of the charter. If anything in the way of reforming the charter can be done, let it be by a bill placing matters on the old footing, and assimilating the city government to that of the federal Union, concentrating the whole responsibility on the Mayor and Aldermen. Then good government might be possible, and simplicity would be introduced into every department. But not till then.

THE CITY CHARTER IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Let the Legislature beware of adopting any of the foolish bills to reform the city charter which have gone from here to Albany. They are all, or nearly all, schemes originating in the disappointment of some office seeker who wants a place, and thinks he can get it under a new twist of the charter. If anything in the way of reforming the charter can be done, let it be by a bill placing matters on the old footing, and assimilating the city government to that of the federal Union, concentrating the whole responsibility on the Mayor and Aldermen. Then good government might be possible, and simplicity would be introduced into every department. But not till then.

By this arrival we have intelligence from Oregon and Washington Territories, the Legislatures of both of which assembled and organized on the 4th ult., at their respective capitals. From Carson Valley, now a portion of Utah Territory, we learn that the inhabitants had held a meeting to consult upon the question of cutting loose from the Mormons, and setting up for themselves a kind of independent government, or whether it was better to remain quiet until such time as they would be permitted to annex themselves to the State of California. Wise counsels prevailed, and they concluded to await the consummation of the latter proposition.

Upon other subjects the practical utility of the propositions entering into the deliberations of the New Orleans convention, are not a par with the resolutions of our women's rights, and other old granny conventions of the North. If the New Orleans reformers have resolved that we must have Cuba, our women's rights women have resolved, over and over again, that they must have the right of suffrage, the right to run for Congress or the Legislature, for President or for Governor; and an equal right to the public plunder, as well as the right to wear the breeches. And if it has been proposed at New Orleans to take measures for reopening the African slave trade with Africa, our old granny conventions of the North, of both sexes and all colors, have been resolving for twenty years past, that slavery and all distinctions of color shall be abolished. So, too, if our Southern conventions have decreed in favor of liberal grants of the public domain to Southern railroads, our land reformers of the North, old women included, are working away like beavers for the cession of all the public lands in free farms to actual squatters; upon the dogma of the Hutchinson family, that

More of Flagg's Economy. Decidedly the most amusing exposé of Mr. Comptroller Flagg's financiering was contained in the report of the Corporation Committee of Ways and Supplies, published in yesterday's paper. It seems that the Comptroller has been in the habit of advertising under the ordinances for tenders for supplying the Corporation and its departments with stationery; but, instead of awarding the whole job to the lowest tender, as the law provides, Mr. Flagg selects from the tenders of each the articles set down at the lowest rates, and thus makes a contract with half a dozen houses instead of one. Now, it is quite obvious to every one who is acquainted with business that a stationer, like every other merchant, cannot afford to sell a lot of goods worth \$100 at the same rate of profit as he would a lot worth \$1,000. The stationers who tendered at Flagg's request—there were only seven, most of the trade having seen too much of Flagg's mode of doing business to desire to deal with him—threw in some articles at lower rates, proportionately, than others, looking to the aggregate profit to make the account square. To their dire confusion, Flagg has picked out of each tender the very articles they thus threw in almost at a loss, and rejected the other items. The consequence is that in the words of the committee, "it is utterly impossible to procure even the most ordinary description of articles at the prices named." Our experience of Corporation doings leaves us in no doubt as to what the result will be. As was done in the case of the street contractors, the contracts will not be fulfilled, and the city will be compelled to pay full retail prices for all its stationery. Needless to add that Flagg acted in defiance of law. No such dissection of tenders was contemplated by the charter or ordinances: the framers of those laws directed the award to be made to the lowest bidder, regarding each tender as an integral whole.

THE CABINET SQUABBLES FOR THE SUCCESSION.—PIERCE A CANDIDATE.—We are advised that it is a mistake to suppose that Gen. Pierce has abandoned the field for the succession—that, on the contrary, he is still a candidate for the honor of a second term. He is said to be very hopeful against all his democratic rivals, from the suppositions that Douglas is killed off by the Nebraska bill, that Buchanan won't do, that Cass is too old, that Cushing is too green, and that Marcy may be managed. We further understand that the lately discovered treachery of Cushing and Forney against Pierce and in favor of Buchanan, has thrown the Executive completely over to the side of Marcy, which blocks, for the present, the Buchanan and Soule game of the Ostend Convention. And hence the return of Buchanan to manage the plot, which was to be in the spring, is now said to be postponed till next fall, unless the wind at Washington should shift again to his advantage.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS. Important from Washington. RESIGNATION OF MR. SOULE, MINISTER TO SPAIN.—APPOINTMENT AND CONFIRMATION OF MR. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KY., TO FILL THE VACANCY.—PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE CABINET, ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1855. The truth of the announcement made in the Herald on Tuesday last, that Mr. Soule had resigned, has been established to-day in a manner which leaves no room for doubt, and is another instance of the reliability of your information. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was nominated this afternoon as Minister to Spain, and confirmed unanimously, viz. Soule, resigned. The dangerous illness of Mr. Mason in Paris, and the probable vacancy in the mission, has hastened the completion of the programme which has for some time been in contemplation for a change in the Cabinet. Very recently Mr. Buchanan was written to to exchange places with Marcy, who has determined to leave the State Department, and for the last six months has only been looking for a safe retreat in a first class mission, and Mr. Mason's illness will probably furnish an opening sooner than could be provided by Buchanan's return. It is known that Buchanan will not accept the State Department, his friends alleging that he is much too smart to allow himself to be the legatee of Marcy's blunders. Mr. Guthrie will also go out. This change in the State and Treasury departments involves, of course, a complete reorganization of the Cabinet. What further has been determined upon are not at liberty to state in detail, but the following changes are not improvable, viz.—That ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, now here, and ex-Governor Cobb, of Georgia, will fill the vacancies, and should Cushing be provided with a mission, Toucey, of Connecticut, will also be called upon. Mr. Cushing is struggling for the State Department, but Pierce alone is favorable to him—all the leaders of the democratic party desiring that he should leave the Cabinet. If both the English and French missions become vacant it is more than probable Cushing will receive one of them. There is no doubt that strong Buchanan influence is at work here, and these are some of the results. The change in the Cabinet carries with it a change in the foreign policy of the administration, which now, owing to Marcy's influence, is anti-progressive, anti-Cuba, and anti-inaugural. Mr. Sillid, upon seeing the announcement in last week's Herald of Soule's resignation, became alarmed, and at once posted for Baton Rouge, to look after his reelection to the Senate. Mr. Soule having written to his friends to present his name, Sillid's chances are minute. RESIGNATION OF MR. SOULE, MINISTER TO SPAIN.—APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR.—THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1855. The Hon. Pierre Soule has resigned his office as Minister to Spain, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has been appointed as his successor, and will be confirmed to-morrow. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met this morning, and disposed of all questions of controversy between Professor Henry and others, by a large majority; two only voting against the present management. It is rumored that the minority members refused to attend any further meetings of the board. Adjourned to meet again on Saturday, 27th January. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1855. No. 42.—Piercy v. Burchell, appellant, vs. Stewart C. Marsh, et al. Argument was conducted by Mr. Gillet for the appellant, and continued by E. B. Washburne, Esq. for the appellee. Pennsylvania Legislature. ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1855. The Hon. State Treasurer to-day. The vote was as follows:—Sifer, 59; E. W. Hamlin, democrat, 55; scattering, 4. Postponement of a Trial for Murder. SYRACUSE, Jan. 15, 1855. The trial of Alfred Fyler, for the murder of his wife, has been postponed until February, on account of the absence of important witnesses. Massachusetts Politics. BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1855. Much opposition is manifested to the nomination of Henry Wilson to the United States Senate, both in and out of the Legislature. In the ward and town councils of the Know Nothings the subject has led to warm discussion and bitter personalities; and it is said that many of the prominent members of the order have withdrawn from it in consequence of differences of opinion. The following printed circular was circulated in the House to-day:— TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. All members of the House of Representative who believe in the freedom of debate, who refuse to sanction a high handed course of political action, and who are opposed to the election of the Hon. Henry Wilson to the United States Senate, are requested to meet in caucus, in the Green Room, on Monday, the 15th inst., immediately after the adjournment of the House. The object of the meeting is to call a meeting of the (late) New Hampshire state committee together. The notice first appears in the Utica Gazette, which intimates that to be the official organ of the meeting is to be held in the Hall, in this city, on the 25th inst.; immediately after which the important fact will be known whether democratic "fastion" is to be accomplished.

Several bills were introduced into the Legislature at Albany yesterday, among which may be enumerated, as the most important, a bill regulating the rate of interest; one affecting insurance companies; amending the city charter; city railroads; and several others of minor importance. The report of the State Prison inspectors was also presented, and will be found in its appropriate place in our columns. A new temperance bill, destined to affect the city and county of Philadelphia, has recently been introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania. The provisions of this bill require that the Court of Quarter Sessions shall appoint three appraisers of dealers, distillers, and brewers; and that no license shall be issued unless the certificate of the appraisers be first filed, together with a petition of twelve respectable householders in the ward where the liquor is to be sold, stating that the applicant is of good moral character, and that public convenience will be promoted. There are also several other forms to be complied with before the license can be obtained. Drunkenness is to be made a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for every offence. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting political and civil rights to persons of color, now residing, or who may hereafter reside, in that State. Several vessels at the docks in South street, yesterday, ceased loading, because the laborers refused to work at \$1.50 per day, instead of \$1.75, hitherto paid. The excessive complaint about hard times and distress among men able to work, hardly need to be said to square with the refusal of so many day-laborers to refuse employment at \$1.50 per day. Some of the employers were in difficulty about obtaining the necessary labor, and talked about the possibility of having to apply to the Commissioners of Emigration for help. A meeting of the friends of Page, Bacon & Co. was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, to take into consideration the petition of that firm, and ascertain whether they were able to sustain themselves. About one hundred gentlemen were present, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. A committee of five was appointed to express the sense of the meeting to Mr. Bacon.

Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm. Even the great cardinal measure of these Southern conventions—that of establishing the benefits of direct trade and free trade between Southern and European ports—is eclipsed by the proclamation of Miss Frederica Bremer, which proposes nothing less than a universal association of ladies, young and old, of all Christendom, for the abolition of sin and misery throughout the world. No, no! Southern abstraction conventions, and speeches, and resolutions, will no more alter the laws and channels of trade, nor build Pacific railroads, nor secure the Island of Cuba, nor re-establish the slave trade, than will our women's rights and old granny reforming conventions and coteries of the North abolish the existing laws of society. Action, enterprise, capital, and well directed industry are the instruments for developing the resources and wealth of the South. If they would have direct trade with Europe, they must put their ships upon the sea; if they would have manufactures, they must erect them. They have the water power, the climate, the raw materials—all the required natural advantages for successful competition with the North. If they would have railroads, they must look to other sources than the federal treasury; and if they would have a Pacific railroad by the Southern route, ten good lobby men, well armed with the sinews of war, at Washington, will avail more than a Southern convention of ten thousand men at New Orleans.

It is gratifying to know that of late years, in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, and other Southern States, they have been going to work in factories, foundries, railroads, and other practical enterprises, in the right way. Let the work be followed up after this fashion, and no Southern abstraction conventions will be needed to develop the latent riches and vast resources of the South. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in his stump speeches, is disclosing the true business policy of the Southern States. Let us hope that the day for the exhausting ex-

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THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE. BUFFALO, Jan. 15, 1855. In the Missouri Legislature, on the 11th inst., the balloting for United States Senator was resumed. The name of Atchison was withdrawn, and that of Judge Scott of the Supreme Court, substituted. On the first ballot, Scott received 53; Donphan, 59; Denton, 59; Wilson, 1; Jackson, of Cape Girardeau, 1. A second ballot was taken, with the same result. Judge Scott then withdrew his name, and Governor Sterling Pierce was put in nomination. A vindictive debate sprung up on this, when a vote was ordered to be taken, which resulted as follows:—Donphan, 52; Pierce, 55; Denton, 39; Wilson, 1. On the 12th, Mr. Atchison was again nominated, and the anti-Bentonites announced their intention of standing by him to the end. Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company. BANGOR, (Me.) Jan. 15, 1855. A second railroad meeting was held here on Saturday evening, at which another committee was appointed to investigate the propriety of a new loan to the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, and to inquire what further expenditures would be necessary to complete the road. The following, among other resolutions, was passed:—Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to postpone all action on any application made to them for the passage of an act authorizing the further loan of the credit of the city of Bangor, in aid of the said company, until after such investigation is had. John Mitchell at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jan. 15, 1855. John Mitchell was received at the Burnet House this morning by the Mayor, the committee of the City Councils not attending. A mass meeting was held at Greenwood Hall to-night, at which the members of the City Councils were denounced for their action in welcoming Mr. Mitchell to the city. Shooting Affray at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jan. 15, 1855. A distressing affray occurred here on Saturday night, in front of the National theatre. A young man named Jennings circulated reports unfavorable to the character of a young lady recently married to H. H. Ormsbee, a clerk in the National Theatre office, who, meeting Jennings in the theatre, called him out, and asked him if he was the author of the alleged reports; and he replied in the affirmative, Ormsbee took a pistol and shot him.

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Several bills were introduced into the Legislature at Albany yesterday, among which may be enumerated, as the most important, a bill regulating the rate of interest; one affecting insurance companies; amending the city charter; city railroads; and several others of minor importance. The report of the State Prison inspectors was also presented, and will be found in its appropriate place in our columns. A new temperance bill, destined to affect the city and county of Philadelphia, has recently been introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania. The provisions of this bill require that the Court of Quarter Sessions shall appoint three appraisers of dealers, distillers, and brewers; and that no license shall be issued unless the certificate of the appraisers be first filed, together with a petition of twelve respectable householders in the ward where the liquor is to be sold, stating that the applicant is of good moral character, and that public convenience will be promoted. There are also several other forms to be complied with before the license can be obtained. Drunkenness is to be made a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for every offence. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting political and civil rights to persons of color, now residing, or who may hereafter reside, in that State. Several vessels at the docks in South street, yesterday, ceased loading, because the laborers refused to work at \$1.50 per day, instead of \$1.75, hitherto paid. The excessive complaint about hard times and distress among men able to work, hardly need to be said to square with the refusal of so many day-laborers to refuse employment at \$1.50 per day. Some of the employers were in difficulty about obtaining the necessary labor, and talked about the possibility of having to apply to the Commissioners of Emigration for help. A meeting of the friends of Page, Bacon & Co. was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, to take into consideration the petition of that firm, and ascertain whether they were able to sustain themselves. About one hundred gentlemen were present, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. A committee of five was appointed to express the sense of the meeting to Mr. Bacon.

Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm. Even the great cardinal measure of these Southern conventions—that of establishing the benefits of direct trade and free trade between Southern and European ports—is eclipsed by the proclamation of Miss Frederica Bremer, which proposes nothing less than a universal association of ladies, young and old, of all Christendom, for the abolition of sin and misery throughout the world. No, no! Southern abstraction conventions, and speeches, and resolutions, will no more alter the laws and channels of trade, nor build Pacific railroads, nor secure the Island of Cuba, nor re-establish the slave trade, than will our women's rights and old granny reforming conventions and coteries of the North abolish the existing laws of society. Action, enterprise, capital, and well directed industry are the instruments for developing the resources and wealth of the South. If they would have direct trade with Europe, they must put their ships upon the sea; if they would have manufactures, they must erect them. They have the water power, the climate, the raw materials—all the required natural advantages for successful competition with the North. If they would have railroads, they must look to other sources than the federal treasury; and if they would have a Pacific railroad by the Southern route, ten good lobby men, well armed with the sinews of war, at Washington, will avail more than a Southern convention of ten thousand men at New Orleans.

It is gratifying to know that of late years, in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, and other Southern States, they have been going to work in factories, foundries, railroads, and other practical enterprises, in the right way. Let the work be followed up after this fashion, and no Southern abstraction conventions will be needed to develop the latent riches and vast resources of the South. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in his stump speeches, is disclosing the true business policy of the Southern States. Let us hope that the day for the exhausting ex-

THE THREE CHEVALIERS IN ENIGMOGRAPHY.—It is now nearly a week since the autobiography of the Chevalier Wikoff was published, and it has already taken the wind out of the sails of the Chevaliers Greeley and Barnum. Barnum's coarse attempts at wit have only excited disgust among his literary readers, and they are very apt to think that he better deserves the fifteen months in the penitentiary which was suffered by the Chevalier Wikoff. Greeley's book is as dull and stupid as his own columns. On the contrary, Wikoff has created quite a sensation, such as it is, and a very curious sensation it is, too. The sales, of course, are very much increased by this sensation, and it is generally supposed that the publisher of Wikoff's book will be obliged to issue three times as many copies of it as of Barnum's or Greeley's.

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