

NEW YORK HERALD.

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OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND BASSAU STS.

TERMS: Each copy, 10 cents. Money sent by mail will be held at the risk of the sender.

THE DAILY HERALD has one year for \$10 per annum in advance.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENTS: We do not return rejected communications.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—KING LEAR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond Street—GUY RATHERING—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UNCLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—NEW YORK AS IT IS—LIONEL BOTE OF 75—ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 62 Broadway—ALISON ARDRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DEVIL'S OAK—AS PROVED—CARRER OF FIFTEEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—DAY AND NIGHT—JOHN AND HIS BROTHERS—LIVING ORGANS.

BRITANNIA MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—BURLESQUE SONGS, PLACES, &c.—FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway—HOOVER & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS IN ENTERTAINING SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCS, &c.—STREET MUSIC.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 66 Broadway—SONGS, DANCS, BURLESQUES, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 17, 1860.

The News.

Additional news from Europe, received by the Arabia, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, confirms the previously received intelligence of the victory of the Garibaldians at Caserta over the forces of the King of Naples.

By an arrival at New Orleans we have advices from Mexico, stating that the Juarez government had ordered the restoration of the specie conducta recently seized. It is also stated that General Degollado had been deprived of his command, and had been ordered to be brought to Vera Cruz as a prisoner.

The Prince of Wales and suite, after passing the night at West Point, proceeded on the Hudson yesterday to Albany, where they were received by the military and a general turnout of the populace. In company with Gov. Morgan, the royal party visited the Capitol and other places of interest, and the evening dined with the Governor. The Prince will leave Albany for Boston this morning.

A large amount of business was transacted at the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, as will be seen by our report in another column. Among the indictments presented by the Grand Jury were two against Charles Jeffords—one for the murder of John Walton, in the first degree, and the other for the murder of John W. Mathews, in the second degree. The Grand Jury also made a presentment on the subject of law relating to capital punishment, in which the following sensible remarks occur:—"Agreeably to the charge of the Court, the Grand Jury have examined the law enacted by the last Legislature on the subject of death penalty, and they deem it their duty to invite public attention to the defective and ambiguous phraseology of that act. It is so imperfect as to give rise to grave doubts in the minds of judges of our highest courts whether, under its provisions, any punishment whatever can be legally inflicted in this State for the crime of murder in the first degree. It is obviously the intent of the act to define the mode of punishment for murder, but in the carelessness of hasty legislation the definition is implied rather than expressed, and it is of the utmost importance to the interests of society that at the earliest practicable moment the law should be revised, and its meaning clearly set forth."

A meeting was held last evening, at the rooms of the National Democratic Volunteers, of the delegates chosen from the various wards of the city, to nominate a ticket for county offices. There was nothing done, with the exception of appointing a committee to select candidates and present them to the Convention at the next meeting. A few minor committees were appointed, and they adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Looking to unfavorable telegraphic reports from cotton districts at the South, touching probable injury from frost, combined with favorable news from Liverpool, the market was firmer and active yesterday, and closed at about 1/2c advance; the sales embraced about 6,000 bales, a good portion of which was in transit, we quote mid-ling staples at 11 1/2c a 11 1/2c per pound. The receipts at the ports since the 1st of September last have reached about 212,000 bales, against 270,000 for the same time in 1859, and 240,000 in 1858. The exports for the same time have reached 92,000 bales, against 126,000 in 1859, and 87,000 in 1858. The stock on hand amounted to 388,000 bales, against 519,000 in 1859, and 281,000 in 1858. The news received from India in England was considered good. Flour was in steady demand, with pretty free sales, closing firmer, with less limitation for common grades. Wheat was in good demand and sales large, and in the main without change of market in price. Corn was unchanged and sales fair. Sales of new season pork were made at \$18 75 a \$18 87 1/2, and of new prime at \$14 50. Owing to the accounts by private letters from Louisiana regarding the effects of the late storm on the sugar cane in that State the market was active. The sales included about 2,000 lbs. Cuba macerado, 280 hogs, moidado and 1,000 boxes, at rates given in another place. Coffee was firm, with sales of 2,500 bags Rio, 1,200 a 1,400 do. Maracaibo, and 180 do. Laguayra, at rates given in another column. Freight were somewhat less active, while rates were quite steady.

OBITUARY OF TAMMANY HALL.—In this day's Herald we publish an interesting memoir of old Tammany Hall, which has rendered up the political ghost and will soon go to the tomb of the Capulets. It is dead as Julius Cæsar—dead without benefit of clergy, "unadorned unshrouded." It died in hardened impenitence—died in its sins, waxing worse and worse to the last. Rotten with corruption and a burthen to itself, it put an end to its infamous and miserable existence. It cut its own throat, committed felo de se, and according to the usage of our ancestors it ought to be buried at a cross roads, with a stake driven through its carcass. To what a base end do parties as well as individuals come, when they depart from virtue and become slaves of profligacy and corruption.

Time was when Tammany Hall held the balance of political power in this great confederacy; when the name of "Empire State" had a political as well as a commercial and metropolitan significance;

when its casting vote settled Presidential questions; when even Andrew Jackson was indebted by his election to its power, and the United States Bank fell by its fiat. In those days Tammany Hall embodied the political power of the city and State. For a quarter of a century no split divided the councils of that compact and potent organization. How has the mighty fallen—fallen so low that none are so poor as to do her reverence. No tears will be shed over the memory of a filthy harlot who has been faithless to all, and who has sold herself to promiscuous wickedness till she has become the victim of her own vice, and loathsome disease has consumed her vitals and rendered her such an object of aversion that even the corrupt Albany Regency rejects her carcases, and throws her off to die in a ditch. After using her to do its dirty work, it casts the prostitute away, when debauchery has rendered her too hideous and degraded for contact.

It is curious to trace the history of the decline and fall of this organization—how its virtue was first shaken and finally corrupted and debauched, and how it has proceeded from step to step in infamy, till at last its name stinks in the nostrils of all honest men.

There is a remarkable identity between the Tammany leaders and their treasonable objects in 1848 and the present time. The slavery question is the fatal rock on which the organization was then split, and is now dashed to pieces like an old pitcher. It will be seen that Franklin Pierce greatly contributed to the final demoralization and downfall of Tammany Hall. But it was already rotten to the core, and poor Pierce's policy merely precipitated its dissolution. We have presented the reader with a faithful sketch of its life and death. By the idea of November we expect to give some account of the funeral, when the old sinner will have been buried darkly by dead of night, without fire or drum or a farewell shot over her disburied remains.

The Lincoln Policy on the Disunion Question—Signs of Southern Rebellion.

From the very suggestive article which we transfer to these columns from the Charleston Mercury, it will be seen, first, that Mr. Seward has "let out the important fact" that Mr. Lincoln, should he be elected President, will put forth a timely proclamation of such views as he may deem essential to allay all opposition in the Southern States to the new dispensation; and, secondly, that our Charleston contemporary has very little faith in any such promises of peace. The South will only be treated as the Africans treat a captured elephant. "They dig a hole for him, and when he has tumbled in they beat him, and then bring him some grass; and thus, by alternate beating and feeding, they subdue his spirit and he follows his master."

It is next contended that as our Northern conservatives, such as "the Barnards, the Hunns, the Cushings, the Winthrops, the Van Burens and the Everetts," have been thrown out and trampled down by the anti-slavery movement, "so it will be with Messrs. Lincoln and Seward if they attempt to arrest the tide of sectional fanaticism and ambition, short of its great consummation, the abolition of African slavery in the South." Entertaining this view of the subject, and that a black republican administration will be the establishment of "a sectional and fanatical dominion over the South totally inconsistent with the whole scope of the constitution," it is not very surprising that the organ of the South Carolina fire-eaters should recommend, with Lincoln's election, the secession of the Southern States as their only alternative of safety and deliverance.

In this connection, as illustrating the real views and purposes of Mr. Lincoln, an extract is given from a speech of his in Kansas, pending the late desperate contest for the Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives. In this speech Mr. Lincoln declared, in behalf of the republican party, that "while we elect a President, it will be our duty to see that you submit," and that, "if constitutionally we elect a President, and, therefore, you undertake to destroy the Union, it will be our duty to deal with you as old John Brown has been dealt with. We can only do our duty." The simple meaning of this is that, once installed in the government, the republican party will employ the iron hand of power in the subjugation of the South to their demands and their anti-slavery construction of the constitution.

Mr. Lincoln in advance of Mr. Seward, has proclaimed the doctrine substantially that there is a war, and can be no peace, between the North and the South, until African slavery shall have been abolished. The abolition of slavery is the plan of both Lincoln and Seward for preserving and perpetrating the Union. They can carry out this plan under the forms of the constitution by excluding slavery from the Territories, by admitting no more slave States, by enforcing the proclaimed right of the abolitionists to freedom of speech and of the press all over the South, and by various other acts calculated to drive out slavery from the Northern border slave States and to render "the cotton States" too hot to hold it. The republican party, too, as a party of this "one idea"—the abolition of slavery—will be compelled to make it the main feature of Lincoln's administration.

The Constitution newspaper at Washington, supposed to speak by authority of the Cabinet, has recently thrown out the opinion that there will be no immediate danger to the South from Lincoln's election, because, for the first two years of his administration at least, there will be an opposition majority against him in both houses of Congress. Now we are inclined to suspect that this quieting hint is thrown out because of the apprehension at Washington that if the Southern mind is not quieted in advance some Southern movement of rebellion against Lincoln's election may call for the intervention of Mr. Buchanan as the chief magistrate of the United States. We are sure that Mr. Buchanan would prefer to finish the remnant of his term of office quietly and without any disturbance, but it is possible that in this very natural wish he may be disappointed.

It is possible that with the news of Lincoln's election the State authorities of South Carolina may adopt some measures for the very purpose of precipitating a collision between the Federal government and the State. All the late manifestations of public sentiment in said State betray something of a resolution of this sort. In 1850 three Carolinians, on the secession question, agreed, after a startling contest, to wait for the co-operation of other States. In 1860 her excited sons of nullification, in behalf of

South Carolina, may prefer to strike while the iron is hot, under the impression that it is only necessary to kindle the fire in order to set all the cotton States in a blaze of rebellion.

In any event, the election of Lincoln is charged with the explosive combustibles of a revolutionary order of things. His defeat, on the other hand, will be an immediate guarantee of peace, and of our financial and commercial safety. The whole issue rests upon New York. She has the power within her hands to reverse all these late revolutionary Northern elections in a decisive casting vote for the Union and the constitution as they are, recognizing and protecting the blended elements of free labor in the North and slave labor in the South. Upon New York the whole responsibility is now thrown; and more than any other State she is dependent upon the Union and the constitution as they are. She can arrest this triumphal march of black republicanism and change it to a decisive defeat if she will, and she will, with proper efforts among the conservative parties opposed to Lincoln to bring out the dormant conservative majority of the State.

It is useless to heat about the bush for help in other quarters. New York must be rescued from the republicans, or the headquarters of the anti-slavery alliance will be transferred from Boston to Washington.

The Italian Crisis—Probable Settlement of the Difficulties Between Garibaldi and the Turin Cabinet.

The advices received by the Arabia inspire a hope that the differences between Count Cavour and Garibaldi will be arranged to the satisfaction of the moderate party in Italy. Whilst the Dictator is actively pushing on his operations against the royal troops, and gaining success after success, there are indications that, once the Neapolitan territory is freed from the presence of the King and his adherents, he will be disposed to rest a while from his labors, and to leave to diplomacy a chance of completing the work which he has thus far gloriously conducted. In a communication published by one of the Turin papers from Bertram, his late Secretary, the latter denies that Garibaldi had given orders to oppose by force the entry of the Sardinian troops into the Neapolitan kingdom. He also states that it had never entered into his plans to occupy Rome at the risk of a conflict with France. These declarations, taken in connection with the report that the Dictator had invited Victor Emmanuel to repair to Naples to assume the supreme authority, in order that he might retire to his home, would go to prove that he was disposed to yield to the advice of his well wishers, and to leave time for diplomatic combinations to effect peacefully what he had aimed at accomplishing by force.

Should these anticipations prove correct, it will remove a load of anxiety from the minds of all the true friends of Italy. They saw in the rupture between Garibaldi and Count Cavour a danger for her regenerated nationality greater than any that has as yet threatened it from without. Intrepid and able as is the former as a military leader, it must be admitted that he possesses but little political talent, and, unaided by the experience and caution of others, he would soon wreck the advantages he has gained. In separating his policy from that of Count Cavour just at this juncture, he disappointed the expectations of his admirers. The objects of both were identically the same, with this difference, that whilst Garibaldi sought to rush blindly on in the work of demolition, Cavour wisely paused to reconstruct and secure what the former imperilled by his too great eagerness to arrive at their joint ends.

This was in reality the whole cause of the quarrel between these two patriotic men, unless, indeed, we admit the truth of the assertion that personal resentment on account of the sale of Nice and Savoy to France was at the bottom of Garibaldi's demand for the removal of the Sardinian Premier. We entertain too high an opinion of the Dictator's generosity of character to admit the correctness of this statement, even though apparently confirmed by expressions reported to have fallen from him. We believe those expressions to have been uttered in a moment of angry excitement, and not to have conveyed his true sentiments. No man living must be more impressed with the services which Count Cavour rendered to the cause of Italian independence, when it was perilous to his master's interests to manifest openly his devotion to it, nor can he be insensible to the exigencies which rendered the surrender of Savoy to France a point of inevitable policy. The truth is that Garibaldi, flushed with his military successes in Sicily and Naples, was for the moment carried away by a too confident faith in his own resources, as well as the belief that he could disregard all prudential considerations in the invincibility of his personal prestige.

It is probable that these facts, conjoined with the determination of France and Sardinia to oppose the seizure of Rome, and to thwart, if possible, his threatened attack upon Venice, have induced the Dictator to listen to reason. The remonstrances of the liberal press of Europe may also have convinced him that by throwing himself into the arms of the Mazzini party, and harking all that has been gained to further their insane views, he would forfeit the veneration and respect which his heroism and admirable disinterestedness have hitherto won for him. As the regenerator of constitutional Italy, his must ever be regarded as one of the brightest names on her historic page. As the tool simply of the red republicans, he would sink to the level of the men who have wrecked so often the cause of political freedom by their wild and impracticable crochets.

The abstention of Garibaldi from the prosecution of his military plans against Venice once secured, it is probable that what he sought to accomplish by force will be at once peaceably effected. The demand of Spain for a Congress, supported and, no doubt, instigated by France, would seem to furnish the solution of the remaining difficulties of the Italian question. Austria will never yield Venice under coercion if she can help it, but there are grounds for believing that she would not be disposed to part with it for a handsome consideration. Her exchequer is in such a bankrupt condition that she must resort to this or some other extreme measure to replenish it. By selling Venice she not only refills her coffers, but she gets rid of an enormous daily drain upon her resources. The wisdom of Count Cavour's policy will, in our opinion, be soon evidenced by the cession of this territory on conditions alike honorable and advantageous to both the Austrian and Sardinian governments.

Important Presentment of the Grand Jury—The Death Penalty Law Repealed.

The Grand Jury made a presentment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, which will be found in our columns to-day, of a very grave and important character. For some years past the protection to human life afforded by the law to the citizens of this metropolis has been of the feeblest kind. Between the looseness prevalent in the administration of criminal law, the inefficiency of the Metropolitan Police and the influence of politicians of the lowest and most degraded character upon the administrators of justice, there has been literally no protection at all to the lives of our citizens against the assaults of the rowdy, and highwayman and burglar. But it was left for the last infamous Legislature to cap the climax by the enactment of a statute which, according to the clearest interpretation that can be given to it, permits the murderer to go free.

The decision of the Supreme Court in Mrs. Hartung's case, and the opinions of our most eminent judges upon the death penalty law of last session, leave it exceedingly doubtful whether any punishment whatever can be inflicted under it upon persons convicted of murder in the first degree. We are glad to perceive that the Grand Jury have taken cognizance of this outrageous law in the same condemnatory spirit in which we referred to it at the time of its enactment. It is, in plain words, a premium upon murder, and demoralizes at once the only defence against the lawless ruffians of the community by abolishing the certain and speedy punishment for that class of crime.

The Grand Jury refer to the number of cases of homicide which it was their duty to investigate as alarming; and who can wonder at this when, by a bungling or corrupt act of the Legislature, the homicide is exempt from the extreme penalty due to his offence, and more than this, by which the power of the Courts to punish him at all is rendered exceedingly doubtful. The Grand Jury point to the success of the Fire Marshal in ferreting out cases of arson and bringing the offenders to justice as an example of what might be done by a similar officer charged with the special duty of investigating cases of homicide; but does not that duty specially belong to the Chief of Police Department and the District Attorney? If these functionaries performed their duties faithfully, does any one suppose that citizens would be "assassinated in their homes, or shot down in populous streets" as the Grand Jury remark, without any clue to the murderers ever being obtained. We think not. But the fact is that the administration of the law, whether preventive or retributive, is so disgracefully loose that the peaceful citizen is at the mercy of the rowdy and the ruffian.

The death penalty law of last session was all that was required to give full and complete efficacy to the reign of terror which exists in this metropolis, and for this law we are indebted to the republican Legislature, which, while it imposed all kinds of burdens upon the Empire City, robbed it of all power to govern itself or protect itself against plunder by corrupt officials from the interior and the hordes of crime from all quarters. It has left us to be "protected" by a police force over whom our Chief Magistrate, the representative of the people, has no control; to have our public offices filled by hungry spoilsmen from the rural districts, and, last of all, it has enacted a law which throws the shield of protection and impunity over every murderer whose crime is atrocious enough to entitle him to conviction of murder in the first degree.

The Prince's Hall—The Good Society of New York.

Four years since on the 22d of February last was given at the Hotel de Louvre, in Paris a grand ball by the Americans then sojourning in that city. The number of subscribers was four hundred—just the same as that of the General Committee of the ball at the Academy of Music. There were present at that ball not only the Ambassadors accredited to the Court of the Tuilleries, but the special representatives of the several Powers then convened in Paris for the settlement of the Crimean war; there were also the military heroes, fresh from the scene of their glory—all were in full dress, fairly glittering with their insignia. It was admitted to have been one of the most successful and elegant assemblies ever convened outside the Tuilleries. The department of the Americans present impressed the distinguished representatives who honored the occasion with their presence with a high sense of American delicacy and refinement, for the simple reason that there was no vulgar crowding and curious and impertinent staring. Undoubtedly all the notabilities present were well scanned, but it was done in such a way as to attract no notice on the part of the observed.

Now the score of gentlemen who got up and managed the ball at the Academy of Music—for the balance of the four hundred had no part or lot in the arrangements, having been selected after all the committees were named, and having never been convened or consulted at all—boldly announced it as intended to be an ovation to the Prince by the three thousand selected from New York's upper ten thousand; in other words, by the chosen "good society" or aristocracy of the city. It was so given out and so accepted by the public. No one desired more than we did that it should have been a success. We honestly believe that the most democratic elements in the city wished that it should have been a success. But we are bound to say that it was a failure. Not that there was anything lacking in the decorations, anything faulty in propriety, richness and elegance of dress, either on the part of gentlemen or ladies, but it was a failure in this:—The three thousand aristocracy did not know how to behave themselves. They stared at the royal guest; they crowded around the royal guest; many of them officiously obtruded themselves upon him, vulgarly asking him to take his hand, and it is even said solicited him to dance with their wives; and this in a chosen, picked assembly of New York good society—a severely aristocratic assemblage, as it was proclaimed beforehand. When the time arrived for the Prince to dance, the end of the Academy where he was to take his place was a compact mass, and not even repeated solicitations, loudly announced, could induce the thronging, gasping "good society" to make an open space for the quadrille. When we saw the ragged urchins trotting at the heels of the Japanese, we felt sorry for the poor strangers whose footsteps were impeded; but when we saw the three thousand "good society" pressing

up in solid mass about the Prince, gaping, staring and elbowing, we could not but ask ourselves in what, save dress and money, New York's best society is distinguished from the common vulgar herd.

It is delicacy, consideration of others, education, refinement and good breeding essentials we had always supposed were primary essentials to good society. We feel bound to say, therefore, that the ball at the Academy of Music was a failure. We have no doubt that the appearance and demeanor of the hundreds of thousands of people who assembled to welcome the Prince of Wales impressed him more favorably than any such assemblage he had ever seen in any European city: the citizen soldiers, composed of young men commencing their career, must have surprised him as well as his attendants; and in the firemen's procession, made up of the bone and sinew of society, he witnessed a spectacle truly grand—grand not only as a brilliant show, but as a moral demonstration; but we have not the least doubt that while the ball pleased him as a ball, it failed to give him any very elevated opinion of New York's "first society." The truth of the matter is that, with the exception of a very few old families, who have preserved their wealth for generations, those who occupy our stately mansions, sport their equipages and make a dazzling display of their wealth, are men and women recently sprung from the vulgar crowd they pretend to despise. Their children, perhaps, will be educated and refined—they can never be either.

When their large fortunes are divided up among their children and grand-children, or lost or dwindled away by the vicissitudes to which fortunes are exposed, these will fall back among the modest, well educated and retiring middle classes. Struggling among this class are now the descendants of the millionaires of half a century ago; and there, too, if not lower in the scale, will be found fifty years hence the descendants of the millionaires of to-day. Under our system, refinement, education and propriety are more generally found in the abodes of the modest and unassuming than in the mansions of the wealthy and pretentious.

The London Times and the New York Press Once More.

We have quite given over hoping for anything like fair and honest treatment at the hands of the leading British journal. The London Times seems to have accepted the narrow, bigoted views of a clique of English writers and politicians who resolutely refuse to see anything good in the political and social institutions of the United States. According to the cheerful British view of the matter, as once laid down by one of her Majesty's representatives at this port, the government of Great Britain is the only successful system of constitutional rule that the world has ever seen, and the irrefragable inference is that the very best thing we can do is to return to the allegiance of our grandfathers, and humbly beg to be received as subjects and obedient servants to the crown. Now, the fact is that all forms of government have their absurdities. Lord Nincompoop on the Treasury benches is as ridiculous as the honorable Elijah Pogram on the stump or the floor of Congress; and the only test as to their merit is to be found in the condition of the governed. In constitutional governments like those of Great Britain and the United States, the governors are, after all, of very little account, except in a purely representative way. And it is in this manner that we have received the Prince of Wales. Hereditary monarchies are, in our eyes, palpable absurdities. The pomp and show and glitter of royalty is a remnant of feudal barbarism. Still we recollect that the people of England have seen fit to preserve this ancient landmark of white slavery, and incorporate it as the first estate in their government. Therefore we respect it, and in doing so respect the institutions of the mother country. It would, perhaps, be asking too much if we suggested the propriety of a reciprocal exchange of magnanimity, which is not eminently a British virtue, but we have certainly a right to demand that the truth shall be told about us.

This right the London Times—through its special correspondent detailed to describe the Prince's tour in Canada—has systematically ignored. In another part of this paper we have given a portion of the Times' letter, dated at Toronto, September 13. In this letter we find garbled extracts from the Herald's telegraphic despatches, the headings being intermixed with the main body of the despatch, and several expressions quoted as having appeared in this paper which were really invented by the "Times" correspondent, in order to strengthen his case and to prepare his readers for the outrageous falsehood that the New York journals, with one exception, are utterly unreliable "even for their outlines of the royal tour."

This correspondent has saved us the trouble of accusing him of intentional misrepresentation, and stands convicted by his own hand as a wilful and deliberate liar. We know that this is strong language, but the occasion is not one for soft speeches. In the London Times' letter from Toronto, dated September 10, there is an account of the Orange disturbances at Kingston which tallies in its recital of facts exactly with our accounts. Here we are told that the Duke of Newcastle and the Governor General were mobbed in the streets; that the Orangemen were much exasperated; that they threatened to cut the traces in case the Prince's carriage was not driven under their arch; that there were "great groans and howlings" at the Duke, and that had it not been for police interference "his Grace would have run some risk of sustaining personal violence." The narratives of all the reporters agree as to the facts. The English and Canadian press naturally toned their accounts down, and put as good a face as possible on the affair, while the American correspondents described them with that graphic freedom and thoroughness for which the independent press of New York has become noted. The fact is, then, that the Times' correspondent—finding that he had been beaten out of the field by the New York reporters, whose accounts reached England a week before his letters, and were reproduced, of course, in the London papers—sought to console himself for his defeat by charging his more rapid competitors with falsehood. Now, the London Times is placed in a singularly disagreeable dilemma. Either its conductors must retract the charges against the New York press, or else they must stand in the same position where its special correspondent has placed us. The New York journal which the Times excepted from his sweeping and most mendacious charge did not use the tele-

graph, and therefore was as far behind the age as the London Times, which fully accounts for the milk in that cocoanut.

The English journals—the Times especially—are never tired of preaching to us, of telling us of our faults and foibles, of patronizing us, of assuming airs of superiority, of declaring that the conductors of the American press are neither gentlemen nor scholars, and that the British journalist alone understands the dignity of his profession. That this is all stuff and nonsense the course of the Times and some of the other London journals with regard to this tour of the Prince fully prove. As for the leading journals of New York, they are known by their fruits. Their system is not perfect—nothing human is entirely so—but it is as infinitely better than the English plan as the express railway train is to the slow coaches of half a century ago.

Duff Green's Address to the People of the South.

In another part of to-day's Herald will be found a very interesting letter, addressed by Duff Green to the people of the South, on the present crisis in the political affairs of the country. Without committing ourselves to all his conclusions, we may observe that Mr. Green's address contains much valuable matter, and is well deserving of a careful perusal.

There is one observation of his in which we entirely concur, and that is that the South can maintain her rights better in the Union than out of it. But as to the policy recommended in the event of Lincoln's election—which the writer appears to assume as a foregone conclusion—the policy of the South conceding a protective tariff to Pennsylvania and New Jersey in order to gain the alliance of those two States, and thus secure their own rights inviolate, we think Mr. Green overrates the effect of such a measure, and that it would not arrest the "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor in those States, or in any part of the North. Instead of benefitting free labor it would only benefit capital, and give it larger profits at the expense of the general community. The rates of wages would not be increased, while the very workmen themselves would have to pay an advanced price for the manufactured article.

As to the other measure which Mr. Green advocates for the purpose of taking the wind out of the sails of the republican party, namely, the pre-emption right to a Pacific Railroad Company of twenty-five or thirty miles of the public land on each side of the line, instead of making a free grant and giving a bonus besides of hundreds of millions of dollars to a few republican leaders, as is proposed in their measure, we consider this a more statesmanlike proposition, if guarded with stringent conditions; but how it is to break down the republican party, if carried, we are wholly at a loss to see. It cannot affect the slavery question one way or the other, and certainly cannot give any security to the South against inroads upon its rights and institutions. The only effect it could have, in a party point of view, would be to take away so much public plunder out of the hands of the republicans; but it would not settle the slavery issue, with which it really has nothing to do. This great question must be met and decided, not by side winds, but on the direct issue and on its own merits, and it cannot be placed on a better basis than that on which Mr. Green himself puts it, at the end of his letter, when he says:—"As to the institution of slavery, the march of science and the progress of events are rapidly demonstrating that it is a necessity resulting from the nature and condition of man, and to the whole people of this country one of the chief sources of their welfare and prosperity."

Mr. Green shows that the origin of the crusade against slavery is to be traced, in part, to the commercial necessities of England, whose statesmen discovered, after she became a great commercial and manufacturing nation, and emancipated her West India slaves, that she had ruined those colonies, and that she could not compete in her East Indian tropical products with the products of the slave labor of the United States. Hence it was her policy to break down American slavery, and John Quincy Adams, who wanted to be elected President by the development of anti-slavery States in our Western Territories, embarked in a conspiracy with British statesmen to accomplish their purpose, and entered upon an agitation which resulted in the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The scheme of Adams was to produce a sectional Northern party which would control the destinies of the country, and Mr. Green gives some personal revelations touching its history, which are interesting and apropos at the present time. It was not from any conciliatory scruples which the agitators of that day entertained against negro servitude that they risked the dissolution of the Union; but they used the ignominious fanatical element for their purpose, as British agitators have done, and as American demagogues now do.

But now that England finds the institution of negro slavery to be stronger than it ever was in the estimation of all sound American statesmen, and in the minds of the majority of the people, she falls back upon it herself, first by employing enslaved coolies in her colonial possessions, and secondly by adopting a newer scheme of using the slave labor of Africa in Africa to compete with African labor in the United States. France is meditating the same design, and both countries will probably soon carry it into execution. The question is whether our negro slave labor is to be crippled and confined, if not abolished, while the two great maritime Powers of Europe are seeking to develop a system of slave labor on an extensive scale, in order to build up their commerce on the ruins of the material interests of the United States? This is the vital question of the day, and it must receive a direct answer from the American people.

As to the bribe of land to landless foreigners offered by Seward and other leaders of the republican party, it will not go down with the intelligence of the country, and even the foreigners themselves know that it is a "mockery, a delusion and a snare," and that to ninety-nine out of every hundred of them a grant of a free farm in the moon would be about as valuable, whatever speculating land sharks might make out of it.

The report given by Mr. Green of the atrocious Pacific Railroad scheme, in which the Canada Grand Trunk Railroad and the New York Central Railroad, with the Albany Regency, are concerned, claims the attention of the reader, who will see why it is that the large edition of the bill of Mr. Curtis recommended to be printed by a committee of Con-