

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXX, No. 286

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOHEMY THEATRE, BOWERY. — DEAN OF DRURY LANE. — THE BOON OF THE FORTUNE.

MILTON'S GARDEN, BROADWAY. — ABRAHAM AS FOGG; OR, THE WICKED WEDDING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY. — COLLEEN BARR.

BOHEMY THEATRE, BOWERY. — INDIAN-MASSAGE BY ART PRICES—THE HOT WITH ABRAHAM HILL.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 84 BROADWAY. — HARVEST MOON. — DANCE, AC.—THE BOON OF THE FORTUNE.

HILLER'S HALL, 55 BROADWAY. — SAN FRANCISCO. — THE FORTUNE OF THE FORTUNE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 205 BOWERY. — MARIAGE, DANCING, BELLEVILLE, AC.—THE FORTUNE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 610 BROADWAY. — OPENING OF A. M. HILLER'S.

New York, Tuesday, August 15, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Table with columns: Name of Paper, Year Ending May 1, 1865, and Circulation figures for Herald, Times, Tribune, Evening Post, World, Sun, Express, and New York Herald.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening.

THE CABLE.

The despatches brought by the steamships Bremen and China with regard to the Atlantic cable will be read with painful interest.

The second base ball match between the Atlantic and Mutual clubs took place yesterday on the Capitoline ball ground, Brooklyn.

The steamship China at Halifax has been delayed by a heavy fog.

The German steamship Bremen brings details of news to the 24th inst.

Children in its western track, had reached Ancona, Italy, where thirty four persons were dying of the terrible disease daily.

The massacre of the Italian marines among the cattle in the neighborhood of London, continued, and there were fears in the mortality extending into the province.

Advised from Spain confirm the statement mentioned in our St. Domingo correspondence, yesterday, of the probability of war being again declared by Spain against the republic.

Significant ministerial changes have taken place in Austria, all in the direction of freedom and liberalism.

Further information of an interesting character, had been received in Europe respecting the recent naval battle in the South America.

United States five twenties were quoted at 85 1/2 on the London Stock Exchange on the 14th inst.

Our Richmond correspondent states that a grand military council is to be held in that city during the last week in August.

The Mississippi State Convention met at Jackson yesterday. After an examination into the loyalty and qualifications of the members by Governor Sharkey, the organization was completed by the election of the proper officers.

Governor Holton, of North Carolina, has issued a second proclamation, dated at Raleigh on the 8th inst., appointing Thursday, the 21st day of September, for an election to be held throughout the State.

Governor Marvin, of Florida, addressed his fellow citizens at Jacksonville on the 24th inst. He informed them as to the plan of the President for the purpose of reconstruction, giving his views on emancipation, education and other topics he deemed most essential to the welfare of the people.

A tenement house in Cincinnati, containing six families, fell on Sunday morning, burying all in the ruins. One woman was killed and several persons were badly injured.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 623 deaths in the city during the past week—being an increase of 20 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 18 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year.

Yesterday was an exceedingly quiet and uneventful day in commercial circles. The higher price of gold checked the demand for some commodities, but as a general thing there was but little demand to be checked.

Our Foreign correspondent also sends us an account of a tournament recently held at the Fausquier sulphur springs, where a friendly contest took place between the Union troops and the survivors of the famous Virginia black horse cavalry, who all served together for the war.

The Maine democratic convention met at Portland today to nominate a candidate for Governor, to elect a State Committee for the political year commencing Jan-

uary 1, 1866, and to transact any other business which may be deemed expedient.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer Costa Rica, Captain Wilson, will sail from the Commodore pier, No. 43 North river, foot of Canal street, to-morrow, 16th inst., at noon, for California, connecting at Panama with the steamer Colorado.

The iron-clad Dictator and the gunboat Agamemnon yesterday tried their powers in a race between Portsmouth and Portland. The distance, fifty miles, was run by the Agamemnon in five hours and ten minutes, the Dictator being a mile and a half behind when off Portland; but the latter vessel was entitled to an allowance of seventeen minutes on account of delay from heating her crank pin.

It is stated in our Washington despatches that the trial of Wirz, the rebel prison keeper at Andersonville, of which charges he is indicted in President Johnson's proclamation, is to be held at New York on the 21st inst.

The old frigate Congress, sunk in the Merrimack raid of Newport's News, has been successfully raised, and is to be taken to the dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

A despatch from Washington states that the disbandment of the famous signal corps of the army has commenced.

Companies B and H of the Seventy-first regiment State National Guard leave this city to-day on a grand excursion to Boston. A dress parade and review of the battalion is to take place on Boston Common on Wednesday afternoon.

From the unsmooth but bustling little town of Scranton, Pennsylvania, one of the HERALD correspondents sends us an account of the strike at present prevailing among the coal miners of the Lackawanna valley and a description of that region of country.

The United States, Mexico and Napoleon.—"A Congress or a War." Although the present Emperor of the French has carefully avoided the mistake of his uncle, he has committed others of his own.

Although the present Emperor of the French has carefully avoided the mistake of his uncle, he has committed others of his own. The ruin of the first Napoleon was too much war; and the ruin of the second Napoleon, unless he is very careful, will be too much Mexico.

The diplomatic difficulty—which he had carefully nursed—between England and Russia, in regard to the designs of the Emperor Nicholas upon Turkey, came like a godsend to Napoleon. He at once formed an alliance with England, who was only too glad to have an ally.

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The most startling subject on "the street" yesterday was the removal of Mr. Simon Draper as Collector of this port, and the appointment of the Hon. Preston King as his successor.

Well street had another sensation yesterday, in the suspension of a large gold operator, with liabilities estimated all the way from seventy-five thousand to three hundred thousand dollars.

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North would conquer he endeavored to make his calculations certain by armed intervention on behalf of the South. England, happy at having caught him in a dilemma, declined to sanction any such proceeding.

The United States have no great love for England and no desire whatever to humiliate France. We cannot allow Napoleon to stay in Mexico, since that would violate the Monroe doctrine; but we do not want to eject him by force, and we are willing to make his withdrawal as easy and graceful as possible.

The idea of an international congress presents the very means to accomplish this result. If we take part in that congress Napoleon can put his retirement from Mexico in the form of a friendly concession, and as such we will accept it.

So long as we secure the substance we shall not quarrel about the form. We insist that France shall leave Mexico, Spain Cuba, and England Canada, and we are willing to give such guarantees and compensation as shall admit of no dispute.

France will not be humiliated if she leave this continent in company with England and Spain. England ought to be ready to accept a receipt in full for the Alabama damages, as the price of her withdrawal from Canada.

Spain will be paid a round sum for Cuba. This being agreed to, the United States will offer guarantees in regard to the annexation question, about which Europeans understand very little.

We do not care to annex Canada or Mexico. They are more anxious to be annexed than we are to have them. But we will not permit Europe to take charge of them and array them against this republic.

Let the Emperor Napoleon consider these suggestions, and he will find that they point him to a plain path by which he may escape from Mexico without the loss of honor, and may actually increase his fame by the proceeding.

Let him consider, too, that the United States are in favor of a revival of the map of Europe, allowing France the boundary of the Rhine, giving Austria or Prussia all the German empire, uniting Spain and Portugal under one government, locating the Italian capital at Rome, and restricting the Pope to his spiritual kingdom.

Has this hint no meaning to Napoleon? Does he see in it no compensation for Mexico? If not, we can only echo his own oracle, "a congress or a war," and this he cannot misunderstand.

The Restoration of the Rebel States.—In support of the late Southern rebellion thirteen of the fifteen late slaveholding States were claimed by the insurgents, and were represented at the last in the Congress of the so-called "Confederate States."

Of these thirteen, Kentucky and Missouri, remaining loyal to the Union, needed no restoration, while Old Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana were reorganized under President Lincoln.

For each of the seven States remaining President Johnson, under the rules laid down in his amnesty proclamation, has appointed a Provisional Governor, and these governors, in entering upon their work of restoration, have appointed the judges for the holding of their respective State elections and reorganizing State conventions, as follows:

Table with columns: State, Name of Provisional Governor, and Date of Appointment.

allowing all those to vote who have taxable property to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars—or an educational restriction, like that of Massachusetts, and the radicals will be powerless either in Congress or elsewhere.

With this basis they will not dare to raise their hand or oppose the admission of the Southern representatives. On the other hand the whole moral influence of the North will be exercised in their behalf; reunion, peace, prosperity and the harmony of the whole country will follow, and the nation rejoice over the final death and burial of radicalism.

Of all the late rebellious States taken in hand de novo by President Johnson, it is possible that Mississippi may be the only one that will have progressed by December to the election of members of Congress.

It is important, therefore, in view of this contingency, that Mississippi should come before Congress so reorganized as to secure her prompt admission; for thus the way will be made plain to all the other States in the same category, and thus this question of negro suffrage, which threatens a world of agitation, trouble and discord, especially in the South, will be quietly settled, to the advantage of the Southern States in every way.

We would earnestly call, therefore, upon the Mississippi State Convention to lead off in this work of restoration with the concession of the principle of negro suffrage, for, in ceasing to be a slave, the Southern negro becomes a man, whose political claims must be recognized by the South, or they will be used by our abolition agitators against the South, and possibly to the disadvantage and disorganization of Southern society.

The two races in the South must be harmonized by the South, or they will never be harmonized at all. Northern Political Conventions.—While President Johnson, through the Provisional Governors, is endeavoring to quietly yet effectually reorganize the machinery of the respective State governments in the South, the politicians in the Northern States are holding their conventions and quarrelling over the platforms which they shall erect for their candidates to stand upon.

The policy of the President is in most instances working harmoniously and bringing about the desired results; but the politicians in the North are not all so fortunate in their schemes here. The radical wing of the republican party, which set out under Chief Justice Chase in a bold movement, not only to control the President and the reorganization of the Southern States, but also the politics of the North, are being sadly defeated in almost every instance.

They have been unable to swerve the President from his fixed policy, and in all the conventions yet held they have only found two which would give their radical resolves even the respect of consideration, and only one that would in the least endorse them.

The Republicans of Ohio led off in holding their State Convention. It convened just at the time when the agitation in regard to negro suffrage was at its height, and when it was generally supposed the radicals had sufficient strength to direct the action of the party in many of the States.

But the returned veterans obtained control of that gathering, and kept the radicals in the background. They secured their own platform and nominated one of their leaders for Governor. The Jacobins then clung to the nominee—General Cox—declaring that he was sound on their ground, and was all the platform they desired.

But he soon came out and repudiated them, and in a clear and logical prepared letter proved that their dogmatic trines were untenable and their dogmas a mere bundle of heresies. Vermont was the next State to hold its convention, and there the doctrine of the Chase faction were passed over in silence.

The Republicans of New Jersey were the next to hold their State Convention, and there, after extraordinary efforts, resolutions were introduced containing a long recital about the equality of the red men, black men and white men, declaring that the blacks of the South were entitled to vote.

But no person but the mover of these resolutions took the trouble to advocate them. The result was that they were unconsciously kicked under the table, not receiving as many votes as there were resolutions, while, on the other hand, the convention was almost a unit in endorsing, in the most emphatic manner, the course of the President.

The result in these three States was not very encouraging to the Chase party, and indications were everywhere manifest of their backing down in the principal Central States. Just at this stage a black star appeared in the Eastern horizon. The Republicans in the State of Maine came to the relief of the Jacobins, and endorsed the social equality of races and negro suffrage, but were compelled to sugar-coat it over with the pretence of endorsing the policy of the President.

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