

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 282. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street. NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite No. 100. GERMAN THEATRE, No. 64 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 9, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the steamship Hibernian at Father Point yesterday we have very interesting and important telegraphic details of our cable despatches, dated to the 28th of September.

THE FENIANS.

General Santa Anna delivered an address at the Fenian picnic on Staten Island yesterday. He said, among other things, that when Mexico was invaded by the noblest enemy who was hospitable to me now living.

THE CITY.

Both Boards of the City Council held stated meetings yesterday afternoon. They passed a concurrent resolution congratulating Cyrus W. Field on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are to be elections for Congressmen and State Representatives in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa to-day. Republican majorities were given in each of these States last year except in Indiana, where there was no general election at that time.

The steamship Evening Star, of the New York Mail Steamship Company, which left this port on the 29th ult., with an assorted cargo and two hundred and fifty crew, was wrecked on the coast of Florida.

The brig Eliza Ann, of New York for Boston, was sunk by collision with the schooner of the League on Sunday evening.

The schooner A. B. Terry, of Nantucket, sprang a leak and sank near the same place on Saturday night, and the bark Yonca, from Philadelphia for London, and the bark Yonca, from Liverpool for Eastport.

Our correspondent at Fort Monroe gives details of the severe storm encountered by the bark Laura, bound from Bremen to Baltimore, on the 23rd of September.

Seven men were killed, and over a dozen were wounded, as reported in the Herald of Thursday.

The President, in a proclamation published this morning, recommends that on Thursday of the 10th inst. be observed throughout the United States as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise for another year of National life vouchsafed us as a people.

Secretary Seward was so far improved in health as to be able to visit the President at the White House yesterday.

Our Charleston correspondent writes that the South Carolina Legislature adjourned after a stormy session. The black code was virtually repealed, and all the civil rights except suffrage, office holding and being a juror were now extended to the negro.

The Governor Orr will recommend the adoption of the constitutional amendment and also a new election of Representatives who can take the oath.

Colonel Bingham, one of the delegation of Southern Northerners, who are charged with the canvassing of the country in the interests of the radicals, and who was interrupted at Cairo on Friday night by a mob, says that the disturbing element was armed with bowie knives and made a desperate effort to inaugurate a bloody tragedy.

The train which was supposed to contain a party of abolitionists was thrown from the track about eight miles above Cairo, by the displacement of two rails. The engine was killed and five persons were wounded.

The proceedings of the Catholic Council, in Baltimore, were continued in private yesterday.

Francis Frank was declined to commute the sentence of Frank Ferris, the wife murderer, who was reprieved until the 10th instant by the executive some time ago.

Charles D. Fuller the teller of the Hartford Bank who is suspected of abstracting bonds to the amount of \$20,000, was brought before the court on Saturday and bound over to the Superior Court for trial in \$10,000.

The bonds were given by his father. Fuller insists that he is innocent, although his mode of living has been so fast as to elicit suspicion that he was obtaining money fraudulently.

Among other little pieces of extravagance he bought forty dolls at a dollar apiece, which he presented to the Orphan Asylum.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Archibald Stephens of Albany county, who was killed at Coeymans's Hollow by James Palmer, who had eloped with Stephen's daughter, has resulted in a verdict charging Palmer with the killing. He was married to Miss Stephens before meeting her father.

The transactions of an alleged swindler, named Bonner, who is charged with having stolen \$100,000 from the estate of the late John Bonner, were reported in the Herald of Saturday.

Col. W. C. Hawkins writes a letter to the Herald, in which he published this morning, in which he asserts that General Grant, when he arranged the terms upon which Lee's army surrendered at Appomattox, went as far as he could towards compounding the highest crime known to the law of nations.

He says further that the generous terms there offered were not approved by the volunteer army.

Nathan Floyd, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and seven companions by Indians recently killed by Indians while en route to Montana.

Commodore Stockton died at Princeton on Sunday night.

The whites and blacks on Cat Island, about twenty-five miles below Memphis, Tenn., were killed on Saturday, in which two of the negroes were killed and three wounded. One white man was slightly injured.

The British steamer Victoria foundered at sea on the 4th instant, in the recent storm. Two lives were lost, the engineer dying from exposure and the mate being washed overboard. Her passengers and crew were picked up by the brig Pontiac.

It is reported from San Antonio, Texas, that Santa Anna's agents are very busy on the line of the Rio Grande. They receive but little sympathy, however, as Santa Anna's objects are considered inimical to the liberal interests.

The French at La Plata on September 16. The liberal forces are being well supplied with everything by shipments over the frontier, and are everywhere successful.

There were seven deaths from cholera during the forty-eight hours ending yesterday and eight from yellow fever. Four cases of cholera were reported in Norfolk, Va., on Friday. Thirty-one cases were reported in Philadelphia up to noon yesterday.

RANTING BEN BUTLER.—Bethel Fisher Butler, ever since he backed out of fighting when the clash of arms raged throughout the country and there was some hot work to be done in the field, has been advocating war to the knife (on the stump) with somebody; he does not seem particularly to care with whom.

Having shirked fighting against the South in his own person, he now wants somebody else to fight in the North; probably, as of old, "sauntering the war with cotton bales and silver spoons" from afar. In his late speech at Cincinnati he demanded the impeachment of the President, and assuming that "if" such should be the case, and "if" the army and navy of the United States should be called upon by Mr. Johnson to protect him—a pleasant notion which exists in the brain of ranting Ben Butler, but which no sensible man believes in—ranting Ben proposes that West Point shall be swept out, and the regular army shall be wiped from the face of the country, like a cobweb in the morning sun—a proposition which he puts with many such grandiloquent, metaphorical, allegorical and other specimens of buncombe. Poor fellow! He will never get beyond that eloquent argument on the floor of Congress when he attempted to prove that Fort Fisher never could be taken by our armies, at the very moment that news arrived of its capture by a genius, not a bogus soldier, who adorned the shoulder straps he wore. Butler exhausted his argumentative powers on that occasion. All the intellect he possessed seems to have abandoned him with that great effort. The best thing his Rhode friends can do for him now is to provide a comfortable and congenial home for him in some lunatic asylum in Massachusetts. He is doing immense damage to the radical cause while he is permitted to go at large. A wholesome restraint, therefore, might be good both for himself and his collaborators. Have not the solid men of Boston sense enough to know how to take care of ranting, raving Ben Butler?

The Real Issue Before the American People.—The Future Governing Party of the Country.

In the excitement and confusion of ideas produced by the political and party contests carried on all over the country, the great underlying question is hardly realized or recognized. Men are apt to think that the point on which the elections turn is whether the President or Congress is to be sustained, whether the restoration of the seceded States is to be accomplished by Executive will or in accordance with the directions of the national Legislature, and whether the democratic party is to resume the power which it abused and lost or the government is to remain in the hands of that party which represents the ideas and policy that prevailed in the terrible contest out of which the nation has so recently emerged.

To a certain extent these questions are involved in the elections that are at hand, but only as collateral or subsidiary questions. The real issue, which lies deeper than those of the present contest, and which is to take shape and prominence in the next session of Congress and in the elections of two years hence, is, "What party shall have the governing power in this country for the next half century or more?"

The unseemly and undignified personal squabbles between President Johnson and the members of the present Congress are but disgraceful incidents in the politics of the times, and cannot affect, one way or the other, the solution of the great question which we have here indicated.

What, then, is to be the future governing party of the United States? We know that party has governed it, with but few intermissions, for eighty years and more, up to the commencement of the rebellion; but that party can govern it no more. We know that the ideas of the leading politicians of Eastern Virginia and South Carolina controlled the government from the days when the constitution was formed down to those gloomy days when Buchanan, inspired by them, declared to Congress that there was no power under the constitution to coerce rebellious States into submission. With the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860 the death knell of that party was tolled. The Southern politicians heard it with prophetic ear and knew too well what it foreboded. They recognized in it the doom of their old pro-slavery, State rights ideas, and the growth of a better and stronger and truer system of republican government. Pro-slavery, State rights democracy fell in 1860, never to rise again. Driven to desperation, the leaders and adherents of the decayed political faith took up arms, and, with a resolve to govern either in or out of the Union, made a tremendous effort to destroy the life of the nation. Foiled in that attempt, and doubly defeated on the political field and on the battle field, they gave up the struggle and have abandoned, completely and forever we believe, those dogmas of government which they have been forced to recognize as unfitted for the present age. The democratic party, therefore, as the representative of those political dogmas, has ceased to exist; and the organization which now assumes that name has hardly anything in common with that party which so long ruled the country.

We say, therefore, that there is a political contest going on between the republican and the democratic parties, as these were known up to the overthrow of the rebellion—would be a misapplication of the term. The living cannot fight with the dead. But it is a great contest going on between the representatives of opposing ideas in Congress and among the people. One side represents the principle of the victors—to the vanquished—in its extremest and most ruthless form, and advocates general confiscation throughout the late rebel States, the distribution of their lands among the colored population, the enfranchisement of the blacks, and the disfranchisement of all who took part in the rebellion, meaning all white citizens of the South. Its champions are the remorseless Stevens, the conceited Sumner and the loud-mouthed, bellowing Butler, the mock hero of Bethel and Dutch Gap canal. The other side, supported by the moderate men of all political parties, and finding adherents even in the Southern States, insists on nothing more than those guarantees for the future which the acts of the past seem to render necessary. Those guarantees are embodied in the amendments to the constitution proposed by Congress at its last session and submitted to the States for ratification. When those amendments are engrained on the constitution, as they undoubtedly will be, then will commence the rule of that party which will be the governing party of the future, and under which the strides of this country to greatness and power will outstrip in the last third of this century its wonderful progress in the first two-thirds of it.

We have seen how the political party which embodied the views of the extreme men of the South has been extinguished. We are now to see how the embodiment of the views of the opposite extreme is to share a like fate. New England ideas of government are to more to prevail in this reconstructed republic than are the ideas of Eastern Virginia and South Carolina. The practical common sense of the American people realizes the truth of the old Latin maxim, in medias res, *fulguris ira*—that safety lies in the middle course—in moderation. It was neither to extinguish the political life of Southern communities, nor, on the other hand, to restore them to their former power in the control of the government, that the people of the great Middle States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, put out their strength to crush the rebellion. The people of those Middle States are well aware that it was their armies that won the victory, and they are equally determined that their political doctrines shall rule the country. The question, as we have said, does not develop itself in the elections now at hand; but it will assume form and dimensions and greatness in the next session of Congress, and particularly in the sessions of the Fortieth Congress, and will come up for final decision in the elections of 1868. What the result will be no observant man can doubt. The extreme political doctrines of New England will be broken under foot and crushed out of existence just as thoroughly as have been those of the South, and the party which adopts the modern and moderate views of policy will be the governing power of the country for the next half century or more. In other words, the party designated "radicals" will share the fate of the secessionists, and that which is now known by the name of "conservative" will be the controlling party of the future.

Credulities of Financial and Currency Quacks.—A moneyed oligarchy which has grown up since the war and the establishment of the national banks is continually urging through the press in its interest a forced resumption of specie payments and a depletion of the gold reserve in the hands of the Treasury.

The object of the fallacious arguments used for this purpose cannot mislead any but those ignorant on the subject. But, as this subject is much confused by the fallacies of interested parties and the crude notions of mere theorists, we have a few words to say upon it.

First of all, it is urged that we ought to force specie payments by immediately contracting the currency, and secondly, that to facilitate this the Secretary of the Treasury ought to purchase the gold in his hands. We are promised all sorts of good if these should be done, but, unfortunately for these speculators and theorists, we are furnished with no arguments or reasons why and how this is to be accomplished. They make mere assertions, unsupported by reason or the facts of history.

On the other hand, we have the experience of history, the actual prosperity of the country and the soundest arguments to show why we ought not to attempt to force immediate specie payments and to deplete the Treasury of its gold. We have over and over again shown the disastrous consequences in England of a forced resumption after the great European wars were ended in 1815, and that our condition is somewhat similar to the condition of that country then. The same derangement of values, the same general bankruptcy and something like the same widespread distress must be the consequence here of suddenly reducing the means thirty-three per cent of every debtor in the country. The bondholders and the very rich alone would be benefited. They would be made richer and the poor poorer. The financial history of England shows this very fully.

But why, in the name of common sense, should we disturb the present state of things? Is not the country prosperous beyond all precedents? Is it not an artificial prosperity? Agriculture, manufactures, legitimate enterprises of every kind are stimulated; work for the laborer is abundant and well paid; the revenue of the government is something extraordinary; the national debt is being paid off at the rate of twenty millions a month, and scarcely any one feels the tax onerous. The constant accumulation of gold in the Treasury and the large surplus fund there of eighty millions, taken in connection with the general prosperity, ought to satisfy every one of the ability of the country both to pay its debt and to return to specie payments within a reasonable time, and as soon as it may be safe to do so. Why, then, we repeat, should we disturb this state of things?

With our immense resources and the rapid development of the country we shall grow up to a specie basis within a comparatively short time. In fact we doubt whether the present volume of currency would be too much for the necessities of the country seven or ten years hence.

As to selling the gold in the Treasury for the benefit of speculators, we have had sufficient experience about that. Mr. McCulloch sold a large amount some time ago, and the consequence was that it produced extraordinary gambling in Wall street for a time, and finally it went to Europe. Gold, instead of going down, as the speculators predicted, went up soon after. That was the natural consequence of depleting the reserve, which Mr. McCulloch did not see at the time, but about which, perhaps, he has learned better since. The reserve of gold in the Treasury operates like the reserve in the Bank of England; it inspires confidence in the ability of the government to bring about specie payments at the proper time. A deficiency, on the other hand, destroys confidence. Let the government, then, hold its specie, however urged to part with it by the speculators and moneyed oligarchy.

But, as we have repeatedly urged, one of the most effectual methods to return to specie payments and to reduce the national debt is to break up the national banks under their present organization. Instead of the circulation of three hundred millions of their notes let the government substitute legal tenders—a much better currency—and with that three hundred millions of legal tenders buy up the interest-bearing bonds which are now the basis of the circulation of the banks. In that way we should save twenty millions or upwards a year to the country, which would be applied as a sinking fund to liquidate the national debt. This, and this only, is the sound system of finance and currency which we hope Congress at the next session will have the good sense to adopt.

THE NEW ENGLAND RADICALS ON ANOTHER FRONT.—New England is inhabited by a set of people who are never happy except when interfering in other people's affairs. Directly or indirectly they have caused all the troubles in which this country has been involved. When the South becomes sufficiently repentant and content to accept the constitutional amendment and comes back into the Union de facto, and the people of the Middle States intend to take up these New Englanders and cure them as thoroughly as we have cured the South. We want the constitutional amendment adopted because we are anxious to get at this missionary work. In the meantime it is well to keep the run of the Yankee agitators and see what new hobbies they are mounting.

In another column our Boston correspondent describes the proceedings at the New England Temperance Convention recently held at that city. The old abolitionists, men and women, were on hand, ready for a fresh tussle with everybody who does not agree with them. One might have imagined that with the abolition of slavery their occupation was gone; but they take quite a different view of the subject. They are now about to begin a crusade against intemperance in all its forms. They are going to abolish liquors; they are going to abolish tobacco; they are going to abolish wine at the communion table; they advise all liquor dealers to commit suicide, and they declare themselves to be the only good and virtuous people in the world and wish all who differ from them to leave it.

It is amusing to hear all the old arguments and sophisms once used against slavery now revived and applied with equal earnestness to rum and tobacco. The Church is called upon to maintain the temperance cause, as it was to maintain the anti-slavery cause. Temperance is announced as the great political issue, just as slavery was a short time ago. Liquor dealers are described in the terms once resorted to

slaveholders. Rum is defined as the sum of all villainies, as slavery was the sum of all villainies. The Bible is appealed to with great enthusiasm, although the Bible recognizes slavery, and Christ himself performed a miracle rather than permit his friends to do without wine at a wedding feast. Evidently preparations are being made for another great agitation in the well known style of Wendell Phillips & Co. Nothing but a medicine quite as severe as that administered to the South will ever cure these New England fanatics.

Progress of High Art in the New World.

It is evident that the American people are destined to surpass all the rest of mankind in high art as in everything else. This country will become, before many years have passed, the centre of civilization. We have already produced admirable painters, sculptors and singers, and equally great authors and actors will yet be developed. In appreciation of art and artists we excel any other nation. At her second performance in Brooklyn Ristori drew the unequalled sum of three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, which exceeds by forty dollars the largest amount that she has ever received for a single performance in Europe. Her greatest hope in the Old World was at Moscow, where the receipts were three thousand eight hundred dollars; but Brooklyn, which is merely a *fauvour* of the New York, beats Moscow and throws into the shade the capitals of Italy, France, England and Germany, in all of which Ristori appeared to smaller houses. This is conclusive proof—not in mere words, but in hard dollars—that we are ahead of Europe in our appreciation of the Queen of Tragedy; and we have the testimony of her associates to the effect that American audiences are quite as critical as those of Europe, and uniformly select the same points to applaud.

In music the progress of our people is not less distinctly marked. We have had opera here for about thirty-five years, during which Malibran, Sontag, Grist and other famous singers have delighted us. Recently attempts have been made to foist upon us third and fourth rate Italian artists; but the public is too well educated to permit such an imposition. The consequence is that we have no Italian opera in the metropolis, and shall have none this winter. There is an Italian troupe—or perhaps two of them—wandering somewhere about, like the gypsies, without a local habitation or much of a name; but nobody knows where they are, Mazzolini and Brigoli are the only really excellent Italian artists left to us; but what has become of them and in what corner of the country they are singing we cannot tell. But at the French theatre to-night the Opera Comique will be inaugurated to supply the want caused by this abrogation of the Italian opera. Manager Juignet has secured a fine company of French artists, who can act as well as sing, and in the light, lively and graceful music of the French comic opera they are sure to create a decided furor. Thus, while liberally patronizing the independent theatre, where the English drama is given—such as the Broadway and the New York—our cosmopolitan citizens will also support Ristori in Italian tragedy, Davison in German comedy and melodrama and manager Juignet's troupe in French opera comique. No other city in the world can equal New York in this variety of first class entertainments. Yet it must be remembered that the drama and the opera appear by no means at their best at present. For some time past both have been under the control of an old showman, great only in stuffed elephants and woolly horses. Now they are escaping from his influence and a new era in high art is being begun. Undoubtedly before this era is completed we shall send to the Old World artists who can rival the best that have ever come across the sea to receive our appreciative plaudits.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.—STORY OF A WHOLE-SOME REACTION.—Our Charleston (S. C.) correspondent informs us that Governor Orr, in anticipation of the endorsement of the restoration policy of Congress in the impending Northern elections, is inclined to try the experiment of calling his Legislature together for the ratification of the constitutional amendment, and to move also in behalf of a new election for members of Congress, to the end that men may be chosen who can take the test oath which is a law of Congress.

We are gratified to hear this good news as to the inclinations of Governor Orr. If the Northern October and November elections (the first batch of which come off in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa to-day) should result decisively in favor of the constitutional amendment, we trust that this intelligent and practically disposed Governor of South Carolina will put into practice his aforesaid inclinations; for we expect that President Johnson will cordially support him in the course indicated. The initiative, too, of the ratification of the constitution by the still excommunicated States cannot be undertaken in a better quarter than South Carolina, the State which contrived, fomented and led off in the late rebellion, and the State which has suffered more from her revolutionary folly than any other one of the States involved in it. Let South Carolina, with her mischievous record before and her bloody record during the war, and her creditable record since the war, lead off for the constitutional amendment, and there will be no difficulty in bringing all her late insurgent confederates into line. The example of Tennessee binds Congress to the equivalent of admission for the ratification by South Carolina, Florida, Texas or any other outlying State. It is a precedent, we say, which binds Congress, all the teachings of Stevens, Sumner and such fanatical radicals to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are pleased to discover that the views of Governor Orr are beginning to be ventilated in various Southern journals in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and elsewhere. After the Northern October elections we expect that such views will rapidly become the ruling public opinion of the South. The issue of rights of such old unreconstructed Southern rights politicians as Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has had its day. Old things have been cast overboard in the South by the war, and all things have become new, and new ideas and new leaders are demanded to meet the new order of things. Such a preacher at this day, for example, as Judge Dawson, of Georgia, who made a long speech on Southern rights and Southern wrongs at a democratic meeting in Brooklyn the other night, is not the man to teach the ways of reconstruction South

or North. He would have us believe that Congress has no authority over the subject of restoration and that the rebellion was nothing more than a matter of State rights after all. He preaches the preposterous doctrine of "the Union as it was," or the doctrine before the blood, and the sooner such blind leaders of the blind withdraw, North and South, the better it will be for all concerned.

MEXICO AND OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—The anticipated collapse of the empire in Mexico is evidently so near at hand that the simplest facts are held to be significant, and the feeling in this country on the subject has also become much intensified, and the newspapers of the community are discussing the propriety of the United States government aiding the republic of Mexico in her present emergency. One of our contemporaries protests very vehemently against the action and interference which we have frequently urged in Mexican affairs, on the ground that the proposed action will cost the United States several millions of money.

The government of this country has always wisely persisted in non-interference in foreign affairs; but it has also maintained that European nations shall not interfere in the affairs of this continent. The manifest destiny of the United States is to republicanize this continent, not for the purpose of consolidation or aggrandizement, but to secure to every State and nation the republican form of government with which we are blessed. When Canada shall have been freed from the dominion of Spain and Mexico from that of Maximilian and the French, and when the empire of Brazil becomes converted into a republic, this duty will have been done, and our destiny, as far as our foreign relations are concerned, will have been completed. One of these duties now presents itself and ought not to be shirked. The administration cannot too soon take such steps as will secure peace to Mexico. A word and its natural moral effect may be all that is needed; but if actual occupation becomes necessary we should not hesitate to take such a step on account of the matter of cost. Mexico in the end would have to pay it; and if peace and its attendant prosperity were thereby secured to her, she could well afford the expense. Besides, if she were not willing, we could take a few provinces of Lower California and annex them to ourselves as payment. France cannot thus take her pay; the United States may; and we do not know but that it would be all the better for the people of the provinces alluded to if we did absorb them.

THE PRESS AND THE PULPIT.—The persons appear at last to have formed a proper estimate of themselves. Some of them, at least, comprehend how, by travelling out of their legitimate track, they have lost the influence which should attach to their profession. Among the various sermons delivered on Sunday in the different churches of all persuasions—the pith and marrow of which we lay before our readers every Monday as part of the interesting history of the day—was one preached by the Rev. Dr. Smyth on the vices or defects of the clergy, in which he shows that the pedantry, the political piddling and other deviations from the duties of the clergyman so prevalent in the pulpit nowadays have left the clergy without any influence upon the public mind. The power of the pulpit, he declares, has passed into the hands of the press. He points to the superiority of the newspapers as teachers in contradistinction to an "imbecile and useless clergy." "In former times," he said, "the clergy wielded great power; but now the men who sit at the desk and wield that pen which is mightier than the sword direct the public opinion of the United States." Dr. Smyth further adds that "one of the leading daily newspapers of this city" has to-day a greater power and more influence on the destinies and opinions of the people of this country than all the pulpits in the United States. We do not know what leading newspaper he refers to, but we do know that to influence the destinies and opinions of the public is the special duty of the press, while we always supposed that the duty of the clergy was to save the souls and not to govern the political opinions of men. If the independent press has succeeded in its mission and the pulpit has failed, it is because one has adhered strictly to its line of duty and the other has abandoned it to follow the ignis fatuus of political fanaticism. Therefore neither the Rev. Dr. Smyth nor any of his less sensible or more arrogant colleagues in the pulpits need be surprised at the result. It is the most natural thing in the world.

IN THE WRONG SHOP.—The half dozen gamblers who are to be tried in Judge Russell's court. They are in danger of a ticket for Sing Sing. Why did they not play their cards so as to get into Tammany Hall? for then they each, cheap for cash, might have got a ticket for Congress.

RAIN OR SHINE.—We expect a heavy to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa to-day, rain or shine; for the excitement of a Presidential contest seems to prevail along the whole line.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Action of the Oregon Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment.—The Oregon Legislature declared in favor of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment on Saturday last. The House of Representatives passed the measure by a vote of 22 to 12. The Senate passed it by a vote of 12 to 10.

A despatch from Salem, Oregon, states that in the House of Assembly on Saturday Mr. Hanson offered a series of resolutions declaring that the action of the House in ratifying the constitutional amendment before the admission of the members from Grant county to their seats was fraudulent, and by the aid of one Union member the resolutions were adopted by the following vote.—Yours 24, nays 22.

The Secretary of State was then requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to Secretary Seward.

Further action was to be had to-day.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department have elected Frank E. B. Whittier Chief Engineer, and Henry W. Burton and Charles R. Ackerson First and Second Assistant Engineers.

The schooner *Grande* of the West, which sailed in search of the fishing grounds on the Northwest coast on the 25th of March, has not since been heard of, and it is believed to have been lost or captured by the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island.

Charles W. Brooks & Co., a large shipping commission firm, suspended to-day in consequence of a heavy default in greenbacks by their late customer, and the failure of a prominent operator, against whose arguments they accepted largely. They first announced to the public that they were suspending business, but the operator's syndicate arranged for resuming business. They hope to soon effect an arrangement for liquidating the firm.

The bark *Berina*, bound for Sydney April 20, announced a tremendous gale on June 21. At latitude 35 10 south, longitude 153 30, she was wrecked, and it is believed that she has been lost or captured by the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island.

Nathan Floyd, late of Leavenworth, was recently killed, "killed by God," says the report, by Indians, while en route to Montana.

The steamer *Griffiths* has arrived from Columbia river with 1210 tons of freight.

The bark *Griffin*, from Honolulu, brings 572 bags of sugar, 1,500 tons of coal, and 1,000 tons of flour.

The ship *Eliza Walker*, from the Ochotsk Sea, brings 60,000 codfish.

On Saturday 5,000 bushels of choice wheat sold for 60 cents.

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