NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the Weekly Herald, the European and California Editions.

Volume XXXI.....No. 92

New York, Monday, April 2, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome Street.—Dot; or, The Cricket on the Hearth.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Valiant Valentine;—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—East Lynne.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—Old School of Minstrelsy, Ballads, Musical Gems, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—The Keen Actors.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.—The Committee on Ways and Means.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Singing, Dancing, Burlesques, &c.—Stephen's Escape; or, English Rule in Ireland.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Negro Comicalities, Burlesques, &c.—Ici Un Parle Francais.

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.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.—Open every morning and afternoon.—New Collection of War Views and Historic Portraits. Free to the public.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.—Exhibitions of Paintings, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—Great Fair of the Ladies of St. Ann's Church, Eighth street.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Grand Concert by Mrs. Sophie Mozart and Mr. Geo. W. Colby.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865:—

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.	For the Year 1865.
Herald	$577,455	$662,192
Tribune	260,960	301,841
Times	251,812	284,412
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World	128,056	177,204
Journal of Commerce	109,595	173,646
Transcript	62,644	164,461
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,880
Sun	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advertiser	60,322	77,556
Daily News	48,968	77,048
Evening Express	52,350	68,742
New Yorker Demokrat	21,052	25,734
Totals	$1,878,267	$2,483,724

This shows the Herald to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

THE NEWS.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Congress reassembles this morning. It is reported from Washington that immediate action on the vetoed Civil Rights bill will not be had, in consequence of the inability of members who conveyed the remains of Senator Foot to Vermont to return in time to vote to-day, and probably to await the result of the election in Connecticut. Both the friends and the opponents of the measure appear anxious to postpone action. The radicals expect to gain strength by the return of republican Senators in place of Senators Foot, deceased, and Stockton, expelled; while the conservatives hope to be able to get their sick friends, Dixon and Wright, to the chamber in time to aid in killing the bill. It is believed that a vote on the bill will not be reached before Wednesday.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election in Connecticut takes place to-day, and the national interest is divided between the result there and Senatorial action on the Civil Rights bill. The campaign has been lively and interesting, and it is believed that the election will be close and exciting. The election is for a Governor and members of the Legislature. It also involves the choice by the incoming Legislature of a Senator in Congress to succeed Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, the present President of the Senate and Vice President of the United States, whose term expires on March 4, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The account we publish of the present position and future prospects of the new Atlantic Cable will be found of considerable interest. In the construction of this third cable important modifications have been introduced rendering the wire stronger, more flexible and more elastic than its predecessor of last year. The appliances for paying out also have been so far improved that in the event of a "block" occuring, the cable can be returned on board the Great Eastern without the hazardous operation of transferring the wire from the stern to the bows of the vessel. Three ships will be employed in the laying, which it is anticipated will be commenced in the early part of July next. As to the possibility of recovering the old cable, scientific men are as sanguine as they are of the triumphant success of the forthcoming venture. Among other curious facts mentioned at the telegraph meetings recently held in Manchester and Liverpool, and fully reported elsewhere, was this, that the submerged wire is at the present time more perfect as to insulation than on the day it left Valentia Bay.

We give to-day a map of the proposed improvement for the relief of Broadway by means of the widening and extension of Ann and Fulton streets, also the details in regard to the passage of the resolution and progress of the proceedings for the creation of the new avenue, to be called New Broadway. It will be seen that the cost, as well as many other facts about this project, have been heretofore misunderstood. The plan provides for the opening of an extension of the great metropolitan avenue to the principal ferry, and that the new street shall be one hundred feet wide—twenty feet more than the old thoroughfare—this being accomplished by cutting six blocks of frontage out of sixteen, taking a depth of from fifty to sixty feet for a distance of fourteen hundred feet, the expense of which will range from one to two thousand dollars per lineal foot for damages for the fourteen hundred feet cut, from which assessments for benefit will be deducted.

An election was held at Nashville on Saturday for member of the State Legislature. The conservative candidate, Major William B. Lewis, formerly an aid-de-camp to General Jackson, and subsequently his secretary, was elected over the radical candidate by 1,800 majority. The election at Memphis resulted in the triumph of the conservative candidate by a large majority.

A despatch from Hamilton, C. W., dated on Saturday, states that the Thirteenth battalion was mustered out of service on that morning, but immediately afterwards received orders to assemble again this afternoon, at two o'clock; and that all the volunteers in the province had been served with the same order. Much speculation as to the probable cause was indulged, although no alarm was manifested.

The Easter services at St. Patrick's cathedral yesterday were very impressive. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by many other clergymen. A sermon on the sufferings and resurrection of Christ was then preached by the Rev. Father Maguire, and a special Papal benediction pronounced in Latin by the Archbishop.

The morning and evening services at Trinity church were attended by unusually large congregations. The church was decorated with flowers in commemoration of the festival of Easter, and the music, both vocal and instrumental, was remarkably fine. Two sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. Vinton, who was assisted by three other clergymen in performing the ceremonies.

Rumors of the strongest kind are in circulation relative to Stephens, the Irish Head Centre, being in New York, but nothing certain is known. It is believed he has left Ireland; but no one at headquarters save the Head Centre knows whether he has or not. The Roberts-Sweeny leaders expect to have sufficient ammunition as soon as the adherence of former O'Mahony circles gives more strength to the military exchequer. All clamor for a fight from Sweeny. There are army officers recruiting throughout Jersey. The General Sweeny Circle of Jersey City have a meeting to-morrow evening in Franklin Hall, Montgomery street.

The European steamships which may be expected to arrive within the next few days are:—The Hamburg steamship Bavaria, from Southampton March 21; the Inman steamer City of Paris, from Queenstown March 22; the Montreal steamship Damascus, from Londonderry March 23; and the Cunard steamship Cuba, from Queenstown March 25. Of these vessels the City of Paris, a splendid new boat, now making her trial trip, will probably arrive first, and should reach this port to-day.

The brig Derby, which arrived at New Orleans on the 31st ult., reports seeing off Corrientes a screw steamer of eight hundred tons bearing the Chilean flag.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is expected at Washington to seek permission to have an interview with her husband. She passed Memphis, *en route* up the Mississippi, on the 31st ult., accompanied by her husband's former secretary.

A discourse on the spread of Christianity in the Burman empire was delivered yesterday at the Macdougal street Baptist church, by the Rev. Dr. Kincaid, late missionary to Burmah from the American Baptist Mission.

Edward Russekammer, jeweller, at No. 16 Coles street, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday of congestion of the lungs.

The Elections and the Political Issue of the Day.

The great interest manifested about the election in Connecticut to-day shows that the politicians at least are alive to the importance of the political issue before the country. Whether the people, particularly those in remote districts, yet fully understand the matter has to be seen. The election to-day may throw some light on the question; but we can hardly expect any clear and positive expression of public sentiment before the elections next fall. Great political changes are not made suddenly, and only when the issues are clearly defined and well understood.

Up to the meeting of Congress in December scarcely any one imagined there was going to be a conflict between the policy of the President and that of the powerful party which elected him. The most sagacious politicians did not anticipate such a state of things; and the people everywhere believed there was and would be perfect harmony between the President and the great Union party. His policy was plainly laid down from the commencement. As soon as he took the Presidential chair and the war was over he laid down his plan of restoration. This he followed consistently through the summer and fall. Every one understood it. Every one knew that it was to organize temporary governments in the Southern States, until those States could get the regular machinery of their own government in operation, and then to finish the work at the earliest day practicable by having the South again represented in Congress. There could be no restoration without those States were again represented in the national legislature; consequently that was the aim of the President—the end for which all his efforts were made. Loyal members of Congress were chosen, and it was expected they would take their seats. Mr. Johnson, as well as all conservative, Union-loving men, saw the danger there would be in keeping the country practically disunited and disorganized by not having these States represented in Congress, and he desired the admission of their members without unnecessary delay. The people looked forward to this as closing up the rebellion and the war, and as the complete restoration of the Union to its former state. This policy of the President, we say, was universally understood and approved. No candidate or public speaker during the elections last fall attempted to assail it. The republicans everywhere made it their issue and the text of their speeches. They succeeded upon the platform of Andrew Johnson and his policy, because that was the sentiment of the people. That was just how the matter stood up to the time Congress met in December.

Then, to the astonishment of the country, a large portion of the republican party in Congress turned completely round and opposed that policy, by advocating of which a short time before they had secured their election. Of course the mass of the people could not realize the facts. They could not believe they had been so deceived or that their representatives were capable of such deception. These members of Congress and their outside supporters, who placed themselves under control of the leading radicals, saw that it would not do to let the people become enlightened on the subject; and, therefore, continued their plan of deception. In Washington they have been doing everything they could do to obstruct the restoration policy and to break the President down, while they have been making speeches in the country and proclaiming to their constituents that they stood by Mr. Johnson, that he was with them, and that there was no material difference between him and them. A generous public, not willing to believe in the perfidy of these men, still gave credit to their misrepresentations. Occasionally a little light would break in upon the people; and when the President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill and his reasons for doing so were published, they opened their eyes. Still they could not see clear through the fog of political chicanery. The veto of the Civil Rights bill recently, with the forcible argument of the President, has done something more toward dispelling the fog; but it will require time to clear it all away. These politicians continue to cry out it is all right; there is no material difference between the President and us—in the face of startling facts to the contrary, in the face of the President's declaration "that no man can approve of my policy and that of Congress at the same time." But this cannot last long. The delusion over the minds of the people is giving way before stubborn facts, and it will not be long before the issue between the President and Congress, between conservatism and radicalism, between restoration and disorganization, will be fully understood.

It is doubtful if the light has yet reached the interior of Connecticut. The people there, probably, are still a good deal bewildered, and consequently the election to-day may not turn upon the great issue that really exists. There is, therefore, an unnecessary amount of anxiety about the contest in that State. If the conservative candidate should be elected Governor, it will show the people are really becoming enlightened upon the great question of the day; if the radical should be elected, it will only prove that they are still befogged. But, as we said, this state of things cannot last long. Between the present time and the elections next fall the whole country will comprehend the matter. The issue will then be fairly made. The President's policy of restoration, harmony and union will be endorsed, or we shall be plunged into such a sea of trouble, Jacobinism and revolution as this country has never passed through. As for ourselves, we have no fear of the result. We have too much confidence in the practical common sense of the American people to believe they will not sustain the President. Time will give them light, and when they see the truth they will put down the radical disorganizers and revolutionists. We must wait patiently, then, for the next fall elections.

The Present Position of the Question of the Fisheries.

Orders have issued from the Navy Department for the preparation of a fleet of fifteen vessels-of-war, including two or three ironclads, for service in the waters of British North America with a view to difficulties likely to arise in the fisheries, as a consequence of the recent abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. Some of these vessels are to sail at once, others are to be held in readiness in case there should be a necessity for the exhibition of greater force. The fact of this naval preparation is important, as it indicates the disposition of the government to be ready for any emergency in this matter, and to take firm ground on a question involving rights secured to our people by treaty. If the British government shall act on this occasion in the same arrogant spirit that it has so often displayed against us, the question of the fisheries will complicate the relations of the two countries far more seriously than did all the sharp discussion of the acts of British pirates against our commerce.

In order to see exactly where we stand at present on this topic it is necessary to glance hastily at the diplomatic history of the fisheries as between England and the United States. England derives her first right to the fisheries from the discovery of Newfoundland by Cabot, in 1497, and its colonization by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583. They became a subject of fierce contention between England and France and France secured many advantages, but was finally driven out, not by England, but by colonists owing allegiance to the British Crown. The fisheries were the first New England industry, and in 1775 the Parliament, in the hope to subdue the rebellious spirit in New England, passed a law depriving the inhabitants of that section of their rights in the fisheries. Upon the negotiations for peace in 1783 John Adams positively repudiated the British propositions looking to our exclusion from the fisheries or the limitation of our rights, and made the concession of those rights an ultimatum. Our rights were therefore broadly, clearly and positively acknowledged in these words:—"The people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America."

England's acts on this matter have ever since been stimulated by a desire to lessen the effect of this admission or to avoid it altogether. In that spirit her commissioners brought it up in the negotiations for the peace that followed the war of 1812. They were then eager that we should relinquish the concession of 1783; but we were so firm in the matter that our commissioners were instructed to discontinue the negotiation rather than admit to discussion such relinquishment. And yet despite this the British government maintained thereafter that the mere occurrence of the hostilities of 1812 had abrogated the arrangement of 1783. This difference resulted in a convention on the subject in 1818, by which our rights were considerably limited. It was then agreed that we should not fish within three marine miles of the British dominions, except in certain specified places on the southern coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. Disputes arose as to the interpretation of this article. Although the Bay of Fundy is sixty miles across, it was held by the English that we could not fish in it under the three mile rule, because the coast line must not follow the coast into such bays, but must be understood as drawn from headland to headland across the mouth of the bay. Under such an outrageous view of the law on one side, of course many difficulties occurred, and in 1852 it was deemed necessary to despatch men-of-war to the scene. It was then not a remote possibility that this topic would involve the two countries in war.

All those troubles were gotten over in 1854 by the settlement made in the Reciprocity treaty, in which it was agreed that "the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the seacoasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore." This treaty being now abrogated, we of course fall back upon all the difficulties that preceded it, and that so nearly induced war in the period between 1845 and 1852. The issue between the two nations is upon the interpretation of the treaty as to the coast line. We see by the course now taken by the government that it is disposed to uphold with becoming firmness the view we have always taken. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether the British government is disposed to uphold at present the ridiculous interpretation of its former law officers—an interpretation which has given rise even in England to the supposition that the Crown lawyers had never read the treaty they pretended to interpret.

A point likely to affect the question materially is the diminished interest of Great Britain in the provinces, as well as her diminished interest in the fisheries, due to the different view that all governments now take on this subject. The government organ in London already says:—"It is exceedingly doubtful whether it is desirable for any nation to maintain in these days the policy of excluding anybody from the privilege of fishing in the sea." Will England, then, go to war for such a policy, when it is Canada that is to profit by the war, and England that is to pay for it? A British commission lately reported against this policy in case of the fisheries on the British coast, and the freedom of those fisheries is to be extended to France. "And it is scarcely probable," says the London *Post*, "that this country would consent to make any great sacrifices to support, several thousand miles away, a principle which it is doing its best to abolish on its own shores." Such is the view taken in England, and with such a feeble interest in the fisheries it seems hardly possible that the British government will fight to maintain in their favor the most absurd interpretation of a treaty ever put forth.

The Woman's Rights Bill and the Civil Rights Bill.

The women of America have sense enough to perceive that their time has come. They are determined that the agitation in Congress about universal suffrage shall not be understood to refer to negro suffrage alone. They claim the right to vote, and in a circular, which we publish in another column, they have called a national convention, to meet at the Church of the Puritans, on Thursday next, in order to direct the attention of Congress and the people to this important subject. All distinctions of color having been abolished, Mesdames Stanton and Anthony now demand the abolition of all distinctions of sex. The negro is not to be excluded from the ballot box on account of his skin, and why should a woman be excluded on account of her petticoats? Great stress has been laid upon the fact that the word slave does not occur in the constitution; but the word woman is also ignored in that ancient and respected document. There is not an argument used in favor of negro suffrage which is not quite as potential in favor of woman suffrage. On the other hand, most of the arguments against giving the ballot to the negro fail to apply to the case of the woman. If negroes are citizens by right of birth or residence, so are women. If negroes served the country during the recent war, so did women. If negroes are born free and equal, so are women. But the accusation of want of intelligence, so often urged against the blacks, cannot be made against our fair female friends. Nor can it be said of women, as it is of the negroes, that they will be too much under the influence of the white men, since the contrary is notoriously the case. The time, then, is propitious. We have a Congress ready for any extravagance. Let some radical member present a Woman's Rights bill, and it will pass more easily than the Civil Rights bill, and be much more acceptable to the people.

By way of hints or texts for the addresses to be delivered "by persons to be hereafter announced," Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's circular places before us a few of the reasons why women, as well as negroes, should be allowed to vote. And let us declare in advance, lest this conjunction of women and negroes should prove offensive, that the association is suggested by the circular itself, and is, indeed, one of the very strongest points upon which the women of America rely in their appeals to the tyrant, man, for justice and equal rights. In the most logical and irresistible manner they take it for granted that this government is a failure, and then explain that this is because our practice has not been according to our principles—that is to say, because we have not given equal rights to all men, women and negroes. Well, if the government is a failure, we think that the above explanation is about as good as any other. The next step of this sublime argument is very plain. If the government is a failure, and if withholding equal rights is the cause thereof, then we have only to bestow equal rights in order to make the government a success. And here Mrs. Stanton and the other women find fault with Congress, which only proposes to give equal rights to the negroes. Why, that will not remedy the evil. That will not "come one line nearer the republican idea." The negroes are not "all." Women, too, must be endowed with those "rights, privileges and immunities" before we can "reconstruct the government on the one enduring basis that has never yet been tried." There is the whole matter in a nutshell, as clear as the sky in June and as irrefutable as the logic of events. It is true that Mrs. Stanton and her lovely assistants did not have space enough in their circular to tell us why this government is a failure, or to prove that the founders of the republic, the originators of our "republican idea," intended that women and negroes should vote; nor to inform us how a "basis that has never yet been tried" can be so confidently pronounced "the one enduring basis;" but all these trifling omissions will doubtless be supplied at the convention next Thursday. Mrs. Stanton's circular reminds us of Calhoun's speeches, because if you admit its premises you cannot deny its conclusions. But in this respect its logic is also not so very different from that of the famous stanza, familiar in all well regulated households:—

> If a man who turnips cries,
> Cries not when his father dies,
> 'Tis a proof that he would rather
> Have a turnip than his father.

In a practical point of view, we have not the slightest doubt that the present Congress will give woman the suffrage, after it gets through with the negro. Senator Sumner, the radical leader, shows great lack of gallantry in not allowing the women the preference. Mrs. Stanton indignantly asks, "Should not our petitions command as respectful a hearing in a republican Senate as a speech of Victoria in the House of Lords?" But she might ask, still more indignantly, "Should not a Senate of white men attend to the rights and wrongs of fifteen millions of white women who pay taxes, instead of devoting themselves exclusively to three millions of ignorant negroes?" One of Mrs. Stanton's other queries—"Shall an American Congress pay less honor to the daughter of a President than a British Parliament to the daughter of a King?"—may as well be omitted in future publications; for its force is somewhat weakened by the fact that the daughter of the President is not known as an advocate of woman's rights. Neither do we believe that the wrongs of woman, as recapitulated by Mrs. Stanton, are calculated to cause a crusade on her behalf. Mrs. Stanton's complaint is that women constitute "the aristocracy," and that "woman holds an ideal position above man and the work of life," and that this is "imitating the pomp, heraldry and distinctions of an effete European civilization." Here is just ground, perhaps, for complaint on the part of man; but it is certainly rather singular for woman to find fault because we make her an aristocrat and place her above us and will not let her work. Nevertheless, if woman does not like it; if she prefers to have a ballot in her hand "and dignity on her brow;" if she wants to try her fortunes with the roughs at primary meetings and do her Mrs. Gaudleing on a grand scale upon the floor of Congress; if she insists upon assisting us in our political canvasses and carrying her knitting or embroidery into political conventions; if, in short, she is really desirous of figuring on the stump and being recognized as "heir apparent to the throne," or candidate for the Presidency, why should we object? We have had so many old women in politics and high places that a few young ones would be a decided relief. The people would rather have woman suffrage than negro suffrage any day. Mayhap the radical Senators, who were so willing to accept Senator Stewart's bargain of universal amnesty for universal suffrage, will be equally willing to substitute a Woman's Rights bill for the Civil Rights bill. If so we will guarantee them against another veto. What says the chivalric Sumner? What says the irrepressible Stevens? The project would create many more millions of new voters and be much less dangerous to the republican party. Who will move its adoption? Where is the Reconstruction Committee?

Naval Victory of the Chileans over the Spaniards.—The news we published yesterday from the Pacific shows that the naval victory of Chile and her allies, on the 7th of February, over the Spaniards, at Abtao, was a much greater affair than reported at first. The allied squadron consisted of the Peruvian frigate Apurimac, thirty guns, Commander Villar; Peruvian corvette America, twelve guns, Commander Ferreyro; Peruvian corvette Union, twelve guns, commander Grau; Chilean schooner Covadonga, three guns, Commander Thompson—in all mounting fifty-seven guns. The Spanish vessels were:—Frigate Blanca, thirty-six guns, Commander Topete; frigate Villa de Madrid, fifty guns—in all eighty-six guns. Commander Manuel Villar commanded the allied vessels. The Spanish vessels were commanded by Juan Bautista Topete.

The engagement lasted two hours, when the two Spanish frigates were so badly knocked about that they hauled off and returned to Valparaiso. It is quite evident that Spain has got more on her hands in this war than she expected to have. The allied South American republics are proving too much for her. They show a great deal of pluck and skill; and it is worthy of notice that in the official reports of naval officers we see the names of Williams and Thompson as commanders. These brave fellows try to make themselves as much of South Americans as possible by calling themselves Juan Williams and Manuel J. Thompson; but no one will see anything of the "Latin race" in Williams or Thompson. We think we can tell the stock these fellows came from. Spain cannot land a force to conquer or even to injure much the allied republics. The warfare will be on the water chiefly. The allies are at home, and with a small naval force can give the Spaniards a great deal of trouble. They will become stronger, too, in all probability, in naval power, if the war should continue. Looking at all the circumstances, we are convinced that the sooner Spain gets out of the difficulty and makes peace, the better for both her finances and her honor.

The Civil Rights Bill Before the Senate.—The Senate postponed action on the Civil Rights bill, returned to that body by the President with his veto, in consequence, professedly, of the death of Senator Foot. It is understood, however, that the radical majority of that body only wanted a little time to prepare for overslaughing the veto. They got Senator Stockton out of the way as the first step, and they expected to get a radical from New Jersey in his place. They have been making other preparations and calculations. But they have thus far met with disappointment in New Jersey, and it is likely they have miscalculated their chances of success in other respects. Be that as it may, the question is in the order of business to-day, although the vote on the question may probably be put off till the end of the week, when we shall know whether the radicals in the Senate can carry the bill over the President's veto or not. Should they succeed in doing this, which is very doubtful, it will be only a temporary and barren victory of a faction. The President will have the satisfaction of knowing he has done his duty to the country. The execution of the law must be in his hands, and he will make it as little objectionable in operation as possible. It would not remove the great issue between that faction and the President, but would intensify it more, and make the people understand it sooner. We advise the politicians not to excite themselves overmuch about the matter, but just to keep as cool as the President is and will be, whether his veto be sustained or not. The time is coming, and not far off, when the voice of the people will be heard on this and other questions of the day.

The Board of [illegible]—The [illegible] action of this body in carrying out the purposes for which it was created is worthy of all commendation, and will earn it the respect of the community. The public had supposed that this was a very dirty city; but no one, perhaps, guessed how dirty it really was till the efficient officers of the commission began to point out the plague-breeding spots that festered all over it. For the first time in a long series of years we are likely to have the city cleansed as it ought to be, and if attention to all the hygienic conditions of public health can secure immunity from the pestilence we seem likely to escape it. The best part of the action of this Board is that it goes to work at once evidently with the full appreciation that what it is to do must be done now. The city must be cleansed by the first of June if its cleanliness is to affect our prospects for escape from cholera, and for this reason all must approve the recent action of the Board in largely increasing its force of inspectors, so as to make at the earliest possible period a full survey, from house to house, of the sanitary condition of the city.

THE CHILEAN PRIVATEERS.

One of the English Built Vessels at Sea—Screw Steamer Seen off Corrientes Bearing the Chilean Flag, &c.

New Orleans, April 1, 1866.

The brig Derby reports:—Off Corrientes saw a screw steamer of eight hundred tons, under easy steam, flying the Chilean flag.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR FOOT.

Reception of the Remains in Vermont—Interesting Speech of Senator Doolittle—The Last Hours of Mr. Foot, &c.

Rutland, Vt., April 1, 1866.

The Senatorial Committee, consisting of Senators Doolittle, Riddle and Poland, and A. P. Gorman, Acting Sergeant-at-Arms, with his assistants, together with the friends of the deceased Senator, arrived on Saturday at four o'clock. They were joined at Salem by a committee from this place.

Upon their arrival the remains were transferred to a hearse drawn by four white horses, finely caparisoned. The committee and friends were furnished with car rings, and the procession proceeded to the United States Court House, which was appropriately fitted up for the occasion, upon entering which the choir sang an appropriate and impressive anthem.

Senator Doolittle then formally handed over the remains to the Rutland committee in the following beautiful and appropriate remarks:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—As my colleague upon the committee has truly said, we have come upon a sad errand. We have been commissioned by the Senate of the United States to bear home to Vermont all that is mortal of Solomon Foot. These remains, this precious dust, will now pass from our charge, as a committee of the Senate, to yours, as representing the people of his native State. It is no time or place for eulogy; our hearts are too full for that. A great sorrow has fallen upon the Senate and upon the whole country, as well as upon Vermont. That he was distinguished as a statesman and a Senator all the world knows; but what I desire to say, and what my heart most prompts me to say, is, not that he was distinguished, honored and respected, but that he was beloved by every member of the Senate, of every political party. All were his personal friends; enemies he had none. The oldest member of the body in continuous service, he was revered as the father of the Senate. Often called upon to be its presiding officer, and always watchful of its honor, he did more than any other to preserve its dignity and decorum. But he has left the Senate. His place we cannot fill. His like we may not look upon. In that coffin is his lifeless body. We commit it to your charge. Our mission in behalf of the Senate is fulfilled; our last, sad, sacred office performed; our work done. We are now ready to return; but I cannot take leave of you without saying that I am here in another character, and as the bearer of another message from him as a dying man to you. The people of Rutland and Vermont bear in mind that for more than eight years we had been in constant daily political and friendly intercourse, a part of the time lodging under the same roof, and most of the time sitting at the same table. He was to me like a father or an older brother. In those intimate relations I came to know him well and love him more. But I did not know how much I loved him, until standing at his bedside the dying man stretched out his hand and clasping mine said, "Dear brother, you have always been kind to me—a dear, good brother. I can never reward you. But you know where your reward lies." I could not speak. But he continued in a clear and distinct voice, while his face beamed with heavenly light, to speak of the religion of the Gospel and of its consolations in sickness and in health. Among other things he said:—"The mercy of God has been very great to me in this sickness. I have so many kind friends, so many angelic ministers all around me, it seems as though a company of angels were all about me to bear up my sinking spirit." Then after a pause he said: "I have been trying to recall if there is any human being upon earth whom I have intentionally wronged or injured. I do not now remember any. But if there be one I pray that God will forgive me." I will not attempt to tell you all he said. Before I left the room, however, he said, in the same clear voice to another: "The Lord reigns. Let the earth rejoice. It is well that He does reign, and the people have reason to rejoice that He does reign. Yes, God reigns over all. There can be no doubt of that. We do not come into the world by chance. We are not creatures of accident; we are born to an eternal life. Here he paused a few moments, and then uttered that dying message which I now bear to you:—"When I leave this chamber," he said, "I wish no parade—no ostentatious demonstrations to be made, only the ordinary proceedings which custom and propriety impose. I desire to be borne to my friends and home in Rutland, Vermont—a people who have always been faithful to me, more faithful to me than I have been to them, I fear; they have done so much for me. I have no house there, but they will prepare everything needful; and there, by them, among that people, let me be buried." This is the message which I bring to you from your dying friend. I was not present when he breathed his last; but, from the account which I received immediately after from those who were present, his consciousness remained clear to the last, and his utterance distinct, almost to the very last breath. In his last words distinctly uttered, he left another message which speaks not only to you and to me, but to all men and for all time. In all history I cannot remember to have read of a dying Christian whose last words were more touching and heavenly and more triumphant over death and the grave. Seeing his time was at hand the words of the twenty-third psalm were then repeated to him by his wife. He called her to his side, folded his arms around her for a moment. Then, as his breathing became choked, he said:—"What! can this be death? So easy! Has it come already?" In a few minutes after, with a face lighted up as with a soul just entering into paradise, he joyfully exclaimed, "I see it! I see it! The gates are wide open. Beautiful! Beautiful!" and in a very few moments after uttering these words he expired. As a statesman and a Senator we honor him, as a man of noble character we cherish his memory, as a true and faithful friend we love him, and as a dying Christian what a glorious example to all mankind.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Condemnation by the Republicans of Mr. Scovel's Action in the Legislature—Serenade to Him by the Democrats, &c.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1866.

A meeting of the republican citizens of Camden county, New Jersey, was held at the Court House in Camden on Saturday evening. The meeting was large. Resolutions condemning the course of Senator Scovel and urging the election of Hon. A. G. Cattell, were passed unanimously. The meeting was not presided over by nor were any of the officers politicians.

Later in the evening Mr. Scovel was serenaded at his residence by democrats, who were subsequently entertained by him. No speeches were made, but cheers were given for President Johnson, Edgar Cowan and ex-Senator Stockton.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Election of a Conservative Union Man to the Legislature by 1,800 Majority.

Nashville, March 31, 1866.

The election for member of the Legislature which occurred to-day resulted in the election of Lewis (conservative) by 1,800 majority over Bergen (radical) in the Nashville district.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, March 31, 1866.

The election of representatives to-day resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Johnson party.

The Canadian Volunteers.

MUSTERING OUT OF ANOTHER BATTALION, AND IMMEDIATE COUNTERMAND OF THE ORDER—ALL THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE PROVINCE TO ASSEMBLE ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, ETC.

Hamilton, C. W., March 31, 1866.

The whole of the Thirteenth battalion of volunteers, stationed in this city, were dismissed from active service this afternoon. Almost immediately afterwards an order was received from the Adjutant General's office by Brigade Major Villers, calling out the entire force in the city, including the Thirteenth battalion, the naval brigade, and a field battery for two o'clock on Monday. Much speculation and excitement exist in consequence, but no explanation has yet transpired. Similar orders have been transmitted to all commanders of military districts throughout the province.

Of course another grand volunteer rally followed the promulgation of this order. The members of the Thirteenth are jubilant, and will respond to the call with alacrity, although there are no signs of the former wild excitement. The danger is not considered imminent, from the fact that the volunteers are not ordered to report until Monday afternoon.