

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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New York, Friday, July 20, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. ... CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN. Third Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. ... BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets. ... LOWER AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine o'clock in the evening will be classified under appropriate headings; but proper classification cannot be assured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In Congress yesterday a telegraphic despatch was received from Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, stating that the Legislature of that State had ratified the constitutional amendment. In the Senate a joint resolution was immediately offered by Mr. Tenthill recognizing the government of the State of Tennessee inaugurated by the Convention of 1865 as the legitimate government of that State, and entitled to all the rights of a State government under the constitution, which was ordered to be printed. In the House Mr. Bingham called up the motion to reconsider the joint resolution concerning the State of Tennessee, by which it was recommended to the Committee on Reconstruction on March 5, intending to provide for the immediate admission of the State. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which being lost, he moved to adjourn. This also was lost. The democratic members took active sides with Mr. Bingham in the effort to admit the State, and the party led by Mr. Stevens made strenuous efforts to defeat them. The motion to reconsider was rejected, and Mr. Bingham offered a resolution that as Tennessee has shown to the satisfaction of Congress a proper spirit of obedience in her people, she is hereby declared to be restored to her former practical relations in the Union, and is again entitled to Representatives and Senators upon the floor of Congress. On this the previous question was moved, which will bring it to a vote to-day.

In the Senate the bill for the relief of the Portland sufferers was passed. It was the subject of much discussion, Messrs. Trumbull, Johnson, Davis, Fessenden and others taking part. The new tariff bill, which passed the House on Wednesday, was referred to the Finance Committee. The House amendment to the bill reviving the grade of General was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President. Mr. Sherman's bill for funding the public debt and reducing the interest thereon was taken up and passed. An amendment was offered prohibiting national banks from being designated as public depositories in the District of Columbia, or in cities where there is a Sub-Treasurer of the United States, but after being accepted in the Committee of the Whole, it was rejected in the Senate. The bill as passed is published in full in our Congressional proceedings this morning. The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then continued, and several amendments being agreed to, the bill was postponed until to-day. A provision repealing so much of the law of March, 1863, as authorizes the payment of loyal men for slaves enlisted was stricken out.

In the House the bill granting land in aid of a railroad line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, Oregon, was passed. A resolution offered, that Congress take recess until December 1, was postponed after some discussion. The report of the committee for the investigation of the Fry-Cooking difficulty presented a report, which was read at length. A synopsis of the principal points of the report are published in our report of the proceedings in the House this morning. They fully exonerate Mr. Conkling and censure General Fry. The resolutions were adopted by yeas 99, nays 4.

THE CITY.

Eleven additional cases of cholera and six deaths were reported yesterday in New York, and four cases, three of which were fatal, in Brooklyn. A respectable foreigner, named Henric P. Davd, was interred in the "Stranger's Burial Ground" at the private expense of the President and Registrar of the Board of Health. Active measures to prevent the cholera becoming epidemic have been adopted.

The hot weather just vanishing has been the longest and severest known in this vicinity during an ordinary lifetime. Yesterday a northerly breeze visited the city and revived the depressed spirits of those sentenced for "the heated term." Twelve deaths from sunstroke were reported yesterday in the city. The storm on Wednesday committed considerable damage in Brooklyn. A boiler was struck by lightning in Bushwick avenue, and, exploding, killed a man named William Boyle. A building was blown down in Putnam avenue and a frame house in Sumner street. A barn on Broadway and a tannery were also blown down.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but, beyond the passage of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Arts and Sciences to have oil portraits of Governor Fenton, ex-Mayors Optyke and Ganther and Mayor Hoffman placed in the Governor's Room, nothing of interest transpired. The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and concurred with the Aldermen in amending ordinances dividing the Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards into convenient election districts. A list of blind persons, to whom the Comptroller is authorized to make a donation of fifty dollars each, was confirmed. After adopting a number of unimportant routine papers the Board adjourned till Monday.

A meeting of the National Board of Underwriters was held in the hall on Broadway yesterday, at which the presidents of leading insurance companies throughout the country were present. The meeting was held for the purpose of establishing uniform rates of insurance and detecting and punishing incendiaries. Resolutions were adopted advocating a general advance of rates, and making an advance of ten per cent on participating policies over the tariff rates. Other resolutions, recommending a uniform fire policy and relating to other matters, were also adopted. A statistical table of the amount of business transacted by the city insurance companies during the last twelve months is published in our columns this morning. In view of the many destructive fires in the city during the past year this table will be interesting and serviceable to business men.

The buildings owned and occupied by the New York Oil Company on Nineteenth street, between Avenue A and First Avenue, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Primary school No. 29, and the macaroni manufactory of Edmund Bellong, adjoining the oil works, sustained serious damage. Twelve thousand gallons of oil, besides forty barrels of it ready for delivery, and also all the machinery and one hundred tons of oil cake, were consumed. The proprietors of the oil factory have reason to believe the burning was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The damage to the primary school will amount to about \$1,000, and to the macaroni manufactory about \$300. The Citizens' Committee in aid of the Portland sufferers held their usual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce at half-past twelve P. M. yesterday. No business was transacted, except the reading of the subscriptions received since the preceding day, which amounted to \$2,213. The total amount received by this committee to this date is \$73,997. Another raid made upon the counterfeiters yesterday resulted in the capture of a large number of finely engraved steel plates, two presses, dies, rollers, paper, bags

money and four prisoners. The material taken amounts in value to fifty thousand dollars.

Judge McCann, of the Superior Court, has decided that the city is liable for corporation advertising to the full extent of every done by each newspaper, and that, notwithstanding the action of the Legislature cutting down the appropriation in the Tax bill for this purpose, each newspaper proprietor to whom the city was indebted was entitled to judgment.

Emanuel Estobe and Paulino Gonssacoli, the Cuban slaves who made their escape to this country and soon after their arrival here were arrested for stealing two thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from their former master, were brought before Judge McCann yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. The arguments in the case was postponed until one o'clock to-day at the request of the District Attorney.

The fat boiling injunction case was argued yesterday before Judge Brady, in the Court of Common Pleas. The Judge took the papers and promised a decision at an early day.

The North American Lloyd's steamship Atlantic, Captain Hoyer, will sail at noon to-day (Friday), for Bremen, via Corva, from pier No. 48 North river.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Governments were steady, but dull. Gold was firm, and closed at 150 1/2 bid.

Business was generally dull yesterday, and commercial transactions were few and far between; especially was this the case in imported merchandise. In domestic produce trade was very irregular. Cotton was firm, with a better demand. Groceries were also in sellers' favor. Dry goods were quiet. On 'Change flour was 4 1/2, and inferior and choice grades were 3 1/2, while medium and common grades were 1 1/2, a 1 1/2, lower. Wheat was dull and nominally heavy. Corn was steady, while oats were dull and heavy. Pork was dull and lower, while beef was steady. Lard was scarcely so firm and quiet. Whiskey was unchanged. Freight was steady. Petroleum was firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our city of Mexico letter by the steamer Morro Castle, from Havana on the 14th instant, says that the Empress Carlota was about to embark for Europe. The Emperor had allowed the pension to the widow of General Zaragoza, who fell at Puebla fighting against the French in 1852. The American Bible Society is flourishing finely in Mexico and other cities, notwithstanding a determined opposition from the priesthood, who recently raked up an old law and confiscated the stock in several places. The Emperor came to the aid of the Bible agents, however, and they are free from persecution for the present. Various reports of small skirmishes and outrages by both parties make up the main facts of the news. The liberal cavalry had given a wholesome scare to the residents of Vera Cruz, and had made one or two small but successful raids on the Puebla Railroad.

The Inman steamship Edinburg, from Queenstown, July 5, reached this port yesterday evening. Her news and newspaper files have been fully anticipated.

The steamer San Salvador, which left New York on Saturday last, arrived at the Savannah, (Ga.) Quarantine on Wednesday, with twenty-eight cases of cholera, there having been three deaths during the voyage. There were five hundred recruits for the regular army on board. There was no sickness among the cabin passengers. The Quarantine officers had made every arrangement for the convenience of both stock and well on Tybee Island.

On Tuesday last three brothers named Mead, living at Lewisborough, Westchester county, were suffocated by the foul air of an old well on the farm of one of them. One of the brothers in attempting to draw water from it, had occasion to descend and was suffocated. Another brother attempted to rescue him and was also suffocated, and a third brother, in the same attempt, met his death in the same manner.

Mrs. Mary Ranney, a German lady living at Morrisania, was taken ill on Monday and soon after became apparently lifeless. Two physicians declared that she was not dead, but the burial was proceeded with next afternoon, when the coffin being opened at the grave by her brother, he declared that she was not dead, and he refused to allow the burial to proceed. The lady was not buried as late as last evening, but had not revived.

The severe storm remembered by the inhabitants visited Galveston and the Gulf coast of Texas on the 13th, lasting three days. Six vessels were wrecked, the crews of three of them, it is supposed, having perished. General G. G. Meade is at Long Branch. He will review the New Jersey State troops on the 24th inst. at that place.

The Union Congressional Convention for New Albany, Ind., met at that place on Wednesday. Governor Morton was present, and delivered an address, which was vociferously applauded.

The bay gelding Dexter won the purse at the trotting match, on the 15th, at the Pavilion Course, New York, yesterday, beating General Butler and Tirona. On the 16th, when he made the best time on record, Floss Temp's famous three heats being beaten. The second mile heat was made in 2:19, which time was never beaten, except by Dexter himself in his trot against time, when he made it in 2:18 1/2.

The Johnson National Union Convention of Indiana met in Indianapolis yesterday, being very slimly attended. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed.

General Rousseau has tendered his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives to Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky.

Matters are quiet in the neighborhood of the anti-negro tubs in Albany county. The expeditionary force picked the grounds about Warner's house, and trespassing is strictly prevented. They will move soon upon another point, as yet unknown to the public. The parties arrested were all admitted to bail.

The report of the special trade commission which recently visited the West Indies and South America to open a trade between those countries and the British North American possessions was submitted to the Canadian Parliament yesterday. Another lively scene occurred between two of the members, one of whom charged the government with bribery and corruption.

The Twin Philadelphia Conventions. The dissimination and disgust which exist over the factious course of the present radical Congress have already resulted in the call for two national conventions to be held at Philadelphia within the next sixty days. One of these gatherings is to be under the control of those who approve of the restoration policy of President Johnson, while the other is to consolidate the friends and advocates of universal negro suffrage. One is to unite the conservative elements of the country; the other to inaugurate a movement in which the extreme negro worshippers can unite and make their efforts for the elevation of the blacks to civil and political equality with the whites all the more effective. Upon these platforms and that basis the delegates will assemble, and, as usual at such gatherings, they will be manipulated by the politicians who have their own interests to serve and their own selfish points to carry out. It is, therefore, a question of some doubt whether the proceedings of the conventions and the general results of their action will advance the cause laid down in the calls or merely glorify certain party leaders and cliques, and furnish them capital to be used in the elections in their respective localities. The latter is evidently the motive that controls many of those who are preparing to attend these conventions.

Among the first in this locality to respond to the call of the proposed conservative or anti-radical convention is the peace and copper-head element under the auspices of the Woods and Mozart Hall. Those conversant with the history of the managers of that faction cannot possibly doubt for a moment that they hope to infuse new life into that local organization and obtain for it a prestige that will assist them in the coming contest in our city elections. It is the effort of a bankrupt to obtain new capital to set up in business again. The success of the restoration policy of the President or the reconstruction of the country has nothing to do with it, except so far as that can be made subservient to and assist in the accomplishment of other points. We may expect to see the same class in other States trying to renew their political life under the cloak of this

movement, and struggling to hide their past sins by extraordinary energy in this convention. No political movement was ever started under more favorable auspices or had more available material to form a popular platform than has the proposed conservative convention. The demoralizing, riotous and jobbing course of Congress has furnished all the capital necessary for the inauguration of a powerful and successful party. All that is necessary is for the public to see that the movement is in the hands of safe and judicious men, such as have not by their past course disgusted the people, and then for the convention to skillfully appropriate the material at its disposal, and a party can be inaugurated which will secure the prize in the next Presidential contest and revolutionary Congress at the approaching Congressional elections. Let them recall the jobs of the present radical Congress, the schemes to rob the Treasury, from the millions thrown away on the Freedmen's Bureau down, and recount the numerous misdeeds with the persistent efforts to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the delegates composing that body will have all the capital that they can desire for a successful issue with the radicals before the people.

A feeling, however, is already being manifested, and that, too, by those who wish the movement to succeed, that no such wisdom will be exhibited in the resolves of that gathering. But we apprehend that it will in the end accomplish just about the same result as the Tyler Convention and the contests between the politicians under the administration of Fillmore. The whig party in Congress got up a quarrel with Tyler, calling him an accidental President, and denounced him, just as the radicals denounce President Johnson at the present time. A movement was started similar to that now proposed, in which the politicians endeavored to glorify themselves. It resulted in the defeat of the whig party; but those identified with the movement, including Tyler himself, went down in the crash. Then, again, when Fillmore became President by the death of Taylor the whigs in Congress stirred up a quarrel with him. He made an effort to sustain himself, and conventions were held in various parts of the country for this purpose. But, like Tyler, he failed to receive sufficient strength to renounce himself or build up a successful party, and in his fall he carried the whig party with him, his candidates receiving such a disastrous defeat in 1852 that the party could never again rally. It was its finishing blow. Such will now no doubt be the result of the present quarrel between the President and Congress. The Philadelphia Convention may contribute largely to the result. But as it is quite evident that it is to be manipulated by the politicians for their own glorification, and in the same way that all such conventions have been in the past, there is but little prospect that those who participate in it will receive any material benefit politically. While they may assist in the overthrow of the radicals, they too will be obliged to sink with them. But if the defeat of the radicals can be accomplished by it those connected with the movement may consider the result worth the personal sacrifice, and content themselves with the consolation of having served their country; for our only salvation is in the retirement of the extreme men who are now spreading demoralization by their action in Congress. When we turn to the other convention called at Philadelphia we see nothing but an effort of politicians long since antiquated to force themselves into notice through an attempt to glorify the blacks and place them on political equality with the whites. The final result to the managers of both of these conventions will undoubtedly be the same, whatever changes they may bring about in regard to the present parties.

WAR IN FORMER TIMES AND AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Inventions in the improvement of firearms and cannon, together with railroads, have revolutionized the art of war. In former times armies fired at each other in a very random manner with imperfect firearms and at a distance of two or three hundred yards. They had to approach within a distance of a few hundred yards even before they could use cannon effectively. Now the rifled or even the improved smooth bore cannon will make terrible havoc miles from the object, while the breech-loaders and other rifles of modern make prove most deadly at a great distance. We see by accounts from the war in Europe that the needle gun or rifle, as it is called, in the hands of the Prussians proves to be a terrible weapon. All this tends to make war shorter, because battles are more decisive. Those who have the most improved arms necessarily have a great advantage. Hence we see every nation anxious to avail itself of any certain improvement as soon as possible. But the rapid transportation of armies and the materials of war in modern times by railroad has produced the greatest revolution in warfare. The greatest generals in former times—and we may mention the first Napoleon especially—succeeded principally by celerity of movement, and this before the time of railroads. In the late war in Italy we saw how rapidly Louis Napoleon concentrated an immense army to fight the battles of Solferino and Magenta. The present war shows the same result. In our own war, over a territory nearly as large as all Europe, we experienced the importance of railroads. The transportation of troops and materials that used to take months now only requires a few days. In connection with these changes in the art of war we must not forget the importance of cavalry. For some time at the early part of our war the impression was that infantry was the only branch of the service of any value; but as the war progressed, and particularly near the close of it, the cavalry was seen to be a most important branch of the service. Why? Simply because it is specially adapted to cooperate with the celerity of motion required by the modern conduct of war. Should a general war in Europe occur, and Russia enter into it, we shall see, doubtless, the immense value of her Cossacks. We know what great influence the cavalry arm of our service under Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Pleasanton and others exercised in the war against the rebels, and we feel assured any general war in Europe must show the same results. There are, in fact, so many new developments in the art of war that we can not reason from what has taken place in former times. Many lessons have been learned by the war in the United States; but it is important that our military men and the government watch with interest the events that are occurring in Europe.

The Season at the Watering Places.

Tuesday was the hottest day of the season. More than this, it was the hottest that has ever been experienced in this city. The thermometer stood at over one hundred in the shade. Business was almost suspended, except in Wall street, where the bulls and bears were unusually active in spite of the weather. Cases of sunstroke were exceedingly frequent. The mortality among the car horses was excessive. Towards evening the exodus from the city was immense. People rushed into the country in the vain hope of getting a cool night's sleep. The heated term seldom lasts more than three days; but since Merriam, the sage of Brooklyn Heights, who seemed to have charge of this matter, has deceased, the clerk of the weather has indulged in all sorts of irregularities. Not only do we have tropical heat in this temperate zone, but the heated term has now lasted for ten days and bids fair to continue unabated. The oldest inhabitant, who is always consulted upon such occasions, has never suffered from such intense heat before. The weather-wise people are totally perplexed and can only utter the Bunsbyan prediction that if it rains it will be cooler, and if not, why, then it will not. This may not be perfectly satisfactory, but it exhausts the subject and the prophets.

Fortunately everybody who can afford the means and the time is supposed to be out of town at this season, and the sufferers belong to that class of people who cannot get away and who expect martyrdom during July and August. This summer, however, people have been much more sensible than usual. All accounts agree that the so-called fashionable watering places are by no means overcrowded this year, and that they are frequented by a very different sort of society from that which used to render them so lively and enjoyable. The letter from our Cape May correspondent, which we publish this morning, gives a graphic idea of the routine at these resorts. The comfort of visitors is the last thing thought of by the landlords. At the hotels the guests are furnished with one pigeon-hole for their keys and another for themselves. The accommodations for bathers are of the rudest possible description. The cuisine is inferior and the wines scarcely deserve the name. From Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch and other places we hear the same story, with a few local variations. The landlords have been making so much money during the war that they naturally expected the same flourish of shoddy this summer; but the reign of shoddy is over, and Americans are again beginning to realize the value of money. While the war lasted and war prices and war contracts were in vogue, the paper dollars were scattered about with perfect recklessness, and the needy rich people were content to pay dearly for any fare and any kind of accommodations, provided the locality at which they sojourned was called fashionable. Now, however, we notice the signs of returning common sense. This summer the vast majority of those who leave town go to quiet little villages among the mountains, or to secluded villas in the suburbs. Hot as the city undoubtedly is, it is far more comfortable here than at most of the watering places. In a few weeks the summer resorts will gain a new interest, however, from the politicians who will gather there to settle the details of the fall campaign. The radicals in Congress now have no choice but to adjourn. This weather is making Washington too hot for them. They are not patriotic enough to die at their posts for what they profess to consider a good cause, and in spite of the objections of Thad Stevens they will break ranks and rush off to the watering places. Already the gamblers and pickpockets are awaiting the arrival of these Congressmen. Saratoga has become worse than Baden Baden in this respect, and at all the other resorts gamblers and blacklegs are mentioned as the principal features. The excitement about the races has served to attract these fellows; but when the racing is over the politicians will come, and our politicians are the natural game of the gamblers. It is not uncommon to see the leading wire-pullers of the State betting heavily at the fair board, or indulging in poker, or in "forty-fives," or in cribbage. Money is also staked upon political events, and the success of the Philadelphia Convention, which is now the leading topic in all circles, will involve a large pecuniary loss to several noted individuals. What with the gambling, the drinking and the dissipation at our watering places this year, they have become perfect pandemoniums and are therefore much warmer than New York. The fortunate folk who are enjoying their *otium cum dignitate* in suburban villas or in distant rural retreats may congratulate themselves upon their double escape from the heated term in the city and the vicious society of the former fashionable resorts. Unless there is a thorough reform next year the watering places will be abandoned by all respectable persons. Even those perspiring people who are obliged to pass the summer in the city are not without reason for thankfulness. It is certainly much better to stay at home and be mired, with the thermometer at one hundred in the shade, than to go to the springs or the seaside and dwell in the tenet of wickedness.

A PROPOSAL ABOUT THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

It will be remembered that the Cathedral in Cologne has been for ages in course of construction, and is still unfinished. A representation of the wonderful structure, in its incomplete state, is printed upon the labels on Cologne bottles, and, of course, finds a place in every well regulated toilet. We have a work going on in this city worth of being equally commemorated. We refer to the new Court House, which has been so long in course of construction as to have become historical. It would not be a bad idea to alter its seal of the city so as to give an illustration of the new Court House in its half finished state with members of the city government supporting each side of the shield, with bags of plumper in the hands of each. There would be no difficulty in obtaining suitable legends for the new city arms. *Patina lentis*—"Make haste slowly"—would do very well as a motto illustrating the great length of time consumed in erecting the building. *Latet anguis in herba*—"There's a snake in the grass"—would answer the purpose of demonstrating the character of the many corrupt jobs that are being carried on by members of the city government. At any rate the new building is becoming so ancient in its present unfinished condition that a representation should be preserved of it for the benefit of future ages and constructors; for there is danger that the marble will crumble to pieces before

the work is completed at the present rate of progress. What a contrast is seen when the rapidity of constructing the new Herald building—an edifice equally as grand as the new Court House—is compared with the delay in finishing the latter! But one is done by corrupt city jobbing politicians and contractors and the other by honest and competent private contractors.

The United States and Russia—The Great Powers of the Future.

An unobtrusive paragraph in the European news which we published yesterday contained a synopsis of a circular despatch from Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian diplomatic agents. The Prince states that Russia had determined to remain neutral during the present war, but nevertheless found it necessary to form corps of observation upon the frontiers of both Austria and Prussia. The reasons why a Russian army is concentrated upon the Pruth are also given, but in remarkably terse language. They amount to this:—That in view of the armaments of the Porte and the movements of troops towards the Danube Russia feels justified in preparing to resist the entry of those forces into the principalities.

The ominous silence of Russia, to which we have before alluded, is rather deepened than broken by this despatch. Like most diplomatic explanations it explains nothing. It simply notifies all the other Powers that Russia is ready for eventualities. More than this: it was written when Austria and Prussia were still upon equal terms, and before the decisive battle of Sadowa had been fought. The Prussian victory, the cession of Venetia to France and the proposals for an armistice have changed the whole aspect of affairs and materially modified Russia's position. Should a conference be held between the representatives of Prussia, Italy, France and Austria, it could result only in a peace which would greatly alter the present map of Europe, or in a continuance of the war, with France as an active combatant or an open sympathizer with one of the contestants. In either case Russia would have to be consulted. Her diplomatists are the ablest in the world, and they would insist that her interests must be regarded in the reconstruction of the German empire or of the boundaries of France. Should war ensue and become a mere struggle of dynasties, Russia would be forced to side with one or the other party and lend it her martial or her moral aid. No Power in Europe could afford to be passive if France became Austria's ally.

During our recent civil war the United States and Russia were made fast and firm friends. Russia remembered that our sympathies were with her during the Crimean struggle; and of all the nations in Europe she alone was avowedly friendly to us in our life and death grapple with rebellion. The emancipation of her serfs by the Czar preceded and afforded us an example for our abolition of negro slavery. Besides this, Russia's hearty appreciation of our enterprise and inventions. American mechanics were welcomed there and employed upon the public works. She has had war vessels built here, as models for her navy, and all our improvements in arms have been observed and adopted by the Russian officials. To the telegraph which is shortly to connect the two countries the Russian government has given every possible assistance, and it is useless to deny that the people of this republic have a more lively interest in it's project than in the English cable now being laid across the Atlantic. In her vast extent of territory and her insuperable population Russia also recognizes the United States, and our wisest statesmen have long since concluded that in the future Russia will be the commanding Power of the Old World, as the United States will be of the New. Like two giants, these two nations will divide the world between them. The past belongs to England; the present seems to be monopolized by France; but Russia and the United States possess the glorious and not very distant future.

The United States have a direct interest in the present European war which is too generally forgotten. Should peace be at once declared Napoleon will be at liberty to resume his Mexican projects, and we may rest assured that no promises which he may have made to befog Secretary Seward will restrain him from improving to the utmost his golden opportunity. Austria, humbled in the contest with Prussia, will eagerly listen to Napoleon's proposals to build up a new empire in Mexico, and if all other appeals should fail the contrast between her exhausted treasury and the boundless riches of the Mexican mines will be quite effectual. With the Austrian and the French armies it is beyond question that the government of Maximilian could be established in spite of every effort of the Mexican liberals, unless the United States engaged in the war. For this we are by no means prepared, with the South still excluded from the Union and the President and the radicals denouncing each other as traitors. What a few regiments of our troops could have accomplished a few months ago, will require many thousands of men and a long and severe campaign to achieve if a speedy peace in Europe shall leave Napoleon free to devote all his energies to this Continent. Looking to our own interests, therefore, and to those of our sister republics in the south, we have everything to gain by a continuance of the European contest; for then Maximilian will be ejected before either Napoleon or Austria can assist him, and we shall be spared the necessity of a Mexican war. But looking beyond our own interests, and taking those of Russia into consideration, we should not let all object to see the Danubian Principalities fall into the hands of the Czar and the way opened for the conquest of Turkey. These objects, we may be certain, have not been overlooked by Russian statesmen, and Napoleon, who is so shrewd, so cunning, and so successful when dealing with inferior minds, may yet find himself beaten in diplomacy; as his uncle was in war, by the Czar of Russia, backed by the immense hosts and unlimited resources of the great empire of the future!

GOVERNOR FENTON AND HIS OFFICIAL DUTY.

Governor Fenton is reported to have said in his speech at Buffalo on Wednesday evening that he listed few would question the sincerity of his aim in the discharge of his official duties to faithfully promote the interest of the Commonwealth. If this was meant as a challenge of pubelepinion, it may be answered that the sincerity of the intentions of a public official is best tried by his acts. Governor Fenton was authorized by the Legislature to appoint

a commission for the purpose of investigating the many frauds committed in the management of our city affairs, and, if possible, putting a stop to them. How has he used that authority? When the Legislature passed an act taxing excessively the commission business of the State, which was calculated to damage that important interest, and the commerce of New York generally, which depends in a great measure upon it, the Governor approved the bill. Is this what he means by promoting the interests of the State and the city? We would like to call his attention to these two points of dereliction of duty.

THE NEW POST OFFICE AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Commissioners appointed by Congress to select a site for a new Post Office and accommodations for other departments of the federal government in this city having attended to that duty, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having agreed to the terms of purchase, as well as the location, all that remains now to be done to secure the commencement of the work is for the Common Council to ratify the bargain. This that body neglects to do, although Congress stands ready to make an appropriation of a million of dollars to begin the construction of the much required building. Why is this? Is the Common Council at one of its old tricks, and waiting for a fee before it gives its consent to so desirable a public improvement at no expense to the city? The Commissioners have agreed to give the city half a million for the site, and although it may be worth more for other purposes, yet to no better public use could the property be put for the benefit of the city than the one proposed. The work should, therefore, be allowed to proceed without any stumbling-blocks being cast in the way by municipal authorities. Without waiting to lay themselves open to a positive accusation of bribery, which is beginning to be privately made, members of the Council should promptly conform to the proposition of the Commissioners, and ratify the sale and transfer to the general government of the property in question.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Proceedings in Parliament—Report of Special Trade Commissioners in Relation to Their Visit to the West Indies and North America—Charges of Bribery and Corruption Against the Government Party, &c.

Ottawa, July 19, 1866.

REPORT OF THE WEST INDIA TRADE COMMISSION.

The report of the Trade Commission who visited the West Indies, Brazil and other countries, and open trade with Canada, was presented to the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior, on the 17th inst. The report is a rather detailed in its general tone. The Commission give a voluminous and melancholy account of their adventures abroad, and wind up with recommending the establishment of a fortnightly steamship line from Halifax to St. Thomas, touching at Portland; that a contract be made with the United States to carry the Canadian mails abroad by every steamer sailing to Mexico, the West Indies or South America from American ports, and the mails of those countries back to Canada by the returning steamer; that a weekly line of steamers be established between Montreal and Halifax; that the Inter-Atlantic Railroad be constructed as soon as possible; that means be taken to procure a reduction of the duties placed on Canadian products in the countries visited; that the duties on the importation of the British West Indies on Canadian staple products, and that a sound system of legislation be adopted in the British provinces to foster trade in general. The report also contains a list of the comparative tables showing the great trade of America with these countries and the insignificance of Canadian commerce by comparison with the United States, and a word of comfort and sounds like a word of despondency. THE MINISTER CHARGED WITH NON-FULFILLMENT OF DUTY.

The opposition tried to stir up the coalition to-day, and Mr. Dorion made a speech, charging them with neglecting and delaying the public business and failing to carry out the duties of their office. He also made some questions which would be brought up at various times now, but that Parliament had met in the dog days especially, and that the House should be closed. Mr. Dorion told them that they had not fulfilled their promise in regard to the duties of the House, and that he, and he demands that the House should go into committee on the estimates. Some objections were made, but the Majority finally yielded the point, and the House is now in session. The small budget party clearly contains all the little ability of the Canadian Legislature. FORTY AND FORTY—THE HOUSE.

Another scene had just occurred in the House of Assembly, and Mr. J. P. Macdonald charged the government with bribing members to sustain them. He also made some questions which would be brought up at various times now, but that Parliament had met in the dog days especially, and that the House should be closed. Mr. Dorion told them that they had not fulfilled their promise in regard to the duties of the House, and that he, and he demands that the House should go into committee on the estimates. Some objections were made, but the Majority finally yielded the point, and the House is now in session. The small budget party clearly contains all the little ability of the Canadian Legislature. FORTY AND FORTY—THE HOUSE.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION. Another scene had just occurred in the House of Assembly, and Mr. J. P. Macdonald charged the government with bribing members to sustain them. He also made some questions which would be brought up at various times now, but that Parliament had met in the dog days especially, and that the House should be closed. Mr. Dorion told them that they had not fulfilled their promise in regard to the duties of the House, and that he, and he demands that the House should go into committee on the estimates. Some objections were made, but the Majority finally yielded the point, and the House is now in session. The small budget party clearly contains all the little ability of the Canadian Legislature. FORTY AND FORTY—THE HOUSE.

SUPREME COURT, BROOKLYN.

The Appointment of Trustees of the Village of New Brighton District, Constitutional-Election of the Police Justice, &c.

Before Judge Gilbert. Daniel Daley, who was imprisoned in Richmond county jail by Police Justice Vermilye, of New Brighton, was recently brought before Judge Gilbert on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge claimed on the ground that Mr. Vermilye is not a police justice, he having been elected under the authority of Messrs. Practice, Shaw, Simonton and Bodine, claiming to act as trustees of said village. The Judge decided that the appointment of the persons above named by the Legislature is unconstitutional, and the election void, and that the writ should be granted under their direction is void. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Its Ratification by the Tennessee Legislature—Parson Brownlow's Announcement to Secretary Stanton.

Nashville, July 19, 1866. In the House this morning the constitutional amendment was ratified by a vote of 43 yeas against 13 nays, two members refusing to answer to their names. Governor Brownlow sent the following telegraphic despatch to Washington:—

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 18—12 M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—

My compliments to the President. We have ratified the proposed amendment in the House. Vote—43 yeas, 13 nays, two of them refusing to vote. W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee. Judge Frazer, of the Criminal Court, before the case of F. Williams, representative of the county, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus, was called to-day, delivered his opinion, and was accordingly discharged. Williams was released to-day by arrest of the members of the House, and also the parties who arrested Mr. Williams, Messrs. Hyatt and Train.

HONORS TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

Haverly, N. H., July 19, 1866. At the Dartmouth College commencement to-day the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Major General Sherman.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR FENTON TO ALBANY.

Albany, July 19, 1866. Governor Fenton returned to the capital to-day, after an absence of two or three weeks, at his home in Cheung County.