NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞ OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

Volume XXX.....No. 328

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM. Matinee at Two o'Clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHIOPIAN SINGING, DANCING, &c.—OUR MUTUAL FRIENDS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUES, &c.—MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE—BREAK O'DAY BOYS. Matinee at Half-past Two o'Clock.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowery.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS, &c. Matinee at Half-past Two o'Clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—PROFESSOR WISEMAN'S EVENINGS OF MYSTERY AND VISIONS. Matinee at Two o'Clock.

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.

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

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, Broadway.—NICOLA MEISTER'S GRAND SCENIC ILLUSIONS.

New York, Saturday, November 25, 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	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,229

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD.

Country subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are requested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

An order was yesterday issued from the War Department, by direction of the President, notifying all claimants for the rewards offered by government for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis and the assassination conspirators that they must file their claims at the Adjutant General's office before the 1st of January next, and also announcing the revocation of the rewards offered for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders and William C. Cleary, the rebel agents in Canada, and John H. Surratt, suspected of complicity in the murder of President Lincoln.

The ex-rebel ram Stonewall, in convoy of the United States steamers Rhode Island and Hornet, arrived at Washington yesterday from Havana, where she was surrendered to our government by the Spanish authorities.

By the steamship Corsica, which arrived here yesterday from Havana on the 18th inst., we received advices from the city of Mexico to the 8th inst. and from Vera Cruz to the 13th. Several additional small victories over the republicans are claimed by the imperialists in the States of Oajaca and Michoacan. It is said that the latter has been nearly cleared of republicans and guerillas, a force of six hundred of them having, according to the reports, recently met with a severe defeat there. In the State of Guanajuato, General Guzman and a party under him are reported to have been completely annihilated, which means, we suppose, that those who were made prisoners were immediately shot, in accordance with Maximilian's decree. No allusion is made to an intention of withdrawing the imperial troops from their frontier positions, of which we have heretofore had reports, nor is any reference made to the rumored imperial evacuation in the Northern Mexican States, it being asserted that in Sonora and Sinaloa the condition of affairs remains unchanged. It is added that an imperial force, supposed to be intended to operate against the republicans in the latter State, is assembling at Acapulco. The Empress Charlotte left the capital on the 6th inst. on her long projected visit to Yucatan. Ex-President Zuloaga has been exiled by Maximilian's government, and has arrived at Havana on his way to France. The ex-rebel General Magruder has been appointed imperial Surveyor General of Colony Lands.

From the Rio Grande frontier of Mexico we have advices to the 15th inst. General Mejia, the imperial commander, still held Matamoros, and the republican army was encamped within about eight miles, confident of soon having possession of it, as well as of Bagdad, at the mouth of the river. Mejia had issued orders forbidding any one crossing the river to or from Matamoros. The imperial gunboats and batteries there opened a furious fire on the 14th on some flatboats discovered floating down the stream, which were believed to be republican rafts, and a Matamoros paper says that during the attack many republicans were killed, wounded and drowned. Another account, however, states that the supposed infernal fleet was merely a collection of American flatboats loaded with wood, on the way to Brazos. It is said that a swift vessel is to be immediately despatched to France for imperial reinforcements.

The principal item of Cuban news of interest brought by the steamship Corsica relates to the landing on the island of another cargo of slaves from Africa, an event of a kind formerly very common, but recently quite rare. The number of negroes composing the cargo is variously estimated all the way from one hundred to eight hundred. The landing was effected on the northwestern portion of the island, on the plantation of a very wealthy man named Francisco Martinez y Torrens. Some of the Africans, it is said, were seized by the authorities, but afterwards given up to the slave traders. A large assemblage of the Havanese witnessed the departure from their port on the 15th inst. of the ram Stonewall.

Mr. Humphreys, Governor elect of Mississippi, has sent a message to the Legislature, recommending, as of vital importance, and as a means of relieving the State of the national troops, the passage of laws admitting negro testimony in the courts, affording the freedmen protection in their rights, giving them encouragement in industry, rendering them assistance in the education of their children and taxing them for the support of the vagrants and helpless among them. The Legislature, according to telegraphic despatches heretofore published, has already conceded the right to the negroes of testifying in all cases in which one of their number is interested.

The Montgomery telegraphic despatch published yesterday, giving a synopsis of the message of Provisional Governor Parsons, of Alabama, erroneously stated that the Governor opposes the special code for the government of the negroes. The Governor does not oppose, but on the contrary approves the code, and recommends the passage of vagrant laws applying to whites and blacks alike.

Our Berlin correspondent mentions that Mr. Frederick Munch, one of the refugees of 1848, who has settled in Missouri, has published some letters in the Berlin *Voss Zeitung*, in which he represents that State as a most desirable settlement for German emigrants. There are upwards of six million acres of government land still vacant, which can be purchased at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the soil is equal or superior to that of the finest parts of Germany. Missouri already contains a large German population. One-eighth to one-sixth of the inhabitants are of German origin; and, as people are naturally inclined to settle in a country where they find so many of their compatriots, we may be sure that Herr Munch's advice will not be disregarded. In fact, only a few weeks ago it was stated that one thousand emigrants from Mecklenburg had arrived in Hamburg to embark for New York, with the intention of taking up their residence in Missouri.

An agent of French commercial houses who has arrived in New Orleans proposes to contract with the Louisiana planters to supply them with coolie laborers.

The inauguration of Ottawa as the new Canadian capital was fairly completed by the meeting there on Tuesday last of the Executive Council. The arrangements of the provincial government for meeting the anticipated Fenian raid are not relaxed; but it is said that no more volunteers are to be sent to the frontier for the present. To add to the already aggravated difficulties created by the Fenian excitement, the government finds another source of trouble in the renewal of discontent and complaint on the part of the French inhabitants, and some of the French organs are making severe attacks on English domination.

Evacuation Day was appropriately celebrated by a spirited parade of our city military yesterday afternoon. The entire First division of the National Guard, together with the Twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn, turned out and was reviewed by Governor Fenton. The troops formed in Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, and moved thence through Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, presenting a fine appearance and receiving the applause of the crowds that lined the route of march. The only drawback to the parade was the muddy condition of the streets, the sky being clear and the weather in other respects all that could have been desired. Several military presentations took place during the day.

Governor Fenton was the recipient last evening of a serenade at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A large number of persons was present, both inside and outside the hotel, and the affair was concluded by a fine display of fireworks. Governor Fenton made a brief speech from the balcony, which was listened to with attention.

Coroner Lynch, of Brooklyn, yesterday empanelled a jury in the case of the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, the Havana theatrical manager. After the members of the jury had been qualified and had viewed the body of the deceased they were dismissed till next Tuesday afternoon, when the inquest will be proceeded with. A post-mortem examination of the body of the murdered man was commenced yesterday. Theodore Martinez Bellecer, the Spaniard arrested on board the Havana steamer on Thursday, remains in confinement. Jose Gonzales, who left the Barcelona Hotel on Wednesday evening in company with Mr. Otero, and who is also suspected of implication in the murder, has not yet been found by the police.

The trial of the Strong divorce case commenced yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge Garvin. The session was occupied with the opening remarks of the plaintiff's counsel, who reviewed in an address of nearly three hours' duration the substance of what he proposed to prove. The trial has been adjourned to Monday next.

The Supreme Court yesterday awarded a new trial to Roger Lamb, who was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife Johanna at the March term of the Court of General Sessions, and who was sentenced to death by the City Judge.

The steamship City of Washington, Captain S. G. Brooks, of the Inman line, will sail to-day at noon, from pier 44 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The United States mail steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, of the Cromwell line, will sail from pier No. 9 North river to-day at three P. M. for New Orleans direct. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M.

The first class sidewheel steamship San Jacinto, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line (Messrs. Garrison & Allen, agents), will sail to-day, from pier 43 North river, for Savannah direct.

Accounts of additional disasters from the severe October gale have reached us. The ship Benjamin Adams, from Beaufort, N. C., for Mobile, was wrecked on Spanish Key, Abaco, on the 23d ult., and of those on board eleven persons were drowned. The ship Panama, from New York for Galveston, was wrecked on the Grand Bahama on the 24th ult.; but her officers and crew were rescued. Cases of other vessels damaged by the same gale will be found noticed in another column.

The ship Thomas Dunham, Captain Young, from Liverpool on the 28th of September for this port, went ashore on Jones' Beach, near New Inlet, Long Island, yesterday morning; but it was thought that she would be got off, assistance having been sent to her from the city.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts was last evening nominated for Mayor by the Republican City Convention, and Mr. Murray Hoffman received the nomination for Corporation Counsel.

The twenty-second annual report of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of our city has just been issued, and a synopsis of its main points is given in another portion of this morning's HERALD. The numerous causes of crime and degradation are pointed out, and the evils resulting from the terrible overcrowding of tenement houses and the sale of unwholesome food and maddening liquors are alluded to. Experience has shown that moral agencies exclusively are not sufficient to fully meet all the vices incident to metropolitan life among the poor any more than among the rich, and legislative action is strongly urged. The fact is stated that the British government still persists in the shipment of convicted felons to this country.

The stakes for the projected encounter between the pugilists James Elliott and William M. Davis were yesterday withdrawn, and the fight will not take place.

William H. Edsall, an alleged confidence man, said to be not unknown to the police, was yesterday committed, in default of one thousand dollars bail, on charge of having swindled a Broadway tailor out of a suit of clothes by representing himself as William E. Corning, son of Mr. Erastus Corning, Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad.

A man giving the name of Josias Gibson was yesterday committed for trial on charge of having in his possession a forged check for four hundred and sixty dollars on the National Second Ward Bank, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which he deposited in the Metropolitan Savings Bank of this city, and on the strength of which he subsequently drew funds from the latter institution.

Six cases of alleged using or threatening to use deadly weapons on slight provocation, or no provocation at all, were brought up for disposal yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court. Of the offenders Hugh Cunningham, James Harrington, James Graham and Joseph Flanagan were sent to Blackwell's Island for six months, and Richard Enright and John Connell were committed for trial.

Two young men, named Peter Mulligan and Henry Hogan, were yesterday committed for trial on charge of assaulting and attempting to rob, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, in Eighth avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Mr. James Monroe, of 229 West Fourteenth street. As alleged, immediately on making the attack on Mr. Monroe, one of the assailants threw a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over his mouth. The sudden arrival of the police frustrated their supposed plans, and the robbery was not effected.

James Hammond, formerly a barkeeper at the Northern Hotel, was yesterday arrested and committed to answer the charge of having caused the death of John Ross, an elderly man, by injuries inflicted during a scuffle between the two at the hotel some weeks ago, while the barkeeper was endeavoring to eject Ross from the establishment for alleged disorderly conduct.

The First National Bank of Hoboken was entered on Thursday night by burglars, who had completed all their arrangements for blowing open the safe and securing the funds, when, it would seem, they became alarmed, as they left at this stage of their proceedings, without carrying off any plunder. They made good their escape, and the results of their operations were not discovered till about seven o'clock yesterday morning.

The stock market was strong and active yesterday morning, but heavy in the afternoon. Governments were dull. Gold was steady, and closed at 146⅝.

Trade was irregular yesterday, and prices of both foreign and domestic goods were fluctuating. A moderate business was done in most articles, but in some a good speculative trade was consummated. Groceries continued dull and nearly nominal. Cotton was steady. Petroleum was active and buoyant. On 'Change flour was rather firmer. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn was steady. Oats were firmer. Pork was irregular, and closed lower. Beef was heavy. Lard was a shade lower. Butter was heavy. Whiskey was entirely nominal, with but little demand.

The Financial Situation.

We publish this morning an interesting lecture on the present financial condition of the country, delivered by Silas M. Stilwell before a gathering of capitalists in this city. Government finance is a subject which Mr. Stilwell has probably studied more thoroughly than any other person in this city. Not only has he been through the great financial convulsions in this country for nearly half a century, and minutely examined the causes, both in theory and practice, but he has also made himself thoroughly conversant with the financial systems of all the principal European governments. What he says in relation to our present finances, viewed in the light of facts gathered in his experience, is, therefore, worthy of the attention and careful consideration of all who are trying to solve the financial problem in this country, or in any way have a voice in shaping the course to be pursued in the next few months. We commend this lecture to the special consideration of Secretary McCulloch and to Congress, confident that each and all will obtain much valuable information by perusing it, as well as be able to better understand their duties in regard to the management of the all-important question of finance.

The great point which Mr. Stilwell presents in the lecture referred to is the application of "the law of supply and demand to the price of gold." He holds that it is the foreign demand for gold, and not the currency, which affects the price of that article, and cites facts and data within the comprehension of every person to prove his position. The operation of the Bank of England during that eventful period in the history of the English government from 1813 to 1821 is extensively referred to, by way of illustration, and the real cause for the premium on gold during that period pointed out. There are also several interesting facts in regard to the power of the Bank of England over gold and currency, and how that power has been exercised, together with the important consideration whether this country shall hereafter remain financially subject to the caprice of the managers of that bank or control its own destiny in this respect. The declaration that the price of gold is governed by the foreign demand is contrary to the position held by the great bulk of the writers for the press in this country. It has become the stereotyped phrase of most of our modern financial writers to attribute the premium on gold to the currency inflation, and that the high price of living arises from the same cause But, really, do they not see the shadow instead of the substance? Suppose, for instance, that, even with the present volume of our currency, we exported products raised in this country sufficient to pay for all that we purchased abroad and all our indebtedness, then where would be the demand for gold? Would not that alone reduce its price to par with our currency? As Mr. Stilwell very clearly shows, "we never have relied, and, until we become the creditors of all the business world, cannot rely, upon universal or exclusive specie money for our domestic trade, and we are often troubled to produce specie enough for foreign demand."

As to the question whether the currency is so abundant as to inflate prices, the lecturer holds that the same rule of "supply and demand" is the test. In other words, that the demand for money is shown by its market price. When money is plenty it will be cheap, or obtained at a low interest; but when it rules at a high rate of interest it is scarce. This broad view may not coincide with those of the bankers and brokers, who see everything relating to the subject through Wall street glasses. It is the interest of that class to keep up fluctuations. They are constantly trying to effect a rise or fall, it matters not to them which, so that they make their commissions. But it is the interest of the government that a safe and judicious system of finance should be maintained that will operate advantageously to the interests of the entire country, not to one locality, but to all, and will encourage the development of each and every section. No country is blessed with so many sources of wealth as ours. Our climate is varied and the soil adapted to raising nearly all the products known to the civilized world. We have also an untold amount of mineral wealth But what does our rich soil, our extensive coal, silver or gold veins amount to if they remain uncultivated and undeveloped? It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress to look at this side of the picture when deciding their course upon the absorbing question of finance for the future.

Those who are constantly demanding contraction and return to specie payments as the panacea for all our troubles, it seems to us, fail to consider the effect of our civil war upon the labor and the products of labor in this country. During the last four years millions of men have been withdrawn from the producing class, and were not only consumers, but destroyers. Manufacturing has been brisk in some localities, but instead of turning out that which increased the wealth of the nation they made implements of warfare and perishable goods. Instead of adding to the wealth of the country they increased the destructive capacity of the nation. The result has been that neither the supply nor the products of labor in the industrial pursuits have been equal to the demand, and the price has risen accordingly, increasing the cost of living. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the close of the war for the producing interests of our country to regain the position held before the war in providing for the demand of the consumers; hence the price rules higher now than then. These facts are among the logical deductions of the data and arguments presented by Mr. Stilwell in support of his theory that the price of gold, as well as merchandise and the products of the soil, is controlled by the supply and demand. We trust that no member of Congress will fail to give the lecture a careful perusal.

President Johnson and the Radicals—A Broadside from Dr. Cheever's Church.

The abolition radicals of this city of the unmixed Puritan stripe held their first regular indignation meeting against President Johnson on Thursday evening last, at the Rev. Dr. Cheever's church, and according to the gospel of Cheever. This peculiar dispenser of "peace and good will to men" opened the proceedings. He "believed that a great deal of dissatisfaction was felt by the loyal citizens of the United States with President Johnson's policy as regards the readmission of the Southern States into the Union. Public opinion on the matter was suppressed." Men were either afraid or averse to state their opinions publicly. The daily papers were prejudiced, and supported a government which they knew to be wrong. Andrew Johnson was acting as if he owned the country, and could do as he pleased with it and its inhabitants. The people must look to Congress to set him right, and they ought to draw up a memorial setting forth their views of reconstruction. He proposed continuing these meetings, and to keep up the fire.

Having thus sounded the key note of the meeting, the implacable Dr. Cheever called on a Mr. Gilbert for the appointed speech of the evening, and Mr. Gilbert made the most of his opportunity in a regular onslaught upon President Johnson. He thought "the action of the present Congress would settle the question of the position of the Southern States in the Union," and he believed "the irrepressible conflict would rage more fiercely than ever. If the Southern States are admitted to Congress they will join the Northern copperhead party, and will rule the government." This apprehension, we guess, pretty extensively prevails in the republican camp, as likewise the opinion of Mr. Gilbert that Andrew Johnson is entirely wrong in his liberal system of pardons to Southern rebels, inasmuch as he is thus rebuilding the aristocracy of the South. "Their property belongs to us," says Gilbert, "which the President is restoring to them; they belong to us themselves, and we have the right to deal with them as we think proper." This is the idea of Thaddeus Stevens; but Gilbert goes even further than Stevens, in this, that in his judgment, "since the time Wilkes Booth made Andrew Johnson President he has acted throughout as the counsel for the rebel States, and the upholder of the principle of secession." Confiscation and the absolute exclusion of rebels hereafter from any participation in the government is the Cheever church platform, as laid down by the irrepressible Gilbert, which does, indeed, indicate an "irrepressible conflict" between the radicals and the administration.

Mr. Gilbert discovered an important Southern revelation in the NEW YORK HERALD, in a report of a little speech of a Mr. Cameron in the South Carolina Convention. That member, it thus appears, said, "Let us get back into the Union, and then we have a power which we can wield as we see fit." "This appeared in the HERALD, and in no other paper. It should," continued the indignant Gilbert, "have appeared in double leaded columns in the *Tribune;* but not a word of it was mentioned; not a word of it in the *Post*, or the other so-called republican journals—a bad commentary on the press of our city." So it is; but it is only the old story of the superiority of the HERALD as a newspaper and as an independent journal over all the party organs of the day. It hears all sides of every question, gives all sides, and gives its own opinion, regardless of parties or trading politicians, on the right hand or the left, North or South.

We support President Johnson because we believe him to be right. We oppose the principles and avowed purposes of all such radical conventicles as this of Dr. Cheever's church because we believe them to be wrong. This Mr. Gilbert is evidently a reader of the HERALD, as are all the reading men of all parties who desire to know what is going on in the world; but we are sorry that he still persists in his radical heresies. We have this advice to give the republican leaders in Congress, viz: that if they would continue to hold their power in the government they will carefully avoid the demoralizing and disorganizing instructions emanating from such fanatics as Thaddeus Stevens and his equally fanatical echoes of Dr. Cheever's church.

ANOTHER CASE OF CURSES COMING HOME TO ROOST.—One London paper traces the recent terrible massacre by the Jamaica negroes to its real cause—the effect on the minds of the negroes of our war. It argues that the war was understood by them only in its relations to their own race—that one side fought for slavery, the other against it, and that negroes themselves fought on the latter side, and that this side won. It was to them the black man against the white, and they were thus excited to repeat the struggle nearer home. England can see, then, that this massacre of Englishmen and Englishwomen in an English colony dates from Exeter Hall. It is a direct result of the war that England labored for thirty years to excite between the sections of this country. It is fortunate that she can see so well the inevitable tendency of her teachings.

ENGLISH CONSISTENCY.—English journalists are proverbially unable to see any injustice or any shadow of wrong in the acts of England toward other countries; but the same worthy persons have microscopic eyes for the acts of other nations that seem in the remotest degree to trench on the interests of John Bull. This blindness on the one hand and wonderful keen-sightedness on the other have never been so forcibly illustrated as by the comments of the London press on two recent occurrences. The release of John Mitchel by President Johnson was declared by part of that press to be an unfriendly act toward Great Britain. And why? Mitchel was a Fenian; the Fenians demanded his release, and it was given. His release was the "recognition" of an organization whose object is to promote hostilities against England, and even an "encouragement" of those disturbers. Thus the release of this poor devil from prison was scarcely less than an act of hostility; and no "thoroughly friendly government would thus run the risk of offending a great nation by consorting on terms of amity with its bitterest enemies." Hol hol John, are you there? Who "consorted on terms of amity" with our bitter enemies the other day? Who managed their cotton loans and came down with his cash? Who built, manned and equipped their pirate cruisers? You did it all, John; and are not you "thoroughly friendly" toward us? Do you not even consider your generous nature wronged if we hint some little doubts now and then of your friendliness? Thus we see how the English regard the release from prison by us of a single Irishman, who, perhaps, belongs to an organization that probably will some day make an attempt against English rule in Ireland. This is one side of the case. A few days ago the English authorities had in custody the officers and crew of a pirate ship that had for six months burned American vessels on the high seas. There was no contingency, no doubt of the hostility of these men to us. It was not probable that they might attempt an injury; they had already done their utmost. But the English authorities set them all free at once, and John Bull raises his eyebrows at us and wonders that we should think he could do otherwise—wonders if we supposed he was to play policeman on our account.

A Friendly Proposition to Louis Napoleon.

"The empire is peace," said the French Emperor; but his conduct has not fully justified the assertion. He has certainly maintained an immense army, and has been increasing his navy to an extent which has been a constant menace to the nations which have hesitated to adopt his policy. He has certainly shown a desire at all times to dictate to the Continental Powers, and has, on one occasion at least, used his material strength in regulating the affairs of Italy. But this has not been enough. He has cast his eyes upon this continent, and, believing that the rebellion gave him a good opportunity for a further exercise of his influence, he singled out Mexico as a proper theatre for the display of his diplomacy and the employment of his military force. It is not necessary for us to follow him through his various pretences for his invasion of that country, first to secure the payment of the French claims, next to secure to the Mexicans the opportunity of rectifying their own institutions by their own action, or finally to secure a preponderance of power for the Latin race on the southern portion of this continent as a check on the Anglo-Saxon element of the northern. What we propose is to take him up on his own platform, his desire, *au fond* if sincere, to give Mexico a stable government. For this he has placed an Austrian archduke on its throne—a throne set up by himself—and out of pure regard for peace and true liberty has sent his legions to Mexico to maintain his friendly purpose. He thus claims exemption from criticism, and asks the support of the European Powers. We will, then, accept the principle that this purely disinterested motive gives no ground for opposition, that it should not interrupt our peaceful and friendly relations with France, that such benevolence of intervention is justifiable, and that the Monroe doctrine is not intentionally assailed.

We, then, with this acceptation, claim to assert a corollary of our own. We propose that, in the sincerest friendship, without the least wish to interrupt our friendly relations with France, we adopt the same policy, and send twenty thousand men, commanded by our favorite generals, to the aid of President Juarez. Let us have a friendly trial of strength between the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons, between republicans and imperialists, between the people of Mexico and their invaders. If it is right for France thus to interfere for benevolent and friendly purposes it is clearly so for us. Europe need not be disturbed at all by it, the French steamers may go and come as usual without fear, we can drink champagne as freely as ever, and we can send our cotton and tobacco to Havre in the usual quantities. There need be no interruption of our commerce, no falling off from our ancient friendship. Clearly this arrangement will be a very fair one and quite an improvement on modern warfare. We will put General Logan and General Sheridan against Marshal Bazaine and his Egyptians, French, Austrians and Belgians, and let Heaven defend the right.

We think this offer a very liberal and generous one, and no doubt its chivalrous character will gratify the Emperor, who admires the ultra heroic and is a student of classical history. He has often read of combats made on this principle to decide the fate of larger contests, and here is a good chance for him to immortalize himself by practising it on a large scale. What does he say to it? Twenty thousand Americans to help Juarez and he as many as he chooses to help Maximilian. His ministers and ours may continue to exchange the most friendly notes and offer their highest considerations to each other as often as they please. Certainly our proposition is one of the fairest; it is even French in principle, and cannot well be refused, if the Emperor can look at two sides of a question.

THE NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The spirited and expensive enterprise of the establishment of a fine metropolitan and national circus at a spot easy of access from all points of the city and suburbs of New York has been a decided success. The house at 37 and 39 Bowery is crowded every night. Strangers find it one of the most agreeable places of amusement in which they can spend their evenings, while our citizens go to it with the certainty of being entertained. Years ago the aristocracy of England flocked to the Montpellier Springs in order to drink muddy water, and thus get cured of every imaginable disease; but the people of the United States, mightier and wiser, improve and retain their health by rushing to witness the equestrian and acrobatic springs and feats furnished by Mr. Montpellier, of the National Circus. Saturday afternoon performance to-day.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—George Christy will open his marble building in Twenty-fourth street, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the public performances of his celebrated band of minstrels Thursday evening next, November 30. This house will be one of the most elegant and attractive places of amusement in New York. The building is fifty feet front on Twenty-fourth street by one hundred and ten feet deep. The front is of solid marble and in chaste architectural style. The stage will be twenty-eight feet in depth, forty-eight feet wide, and is to be furnished with ample scenery for the production of burlesque pieces and pantomime extravaganzas. The auditorium will be seventy feet deep by forty-eight wide, and seated with Allen's patent opera chairs, the floor having a gradual pitch, so that the spectator can have a perfect view from any part of the house. The family circle, which will accommodate about four hundred persons, will be seated on the same principle. The drop curtain, painted by Dayton, is "Byron's Dream." George Christy will open the house with twenty performers, he himself taking a leading part. George is evidently happy in his enterprise and location.

A Murderer Hung.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24, 1865.

Kechner was hung to-day in the jail yard of this city for the murder of a soldier named Heaning last September.

City Intelligence.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—As nothing has yet been published in regard to the death of Thomas J. Addie, it will be interesting to his many friends to know that, some two weeks ago, when quietly returning to his home and while in the neighborhood of Fifteenth street and First avenue, he was knocked down with a slung shot by thieves, who rifled his pockets and left him for dead. He was carried to the hospital, where he lingered until Sunday last, when he died. Mr. Addie was the son of Thomas Addie, formerly editor and proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*. He was a young man of exemplary habits and fine accomplishments, and was formerly a member of the Fifth Company, Seventh regiment, National Guard, and of the Thirty-seventh National Guard, and served with distinction through the late war for the Union in the Fourth Excelsior, or Second Fire Zouaves, Twelfth New York battery and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, having fought in all the battles of General Grant's campaign. He leaves a wife and four young children in destitute circumstances.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Contributors to the Five Points House of Industry are requested to send their favors to Hugh N. Camp, the Treasurer, or S. B. Halliday, Superintendent of the institution. This caution is to prevent impositions being practised upon the public by unauthorized individuals and swindlers.

THE PETER TRACEY MUSKETEERS.—The parade and target excursion of the Peter Tracey Musketeers, which occurred on Thursday of the present week, was a success in every sense of the word. This company hails from No. 201 Bowery, and has among its members some fine military material. On the occasion alluded to they brought out one hundred and thirty one muskets, went to East New York, had a shooting contest, awarded forty-two prizes, and returned to the city with colors flying and in the best of spirits. Captain Frank McCoy was in command.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.—Between ten and eleven o'clock last night a fire occurred in the cigar store of George M. Ross, at No. 350 Greenwich street. Before the fire was extinguished damage was done to the stock of about $3,000; said to be insured. The fire, it seems, was caused by leaving too strong a fire in the stove for the purpose of drying cigars.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—One of the handsomest and most successful affairs in honor of our brave volunteers against the late rebellion—and one which we have not the space adequately to describe—came off at the Twenty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church last evening. From this church there went to the war no less than fifty-one men, and it was to do honor to the survivors of these that the demonstration and banquet took place. The pulpit and a large platform surrounding it were occupied by the speakers of the evening and the returned heroes, forty-one in number, many of them bearing evidences of their devotion in scars and maimed limbs. The church was beautifully decorated with flags and other ornaments, forming altogether a beautiful scene. After an appropriate prayer by the pastor some patriotic songs were sung in good style. This was followed by the reading of a record of each soldier's battles, skirmishes, captures, &c., the names of the actors being received with enthusiasm in proportion to the service they had done and the hardships, wounds, &c., they had suffered. The battle flag of the Forty-eighth was displayed in contrast with a new one, and elicited much feeling by its honored rents and shreds. This display drew forth a most thrilling speech from Rev. Mr. Watkins. Other speeches and songs followed—some by ladies solo—and the whole company then adjourned to the banquet, in the public school just below, which was gotten up in most excellent style by the ladies of the church. Here other short speeches and happy remarks were made. Mr. Moore, one of the returned soldiers, made a very neat speech in acknowledgment of the honor done him and his comrades. This was followed by a spirited declamation by the Rev. Mr. Boole, who gave, in fine dramatic character, "The Last Charge," including the dying soldier's last hour. The party separated after a most happy reunion and intermingling of old friends.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—This regiment, which has been for some time in process of organization, elected its full roster of field officers on Thursday evening. All of its members have seen service and received wounds in the battles of the late rebellion, an honorable discharge from the regular or volunteer service of the United States being a condition precedent to membership. There are now six companies in the regiment filled to the minimum demanded by the regulations. A parade will take place as soon as uniforms, arms and equipments may be furnished by the State authorities. The following constitute the field officers of the new command:—

Colonel—Rush C. Hawkins, late of the Ninth New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel—John R. Pertey, late of the Ninth New York Volunteers.

Major—James Lake, late of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

Captains—Company A, Charles Childs; Company B, Robert McKechnie; Company C, Almar P. Webster; Company F, Henry C. Perley; Company G, Walter L. Thompson, late of the Ninth New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenants—Company A, John D. Gould; Company C, J. A. Morschhauser; Company E, Edward Scott; Company F, James B. Lyons; Company G, Henry Millinet, late of the Ninth New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenants—Company A, Wm. H. Stevens; Company B, Augustus Rassiga, late of the Ninth New York Volunteers; Company C, Frederick Rochert, late of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers; Company E, Thomas Stapleton; Company F, Peter Martin; Company G, Thomas Burke, late of the Ninth New York Volunteers.

Literary Intelligence.

Miss Agnes Strickland, authoress of the "Lives of the Queens of England," has been some time engaged on a work of fiction, to be issued the middle of November in London.

Queen Victoria has signified her permission of the publication in England of the anatomical drawings of Leonardi Da Vinci, along with the text, as preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. M. Panizzi will edit the text, and Professor Sharpney, of University College, add a scientific commentary. The work will consist of about 250 plates, in folio, with the text of the MS. printed in full, an English and a French translation, and all needful notes and elucidations.

A new version of the Hebrew Prophets is announced for early publication in London. It is to be written by Dr. Rowland Williams, whose articles on Benson's writings, published in "Essays and Reviews," called forth the recent most important judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England on the authority of the Established Church over free thought, and so forth. The prophetical writings are to be translated afresh from the original tongue, with constant reference to the Anglican version. It is proposed to distribute the prophets chronologically, according to the three or four great empires to which they refer, giving, first, a translation; secondly, critical variations; thirdly, a running paraphrase, which will occasionally swell into a commentary; and, lastly, an introduction to each prophet.

A "people's edition" of Lord Macaulay's Speeches is in course of publication in England.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton will commence a new novel in the January number of a London magazine.

Victor Hugo promises a new romance, in prose, next January.

Mr. James Lowe, of London, for a long time editor of the defunct literary journal, the *Critic*, and a constant contributor to the *Field*, the *Queen*, &c., has died in England.

The Opera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1865.

L'Elisir d'Amore was repeated this evening to an enthusiastic and paying house, with Miss Lucy Simons, Lotti, Orlandini and Fallini in the cast. The performance was a most spirited one, causing considerable applause. Miss Simons improved on the second rendition of her part, and gives every intimation of becoming a first class prima donna. Lotti sang admirably, as usual, although his acting was not quite as good as we know he is capable of; but Orlandini's Dulcamara was superb.

The last act of *Favorita*, by Cash Pollini, Anastasi and Milleri, was also given. Madame Gazzaniga having become suddenly indisposed, the part of Leonora was taken up by Cash Pollini at a moment's notice. She acquitted herself admirably. Anastasi perfectly electrified the audience with his singing of the *Spirito Gentil*, which he sang as we never heard it before.

The next operatic sensation is *Saffo*, on Monday, with Gazzaniga, in which she has achieved such a world-wide reputation.

THORPE AND OVERIN'S MINSTRELS.—An entertainment of a novel and pleasing nature will be inaugurated in the building corner of Grand and Crosby streets on Monday evening. Messrs. Thorpe and Overin have, after considerable trouble, selected from the best Ethiopian minstrel companies of this continent those whom they think best calculated to represent truthfully, and without exaggeration, plantation life in Dixie. The troupe comprises over fifteen members, and each will represent a distinct nationality, so that the audiences each day will have an opportunity of witnessing not only a first class minstrel entertainment, but also a delineation of the manners and customs, costumes and languages of almost every known nationality from a negro standpoint. The programme for Monday evening is varied and attractive, and a new local burlesque, by a popular author, is announced for an early representation.

"PHUNNY PHOKES'" EVENINGS.—Mr. F. F. Underhill will give his most amusing lecture, "An Evening with 'Phunny Phokes,'" at the Assembly Room, corner of Fulton avenue and Jay street, Br