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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome street.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway opposite New York Hotel.—AMERICAN OPERA.—THE DOCTOR OF ALGANTARA. GERMAN THEATRE. No. 214 Broadway.—EUROPEAN THEATRE. GERMAN STADT THEATRE. No. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DICK ROBIN'S LITTLEBOY. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAPE IN THEIR MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENT. DODWORTH'S HALL, 50 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND STUNNING.—THE BLACK COON, AND AMERICAN BALLET TROUPE. FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BROADWAY MINSTRELS.—STRIKING SINGING, DANCING AND STUNNING.—THE BRONXIAN DUTCHMAN. KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS.—IN THEIR SONG, DANCE, ECCECITRICATION, &c.—BURLESQUE HISTORICAL. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM.—NORNO MINSTRELS, BALLET ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—BRIGIAM YOUNG, OR, LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS. CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall, 62 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY OF THE STAGE, STUNNING BALLET, &c. MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—REPRODUCTION, THE MONTREUIL. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A HYMNAL FOR AN HOUR.—THE YOUNG ARTIST. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING AND STUNNING. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—LECTURES BY THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, twice weekly. HEAR AND HEAR! AGE OF PROMETHEUS. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 4, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have financial and commercial advices dated in London and Liverpool yesterday, October 3. The Liverpool cotton market was firm; middling uplands was at fifteen pence. Consols closed at 89 1/2, for money, in London. Five-twentieths was at 10 1/2. Our special correspondence from London and Vienna contains matter of considerable political interest. Napoleon's manifesto was accepted as a peace paper in the well informed, unprejudiced circles of England. The people of Vienna regard the Mexican empire enterprise as a complete failure. Maximilian is expected in Austria, where his personal popularity has not been at all diminished. Pope Pius the Ninth refers to the religious-political situation in an allocution, the main points of which are given in our columns.

THE CITY.

An article appears in our columns this morning on the Coast Defences of New York City, showing how utterly inadequate are the present fortifications along the sound and the lower bay to a successful resistance against the newly invented engines of war. Before the rebellion New York was impregnable, but it would now be entirely as the mercy of a fleet clad with iron and armed with the heavy ordnance brought into requisition by the exigencies of our late civil war. The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held their thirty-first annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension in this city. The reports of the Committees on Domestic and Foreign Missions were read and approved. The annual sermon was delivered in the evening by the Right Rev. H. C. Kay, D. D., Missionary Bishop to the South-West. A centenary meeting was held last evening in the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Rev. W. A. Boole, Rev. L. S. Wood and others. The consecration of the Rev. Channing Moore Williams as Missionary Bishop to China and Japan took place yesterday at St. John's Episcopal church, in this city. Twenty-four Bishops were present and upwards of one hundred ministers. The ceremony was of a very impressive and interesting character. The corner stone of a new church for the use of Rev. Dr. Osgood's congregation was laid yesterday at the corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Drs. Osgood, Bellows and Chapin, and a large and miscellaneous collection of articles deposited under the stone. The American Bible Union held a meeting at the Broome street church yesterday. The financial report showed that the affairs of the association were in a flourishing condition. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Thomas Arnold and others. A public meeting of the West Side Association was held last night, at Everett Hall, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the rapid transportation of passengers in the city. An underground railway was proposed. The headquarters of Santa Anna continue thronged with visitors, mostly applicants for permission to enter the service of the Mexican republic. George A. Bickley, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, has offered his sword and trophy to the cause. General Seward had a long interview with the old chief yesterday, on the subject of Fenian enlistments. The adherents of General Ortega, the rival claimant to the distinguished honor of delivering the Mexican republic exhibit, bitterly hated of Santa Anna. They claim that he is a spy of the French government and that they have documents to prove it. Ortega will leave the city soon for Mexico. The Commissioners of Education held their regular meeting yesterday. Several unimportant transactions occurred, when the Board adjourned. The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting yesterday. The official report for the month of September shows that 14,536 emigrants arrived at this port during that time. John Flanly and W. Connor, two young aspirants for public honors, went to the Jersey shore, from Brooklyn, yesterday, and fought for \$100 and a minor championship. Twenty-seven rounds were fought and Flanly was so badly beaten that he had to be assisted home. Five fresh cases of cholera were reported in this city yesterday. Burial permits for seven cholera dead were issued during the same time. Judge Clark yesterday vacated the order of arrest in the case of L. B. Brewer, charged with unlawfully appropriating some 200 bales of cotton, said to be the property of Mr. Jeremiah Healy and others, citizens of the State of Georgia. Subsequently another order of arrest was granted on additional affidavits presented to the Court. A suit growing out of the merchant will case was yesterday tried before Judge Daniels in Special Term of the Supreme Court. After a J. Kendall sued Mrs. Charlotte A. Connor (the plaintiff) for services rendered in acting as her agent during the progress of the litigation, as set forth in the will of Mr. Merchant. Plaintiff claims \$15,000. After hearing testimony in the case and the arguments of counsel, Judge Daniels reserved his decision. The affidavits case was continued yesterday before Judge Daniels, in Part 2 of the Supreme Court. No new evidence was introduced other than that delivered by Mrs. the Surgeon. The case will be resumed this morning. Tomorrow the case of Louis Morice Montgomery against Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna, came on for hearing before James B. Colman, referee, and it again set for trial at 10 o'clock.

In the case of John McLaughlin, whose discharge from the United States army is claimed on the ground that he is a minor, General Butterfield appeared before Judge Russell yesterday, and gave evidence as to the enlistment of the soldier. Judge Russell remanded the soldier to the custody of the officers for a month, the case in the meantime to be submitted to the Secretary of War. Charles Tucker, a stranger from Detroit, Michigan, was robbed in this city on Tuesday night of three thousand dollars out of five thousand which he had brought here to invest in government securities. Mary Jane McLaughlin, the daughter of respectable parents—her father being a member of the Metropolitan Police force—was arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft. None of the money has been recovered. The prisoner was committed, bail being refused, for trial at the General Sessions. A wholesale and retail liquor dealer of this city rammed a few days ago, leaving twenty thousand dollars in unpaid bills unprovided for, and having previously disposed of his entire business. He was traced by J. A. Detective to New Hampshire, where a receiver was appointed and sufficient goods inside his premises were found to satisfy the creditors. The stock market was excited and strong yesterday. Gold was firm in the afternoon, and closed at 146, after selling down to 147 1/2. Although general trade was dull, there was a fair amount of business transacted yesterday in both foreign and domestic merchandise and produce. Dry goods were active. Cotton closed easier. Groceries steady. On Change flour was less active, and 10c. a 20c. lower, while wheat declined 2c. A corn was quiet, and 1c. a 2c. off. Oats were steady. Pork was heavy and irregular. Beef was steady, while fat was active and firmer. Freight was very quiet. Whiskey was unchanged. MISCELLANEOUS. The steamer Morro Castle, from Havana on the 29th ult., brings news from the city of Mexico to September 12. The anniversary of Mexican independence, the 16th ult., was celebrated with more than the usual magnificence. The troops were reviewed by the Emperor, the theatres were thrown open gratis to the people, and a ball took place. No disturbance occurred, although it was contemplated by the liberals that the people of the whole valley should concentrate at the capital on that day and ask Maximilian to get rid of the French. The imperial authorities heard of the intention, however, and arrested several prominent citizens two days previously, thereby breaking up the plot. The Emperor made an address to a deputation of citizens, the diplomatic corps and others, in which he said: "I am still firm in the position which the votes of the people have made me occupy. It is not in adverse moments that a true Emperor abandons his post." Four regiments were to embark for France on the 28th ult. Marshal Bazaine's departure would probably be delayed a few weeks. It is seriously advocated among prominent Mexicans that, on the evacuation of Maximilian, a triumvirate should administer the government until a Congress could be elected and a President inaugurated. In the meantime the country to be placed under American protection and occupation and a loan solicited of the United States. A newspaper asserts that Maximilian will put himself at the head of the army. Active measures were to be taken against Tampico. From Cuba the dates are to September 29. A royal order has been published suspending export duties in the island for six months. A large fire occurred at Havana on the 27th ult., the loss being estimated at \$100,000. The quarantine regulations are still in force. The Executive Council of Canada was in session Tuesday night, important dispatches, it was reported, having been received concerning the Fenians. A resolution was passed by the Board of Trade in Toronto that American and British silver be taken at four per cent discount. The Canadian view of the Santa Anna and Fenian transaction is that it is a league with Maximilian to furnish him with Fenian soldiers, and that the Catholic Church favors it as a final blow to Fenianism. Charles O'Connor and William B. Read, counsel for Jeff Davis, were in Washington yesterday, and had interviews with the President and the Attorney General. The result of the second grand National Council of the Catholic Church of America, which convened at Baltimore on the 1st instant, will be understood, by the erection of two missions here in this State. The episcopal residence of one of them will be at Rochester, and the new Bishop will be the Rev. Dr. Peter Gavermann, priest of St. Mary's church, Troy. The seat of the other will, it is believed, be at Utica or Oswego, and the Rev. Father Walworth, of St. Joseph's church in Albany, will probably be called to its administration. The sermon of Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, on the uses and objects of church councils, is reported in our columns this morning. A convention of the supporters of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction was held at Boston yesterday. The attendance was very large. General John L. Swift was chosen temporary chairman, and John Quincy Adams permanent president. Resolutions were adopted approving the Presidential policy, reprobating the action of Congress and opposing the present prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts. Theodore H. Swearer was nominated for Governor, General Horace C. Lee for Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Luther Stephenson, Jr., for Secretary of the Commonwealth, Wm. C. Endicott for Attorney General, Harvey Arnold for Treasurer, and General Arthur F. Deveraux for Auditor. A large meeting in support of the Presidential policy was held in Haverbury yesterday. John Hogan, Richard Yarr and Colonel Holden were the principal speakers. The race of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, terminated yesterday. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm and interest manifested during the four races which took place. Baywater won the first race, Luther the second, Maid of Honor the third, and Kentucky the fourth. The bark Laura, from Bremen to Baltimore, encountered a hurricane September 22, when seven passengers and one of the crew were washed overboard by a tremendous sea. Fifty other persons were slightly injured. The freight house of the New York Central Railroad, at Schenectady, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is very heavy, but the exact amount is not known. A balloon inflated with gas, but unoccupied by any human being, was found floating in Lake Erie by the crew of the schooner Active on Tuesday. An ascension had taken place at Alton, New York, the same day, and it is believed this is the same balloon. The fate of the aeronaut is a mystery. J. Louschka, a claim agent belonging in Washington, was detained in New Orleans in forging soldiers' pay accounts, by which the government was defrauded out of over a million dollars. He fled from New Orleans on hearing that a warrant was out for him and has not yet been arrested. Several paymasters and citizens of New Orleans are implicated in the affair. OUR COAST DEFENCES.—We publish elsewhere an exhaustive article on the subject of our coast defences. The Southern rebellion wrought a giant revolution in naval warfare. All the old systems of offence and defence were swept away. A new era was inaugurated and new and formidable engines of destruction and defence were being. In this changed order of things we took the lead and have kept it. Our iron-clad navy is now admittedly the most powerful on the face of the earth, and England and France are hastening to remodel their iron-clads after our pattern. But while we reaped the benefits of these great discoveries we reaped also some of the disadvantages. The inventions of our Ericssons and the exploits of our Farragutes, though they aided materially in suppressing the rebellion and have made us the first naval power of the world, have also left our principal harbors comparatively defenceless against the same mode of warfare in the hands of a hostile nation. Iron-clads require torpedoes, coast and floating batteries and obstructions to meet them. In these respects New York and Raritan bays are lamentably deficient, and New York city is accessible from at least two points of attack. A plan is now put forward by which our coast could be rendered invulnerable to foreign attack without impeding the navigation and without serious expense. We commend the facts adduced to the careful consideration of our civil and military authorities.

The Political Harlequins of the Day.—The Real Issue Before the Country. From Massachusetts to Kansas political mass meetings, stump orators and stump speeches are the order of the day. The fight is between the republican party and the Chicago rump of the old democratic party, the radical Jacobins making the most noise on the one side, and the old dyed-in-the-wool peace copperheads ruling the roost on the other. Here and there we find a solitary stumper known as a Johnson republican, whose efforts to enlighten the people only serve to make confusion worse confounded. We have, for instance, in the HERALD of yesterday a specimen radical brick from Mr. Sumner, and a specimen from Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, of the Johnson republican school, and in other papers lying before us we have a touch of the radicalism of "Old Thad Stevens" and an overdose of copperhead twaddle in a speech of Baron Von Hoffman. Turning first to the radical Boston speech of Senator Sumner, we find it mainly devoted to a vigorous and merciless scolding of President Johnson, including the disclosure of Mr. Sumner's confidential conversations with him; how the man of Tennessee pulled the wool over the eyes of the man of Massachusetts; how Jeff Davis and Johnson are now in the same boat; how and why universal or impartial suffrage must be enforced; how "the President must be taught that usurpation and apostasy cannot prevail," and how "he who promised to be Moses and has become Pharaoh must be overthrown," even as "the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea." Of the constitutional amendment Mr. Sumner says: "As far as it goes it is well; but it does not go far enough. More must be done." This was his cry in the Senate all the last long session; but it availed nothing. The amendment was passed by the republican conservatives in spite of the radicals, and with its ratification by Tennessee her members elected were admitted into the House and the Senate as a rule and a precedent for all the other States concerned. So much, then, for this radical speech of the radical Sumner. It amounts to nothing. His extreme counsels, like those of his fellow marplot, Stevens of the House, have been and will be rejected by the great body of the republican party in Congress. It was Sumner, with his charge of whitewashing against the President at the beginning of the last session, and it was Stevens, with his warning of the fate of Charles I., who fomented all this trouble between the President and Congress; but still both houses, in spite of all the efforts of these men, have been controlled by wiser counsels than theirs. Hence, when Sumner from Massachusetts cries out that this constitutional amendment will not do, and when Stevens from Pennsylvania echoes the cry, they do not frighten anybody, because we have seen that they have no power over the prevailing sentiment of Congress, which is the prevailing sentiment of the North, as embodied in this next amendment. Coming next to the speech of Senator Cowan at Harrisburg, we find that, as a Johnson republican, he fails to state the issue before the country. He presents it as the issue between Johnson and Stevens; but it is no such thing. Stevens was defeated upon all his propositions of Southern negro suffrage, Southern confiscation and Southern disfranchisement, and the plan adopted by Congress is substantially President Johnson's plan of restoration, chapter and verse. Mr. Cowan must know, and in common fairness ought to admit, that it is not Thaddeus Stevens, but the constitutional amendment of Congress that is before the States for their ratification. Mr. Cowan, a few days hence at all events, will discover that the people of Pennsylvania understand this nice distinction between the schemes of Stevens and the plan of Congress; and so we dismiss Mr. Cowan. We have next but a passing word to say of the late stump speech of Mayor Hoffman at Rochester. It lies before us in one of our exchanges. A tiresome rigmarole of the current copperhead election serving clap-trap. The only point made by this champion of the Tammany "ring" against the amendment before the people that we deem worthy of notice is, that if the excluded States ratify this amendment it will not admit them into Congress. We answer again that Congress has bound itself to their admission in the admission of Tennessee. Hoffman, in short, is playing the Sumner and Stevens game to defeat this amendment, and in this way copperheads and radical Jacobins are giving aid and comfort to each other and to Southern revolutionists. From all these stump speeches of quibbling and unscrupulous factionists it is refreshing to turn to such an exposition of the issue before the country as we find in the reports of a late speech of Senator Sherman, at Cincinnati. He tells the people that in the adoption of the plan of Congress the joint committee of the two houses "laid aside every radical measure brought before them," including universal suffrage and the treatment of the late rebel States as Territories, and that as a member of the Senate he hopes the Southern States will adopt the amendment, because it will admit them into Congress; and he wants them to understand that if they will not accept this, "the same power that conquered them once will impose terms upon them that they won't like so well." The issue, then, is this amendment or something worse for the excluded States. There is no prospect of anything better. The very worst results from political discords North, and bloody anarchy South, and confusion everywhere, are to be feared from the rejection by the South of this amendment. Its adoption will admit the excluded States and restore them at once to financial confidence, order, development and prosperity. Shall we have this amendment and reunion, peace and progress, or shall chaos come again? This, after all, is the real issue before the country; for the alternative presented to the excluded States on the one hand is restoration and prosperity, and on the other confusion and destruction. DEREGULATION OF BROADWAY.—Somebody ought to put a stop to the deregulation of Broadway. Our noble thoroughfare was designed for stately fireproof edifices such as the new HERALD office. Buildings that are neither stately nor fireproof, nor even safe, are a disfigurement to the city and a standing danger to the neighborhood in which they are situated. A number of these buildings are now being put up—mere shells of brick and lath and plaster, hardly substantial enough to stand against a decent gale of wind, and certain to

care in at the first touch of fire. The erection of such edifices depreciates the surrounding property and endangers the public safety. The Legislature ought to step in and put a stop to it by some stringent building act. The French Opera Comique in New York. Italian Opera has taken to wandering about the country, like the gypsies and the organ grinders. In New York it no longer has a local habitation. The Academy catacombs are still in ruins, and there seems to be no probability of their being rebuilt within a year, since the stockholders cannot agree upon any definite plan. We may have Italian concerts during the winter, with such excellent artists as Mazziotti, whose voice is fully restored, and Brignoli, who has not yet lost his voice; but Italian Opera will be a matter of faith with our citizens until a new opera house, a new company and a new management make it a reality at some distant future date. But the great natural law of compensation has provided us with an entertainment that will take the place of Italian Opera and be even more acceptable. Manager Juignet has engaged a company of admirable French artists and will inaugurate a season of French Opera Comique at the French theatre, on Fourteenth street, next Tuesday evening. The recent reforms in the drama at Paris, and especially the liberty of the theatres granted by the Emperor Napoleon, have enabled Monsieur Juignet to secure a better troupe of actors and vocalists than he has ever before imported. He has a beautiful theatre at his disposal, with new scenery and appointments. The light, charming operas of the French school are popular in all the rest of the world and cannot fail to be so here. Everything is in Monsieur Juignet's favor, and it will be his own fault if his enterprise is not entirely successful. There are many reasons why the French Opera Comique will prove more attractive than the Italian Opera ever was. Our citizens do not understand Italian, except when interpreted by such a transcendent genius as Ristori; but almost every lady and gentleman speaks or comprehends French. Few of the airs of the Italian Opera catch the popular ear. Young ladies may strain over them and barrel organs squeak them out; but nobody sings or whistles them for enjoyment. The lively melodies of the French operettas, on the other hand, will be literally in the mouths of all the people. The Italian Opera in its best days was never patronized by the masses; it was attended only by a certain select class, who went because they thought it the fashion. The French Opera will be both fashionable and popular. Everybody who likes to be amused, who admires fine acting, who appreciates good singing and who is fond of a hearty laugh will go to the French theatre, without waiting to know whether Madame Haution approves of the performance or not. But so far as fashion is concerned, the subscribers for Manager Juignet's season comprise the *élite* of the city, who will crowd the cozy private boxes while the music loving masses more than fill the parquet and dress circle. As a relief from the excitement of Ristori's wonderful acting, the Opera Comique will be most welcome, and we have no doubt that after the inaugural season it will become a permanent institution of this metropolis. The Mexican Middle and Its Solution. Mexico and Mexican affairs are in a state of chronic disorder, as they have been for some time past. In fact they appear to be getting worse every day. There was trouble and civil war when the Emperor Napoleon stepped in with his magnificent idea of elevating the Latin race of the American continent as a counterpoise to the growing power of the great Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-American race. That ridiculous attempt to check the progress of a mighty race and republican institutions by erecting an empire on our border only created more civil war and bloodshed, and has ended in a complete fiasco. Humiliating as it is, the mushroom empire of Maximilian and the French troops that established and supported it have to leave the American continent. That has become now an acknowledged fact. But instead of bringing peace to Mexico, it has only revived the ambition of the rival chieftains of that country, who are actively preparing to again deluge it in blood to serve their own ambitious purposes. With the prospect of the European-intervention-Latin-race empire of Napoleon and Maximilian being speedily extinguished, the old agitating chiefs of Mexico begin to array themselves against each other for the purpose of getting control of the country and its revenues. The cunning old chief, Santa Anna, after having tried all sides, and even the European imperial side, comes out as a staunch republican patriot against Juarez and Ortega. He is trying to raise funds and to organize the terrible Fenians with the view of bringing himself prominently into notice. Ortega, who, by virtue of his office as Chief Justice, claims to be the legitimate President, as the civil war prevented an election of President in the constitutional way, is preparing to make war on the present incumbent and all other claimants. He takes no account of the heroic struggle Juarez has made against the French, and the necessity of assumed powers to save the republic, on the part of Juarez, in the perilous times that the country has passed through. Romero, who is the Minister of Juarez at Washington, and Juarez himself, repudiate both Santa Anna and Ortega, and are resolved to maintain their power against these rival chieftains, whether their position be constitutional or not. We have no doubt there are other generals and governors of States in Mexico ready to issue their pronouncements against all these, in order to seize the government. In truth, Mexico is in a condition of chronic disorder; and, unless something be done to prevent it, we shall see all the horrors of civil war perpetuated, and perhaps increased, with the withdrawal of Maximilian and the French. The question then arises, what is to be done? What is the duty of the United States in this case? Maximilian and the French must and will leave. How, then, shall we restore peace to the country? It is our duty to see to this—to solve this question—both as a duty to a neighboring republic and for our own quiet and interests. The proper way, and, as far as we can see, the only way, is for our government to take measures for an election of President in Mexico by the spontaneous and unbiased expression of popular sentiment throughout the whole coun-

try. This would effectually break up all the rival schemes of Santa Anna, Ortega, Juarez and others. But how is it to be done? We think it can be done by the United States having an understanding with the Emperor Napoleon on the subject. Napoleon only wants to get out of the difficulty as gracefully as possible and to secure the debt of Mexico to France. The United States wants the republic restored in peace and on a proper foundation. Very well; the proper way to accomplish these ends is for M. Monthon, the French Minister at Washington, and Mr. Seward to agree upon a plan by which a fair election shall be held and a constitutional fair government be established in Mexico, with the understanding that the old French debt shall be paid. This would be the proper and a speedy solution of the Mexican muddle. France would get out of her trouble in an easy manner, we could maintain our position as to the Monroe doctrine and the intervention, and Mexico would be saved from the horrors of a continued civil war which her rival chiefs are preparing for her. We urge upon the French Minister, M. Monthon, to see Mr. Seward at once upon this subject. Let negotiations be opened without delay, and we have no doubt the people of this country, the Emperor Napoleon and the people of Mexico would gladly accept such a reasonable solution of the troublesome question. Napoleon's Manifesto. The remarkable document which Napoleon has caused to be issued to the representatives of the French government in foreign countries, and which we published yesterday, very plainly establishes the future policy of the Emperor, based upon the recent momentous events which have transpired in Europe. That policy is of an eminently peaceful character and manifests Napoleon's eagerness to keep France out of all European broils. He meekly accepts the result of all the startling events of the last six months, and cannot find in the absorption of States and kingdoms, the reconstruction of Territories, the growth of a new German predominant Power, the humiliation of Austria or the success of Italy, anything which affects the interests of France or at which she should take umbrage. This being so, he asks why France should interfere in the late war, because everything has happened—excepting the *entente cordiale* between Russia and the United States, which is delicately touched upon—that France could have desired. England is left out of view altogether in Napoleon's summing up of the new order of things which the late war has established, because he evidently regards her as she is, nothing but a mere colonial power, destined, perhaps, to look after the progress of civilization in the East, according to Disraeli's idea, but exercising no more political influence in Europe. France can no longer summon her to war with Russia or any other nation; no longer form alliances to settle the balance of power or participate in perplexing conventions. England is counted out of all this business, and hence Napoleon passes her over. But France herself stands to-day in a somewhat similar position. As a controlling element in European affairs she has no prestige. She is but one of a confederation of States. The voice of Napoleon is powerless because his aims and ambitions are defeated. Hence it is that he recognizes the existing condition of the Continent as favorable to France and endeavors to suit himself and the prospects of his dynasty to inevitable circumstances. In the concentration of the central Powers of Europe at the expense of the lesser States which have been swallowed up, he looks for safety against revolution. It is by the unification of Germany that the democratic element now prevailing in Europe can be kept within bounds. To stimulate the reconstructed nations he conjures up two spectres, the demon of democratic revolution and the friendly alliance between Russia and the United States. These are the twin devils which he expects will keep the sovereigns of Central Europe on their good behavior towards France. The Russian *entente cordiale* with this country he deals with, as we have said, very tenderly; but with his allusion is full of meaning. Calculating that before another century each of these countries will number a hundred millions of people, he cautiously observes that "with a wise foresight in respect of the future, the nations of Central Europe should not remain parcelled out into so many different States, without strength and without public spirit." He does not overrate the influence of the United States in Europe, although it is entirely of a moral nature and is embraced in the spread of liberal ideas, the example of our wonderful growth and the strength of a democratic form of government so splendidly attested in our late war. It is thus, and not by armed intervention, which is no part of our policy, that the United States exercises and will continue to exercise a potent influence upon the affairs of Europe, and it is this very kind of control, in conjunction with so powerful an empire as Russia, that Napoleon most fears. The appeal made by Greece to this country is an evidence of how our influence was regarded in Europe. We did not seek intervention. It was Greece that sought our aid. In dealing with the Roman question Napoleon says that France, although she will withdraw her troops from Rome, will guarantee the protection of the Holy Father. It might be asked what protection the Pope needs. As for his spiritual power, that is safe enough. It cannot be diminished. The whole Catholic world will take care of that. His temporal power amounts to nothing but that of a police over the Eternal City, and the kingdom of Italy is surely both able and willing to afford him all the police he requires. What necessity, then, for any guarantees from France? Taking this manifesto as a whole it is a very significant exposition of the policy of Napoleon, accepting it as an acknowledgment of the changed position which France is compelled to assume in the face of the marvellous revolution which has just taken place in Europe.

The Close of the Jerome Park Races. Many years ago we read Dr. Johnson's description of the happy valley of Rasselas; but we never imagined that we should find a happy valley so near New York as Fordham. Yet in every charm of nature the valley in which Jerome Park is located may compare favorably with that of Rasselas. It is a natural amphitheatre—a coliseum with hills for walls—and seems expressly designed for the purpose to which it has been assigned by the American Jockey Club. The races that have been recently held there have been in every way successful, and they closed yesterday with a fine display of speed, fashion and enthusiasm. It is by no means creditable to the press of New York that, with the exception of the technical portions of the reports in the *Herald*, written by a gentleman who is without an equal in this specialty in the country, there has not been a single description of the Jerome Park races sufficiently graphic to do them justice. The thousand amusing incidents on the road to the park; the unique and picturesque configuration of the ground; the brilliant scene presented by the natural amphitheatre; the crowds of country people on the hills and ridges around; the clusters of outside spectators hanging upon the trees; the bevy of beauties, with their gorgeous autumn toilettes, on the grand stand; the throng of sporting men on the quarter-stretch; the hundreds of carriages, with their eager, laughing, shouting occupants; the fleet horses, ridden by gayly dressed grooms; the fun, frolic and humor of the people; the excitement of the race; the rush upon the course when the heat is over; the gossip among the members at their club room; the bustling preparations for departure; the drive home in Indian file; the bracing scamper through the beautiful park; the adventures of those who trust themselves to the tender mercies of the railroad—all these have yet to find their chronicler; but he will be on hand next year. Let us hope that the Paterson races, which begin next week, will be better described, although they present not half so good materials for the reporters. The American Jockey Club has inaugurated a new racing era in this country. The good old days of Eclipse and Henry will soon be revived with all the modern improvements. No track in England is so well managed as that of Jerome Park; for the gamblers, roughs and rowdies of the British race courses are rigidly excluded from the course at Fordham. We are destined to surpass the rest of mankind in all the arts and sports of civilization and to make them all subsidiary to our intellectual culture and refinement, like the ancient Greeks. Our people will be immeasurably benefited by the tests for out-door sports that is now springing up among them. Yachting in summer, racing in the fall, skating in winter and baseball in the spring will complete the circle of our open air amusements. Our ladies will no longer languish in their parlors and our gentlemen will away in the close confinement of their counting rooms. More robust bodies and more robust minds will distinguish the rising generation and give us a more enjoyable society and a greater country. The tremendous reform that was initiated when our women discarded paper soled shoes and began to wear thick walking boots will regenerate the American people, and we shall become more vigorous and energetic as a nation than ever before. As a means towards this salutary reform the American Jockey Club and the Jerome Park deserve no unimportant place in the history of the metropolis. Settlement of Our Difficulties. The extreme men of both political parties seem determined to prevent a solution of our internal difficulties. The niggerheads are proclaiming a new raid against the South and everywhere declaring that they do not intend to admit the Southern representatives into Congress upon those States ratifying the constitutional amendment. The copperheads, on the other side, are opposing the amendment and advising the South not to accept it as a settlement of the question of restoration. Thus it is that they are playing into each other's hands and laboring for the destruction of the country. Already the radicals have become so encouraged by this course of events that their leaders—such as Stevens, Sumner, Butler and Wade—publicly and boldly declare that they have no idea of admitting the Southern States upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment. They no doubt rely upon the aid of the copperheads in the future, as in the past, to enforce their edicts. If, then, the Southern people accept the advice of the copperheads and reject the constitutional amendment, and thus prevent an adjustment of the question upon that basis, the radicals will be encouraged, and they will push their schemes to such an extreme that ruin and anarchy will be sure to follow, contention will spring up, both North and South, and the factions will war against each other, producing anarchy in the Southern States and interminable strife throughout the North. All this will bring about a serious prostration of business. Our commercial, mercantile and financial interests will be disastrously affected. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the merchants and business men of this city to hold a meeting for consultation and select a strong committee to go to Washington and prevail upon the President to use his influence with the South to secure their acceptance of the constitutional amendment as a means of preventing the radicals from destroying the country. This city is the commercial, the political, the financial and the intellectual centre of the country. Nowhere else will the extreme and ruinous policy of the political factions fall so disastrously as here. This, then, is the point to commence a movement of this kind, to stem the tide and erect a barrier against the extreme men of all parties. The present is the appropriate time to move in the matter; not a day nor an hour should be lost, else the niggerheads and the copperheads may push matters to such an extent that it will be too late to arrest their progress before all is lost. Timely action now will so prepare the way that the radical leaders will find it impossible to force Congress into the adoption of their extreme measures. It will strengthen the moderate