

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bovey.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

IRVING HALL, Irving place, Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 86 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 20 Broadway.

TOBY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Broadway.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.

SEAVEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

STUDIO BUILDING, 51 West Tenth street.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 23, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a European news report, with financial and commercial advices and marine intelligence, dated to yesterday evening, October 22.

The Emperor of Austria expressly orders a steamer to sail from Trieste for Mexico forthwith.

The vessels of the American squadron, from Russia, are at Hamburg.

The Senate of Venice has unanimously declared in favor of the unity of Italy.

The Prusso-Saxon treaty was ratified yesterday.

Spain is to "uphold" the temporal power of the Pope after the French troops quit Rome.

Consols closed at 89 1/2, for money, in London. United States five-twenties were at 69.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady. Middling uplands fifteen and one fourth pence.

The ship Daniel Webster, from Liverpool, had put into Queenstown yesterday.

By the arrival of the steamship China at Halifax, yesterday, we received telegraphic details of our cable dispatches to the 14th of October.

The Catholic priests in council at Baltimore saluted the Pope by telegraph, expressing their wish for the maintenance of the ancient rights of the Holy See.

Our correspondent in Paris reports, in resumed, many of the causes of the difficulties and perplexities which attend the United States Minister in Paris in the discharge of his duties. Some of them are quite amusing, although, no doubt, tending to official disquietude.

Italy is in complete possession of the famous fortresses of the Venetian quadrilateral.

Our special correspondent with the United States squadron, from Russia, dated at Kiel on the 3d of October, reports the voyage of the Miantonomoh and Augusta from Copenhagen to the first named port, and the friendly yet quiet reception given to our officers by the Prussian naval authorities. Prince Adalbert, High Admiral of the Prussian navy, visited the vessels and expressed great pleasure both at the manner of his reception and the result of his inspection.

THE CITY.

The Tammany Hall County Convention met last evening and nominated John K. Hackett for Recorder; Gideon J. Tucker for Surrogate; Greenham N. Herman for Supervisor; Dr. William Schirmer for coroner; and John McCoil for Registrar. A row was anticipated, and a large force of policemen were present in and outside the hall. Their presence had a wholesome effect on the crowds of roughs and rowdies who were anxious to hear the result of the proceedings.

One of the supporting columns of a house in course of erection on Broadway, near Grand street, gave way yesterday, about one o'clock, causing a portion of the floor to fall, and creating great consternation for a time. Broadway was barricaded until it was ascertained that the building was safe. It was found that the foundation of the fallen column had been undermined by a constant flow of Croton, and this had caused the building to give way. It is believed that the damage can be easily repaired without further loss or danger.

The yacht race between the Vespa and Halcyon, from Sands Point to the light ship off New London and back, two hundred miles, takes place to-day.

Major General O. O. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, lectured last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to a rather small audience, on "Our Christian duty toward the South," advocating as not inconsistent with a Christian spirit toward the Southern people the requirement of such guarantees for the future as will be granted by an adoption on their part of the constitutional amendment.

The suit between the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies, regarding the use of each other's tracks, will begin in the Supreme Court to-day.

The distribution of medals to the veteran soldiers of Kings county takes place on Thursday next at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, when Governor Fenton will review the troops of the Second division, National Guard, and a large number of veteran regiments both of infantry and cavalry. Mayor Booth is to make the presentation, and Dr. Storrs the prayers. A banquet to the Governor follows in the evening at the Arsenal in Portland avenue.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday made the presentation of a flag to the Fourth regiment, National Guard, in front of the city hall.

The inspection of the First Cavalry Brigade, N. G., announced for the 25th instant has been postponed to the 30th.

A volunteer night police has been found necessary and organized at Jamaica, Long Island.

The mortuary report of this city for the week ending on Saturday last, foots up 475 deaths, five of which were from cholera.

A case concerning the mutual obligation of contracts came before Judge Garvin of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiffs were the New Haven and Northampton Company and the defendants, E. A. Quinard and another. According to the complaint the defendants failed to ship a large amount of coal to plaintiffs according to contract. Defendants represented that they were merely agents of the Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company and as such not liable, and that their only duty was at the time in the hands of the officers of the Southern confederacy, thus preventing the discharge of orders. On the trial the complaint was dismissed by Judge Garvin because the contract was not signed by both parties.

The examination in the shooting case in the establishment of Madame Bill resulted in the commitment of John W. Blair to await the result of the wound inflicted on Louis Lambert, who is in a very critical condition.

Mary Conolly was yesterday committed to the Penitentiary for six months for an attempt to kidnap a child. Charles Toney yesterday stabbed and dangerously wounded Southern Jerry Foley, of the ship Ann Eliza, from Manhattan, and was committed to answer for the crime.

One of the two men suspected of robbing the Green-wich Insurance Company in July last of \$20,000 in bonds was brought to this city yesterday, having been arrested in Florida, whither he and his companion had fled and joined the army. His companion deserted from him when he feared arrest, and died from disease contracted from exposure and fatigue.

The steamship General Maude, of the Cromwell line, will leave for New Orleans on Saturday next, 27th inst. This steamer came through the recent gales without sustaining the slightest injury. She is one of the most capable and seaworthy steamers leaving this port.

Two hack drivers some time ago recovered \$300 from the owner of the Twenty-third Street Ferry Company for the loss of a horse which ran overboard from one of the boats of the defendant owing to alleged insecurely arranged chain on the horse deck. The case was appealed to the General Term of the Court of Appeals and argued yesterday. Decision reserved.

The Bishop divorce suit came up yesterday in Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, on a motion of the lady's counsel for alimony. After hearing the argument of counsel on both sides, Judge Barnard took the papers and reserved his decision.

The case of James Wright, charged with stealing furs from Frederick Boes, was continued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The case will doubtless be closed to-day.

Henry Posey was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison yesterday by Recorder Hackett for a felonious assault.

George Gutshafer was sent to the Penitentiary by Recorder Hackett for an attempt at larceny.

The stock market was steady yesterday and prices advanced, particularly for the Northwestern shares, common and preferred. Gold was dull and closed at 145 1/2.

Business opened with considerable activity in the markets for domestic produce, and prices tended in favor of the seller, cotton, flour, grain, &c., all selling higher. In imported merchandise the recession of gold exerted a depressing influence. Groceries were not very active, but prices were steady. Provisions generally were firm, without decided change. Petroleum ruled easier. Freight was dull. Dry goods firm and moderately active.

Under continued heavy receipts, and the determination of buyers to operate the market for beef cattle at Bull's Head was decidedly "blue," prices for the best grades having fallen off fully 1/2 to 1 c. per lb., while those of common were 1/4 to 1/2 c. lower, and in some cases a further concession was granted. The offerings were large, amounting in the aggregate to 5,000 head, of which quite a number were left unsold. Extra cattle sold as low as 17c, while fair to good steers brought 15c to 16c, common cattle selling as low as 8 1/2 to 10c. Milch cows ruled steady and firm at prices ranging from \$40 to \$130. Veal calves were in moderate request, but at rather easy prices, 13 1/2 to 12c for the top price, and 10c for the inferior, and common at 12c to 11c. The market for both sheep and lambs was completely overstocked, and a concession of 1/2 to 3/4 c. per lb. was conceded without leading to any great activity, the market closing extremely dull at 5c to 6c for fair to good sheep and 5 1/2 c. for lambs. Hogs were 1/2 c. lower under heavy receipts and a limited demand. The market opened dull, with forty car loads on sale, with moderate transactions at 10c to 10 1/2 c. for good to prime Western, and 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 c. for State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Washington despatches detail the alleged discovery of the plans of the radicals to impeach and depose the President. A large force of "Boys in Blue" were to be sent to Washington to protect and aid Congress in its schemes. A general distribution of arms throughout the West had been made by the radical governments. Their designs as indicated are of a highly dangerous and revolutionary tendency. The story is startling if true.

It is reported that Secretary Stanton will resign as soon as he has completed his report, upon which he is now engaged. General Sherman will succeed him temporarily.

The Maryland troubles are assuming a dangerous aspect. Governor Sewall has been compelled to proclaim his intention to exhaust the whole power of the State in resisting the anticipated invasion from other States, and has warned the rioters that their revolutionary designs will be punished. The announcement that he intended to proceed in his purpose of relieving the Commissioners, as requested by the citizens of Baltimore, produced a street fight, which only the timely arrival of the leaders prevented from becoming a riot. The "Boys in Blue" and other radical organizations were becoming dangerously demonstrative. Fears of an invasion by "Boys in Blue" from Pennsylvania and elsewhere were entertained, and as indicating the extent of this political organization our correspondent quotes the language of a despatch sent to General John A. Logan, to the effect that assistance would not be asked till absolutely needed. The examination of the Commissioners began yesterday at Annapolis, but was postponed until Friday next, in order to give the Commissioners time to produce their witnesses.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson had expressed his opinion that the Governor had an unquestionable right to relieve the Commissioners from duty on charges of official misconduct. He remained quiet at Baltimore at midnight.

The Colfax failure, as announced in yesterday's Herald, involves a loss of half a million of dollars, with only about \$300,000 secured by assignment. The heaviest losers are John S. Thompson & sons, \$100,000; Manufacturers' Bank, \$70,000; Hays Bank, of Troy, \$30,000; Gould, Rockwell, of Troy, \$15,000, and the Colfax Bank. Six weeks' wages, due the factory hands, has been assumed by Thompson & Sons. One of the heaviest woolen firms of Troy is said to be involved for about \$60,000, and it is thought will suspend.

Our Washington correspondence asserts positively that the late Ledger canal was concocted in Wall street and circulated throughout the country through the connivance of the agents of the New York Associated Press.

By a copy of a letter enclosed in our correspondence from the city of Mexico it appears that Maximilian of Mexico keeps a bank account in New York city.

Governor Fenton has issued his proclamation calling upon the people of this State to observe Thursday, the 29th of November, as a day of thanksgiving. The day is the same as that appointed by President Johnson.

General Ortega and party are said to have left for Mexico.

The radical majority in Indiana foots up over fourteen thousand.

A violent hurricane which passed over a portion of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, did much damage at St. Louis, Indianapolis and Chicago. A number of houses were blown down in each place, and five persons killed at Chicago, while numbers were injured. The gale was also felt on the St. Lawrence river.

Two negroes at Rome, Ga., recently brutally murdered Arthur Williams, wife and two daughters. They were arrested and committed for trial.

In the base ball game at Philadelphia yesterday, the Athletic Club of that city defeated the Atlantics of Brooklyn, 100, 31 to 12.

A fire at Oil City, Pa., yesterday, destroyed a large part of the city. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Two men were drowned.

The Bridgeport, Conn., furniture company's factory was burned yesterday. Loss \$75,000.

A STEAMER SENT FOR MAXIMILIAN.—The cable despatches contain the significant announcement that express orders had been forwarded by the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to Trieste despatching a steamer forthwith to Mexico. The despatch is dated yesterday, at Vienna. Coming to us on the heels of the announcement of the sad illness of Carlotta, the Empress, the inference is natural that Maximilian has been sent for; but the reader will naturally wonder why the Archduke was not telegraphed for. The mission of Castelnean, the illness of Carlotta, the present action of Francis Joseph and the active measures proposed by President Johnson serve only to complicate the Mexican muddle.

AN OCEAN YACHT RACE.—The Vespa and the Halcyon start to-day for a race around the New London lightship and return. They may have rough weather and will have a chance to display their seaworthiness. The frequency with which these ocean matches are now made shows the marked improvement in American yachting. Formerly our yachtsmen were satisfied to sail down to the Southwest spit; but now they prefer the open sea and a long contest. By next year we hope to record yacht races across the ocean.

The New Foreign Policy of the Administration.

The administration, which has been for some time under a cloud, we have reason to believe will soon emerge into the full blaze of the noonday sun. Experience is an exacting teacher, but he is wise who accepts her lessons at any cost. President Johnson is evidently of this opinion; for we think it may be proclaimed as a result of the late elections that he has resolved upon a new departure that will bring his administration again into the foreground and into a happy accord with Congress and public opinion on the leading national questions of the day. Leaving the constitutional amendment for the present to take its course, we understand that Mr. Johnson has decided without further delay to turn over a new leaf and open a new chapter in reference to our unsettled accounts against England and France. Indeed, it would appear, from the numerous reports set afloat from Washington on the subject, that not only has this new departure been resolved upon, but that the initial steps towards its execution have already been taken.

Thus it is given out that in relation to our claims against England on account of the late piratical depredations upon our commerce by such Anglo-rebel buccanniers as the Alabama and Shenandoah, a positive requisition has been sent out to our minister, Mr. Adams, at London, to be by him laid before Lord Stanley, her Majesty's present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From a recent speech of Lord Stanley and the latest views of the London Times on this matter there is ground for the opinion that to this alleged demand from our government there will be a satisfactory response. In any event, coupled with the alternative of the seizure of the Canadas and the adjoining provinces, the demand is a sure card for the administration. With the recognition and settlement of the claims, our government will be vindicated and placed in its proper attitude before the American people and the world, so far as England and the controversy of belligerent, neutral and insurrectionary rights on the high seas are concerned. With a flat rejection of our demand, a call for volunteers for a descent upon the Canadas would rally within a fortnight a hundred thousand fighting Fenians along the border, and according to General Sherman, six weeks by this process would settle the Canadian question. With England it is the concession of some thirty millions of dollars, more or less, and the maritime rights involved in the dispute or the loss of an empire; while to our administration there will be the honors and the glory of a great triumph upon either alternative.

In regard to France and the Mexican imbroglio the programme of settlement which, as reported, the administration has agreed upon, is, first, the retirement of the French usurpation—troops, Emperor, bag and baggage, and the recognition by France of the republic as recognized by the United States. Secondly, the assumption by the United States of the debt due to France from the Mexican republic; and thirdly, an equivalent to our government from said republic in the shape of a cession of territory embracing the Northern frontier States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora and the peninsula of Lower California, with the great gulf seven hundred miles long which separates that peninsula from the mainland. According to this plan France will be permitted to retire gracefully and without serious loss, the Monroe doctrine will be vindicated, the Mexican republic will be consolidated in being divested of the revolutionary States named; while the acquisition of said States, with their inexhaustible mines of silver and gold and their great agricultural and commercial advantages, whether we look to a cheap and short continental railroad or to the command of the Pacific Ocean, will be worth to us a hundred times over the legitimate claims of France which we shall assume.

This line of policy in regard to Mexico will be as satisfactory to the country as the ultimatum suggested in reference to England. In both cases, if carried out, there will be glory enough for President Johnson's administration; provided, always, that he stands no more in the way of the constitutional amendment. But, in behalf of the Monroe doctrine, he may still profitably extend his new policy to the removal of Spain from South American affairs and even to the reorganization of Brazil as a republic through a common alliance secured among the republics surrounding her. Thus, with popular governments established throughout this continent, and all combined as in a common cause against European interventions or intrigue, the United States, as the head of this grand American coalition, would indeed be first among the nations on the land and the sea, at home and abroad, in trade, wealth, power and prosperity; infinitely beyond the Roman empire under Augustus.

Such is the magnificent prospect which is invitingly opened before us with this new foreign policy of the administration. Honor, power and glory await our government in this direction, and lucky will Mr. Johnson be in boldly following the path thus marked out. If some of the organs of the extreme radical faction and the extreme copperhead faction do not like it, the reason is apparent. It is a policy which threatens the overthrow of all their factious schemes and the organization of the great party of the future around the administration with the settlement of this constitutional amendment. This must go through, and then the field will be under the control of this new foreign programme of the Executive. Give us this policy and the present Cabinet will suffice. We care nothing for the men so that we get the measures which the country requires. Cabinet changes have ceased to be matters of public interest, and all the absorbing inquiries of the public mind are being directed to the present intentions and future policy of President Johnson. Let him boldly pursue this new foreign policy and yield the road to this constitutional amendment, and the party and the issues of the succession are in his hands.

How is This?—We notice that the police are making descents upon negro gambling places and upon concert saloons where disturbances occur; but they make no descents upon Niblo's theatre, where an indecent exhibition, more immoral than gambling or concert saloons, is given nightly.

THE PROCS HARPERS AND MODERN CIVILIZATION.—The last number of Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization has disgraced itself by ridiculing the President of the United States in a manner worthy only the lowest possible

spirit—putting that paper even further down in the scale of journalism than Mattell's Police Gazette; for Mattell hardly abuses his murderers and thieves as these pious Harpers do the Chief Magistrate of the land.

The Rump Organ and the Corporation Ring.

The rump organ—not of the democracy, whose real principles its schoolmasters and Mantillini politicians never comprehended, but of the tail end of the copperhead faction and the Corporation ring—insinuates that the cause of the Herald's "opposition to the democratic candidate for Governor" is the fact that Mayor Hoffman vetoed the "Ann street job." We do not intend to resort to the use of the vocabulary of the rump organ in our reply to this statement; but we assert that this is not the reason why we oppose the election of the "ring" representative. At the same time we affirm that it would be a good reason for opposition to that gentleman's promotion to the office of Governor of the State. And on this ground—the Ann street improvement was a public work, demanded by the best interests of the city. It sought to make a new outlet to the great stream of travel that flows through the lower part of Broadway. It proposed to create a new terminus to that great thoroughfare that would have accommodated half a million of people, to the relief of the present terminus at Bowling Green, where not one hundred thousand persons are accommodated. It would have been a benefit to every man doing business in this city, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil creek; for it would have eased off the crowd of traffic below Fulton street, which forms at present one of the main embarrassments of trade in the city, by making two outlets instead of one from the mouth of Broadway and the Park to the docks. With all these considerations in its favor it was vetoed by Mayor Hoffman. His pretended justification for the veto was that the expense of the improvement was to be charged to the taxpayers of the city, and not to the property holders along the line. Now we hold, first, that the improvement was so eminently for the public benefit that if the expense had been assessed upon the people of the whole State, instead of the people of the city alone, it would have been a justifiable act. But so manifest was the advantage to the commerce of the whole city, at least, that it would have been unjust and a good cause for a veto, had the expense been saddled upon the local property holders alone.

We therefore maintain that Mayor Hoffman displayed a narrow-minded prejudice and an ignorance of broad, enlightened policy that unfit him for the office of Governor, if the motives that appeared upon the surface in reality influenced his veto of that work. And for that reason alone we should consider that we had good cause for objecting to his elevation to the position he now seeks. But subsequent to the veto of this so-called "job," in which we were only interested in common with the whole of the business community, we received indications that it might yet be carried through if a purse of fifty or sixty thousand dollars could be raised in its favor. This proposition we indignantly rejected. We despise all such legislation, and had we been ten times as much interested in this great public work as we really are we would rather have seen it crushed out of existence forever than have lent ourselves to such outrageous corruption.

No; we oppose Mr. Hoffman on no such single issue as this Ann street improvement. We denounce him as one of the most dangerous tools of the Corporation "ring." He has veiled a little job here and there, knowing that they can be run through secretly without his aid, and has by that means endeavored to impose upon the people. But the skin of the lamb is too short to hide the form of the wolf. If Mr. Hoffman was in reality against the "ring," the "ring" would not be found among his warmest and truest supporters. The leaders of the "ring" would not have labored, abroad and at home, to secure his nomination at Albany; and the rump organ of the "ring" would not now be wriggling and squirming and trying to prove that the candidate who depends upon the power of the "ring" for his election is in fact its natural opponent.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD AND COMPTROLLER BRENNAN.

We invite the attention of our citizens to the statement of the Croton Aqueduct Board, which we publish to-day, in relation to the controversy in which that Board is involved with Mr. Brennan, the City Comptroller. The law which obliges the Croton Board to advertise for the letting of all work done under that department provides that the Comptroller shall be present at the opening of the bids. A large amount of work ready, and most of it necessary to be done, was advertised to be given out on the 26th of last September. At that time, and subsequently, Mr. Brennan has refused to be present at the opening of the bids, and has thus effectually put a stop to all the improvements contemplated by the Board. Without going into the details, it is clear that this action of the Comptroller is induced by political considerations alone. His objections to certain work contemplated by the Board are the baldest pretences. While he puts on a false show of honesty and economy in relation to the Croton Aqueduct Department he would sanction any work undertaken between this and the December election by the Street Commissioner's Department, which now lies under grave charges of fraud and corruption, or any other department, the patronage of which he would make subservient to the election of the ring candidate for Governor and the ring candidate for Comptroller.

A portion of the work that is thus interrupted by the Comptroller is the building of sewers in a neighborhood where some eighty or a hundred new houses are suffering from the want of sewerage, and where the health and comfort of thousands of citizens are at stake. The reason for his action is, in reality, that he cannot control the work done under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board. That Board is non-partisan in its character, and the reputation of Mr. Alfred W. Craven, its engineer, is sufficient guarantee that it will remain so. If its contracts could be made to subserve the interests of the "ring" in general, and its most valuable jewel, the Comptroller, in particular, we should hear no objections urged by Mr. Brennan against the letting of the work. The taxpayers fully understand this matter. Some of them may object to a portion of the work advertised by the Croton Board, but all of them know full well that the affected ben-

efit of the Comptroller is a bogus exhibition, and that his arbitrary course in blocking the wheels of all improvements contemplated by the Croton Aqueduct Department is dictated solely by selfish and partisan considerations. He will not consent that any contracts shall be let or any laborers employed where the jobs cannot be turned to the account of the ring candidate for Governor in November and the ring candidate for Comptroller in December.

The Coming Revolution in England.

It does not require much sagacity to enable one to appreciate the fact that England is on the eve of a great political convulsion. There is no mistaking the gravity of such speeches as those delivered by John Bright at Manchester and Leeds. The first was a warning, the second is a declaration of war. From the day of the delivery of the latter dates the commencement of a struggle which has had no parallel in English history since that in which Charles the First expiated his crimes against his people on the scaffold. When we look at the character of the men who commenced this conflict, and the direct influence of their teachings on the masses, we cannot doubt its seriousness. It originated in no motives of political selfishness, and has found no support from party influences. It is a movement purely of the masses, conducted by leaders whose characters and conduct are above suspicion. Cobden was the first to give impulse to it by the enunciation and partial demonstration of the principles which constitute sound popular government. He died in the effort to perfect the great work to which he had devoted himself, but it did not the less progress. His collaborer, John Bright, took up the task where he left it, and is conducting it to a noble consummation. Cobden and Bright may be styled the Cracchi of modern English history. What Tiberius Gracchus accomplished in the improvement of the condition of the lower orders and in the renewal of the Agrarian law Cobden equally aimed at. The shortening of the hours of labor among factory operatives and the repeal of the corn laws were among the principal fruits of his labors. Like the younger Gracchus, John Bright has struggled to carry out and enlarge upon the work of his brother reformer. The extension of the franchise to all capable of exercising it has been, as with the Roman tribune, one of the grand objects of his exertions, and in his efforts to accomplish it he bids fair to excite against himself the same degree of personal animosity that cost the younger Gracchus his life.

No English reformer before Bright has ever ventured to proceed to the lengths that he did in his recent speech at Leeds. He goes back eight hundred years to assail the foundation of English aristocracy, and satirically asks what the English nobles have ever done to entitle them to distinction, except indeed it be "their coming in with William the Conqueror." He then proceeds to demand why a class like this should be allowed to deny to the people their natural rights—rights confirmed by the constitution, and which have popular representation as their basis. There is no mistaking the effect of such language. It speaks trumpet tongue to the hearts of a population ground down by taxation and reduced to a condition bordering on pauperism. It was words of such import, spoken by demagogues like Mirabeau and Danton, that drove the French into the vortex of the first revolution. Uttered in our own day, by a man whose antecedents are unexcelled and whose patriotism is beyond question, it is not the less pregnant with a terrible significance.

We have been among the few who have long foreseen this culmination of the political difficulties of England. We have constantly warned the British aristocracy that the selfishness and arrogance of their foreign policy would so weaken them at home that it would one day or other place them at the mercy of the popular leaders. The time has arrived when this prediction seems about to be verified. The patience of the masses has become exhausted, and there is no longer any faith in the palliations which whigs and Tories alike relied upon to stay political agitation. The ruling classes in England will now have to meet fairly and squarely the demands of the masses. All side issues, whether of church reform, Fenianism or colonial defence, will be absorbed in this one great question of manhood suffrage. Let them struggle against it as they will, cannot conceal from themselves the conviction that events are precipitating them into a great revolution. Whether it is to be a peaceful or a sanguinary one will depend on their good sense and not on their power of resistance.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE DEMOCRACY.

ex-Governor Seymour, of this State, has been travelling in the West lately, and during his journey it appears he was not reticent in the expression of his opinions with regard to the New York democracy and their chances in the State election. It is reported that he pronounced the success of the republican party certain by a large majority. He also declared himself in favor of the constitutional amendment and its acceptance by the Southern States, stating that leading Southern men held similar views. He was invited to make a speech in St. Paul, Minnesota; but, while thus freely expressing his opinions in private, he declined to appear at a public meeting. At the little town of Winona, however, he addressed an assemblage in language which would imply that he has completely deserted the New York copperhead policy. Seymour has a large phalanx of friends in the Western part of this State, and his abandonment of the copper democracy and its Tammany standard bearer will no doubt have a very important effect upon the election. It is well known that the ex-Governor attributes his last defeat to the machinations of the Tammany ring. He is now about to pay off that institution in its own coin. It is not likely that Seymour's friends in the Western counties will vote the Tammany ticket in any numbers, and upon this fact Mr. Seymour's prognostications of a republican success were probably based. Shrewd republican politicians who have canvassed the State report that Fenton will have a majority of eighty thousand in the country; and if he be so, then, under this majority the democratic majority of thirty-five thousand at this side of Spuyten Duyvil creek will of course be completely buried. The probabilities, we take it, are in favor of the republican ticket by a majority of between thirty-five and forty-five thousand. There seems to be a determination throughout this State and the North generally

to shake off this nightmare of copperhead democracy, as represented by the party which brought on the war and commenced a career of danger in the times of poor Pierce. The young generation exhibits a fixed resolution to set aside both the democratic and the radical parties and take up a new issue. This issue must be based upon the vigorous foreign policy of the administration and a new and thoroughly reformed financial policy on the part of Congress. The result, therefore, will be that the niggerheads and the copperheads will both be laid on the shelf, and a new party will take hold of the reins of government.

John Hoffman and John Morrissey.

John Hoffman and the Corporation ring appear to be greatly distressed just now to know how to dispose of John Morrissey and his two rings—the prize ring and the ring with the eagle on the top. John Hoffman & Co want to effect John Morrissey if they possibly can, and to this end they are endeavoring to delay as much as possible the final consummation of their bargain. But they cannot succeed in this treacherous game. They have the wrong customer to deal with. Their pledges have been secretly made to the champion of the prize ring, in consideration of services rendered at Albany. John Hoffman owes his nomination mainly to John Morrissey, and he and his friends dare not go back on their "partner." If they attempt it their failure will be as signal as that of Rogue Riderhood. In the language of the P. R., the C. R. will have to "come up to time" and "toe the scratch." They are fastened to the champion of the heavy weights as effectually as Maseppa was attached to his steed, and they will have to go through the race if they die together at the end.

And we should like to know why the Corporation ring should hang back and put on airs and assume to ignore their bargain with the prize ring? John Morrissey is every bit as good looking as John Hoffman. John Morrissey has a finer mousethumb than John Hoffman. John Morrissey has a larger account at the bank—at any bank, in fact—than John Hoffman. If John Hoffman can make a longer speech than John Morrissey, John Morrissey can fight a longer fight than John Hoffman. And this is certainly a striking point in favor of John Morrissey.

We fail to see, then, why the Corporation ring should try to cheat John Morrissey when they have already taken his money to aid in electing their candidate. This is a meaner act on the part of the Corporation ring than even the prize ring or the ring of the roulette table would be guilty of. They should at least play fair with their friends, and the State Committee, with Peter Cagger as secretary, who have touched a good five thousand dollars of Mr. Morrissey's money, should see that justice is done to that gentleman in his Congressional district. Otherwise, we shall advise John Morrissey to institute an inquiry as to how his money has been spent. He has this advantage over the Corporation ring—that his word is as good as his bond, while with them neither word nor bond is of any conceivable value.

We have only one word more to say on this subject. Perhaps there are no two meaner political hacks in the State of New York than Fenion, the candidate of the republicans, and Hoffman, the candidate of the copperheads, and we believe it would be an advantage to the State if we could swap off both for such a man as John Morrissey—without his two "rings." He has many praiseworthy, honorable traits about him, and is at least a man of decision of character and firmness of purpose. We cannot say as much for either of the candidates now before the people for the office of Governor of the State.

Historic Matinee—A Curious Phenomenon, Dramatic and Social, and an Ugly Cent.

The splendid histrionic triumph of Ristori have fairly dazzled the town, and the pecuniary success of Mr. Gran's Italian company is no less amazing. It reached the highest figure yet attained at the last matinee of Ristori. The receipts were four thousand one hundred dollars. Eight hundred dollars were refused at the door. If the theatre had been large enough to admit those who were actually turned away the receipts would have exceeded five thousand dollars. The receipts at the Brooklyn matinee also exceeded the largest sum (three thousand eight hundred dollars at Moscow) which Ristori ever obtained for a single performance in Europe.

At the New York matinee on Saturday the French theatre was uncomfortably crowded, no standing room was left, and even the stage was invaded. The occupants of private boxes and reserved seats were compelled to defend vigilantly the right of possession. This right, be it said in passing, is still very little respected by some American women and girls. They too often unconsciously betray ill-breeding and appear as impertinent and selfish as they are abjectly dressed and pretty. To secure a nice seat in railway car, church pew or opera box, these angels without wings would cast everybody else, of either sex, into outer darkness.

What a curious phenomenon is now to be witnessed in the history of the American stage and of New York society! The French theatre is filled to its utmost capacity with an intelligent and refined audience, enraptured by Ristori's unrivalled exhibition of the highest forms of dramatic art, and the Stadt theatre is equally thronged by the admirers of Davison's masterly acting. Yet on the same evening a Broadway theatre is jammed full with a mob wearing almost tailless coats or tilted hoops, and gleaning over the lowest and most shameless spectacle that ever appealed to the lust of the eye in this or any other city.

Thus