NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHIOPIAN SINGING, DANCING, &c.—YOUNG AFRICA ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUES, &c.—OLD DAWN GRIMES.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—PROFESSOR WINEMAN'S EVENINGS OF MYSTERY AND VISIONS, SECOND SIGHT, &c.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—SIGNORINA ELISA VALENTINI PARAVALLI'S GRAND CONCERT.

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery.—MINSTRELSY, SINGING, DANCING, PANTOMIMES, &c.—THE FRENCH SPY.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIMES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, Broadway.—GRAND SCENIC ILLUSIONS—PANORAMA OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART—Corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS—Junction of DeKalb and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn.

New York, Thursday, November 9, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	*Year Ending May 1, 1865.*
HERALD	$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
Sun	151,079
Express	80,548
NEW YORK HERALD	$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	$871,229

THE NEWS.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Additional returns of Tuesday's elections are published in this morning's HERALD; but the main fact—that the republicans have carried all the States in which elections were held—was given yesterday. The only question remaining unsettled is the precise amount of their majorities.

A list of the Senators and Assemblymen elected in this State appears in another portion of our paper. From this it will be seen that the republicans have succeeded in materially increasing their strength in the Legislature, they have secured a working majority of eighteen in the Senate and of forty-four in the Assembly. In our sister city of Brooklyn the republicans elected their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Booth, by a majority of about two thousand over Mr. Kalbfleisch, the democratic candidate.

In New Jersey, Ward, the republican candidate for Governor, is elected by from two thousand to twenty-five hundred majority. The republicans will have a majority of one in the Senate and sixteen in the Assembly. There was great rejoicing among them yesterday and last night throughout the State. New Jersey is now secured for the ratification this winter of the slavery prohibition amendment to the national constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship America, from Bremen on the 22d and Southampton on the 25th ult., with two hundred and sixty-one cabin and four hundred and ninety-eight steerage passengers, arrived at the upper quarantine in our harbor yesterday afternoon, where she was detained for fumigation. She has no contagious disease on board, however. The principal items of her news have been anticipated; but our foreign files contain some further items of interest.

The steamships Erin, Captain Grace, from Queenstown on the 20th ult.; the Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana on the 4th inst.; the Fahkee, Captain Sterling, from Bermuda on the 31st ult.; the Zodiac, Captain Buckley, from Savannah; the Alhambra, Captain Benson, from Charleston, and the Twilight, Captain Spencer, from Wilmington, N. C., also arrived here yesterday.

Orders have been received at Fortress Monroe from Washington putting a stop to sales of government vessels and all kinds of army transportation property. Our Washington despatches in last Friday's HERALD announced the fact that army transportation sales had been ordered by the War Department to cease throughout the country.

The President has received a despatch from the Provisional Governor of Georgia announcing that the convention has repudiated the State debt incurred to assist the rebellion by a vote of one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and seven.

The election for Governor and members of Congress and the Legislature took place in Alabama on Monday last. So far we have received but meagre returns; but a Mobile despatch states that for Governor Mr. Bulger has a majority.

The United States steamers Rhode Island and Hornet, commissioned by the Navy Department to convoy the ex-rebel ram Stonewall to this country from Havana, arrived at that place respectively on the 30th and 31st ult., and on the 2d inst. formal possession was taken by Commander Murray of the late rebel cruiser, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on board of her. It was supposed that before leaving Havana she would be docked to undergo necessary cleaning.

The United States naval steamer Suwanee returned to San Francisco yesterday, after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the rebel pirate Shenandoah.

A War Department order has been issued directing that all naval property or material captured from the rebels and now in possession or charge of army officers shall be delivered up to officers of the navy authorized to receive it.

One of our Washington correspondents yesterday, by permission of the Secretary of War, visited the condemned man Wirz in his prison, and had with him a prolonged and most interesting interview, a full account of which appears in this morning's HERALD. Wirz gave what he stated was a complete history of his life, from his infancy in Switzerland, his native country, through all his adventures and changes, to the present time.

The chiefs of the Fox tribe of Indians now in Washington yesterday were admitted to an interview with President Johnson, who received them very cordially, expressed hopes for a continuance of amicable relations between the government and their people, and promised them that he would spare no pains to see that their interests are protected. The Foxes were much pleased with the President and their visit. They are to have another audience, when he will give a response to their request that there shall be a division of the lands and annuities allotted jointly to them and the Sacs, so that the two tribes, there being great enmity on the part of each towards the other, may live apart.

Files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 16th of September were received by the last European mail. Their advices, however, are not so late as the news regarding the war between Paraguay and the allies, announcing the capture by the latter of the town of Uruguayana, published in last Monday's HERALD; but they contain some further interesting particulars of the movements and dispositions of troops on both sides. It is said that the Paraguayans have an armed force of twenty-seven thousand on the Parana river.

Dr. Sayre, city Resident Physician, yesterday submitted to the Health Commissioners the results of a personal examination he has made of the disease which broke out on board the steamship Atalanta and of the infected passengers. He says there can be no doubt of the true name of the disease, all the symptoms telling but too plainly that it is the Asiatic cholera. The Atalanta, he states, is now apparently in a perfectly healthy condition, all the sick passengers having been removed.

The Senate of the American Fenian organization, which had been in session in this city for two weeks, adjourned on Tuesday evening. General appointments, finance regulations and business of an important nature were acted on during the sitting of the body. The machinery of the new constitution is now ready for action.

Judge Shipman opened the term for the trial of criminal cases in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. There were a number of prisoners arraigned, principally on charges of making and passing counterfeits of the government currency notes. The United States District Attorney stated that he was ready to proceed with the trial of these cases at once in the order in which they were set down on the calendar. The Court then adjourned, setting down the first case for trial this morning.

The examination of witnesses in the stock brokerage case of Hamilton versus Butler was continued yesterday, in the Supreme Court, part first, before Judge Garvin. The decision will probably be rendered to-day.

A replevin suit came off yesterday, in the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge Peckham, to recover the value of a number of stereotype plates. Smith Hermans was the plaintiff. The defendant, J. W. Amerman, alleged a lien, in the shape of an unpaid printing bill. The Judge directed a verdict for the plaintiff, which was granted, damages being laid at three thousand dollars.

In the general term of the Supreme Court it has been directed that the next general term will be held on the first Monday of January, instead of February, as heretofore.

In the special term of the Supreme Court yesterday a board was appointed to examine candidates for admission to the bar.

Captain B. F. Ryer, late of the Twentieth New York battery, furnishes us a thrilling account of his experience in connection with the wreck and sinking of the steamship Republic, on the Georgia coast, on the 25th of October. Captain Ryer, in company with a number of others, made his escape in the boat in charge of the second mate, and for four nights and three days, without anything to eat or drink, and suffering intense agony of body and mind, they were tossed about at the mercy of the winds and waves. Finally, when they had all abandoned every hope of succor, and resigned themselves to the contemplation of an early grave at the bottom of the sea, they were sighted by the schooner Harper, which took them all on board. Captain Ryer expresses doubts of the seaworthiness of the Republic at the time she left this city, and charges Captain Young, her commander, with inhumanity and disregard for the lives of his passengers.

The steamer Jacob Bell, in tow of the gunboat Banshee, from Washington for this port, was abandoned in a sinking condition in Chesapeake bay on Sunday last, during a severe gale. Those on board of her were taken on board of the Banshee, the officers of which found it impossible to convey their tow further.

The brig Torrid Zone, from this port on the 23d ult. for Demerara, grounded on the reefs north of the Bermuda Islands, during the late gale, on the 27th, and received considerable damage, besides sacrificing a considerable portion of her cargo, which was thrown overboard to lighten her. She was towed into Hamilton, Bermuda, by a British gunboat.

The vessel before reported to have been seen on fire and to blow up, on the 27th ult., off the North Carolina coast, by persons on board the steamer Weybossett, proves to have been the schooner Fannie, from this port for Wilmington, N. C. Her officers and crew were taken off by another vessel.

Captain Tuzo, the officers, passengers and crew of the brig Ella Reed, abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 26th ult., and who were rescued by the bark Walter, Captain Libby, arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Justice Dowling yesterday decided that he has jurisdiction in the case heretofore noticed in our columns against William Chase Barney, charged, in connection with Benthan Fabian, with attempt to swindle the government out of forty thousand dollars by executing fraudulent bonds for the withdrawal from Custom House custody of the three hundred barrels of alcohol lately seized at a Brooklyn pier for alleged evasion of the internal revenue. Some little additional evidence was taken, and the investigation was again adjourned over.

An investigation of the circumstances attending the boiler explosion on board the steamer St. John, on the North river, on Sunday, the 29th ult., was commenced by Coroner Wildey yesterday, and about a dozen witnesses were examined, including the captain, clerk, chief and assistant engineers, fireman and others belonging to the boat, and the builder of the boiler and his foreman. It appeared from the testimony, among other things, that there was an imperfection or weakness in a certain part of the boiler, caused by the chisel used in caulking the plates. The investigation will be continued at one o'clock this afternoon. Mr. John F. Cunningham, who was badly scalded by the explosion, died yesterday. Some of the injured survivors of the catastrophe are still in a critical condition.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday in regard to the death of Daniel McDonald, which resulted, as charged, from a stab in the neck inflicted by John Goodman, during a quarrel between the two on Monday night in a drinking house on the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-ninth street. The jury's verdict was to the effect that in their opinion the fatal wound was inflicted by Goodman.

James Oliver and John Barry got into a quarrel early yesterday morning on the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, and the latter, as alleged, inflicted a dangerous stab in the neck of the former. Oliver was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Barry was committed to the Tombs.

Francis Mahady was yesterday detained for further examination at the Tombs on the charge of firing a heavily loaded pistol, but fortunately without effect, at Michael Neville, on Tuesday night, in the Bowery.

Several cases of attempts to vote illegally received the attention of the police on Tuesday. Bernard Gunn, of 65 Willett street, and Frank McNiff, giving his residence as 282 First avenue, were committed on this charge. Lawrence Reilly, a young man of twenty-two, who was also arrested on the same complaint, was taken to the office of General Hooker, on charge of being a deserter from the army. Michael Kenny was arrested on charge of registering his name and voting in a district of which he was not a resident.

The counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Albany City Bank, which were so extensively offered on Broadway on Monday night, made their appearance again yesterday in different parts of the city. Christopher Blake, Henry Meyer, Julius Sleighrman and Mary Ann Johnson were all arrested and committed for attempting to pass them.

A very interesting lecture on the Overland Telegraph to Europe via Behring Strait was delivered last evening before the Travellers' Club, at their rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

The balloon wedding tour, for which preparations had for a considerable time been in progress, took place yesterday. There was a large assemblage of spectators collected in the lower part of the Park and all the contiguous region to see the bridal party go up. Only two persons accompanied the bride and bridegroom. The car ascended from the Sixth avenue and Fifty-ninth street entrance to the Park, and, after a very pleasant excursion through the upper air, landed at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, about sunset.

The Governor of Michigan has appointed the 7th of December for thanksgiving. In New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan the State appointments have now been made to coincide with the President's proclamation announcing that day for one of national thanksgiving. It is to be hoped that the Governors of all the other States will select the same day.

Guiglini, the famous tenor, died at the lunatic asylum of Pesaro, Italy, on the 12th of October. His mind was affected for about two years, and he had fallen into a state of hopeless idiocy. He was buried next day at Fano, his native place. Guiglini was thirty-nine years of age, and his loss is much lamented in Italy and England.

A convention of colored people of this State assembled at Poughkeepsie yesterday. A considerable number of delegates were present.

The stock market was depressed and irregular yesterday. Governments were heavy. Gold was weak, and closed at 146½ a 146⅝.

There was no change of moment in the commercial situation yesterday as compared with the preceding day, though business on the whole was scarcely so active. Imported goods were quiet as a general thing, though no lower. Groceries were quiet. Petroleum was more active. Cotton was dull and nominal. On 'Change flour was higher and more active. Wheat was firmer. Corn was also firmer at the opening, closing heavy. Pork was somewhat firmer and fairly active. Beef was quiet and steady. Lard was unchanged. Whiskey was higher.

The Results and the Teachings of the Late Elections.

The results of the State elections yesterday, especially in New York and New Jersey, are very interesting and significant. In New York the democrats have suffered a heavy defeat, although their standard bearer was that able, tried and trusty Union soldier, General Slocum, and their platform the sound and popular restoration policy of President Johnson. But the republicans held the vantage ground of occupation, the prestige of the war and of the September and October elections in other States, the party claim of possession in regard to the President, in addition to a soldiers' ticket and a Johnson platform. Moreover, as the comparative losses of the two parties will show, the virus of copperheadism operated more to the prejudice of the democrats than did the mutinous spirit of the abolition radicals against the discipline and unity of the republican party. And again, while the demands upon the republicans in support of the administration were generally consistent with the antecedents, ideas and purposes of the party, the transformation of the democracy at Albany was too much and too violent for a harmonious right about face of the rank and file. The distance between the Chicago and the Albany platforms was too great to be crossed at a single bound.

These are our conclusions from the narrow view of the results in New York as a mere party affair. We shall touch upon a broader solution presently. It comes upon us irresistibly as we approach the result in New Jersey. Here the republicans had a democratic majority to overcome of seven thousand—equal to fifty thousand in New York—and they mastered it. How? By the folly of the democratic managers in adhering to the dead issues of the past, and in ignoring or fighting the living and controlling issues of the present. For example, there is the constitutional amendment for the abolition and prohibition of slavery throughout the United States. It wants a ratification from three more States to make it a part and parcel of the supreme law of the land, and so to secure the peace of the country against any possible attempt to revive the discord-breeding institution in any State hereafter. The democratic Legislature of New Jersey last winter refused to ratify this amendment. It was subsequently proclaimed as a leading feature of President Johnson's restoration policy. But while the New Jersey democracy professed an approval of his policy they set up a candidate for Governor who flatly denounced said amendment "a naked usurpation by the consolidated despotism at Washington." The people of New Jersey have decreed otherwise, for, in adhering to President Johnson in good faith, they have chosen a Governor and Legislature that will ratify the amendment.

Here, in this emphatic verdict of New Jersey, we discover something of the popular strength of President Johnson's policy. The people recognize the important fact not only that a great rebellion has been put down, but that much towards a great revolution has been accomplished; and that Andrew Johnson has the work still to be done properly in hand, and that it must be finished. Kilpatrick and his legion of soldiers, warm and dusty from the battle fields of the South, have said so, and the voice of the people is the voice of the army. It is Andrew Johnson's restoration policy, therefore, which, against their copperhead abominations and affiliations, has routed the democracy from Maine to California, and broken up even their last stronghold of New Jersey. The disgusted copperheads and the disaffected radicals have largely staid at home. The administration and its honest supporters among the people, including the intelligent soldiers of the Union, have carried all these late elections.

The republican party are naturally jubilant over the results; but they must not forget the agencies through which they have been secured. They must not forget that they owe their successes to their professions of a cordial support of President Johnson, and they must bear in mind that, as events have proved, they have acted wisely in rejecting the disorganizing counsels of such radical fanatical leaders as Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens. President Johnson, from his sagacious and satisfactory reconstruction programme, has become the master of the situation. So recognized by the republican party let them adhere to him in good faith, and they may prosper. The chances for a resuscitation of the unfortunate democracy appear to be gloomy. But we are still in the transition epoch from the old to a new order of things, and its constantly changing phases may greatly change the relations of elements and organization of our political parties, even within the next three years. Experience, too, has shown us repeatedly that when a party becomes so powerful as to bear down all opposition, it becomes so unwieldy as to fall to pieces from its own weight.

The old democratic party, poisoned by the rebellion, is dead and done for. Like the old federal party, it cannot be revived with its record against a people's war. But its broken fragments, like the Southern States, may be reconstructed upon a better foundation; and from the chapter of accidents and vicissitudes in our public affairs a new dominant party at Washington may form its nucleus, and within the interval to the next Presidency. The issues of 1868 will depend upon the shaping of the momentous and delicate questions now to be dealt with. They may still result in the supersedure of the party in power, from its disintegrations and a resistless hostile coalition, for we are still in the midst of a revolution.

THE NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The municipal election occurs next month. It will be a more important event to the citizens of New York than the State election on Tuesday. It is only necessary to look at the acts of the municipal authorities for the past year to satisfy every taxpayer and every honest citizen that a radical change in every department of the city government is demanded. There is no hope for reform under the present system. Its entire body, like the legislation of the State, is corrupt. The verdict of the people in the late State election was not in favor of Morgan, Weed, Seward or any other set of men or faction. It was their decision against the corruption and foulness of that legislative action which has for many years disgraced the Capitol at Albany. It was their protest against the lobby tricksters and cheats who have rendered State legislation almost a sham and a delusion, and reduced the deliberations of both houses to a simple scramble for pickings and stealings, fat franchises and exclusive privileges. The people of the city of New York might follow the example of the people of the State and make a clean sweep of all corruptionists. They should earnestly turn their attention to the forthcoming municipal election, and begin at once the preparations necessary to emancipate themselves from corrupt politicians and miserable cliques. Now is the time to begin the work.

The British Ministry—Progress of Republican Institutions.

Lord Palmerston has been buried in Westminster Abbey with great pomp and ceremony, and it seems to be generally conceded that Earl Russell will temporarily succeed him as Premier. All the leading English journals agree, however, in the opinion which we expressed some time ago that Earl Russell's rule will be merely for the moment, and that he will be unable to form a permanent ministry. The fact is that in losing Palmerston the British government has lost its real head. He controlled all the political parties and united them in support of the Queen and her government, even when they seemed to differ most radically upon certain partisan or reform measures. In this respect he was like Lincoln during the few months that intervened between the reinauguration and the assassination of our late President. But when Palmerston died there was no Andrew Johnson to succeed him, and the British ministry is therefore at sea, with the helmsman gone, and no one to keep the ship of State upon its course. How long Earl Russell will remain in office it is useless to speculate; but it is certain that, although the English press unanimously objects to his remaining there long, nobody has yet been able to name any statesman who can fill Palmerston's place. Clarendon, Granville and Gladstone have been mentioned; but all of them have most bitter opponents, disposed to show them no mercy and to give them no lease of power. It would not surprise us if they should all be tried and found wanting. We anticipate, in short, a succession of ministries, each weaker than its predecessor, and a final transformation of the British monarchy into a republic, with some person of the John Bright school at the head of affairs.

The result of the recent civil war in this country has greatly disturbed the policy of England, France and the other European Powers. They desired and expected that the Southern confederacy could be established, and this country thus divided and destroyed. They repeatedly predicted the dissolution of the Union, and used every means that they dared to employ in order to verify their predictions. In doing so it was their simple, plain and self-evident object to check the progress of republicanism and strengthen monarchical institutions. It happens, however, that all their selfish plans and schemes have been frustrated, and that republicanism has come out of its crucial contest victorious. We have not only preserved the Union, but we have demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt the capacity of a free people to govern and to protect themselves. There is no monarchy on the face of the earth that could have survived the shock of a rebellion so gigantic as that which attempted to destroy this nation, and none which could so astonish the world by such an overwhelming display of power on both land and sea. England will probably have more trouble in suppressing the comparatively insignificant Fenian conspiracy—if, indeed, she succeeds in suppressing it at all—than we had in putting down the greatest insurrection that ever disturbed the world. Now, in a civil war, as in a political election, one party or the other must lose, and those who back the defeated party must lose also. England was one of those Powers which staked everything upon the success of the Southern confederacy, and it is impossible for her to escape the consequences of her defeat. Her honor is already gone; some of her money has been sunk in the rebel cotton loan, and more of it must go to compensate us for the injuries inflicted upon our commerce by English privateers; but, in addition to all this, her system of government must now be entirely changed. Having deliberately accepted our civil war as a conflict between aristocracy and republicanism, she must also accept the result of the contest and conform herself to the system that is triumphant. This reaction in favor of republican institutions will affect all Europe sooner or later; but in England the death of Lord Palmerston has precipitated the issue by leaving the government without a head, since the Queen is only a lay figure used to maintain a costly and absurd sham ceremonial. We have thus briefly but comprehensively stated the philosophy of the present crisis in England, and we are certain that it will ultimately result in the abolition of the British monarchy and the formation of a British republic.

The Forthcoming Message of President Johnson.

No document ever penned by an American statesman since the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States and the first inaugural of the lamented Lincoln will be read upon both sides of the Atlantic with such intense interest as the forthcoming message of President Johnson. Providentially called to the chief executive chair at an extraordinary crisis, when the country was first emerging from the blood and smoke of a terrible civil war, and when the world was horror stricken by the news of Lincoln's assassination, President Johnson assumed his onerous duties at a moment's notice, and has since been discharging them with an energy, tact and discretion that cannot be too highly extolled. So busy that he could not spare time to write a line that was not of the most pressing importance, he has left us to judge of his policy by his acts rather than by his words. It is true that he has often delivered short offhand speeches to various visitors and delegations; but such speeches are always more or less unpremeditated, and cannot be accepted as official and authoritative expositions of the Presidential policy. Such as they are, however, they have been sufficient to unite the whole country in his support, irrespective of party platforms and party discipline, and to excite a general curiosity to learn more of the views and designs of a statesman who seems to be as extraordinary in his character as was the occasion that made him our President.

During the political canvass that has just concluded President Johnson, finding both parties harmonious in sustaining him, has been quietly preparing the message which he is to transmit to Congress in December, and he is still diligently engaged in this important labor. The message will probably treat mainly of our domestic affairs. His policy in regard to the restoration of the Union will no doubt be fully stated and explained. This policy involves the admission of regularly elected representatives from the Southern States to Congress; and whether that point is treated separately or merely referred to as a corollary of the restoration policy, it will, we hope, be so clear and incontrovertible as to remove every reasonable doubt that may be entertained upon the subject in any quarter. Of course Congress will have to be organized before the President's message is received, and we anticipate that, as the time for action approaches, the radicals will abandon the revolutionary projects which they have been recently concocting and allow all the legal members of the House to take their seats without disturbance. Should there be any danger of revolutionary proceedings, however, the message may be transmitted to the public journals, which are the real representatives of the people, and may be accompanied, as we suggested a few days ago, by a proclamation calling for a grand special election. In any event we believe that its declarations and explanations in regard to the President's policy will be so satisfactory to the American people that there will be no ground left for such constitutional or unconstitutional grumblers as Wendell Phillips, who appear to think it their special mission to find fault with everybody and everything, not excluding themselves. Wherever the foreign policy of the government is intimately connected with the subject of restoration it will be amply treated; but it is not likely that much space will be devoted to our foreign relations in detail. In his formal speech upon the reception of the Minister from Brazil the President has already expressed his views in connection with the affairs of this continent, referring quite distinctly to the Mexican imbroglio; and Europe at once recognized the application of his remarks. The claims of this government upon Great Britain for the damages inflicted by English privateers have already been presented by Minister Adams and are being diplomatically discussed. The President's telegrams to the North Carolina and Georgia conventions have settled the case of the rebel bondholders. Brief references to these and kindred matters will, therefore, suffice for the forthcoming message. President Johnson believes that we should attend to our domestic affairs before attending to our foreign affairs; that we should make no demands until we are perfectly ready to enforce them; and we consequently presume that the momentous message which he is now preparing will be mainly devoted to the policy of restoration, and that our foreign relations will be in a measure reserved for another Presidential communication.

WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE.—Though the hopes of John Van Buren, Dean Richmond and the other democratic leaders are once more deferred, they need not despair, notwithstanding the result of the election is so emphatically against them. If the republicans are unwise, as they probably will be, or if this shall be a lesson for the democrats, as it ought to be, why, in the course of three or four years, the democrats, trying all the time, may once more get in power.

Theatrical.

THE NEW THEATRE IN FOURTEENTH STREET.

Several alterations in the plan of this house have been recently made which will delay the period of its opening beyond the time fixed—the middle of January. It will probably not be ready before the beginning of March. Some additional purchases of ground have been effected at the rear, which will add greatly to the stage accommodation and enable the house to produce almost any kind of pieces. The leases have all been signed and we are now enabled to speak definitively as to the nature of its occupancy. To M. Juignet and his French troupe it has been let for two nights in the week for the usual seasons of his company. The lessee for the remaining four nights and for the whole week during its non-occupancy in the summer by M. Juignet will be Mr. E. L. Davenport, who intends to assemble a first class stock company and to give the same style of entertainments that are presented at Wallack's. Every effort will be made to obtain for the house a fashionable prestige, and the competition with the latter establishment cannot but be advantageous to the interests of the profession, as well as of the public. We know no one who is better qualified to carry out this project than Mr. Davenport. His high professional reputation, long experience of theatrical management, and courteous and gentlemanly bearing, eminently fit him for it. He possesses many of the qualities which conduced to the managerial success of the veteran Wallack; and he will, no doubt, succeed in ingratiating himself as firmly in the good graces of our fashionable play-goers as did that accomplished artist and gentleman. We wish Mr. Davenport every success, and with the strong feeling already existing in his favor on the part of our public, it will be his own fault if he does not secure it.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. De Walden's comedy continues to draw the town. Its success is well deserved. It has genuine claims to public favor, and exhibits none of the plagiarism and pilfering which are the characteristics of most of the so-called "original" pieces which are produced at other establishments. The spirit and enterprise with which this house is conducted are reaping their fruits. Its receipts since the commencement of the season have been larger than those of any of the other regular theatres, while its expenses have been smaller, owing to the moderateness of its rent. Under Mr. Wood's judicious management the house has entirely regained its fashionable reputation. It is as much resorted to by our wealthy families as any of the up-town establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German plays were being given with success in the New Orleans Opera House October 30. On that evening the German version of Sejour's play, Die Kartenschlagerin, was performed. Mrs. C. Linderman, from the Stadt theatre, St. Louis, appeared as Gamea in the Woman in Red.

The New Richmond theatre, Richmond, Va., advertises "prices reduced one-third."

Messrs. Stone, Rosston and Murray's Circus was in Charleston, S. C., for three days from November 6.

Miss Carrie Corinne Lester is (November 4) giving dramatic and musical entertainments at Hibernian Hall, Charleston, S. C.

Mlle. Forrestelle, a "female contortionist and juggler," promises to surprise the citizens of Buffalo during the present week. She is engaged at the Varieties theatre with Anderson, Norwood and Colchester, "spiritualists, jugglers and necromancers."

Marble Heart, or The Sculptor's Dream, was played in the Pittsburg (Pa.) Opera House November 6. Miss Louisa Sylvester danced after the performance.

Madame Celeste made her first appearance in Chicago, Ill., at a Saturday grand matinee, November 4. She personated Rudega, the sorceress, in the Woman in Red.

The tragedy The Huguenot Heretic has been given in the Pittsburg theatre, Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Edwin Adams taking the principal character. Mr. Adams also recited Sheridan's Ride.

Mlle. Marie Zoe appeared at the Pittsburg Opera House, Pittsburg, November 3, in a speaking character and Spanish dance. Esmeralda, or the Deformed of Notre Dame, was given in the same house, November 6, after which Miss Annie Eberle recited Sheridan's Ride.

Plot and Passion, or the Female Spy, was played in the Academy of Music, Albany, N. Y., November 4. The Happy Man was given as the farce, Mr. Ashley appearing as Paddy Murphy.

Mr. Russell, a ventriloquist, promises to amuse and astonish the citizens of Newark, N. J., at Library Hall, during four evenings of the present week, ending November 11. After Mr. Russell's Voices Everywhere the Tremaine Brothers will sing

THE CHOLERA.

Report of Dr. Sayre in Relation to the Disease on Board the Atalanta—He Decides it to be Asiatic Cholera—Meeting of the Health Commissioners, &c.

At a meeting of the Health Commissioners, held at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, Dr. Sayre, Resident Physician, sent in the following report relative to his visit on board of the Atalanta:—

795 BROADWAY, Nov. 7—9 P. M.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor:—

DEAR SIR—I have just returned from an inspection of the steamship Atalanta, now lying in the Lower Bay, and find the captain and crew, as well as all the passengers, as comfortable and contented as could be expected under the circumstances.

They, of course, would like to come to the city as soon as possible, but all expressed an entire willingness to remain in quarantine as long as it was deemed necessary for the protection of the city. There was no sickness on board the vessel, all the sick having been removed to the Nightingale, and no new case had occurred to-day.

From the statement made to me by the surgeon of the ship and by Dr. Burdett, Deputy Health Officer, there can be no doubt as to the nature of the disease with which this ship has been infected.

The vomiting and purging, rice water discharges, sunken features, blue surface, shrivelled skin, with loss of its elasticity, and the muscular cramps, tell the story but too plainly that it is the Asiatic cholera. Very respectfully, &c., LEWIS A. SAYRE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AS A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Commander Bell, in charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday transmitted to Mayor Gunther the following communication:—

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1865.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the enclosure.

There is no suitable vessel of the class pointed out by the Navy Department for a hospital ship, and I wrote to this effect yesterday to the Secretary of the Navy. I, however, suggested the old line-of battle-ship North Carolina should be taken for the purpose. She could accommodate one thousand patients; has every facility of being well ventilated, and could be moved in the lower harbor with perfect safety during the winter.

I communicated these facts to Senator Morgan yesterday, who has, I believe, written to Washington on the subject. The ship should be sheathed with thin plank a few feet from the water line, and have glazed sashes put on her lower deck ports, all of which could be done at trifling expense, when she would be efficient for this purpose as long as required. She has been recently thoroughly cleansed. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the city of New York.

Grau's Opera Troupe in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1865.

A more perfect ovation never greeted any company of artists than that which Grau's troupe received this evening. The magnificent house was overflowing with fashion and beauty. The Queen City of the Union is the Paris of the West, as New York is of the continent. Fashion takes its light from here, and illuminates the surrounding vicinity. Therefore the new Opera House was a *parterre* of grace and beauty, blossoming with multi-colored hues, like a prairie in summer.

The opera was *Trovatore*. The cast was Noel Guidi, Leonora; Cash Pollini, Azucena; Musiani (well known to you), Manrico; Orlandini, Comte de Luna; Coletti, Ferrando, and Muzio as conductor. Noel Guidi looked like a queen, young, fresh, with a clear voice, graceful in form, and showed a splendid method of singing. Her *début* in America this evening was a great triumph. The Chicago public are a little cold and slow with their reception, but she had to repeat the aria in the first act, and was repeatedly called out. The contralto (Cash Pollini) possesses a voice something unusual, the lower and higher registers being remarkable. The duo was vociferously received and encored. Musiani created a sensation. His voice being quite new to this public, the clearness of his tenor and his excellent method obtained instant recognition. In the third act his *ut de poitrine* startled and delighted the audience. Orlandini made a very fine Count de Luna, and looked splendid. The new chorus of fresh voices was a fine addition. *Trovatore* was never better sung in this country, nor probably better appreciated.

To-morrow Faust will be given with a cast never equalled before in America, including Boschetti as Marguerite, Algini as Siebel, Anastasi as Faust, Brandini as Mephistopheles, Fellini as Valentin. Every seat is sold.

The receipts to-night were three thousand one hundred dollars, although the price is fixed at the New York standard. We are assured from the auspicious beginning that Grau's Western tour will prove the most successful yet undertaken. Indeed, with such a company and so perfect a repertoire, the surprise would be great if it should not. Grau himself is highly popular here, from his frank, gentlemanly manner and prompt business habits. The household is harmonious; there is little fear of family jars or discords between manager and artists, or musicians. The contracts will be kept to the letter, and the programme will be carried out to the sweet end.

HOWE'S CIRCUS IN BROOKLYN.—The attendance at the large canvass on the corner of DeKalb and Fulton avenues has been unusually large, and the performances have received every mark of public favor. Notwithstanding the cold snap the big tent is comfortable and warm. The circus will continue open for three days longer, giving two performances daily, one at two o'clock in the afternoon and another at seven in the evening. To-day there will be a grand procession, in which the tableaux cars, the live lions, knights in armor, &c., will appear and make a magnificent display. The cavalcade will start at ten o'clock in the morning from the corner of DeKalb and Fulton avenues, and proceed down Fulton avenue to Court street, up Court to Harrison, down Harrison to Hicks, down Hicks to Warren, down Warren to Columbia, through Columbia to Atlantic, along Atlantic to Flatbush avenue, thence to Fulton avenue and place of exhibition.

News from Cuba.

THE RAM STONEWALL—DISASTERS TO SHIPPING—GUARDING AGAINST THE CHOLERA.

HAVANA, Nov. 4, 1865

The United States steamers Rhode Island and Hornet, commissioned by the United States to take possession of the ram Stonewall, which has been lying in this port for the last five months, and which was delivered to the United States by the Spanish government, arrived here on the 30th and 31st ult., and Commander Murray on the 2d inst. took possession by simply raising the American flag at the masthead. Commander Murray is empowered to return the $16,000 advanced by the Spanish government to pay off the crew of the ram. The Stonewall will probably go into dock here to have her bottom cleaned before leaving for the States.

Nothing has been heard of one or two vessels known to have been near the port at the time of the recent hurricane, and the government has ordered two or three vessels on a cruise to search for and aid any who may have suffered shipwreck.

From the fact that the cholera is raging so severely in Spain it is feared that it may make its way here, and therefore all vessels arriving from Spain are subjected to a strict quarantine.

Arrest of An Alleged Dealer in Counterfeit Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1865.

Deputy United States Marshal Sharkey arrested yesterday at Lake Harbor, Lancaster county, Dr. Elson Osborn, an alleged dealer in counterfeit postal currency. He was detected through the Post Office. Little counterfeit money was found on him, but several packages he had just mailed were found to contain sheets of bogus currency. Osborn has been suspected and watched for many weeks.

Movements of Cotton.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8, 1865.

The cotton market was without excitement to-day; prices ranged from 42c. to 43c., offering at 44c.; market closed dull. Quantities of staple are arriving daily, and cotton merchants are unusually busy. Receipts to-day, 616 bales; shipments, 314 bales.

The river is falling and is now sixteen inches deep on the shoals.

CAIRO, Nov. 8, 1865.

Three hundred and seventy bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis.

The Memphis cotton market was very dull, closing at 47c. a 49c.

Jersey City News.

FAIR IN AID OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—There is a grand Fair being held in the Roman Catholic parochial school, in York street, in the interest of the new St. Peter's church, the laying of the corner stone of which was noticed in the HERALD some time since. Rev. Mr. Kelly, pastor, with his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Hennessy, is indefatigable and quite successful in his endeavors to endow his parish of a quarter of a century with every facility and comfort tending to the practice of religion. The Fair will be continued for several days.

Appointment of Examiners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Judges Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The Court yesterday appointed the following Board of Examiners for the purpose of examining students who may be desirous of being admitted to practice at the bar:—John E. Parsons, Malcolm Campbell, and C. M. De Costa. The Committee on Credentials are:—William A. Butler, George S. Baldwin and Charles H. Van Brunt.