

NEW YORK HERALD.

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VOLUME XXXI. No. 140

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway near Broome street.—MAZELTA.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—THE ELVES—THE POOL OF THE FOUNTAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE, 325 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE FRENCH OPERA.

BOULEVARD MINSTRELS, 230 Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE OUTCAST OF KILBERRY.

BRUNTON'S MINSTRELS, Metropolitan Hall, 42 Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE LITTLE LIVES.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE LITTLE LIVES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

SUNDAY EVENING.—SACRED CONCERT, at Irving Hall.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 20, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to insure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Our special correspondence from Paris, Madrid and Berlin, published in the Herald to-day, presents a most interesting and important view of the political situation existing on the continent of Europe to the 15th of May. Napoleon's declaration to the French Legislature, through M. Rouher, Minister of State, and to the public and neutral course of France towards Germany and Italy had not assured the mind of the French people, and they remained keenly alive to the danger of their country being plunged into a bloody war, on either side of the German question, whenever it suited the Emperor to interfere under his very dubious reservation of perfect "freedom of action." Indeed, it was more generally conceded since the delivery of the official statement that France is completely governed by a man more powerful and enjoys little will of her own.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned from Friday to Monday. In the House yesterday the business was confined to the special order of the day—consideration of the President's annual message, in Committee of the Whole, in the debate upon which Messrs. Morris, of New York; Patterson, of New Hampshire; Ross, of Illinois; and Newell, of New Jersey, participated. The topics of discussion were the President's policy, reconstruction and the tariff. A message from the President relative to the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and the Interior and the Postmaster General, as to whether any clerks and employes in those departments had served in the rebel army, was received and tabled.

THE CITY.

An application was made yesterday before Judge Cardozo, in the Court of Common Pleas, by a writ of certiorari, to have Dennis C. Ferguson, charged with the larceny of the \$5,000 bonds, admitted to bail. The arguments of counsel were heard on both sides, and the court reserved its decision till Monday. In the United States Commissioners' office yesterday, before Commissioner Newton, the case of Noelle, who is claimed under the Prussian extradition treaty, was again brought up. The Marshal refused to deliver him over, and the case was adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock. Before Commissioner Betts the captain of the Cultivator was brought up on a charge of cruelty to one of the seamen. He was held to bail in \$1,500 for his appearance on Wednesday next, to which day the case was adjourned.

SANTA ANNA AND MEXICO.

All sorts of rumors are constantly set afloat at Washington concerning Santa Anna. One day we hear that he is a French spy; the next day that he is a go-between to reconcile the conflicting opinions of Juarez and Maximilian; the next day that he is to be made President of the Mexican republic by Napoleon, on condition that he will pay off the French claims against Mexico. The fact that these rumors come from the Mexican Legation at Washington aids us to understand them. Santa Anna and Senor Romero are evidently playing into each other's hands. They have a deep game of their own to work, and are managing it well. No sooner does Romero start a story than out comes Santa Anna with the contradiction, thus keeping alive the public interest and excitement. No doubt Juarez is also a party to this plot, and Secretary Seward unquestionably is, since it was his visit to St. Thomas that induced Santa Anna to come to this country. If Santa Anna and Romero were not bosom friends these rumors might be condemned as disreputable; but they are clearly started for the purpose of arousing the public and Congress to a realizing sense of the condition of the republic of Mexico, and are only a part of the diplomacy in progress between the American, French, Austrian, Mexican and Maximilian governments. We hope that the Mexican question is soon to be definitely settled, and that out of all these conflicting rumors will soon come a grand project that will expel Maximilian and re-establish the Mexican republic in its integrity.

The Irrepressible War of the Radicals on the President.

The proceedings in Congress on Wednesday show that the extreme wing of the republican party—the wool-dyed radicals—are as determined as ever to make war on President Johnson. The defection of the conservative men of that party from their revolutionary platform does not seem to intimidate them. The reconsideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill on account of that amendment limiting the appointing power of the President does not check them. Their fixed programme is to rule or ruin. They still hope by Congressional tactics and by screwing members of the party up to the policy laid down at the commencement of the session to bring back the doubtful and wavering and to consolidate their power against the administration. The adhesion of Mr. Stanton and other leading republicans to the policy of Mr. Johnson they pretend not to believe, or, believing, they are resolved to pursue their course in defiance of that.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, introduced a bill in the Senate, which was read twice and ordered to be printed in substance the same as the amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, limiting the power of the President in removing from and appointing to office. It is, indeed, more radical than the amendment referred to. It provides that any person whose appointment to a civil office under the government has been confirmed by the Senate shall not be removed at the will of the President, but shall hold his office "until his removal be consented to by the Senate," except members of the Cabinet, and "that the President shall not, during the recess of the Senate, appoint or commission any person to fill up a vacancy in a civil office under the government, unless such vacancy shall have happened during such recess by death, resignation, expiration of term or other casualty not depending on the will or action of the President." Apart from the details and law-making phraseology, this is the spirit and substance of the bill. It ought to be called a bill to transfer the constitutional and time honored patronage of the President in the offices and administration of the government to the Senate. This is one of the most revolutionary measures that has been brought forward by a Congress which is endeavoring to change the whole framework of the government. It would reduce the President to a mere automaton in the hands of the Senate, and make that body the real executive power of the country. Yet, strange to say, this is not proposed upon any broad, statesmanlike views to remodel our institutions or change the action of the government, but merely as a party expedient or from personal feeling.

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False Alarms About a Revolution.

Every now and then a certain class of financial theorists predict a revolution, a universal smashup, and all sorts of evils. These people are constitutionally bears, and no amount of argument or facts showing the contrary can knock the theories out of their heads. If the prediction be not fulfilled at the time stated they say the catastrophe is only deferred and will surely come. They have been repeating all along since the war closed their gloomy forebodings that we should have a terrible revolution in this country. Even the Secretary of the Treasury, about a year ago, was one of those prophets of evil. They predicted their theories and predictions on what they called an inflated currency, and urged the necessity of immediate contraction as a preventive remedy. In the face of all this the country was never more prosperous. The enormous burdens imposed upon us by the war have been carried with ease; they have not checked our onward progress in developing industry, commerce and wealth. Nor has our unparalleled prosperity been fictitious or unhealthy. It is sound and substantial and is based upon positive production, progress, and the increase and capitalization of solid wealth. The currency represents but a small portion of this wealth. So great and continued has been our prosperity that those who predicted disasters have been compelled to express their surprise. They have been forced to confess that "the country is doing very well," notwithstanding their forebodings and theories. Perhaps Mr. McCulloch and some others of our public men begin to learn something about the true condition of the country, for we have observed a change in their language and course with regard to questions of finance and currency. Still we notice the old cry of alarm is raised again. A portion of the press, which seems incapable of learning anything by experience, reiterates again the unnecessary and false prediction of a coming revolution. There is no more ground for this than there was before. Indeed we are becoming stronger every day, and the business of the country is settling down healthfully to the new state of things brought about by the war.

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Head Center Stephens—Why has all the excitement among the Fenians about Stephens subsided? Is he an English spy?

GOVERNOR FENTON AND THE STATE PRISONERS.—The public, who are indignantly ensuring Governor Fenton for pardoning the most notorious criminals, do not, perhaps, take into account all the circumstances of the case. The Governor's friends say that he pardoned Zeno Burnham and others from motives of humanity. Of course he did. The strong air of the prisons does not agree with the constitutions of the gentlemen who murder their wives, rob other people's houses and swindle the public at mock auctions. These gentlemen are accustomed to breathe the atmosphere of New York city, and suffer terribly from a change of air. They are healthy enough while here, but as soon as they are sent to prison they become very ill, and Governor Fenton has to let them out for fear they should die and commit no more crimes. It is indeed cruel to lock up these gentlemen. It grates upon their sensitive nerves to have their heads shaved and to be compelled to wear unfastidious clothing. To soil their white hands by obliging them to earn their living while in prison is outrageous. They never earned anything before, and why should they be forced to work for the State? The continual administration of mush is also dreadful to gentlemen who have been used to enjoy all the luxuries of the season at the expense of their victims. Governor Fenton, with his kind heart, cannot bear to see them thus imposed upon. He has been to Sing Sing and knows how hard it is for these gentlemen to be kept from killing and robbing and otherwise pursuing their professions. We suggest that the courts of law that condemn gentlemen to jail be abolished, so as to relieve Governor Fenton from the necessity of signing so many pardons. If that cannot be done, let Messrs. De Berg, A. T. Stewart, A. Oakley Hall, Mayor Hoffman and the other persons concerned in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals get up another Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Criminals. Judge Russell, Recorder Hackett, the District Attorney, and other wicked officials who send law-breakers to prison, ought to be very severely dealt with. We wonder that Governor Fenton does not remove them at once. If the society which we suggest be not organized the Governor will be compelled, from motives of humanity, to pardon all the jail-birds, so to order them to be taken to Saratoga, Newport or Long Branch this summer for the benefit of their precious health.

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