

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome Street.—SOLUS SINGERS—LIVE INDIANS.

LUCY HUNTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE BLACK DOG—BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—AMUSEMENTS ON THE CHILD STREETS. Matinee at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTIE'S OLD SCHOOL, MINISTERS' HALL, Broadway, at Fifth Avenue.—THE KEEN ACTORS. No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth Street.—THE KEEN ACTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS' HALL, Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—STREET SINGERS. Matinee at 12 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 101 Bowery.—SINGING DANCING, BURLING, AC.—ADVENTURES OF A NEW YORK DETROITE. Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S MINISTERS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway.—DAN BRYANT'S NEW SINGING.—HALL OF COMMERCE, BURLING, AC.—THE BLACKBERRY BLOSSOM.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EUROPEAN MINISTERS' HALL, BURLING, AC.—FANTASIES.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—LECTURE BY M. A. HILL, D. M.

HOPK CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—CORBETT'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Fourteenth St.—MR. J. HOPKINS' CONCERT FOR THE BROOKLYN PLAN FUND.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, February 21, 1866.

THE VETO.

The excitement in Congress yesterday, as well as throughout the country, over the message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill was very great. Soon after the commencement of the proceedings in the Senate Mr. Wade proposed a constitutional amendment rendering any President ineligible for re-election after serving one term. This, although the proposer said it had long been on his mind, was apparently aimed at Mr. Johnson, in a speech of some length which he made in its support, animadverting severely on the President's reconstruction policy, saying that it was one that suited every rebel, copperhead and enemy of the government, and was no better than treason itself. At one o'clock the Freedmen's Bureau bill came up in regular order, on the question whether it should be passed over the veto, when Mr. Garrett Davis took the floor and delivered another speech of considerable length in opposition to it. He was succeeded by Senator Trumbull, in a long address eulogistic of the proposed measure, and condemnatory of the President's action, after which, amidst profound silence and great anxiety, the question was taken, when it was found that the bill had failed to pass over the veto by a two-thirds majority, there being only thirty votes in the affirmative to eighteen in the negative. The announcement of this result was followed by tremendous applause in the galleries, and the Senate adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The reply of Secretary Seward to Mr. Bigelow's despatch enclosing the speech of the Emperor Napoleon in reference to Mexican affairs has been printed today, and is considered a masterpiece of diplomacy. It is a long and elaborate document, in which the Secretary has done justice to the Emperor's speech, and has shown that the United States government has been invited to join France in her Mexican intervention, before the introduction of French forces into the army of Maximilian.

General Grant's order permitting publication of the Richmond Examiner to be resumed is given among our Washington news of this morning. The general says that the permission is granted upon the express condition that in future said journal will not pursue its former course of disloyalty to the government and its efforts to stir up strife among the people.

From Brazil we have our correspondents to the 10th ult., brought by the bark Traveller, which arrived here yesterday from Rio Janeiro. Nothing additional, however, in regard to the Plata war is furnished; but we have an interesting account of the voyage and arrival of the United States Monitor Monitor, and a visit to her by the Brazilian Emperor, who made a thorough inspection of the vessel, and was greatly pleased with all he saw, remaining on board about two hours.

An interesting history of the schemer for emigration from the Southern States to Brazil, with a statement of its prospects for success, is furnished by our Rio Janeiro correspondent, who accompanied General Wood, the agent of a number of Southern associations, in his exploring trip. On his arrival at Rio Janeiro General Wood was received with courtesy and attention, by the officials and the people generally. He had interviews with the Emperor and all his ministers, and received promises of all the land he required at the minimum government price, immunities of citizenship for all colonies, freedom of religion and the press, control of their own municipal regulations and educational institutions, and free importation for five years of all necessary articles.

Other Congressional Proceedings.—Some few matters not relating to the President's veto message received attention in the Senate yesterday. Several petitions were presented for different purposes, and a bill to prevent the children of freedmen being employed in apprenticeship systems was introduced. A bill to facilitate the settlement of the United States Treasurer's accounts was reported from the Finance Committee. A resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire and report how far the States lately in rebellion have complied with the President's conditions for readmission was, after some debate, adopted.

EUROPE.

The arrival of the steamship Albatross at this port, and of our foreign files and advices by the Moravian at Portland, puts us in possession of important details of European news, including the address adopted by the French Senate in reply to the Emperor's speech on Mexican affairs, noticed in yesterday morning's Herald; Queen Victoria's speech at the opening of the British Parliament, and Admiral Parga's last letter to his countrymen. This last document is an extraordinary piece of bravado, and is a masterpiece of self-praise. It is a long and somewhat tedious letter, but it is full of interesting details, and is well worth a perusal. The original letter has been shown to the Spanish Queen.

THE VETO—A NEW DEPARTURE OR THE DISOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has fallen like an exploding bombshell among the rank and file of the dominant party in Congress. Though somewhat prepared for a return of the bill with its objections, they did not expect a catalogue beyond the reach of a compromise; they seem to have had no apprehension that their pet measure of Southern reconstruction would be cut up by the roots. The proceedings in both houses yesterday betray an extraordinary degree of disappointment, excitement, anger and perplexity in the republican camp. All this, under the circumstances, was however to be expected. It is true the conservatives of the Senate, on the vote to pass the bill over the veto, finally met the question in the proper spirit and killed this pet scheme of the radicals. But it is to be regretted, nevertheless, that in the midst of these fulminations of war against the Executive there were so few indications of a disposition in either house for a treaty of peace as to suggest nothing but cross-purposes and confusion worse confounded henceforward, to the end at least of this session of Congress.

Unquestionably the issue presented in this veto against the theory and policy of the joint Committee on Reconstruction is so broad, so distinct and so far beyond the landmarks of a compromise as to submit but two alternatives to Congress from which to choose—the abandonment of the programme of the Reconstruction Committee or the abandonment of President Johnson. The House incline to the latter alternative; but what can they hope to gain by this course? The Southern restoration policy of President Johnson carried the republicans victoriously through all the Northern State elections of last autumn, from Maine to California; and in preparation for the opening New England elections of the present year the party still depends for its success upon its adhesion to Andrew Johnson.

What, then, will most probably be the consequences of a break between the party in Congress and the administration? The demoralization and disintegration of the party throughout the country and in Congress itself, widespread confusion in our political affairs, and fruitless legislation for a year or two longer at least, upon all the great questions of the day so urgently demanding a settlement. What else can we expect from a declaration of war against the executive from the legislative department of the government under the present state of things?

The administration may survive through the co-operation of Congress; but the dominant party in Congress cannot survive a rupture with an administration of its own choosing. To cast loose from the administration is like cutting off the right wing of an army; it leads to the inevitable rout and dispersion of the main body. The time has come when favorite theories, pet projects and foolish notions of party pride must be cast away in view of the paramount interests of the country and the manifest line of action necessary to sustain the party before the people. It is evident now that the Southern policy of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction means nothing but an "irrepressible conflict" with the administration; that it is a policy of obstructions to Southern restoration, and nothing else. It is equally manifest that the President's policy of simple, feasible and positive measures for the speedy restoration of the South has taken a firm hold upon the public mind of the whole country. Like Webster's famous mariner, therefore, the republicans in Congress, with the clearing away of the fog and the first unclouded glimpse of the sun, should proceed to take an observation, in order to ascertain how far the winds and the waves have driven them from their true course.

In plainer terms, there should be at once a general caucus of the republicans in Congress on the momentous questions of their present situation and their future course. The veto indicates the proper course to pursue. It suggests the saving necessity of a new departure—the abandonment of the course marked out by the Committee on Reconstruction and the discharge of the committee itself; the admission of the members returned from the South upon their individual merits, as in other cases, and the general adoption of the simple, safe and popular programme of the administration. In this way the integrity of the Union, of the Treasury and of the republican party can be secured against all possible contingencies; while on the opposite tack the party goes the way to certain destruction, and with serious results to the country in retarding the restoration of union, peace, law and order, harmony and prosperity all over the land.

The scheme of enlarging the Freedmen's Bureau into a permanent and all-pervading military establishment, and of making it in its behalf the Treasury of the United States an almshouse for the feeding and clothing of the masses of the Southern blacks and idle white refugees, is a scheme which cannot stand against the veto before the tax-paying American people. The true course, therefore, of the republicans in Congress is to abandon it with the safe, simple and acceptable Southern policy of President Johnson.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION AND THE VETO MESSAGE.—THE REPUBLICANS OF CONNECTICUT, at their late State Convention, took hold of both horns of their dilemma by endorsing both President Johnson and the radicals in Congress. But now the issue is changed. The President has boldly confronted the radicals and malcontents in his veto message, and the republicans of Connecticut must shape their course accordingly. They must either sustain the President or side against him. They cannot ride two horses in the coming election. They must go the whole figure for the President or they must go the whole figure against him. What they have now to do is to have another convention, or a fresh convocation of the old one. Then they will have a chance to show their hands, which they seemed eager to do at the last convention, in favor of the fearless and sensible policy of the President. As to the democrats of Connecticut they are not of much account any way. English, their candidate for Governor, is a pretty clever fellow; but the short-per-scent convention at Chicago extinguished the existence of the democrats of Connecticut as a political party for some time to come, if not forever. It makes no difference whether the Democratic Convention of Connecticut be recalled or not; but the republicans should not let the opportunity slip of giving

THE VETO SALUTES.

Manifestations of Approval from All Parts of the Country.—Salutes Fired at Albany, Lockport, Syracuse, Hudson, New Haven, New London, Manchester (N. H.), &c. A national salute was fired here to-day, by direction of the Common Council, in honor of the veto message of President Johnson.

The democracy of this place are firing a national salute in honor of President Johnson and his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

Proceedings of the House of Representatives Assembled at Pittsburgh—Delegates Still Arriving—President Roberts to Deliver His Address To-day—Committee Appointed to Examine into the Treasurer's Books, &c.

At nine A. M. the Congress was called to order, but a further suspension of the general business was deemed necessary in consequence of the Committee on Credentials not being in a position to report. This is caused by the continual arrival of delegates. "The cry is, still they come," and the good people of Pittsburgh are bewildered at the extraordinary assemblage, and do not comprehend the organization of revolutionists apparently disclosed among themselves, opposed by a strong clerical influence, could produce the class of men whom they see before them.

ATTENDED ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.

An Ingenious Plan of Operations Devised—Discovery of Burglarious Implements and False Keys in a Prisoner's Cell—Nimble Action in the Case, &c.

It appears that the organizer of the plot was one William Coleman, a young man about twenty-two years of age, who was arrested in August last by Captain John Jordan, of the Sixth precinct, charged with having aided, as accomplice, in the robbery of the bar of Cooper & Co., No. 125 Mulford street, and stealing therefrom diamonds and silver worth \$15,000.

THE RADICAL JOURNALS IN A FOG ABOUT THE VETO.

The Tribune and Times appear to be in complete perplexity about the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. In their articles upon this question they are buffeting about like men in the dark seeking for something tangible to lay hold of, whereupon to base a reasonable opinion to the document. Their inclination tends towards wholesale condemnation, but the terse logic, practical common sense and sound patriotism of the message stand as formidable obstacles in the way. The radical journals may be said to be in the predicament of Laocoeus in the play, between his conscience and the fiend. "Budge not" (in opposition to the veto), says conscience. "Budge," says the fiend of radicalism. Greeley is butting his head against a stone wall, as is his favorite custom. His argument, if by the misty exhalation can be called such, is but a repetition of the noisy cry of "On to Richmond" with which he used to amuse the country during the war. But in knocking his head against President Johnson's stone wall he has got at the idea that the Freedmen's Bureau bill is "a blind and roundabout way of doing justice" to the negro, and that the slave does not want "coddling and petting." But Greeley arrives at the sage conclusion that whatever wrongs or indignities the blacks may be subjected to "will be charged to the President;" which, of course, everybody knows to be true, as long as Thad Stevens rails in the house and Sumner soporifies in the Senate.

As to the Times, it is deeper in the elbows of the Mincio than ever. It seems to have got into the middle of that perplexing Italian quadrilateral out of which it so narrowly escaped a few years ago. It is evident that the organs of the radicals are altogether non-plussed by the able, statesmanlike message of the President. Like a man who has received a stunning blow, they must recover their equilibrium before they can respond.

THE GREAT ANDY JOHNSON MEETING AT WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The town is all alive with political excitement just now. The President's veto and a vast array of other subjects have opened up this week with a brilliancy of interest which has not been experienced before since the municipal election. Up town and down town the air is filled with circles sends the heavy man to bed with hurried and mysterious men. Glances with us alertness which portends some extraordinary event in the political world. Calls are in circulation for public meetings, receptions are on foot or projected for Grant, Johnson, and even Andy Johnson himself—the man who defused that carriage. Shoddy is excited to premeditation at the club, and Wall Street has organized itself into a series of political primary committees at the banks and brokers' offices.

POLITICS ABOUT TOWN.

Extraordinary Ferment Among the Politicians. ANOTHER OVATION TO GENERAL GRANT. THE RECEPTION AT THE LEAGUE CLUB. A WALL STREET PRIMARY.

Most portentous of all, we are to have a special exclusive reception of General Grant, at the Union League Club. A picture of General Grant is to be presented to General Grant. This affair, which was in the charge of some private person, has been seized upon by the restless class of politicians, and will be turned into an occasion. All the consequential nobodies want to be up and doing. To-morrow night is to be the great occasion, and the politicians are all about the city, and their alleged inviolable paragon purposes in connection with this affair.

THE UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION.

Most portentous of all, we are to have a special exclusive reception of General Grant, at the Union League Club. A picture of General Grant is to be presented to General Grant. This affair, which was in the charge of some private person, has been seized upon by the restless class of politicians, and will be turned into an occasion. All the consequential nobodies want to be up and doing. To-morrow night is to be the great occasion, and the politicians are all about the city, and their alleged inviolable paragon purposes in connection with this affair.

It seems that none but members of the club are to be admitted. Tickets, not transferable, are issued, one apiece to the immortal members, without charge. Ladies are not admitted. The premises of the club, in Union square, are extended for the occasion to the full capacity of the back yard, and a grand crash is anticipated. After the arrival of the Union League, the reception is to be held at the club. The sale of tickets for the admission of ladies is alleged to be a financial necessity for the support of the club, and the politicians are all about the city, and their alleged inviolable paragon purposes in connection with this affair.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING.

The principal demonstration will, of course, be the meeting at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening. It will be for the expression of the sentiments of the citizens of New York in support of the President. A meeting of the war democrats, which is projected at the Cooper Institute, will be held at an early day; while the radical democrats will hold their annual meeting on the 4th of March next. The Cooper Institute will be the scene of a grand evening, and the politicians are all about the city, and their alleged inviolable paragon purposes in connection with this affair.

SUMMARY OF GOSSIP.

The political activity, it will be seen, is boiling over. The busiest activity prevails. It is supposed that a Collector of the port must be appointed without delay. The President is expected to visit the city on Friday, and the politicians are all about the city, and their alleged inviolable paragon purposes in connection with this affair.

CANADA.

Anticipated Trouble Between the Orangemen and the Irish Catholics on Patrick's Day.—The Bishop of Toronto on the Fenian Movement.—The Grand Trunk Railway, &c.

The publication of a letter addressed by Dr. H. K. H. to the magistracy, at Toronto, in relation to the Fenian movement, has given rise to much excitement, and the politicians are all about the city, and their alleged inviolable paragon purposes in connection with this affair.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

A Canada mail steamship, Australian, Capt. Cook, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at half-past eight o'clock this morning. The New York Herald-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past seven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The mail steamship New York, Captain Horner, will leave this port on Monday for San Francisco. The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The New York Herald-Edition for the Pacific will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

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