NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXI.....No. 302

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel.—WAR TO THE KNIFE—WANTED ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.—NEIN—IE 1ST NICHT EIFERSUCHTIG—DER NACHBAR ZUR LINKEN.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES—SPECTRAL SHADES OR PHANTOM ILLUSIONS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BOWERY'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &C. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.—LADY CHUBBLY'S SECRET.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM—NEGRO MINSTRELSY BALLET DIVERTISSEMENTS, &C.—MIGHT AND RIGHT.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—IN A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUDABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, CORPS DE BALLET, &C. THE VICTIMS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ICE WITCH.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND PANTOMIMES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—OPEN WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE twice daily. HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, October 29, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The steamships Deutschland and Allemania, arrived at this port yesterday, brought our European files, dated to the 17th of October. The papers contain very interesting details of our cable despatches to that day.

The London *Times* publishes a significant article on the subject of the approaching dissolution of Maximilian's empire, the coming retirement of the French troops from Mexico and the firm assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a permanent feature of the foreign policy of the United States government. The writer acknowledges, in the most complete manner, that the expedition to Mexico was undertaken at a moment when it was firmly believed abroad the Union was permanently broken by the effects of the late rebellion, that the condition of affairs has been materially changed since by the assertion of its permanency and the "vigorous foreign policy" of the Washington Cabinet, and that the Emperor Napoleon is the man who should be "condoled with on account of the final upset of this sorry Mexican business."

John Bright repeated all his arguments in support of reform at a "monster" demonstration made by the people of Scotland in Glasgow. Mr. Bright added on this occasion the advice that if the people were "reviled" by the ministerial party during the next session of Parliament, it would be for them to again assemble "in scores of thousands to deliberate what further measures are necessary for the maintenance of their rights."

The huge national loan which is spoken of in Cabinet circles in France—reported in our cable despatches—is to be recommended to the amount of a milliard (billion) of francs, or forty millions of pounds sterling. The money is, it is said, required for "peace purposes," but it appears that a very large sum is to be devoted to the alteration of old rifles into breech-loaders, and the conversion of the Mexican bonds into French government stock.

The ceremony attending the transfer of the fortress of Peschiera, in the Quadrilateral, by the Austrian commissioner to the agent of Napoleon, and its immediate transfer by him to the representative of Italy was of a very interesting character. The scene is described in our columns, with the preparations which are being made for the handing over of the other strongholds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A vast concourse of nearly fifty thousand people assembled yesterday in Jones' Wood, for the purpose of listening to an address by James Stephens, C. O. I. R., on the prospects of the approaching culmination of Fenian affairs. The speaker was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, and experienced great difficulty in making himself heard to even the small circle of the assemblage who happened to be within the scope of his voice, on account of their eagerness to crowd toward the stand. It was understood to be his last speech previous to departing for Ireland, where he said he will strike a blow for Ireland before the dawning of the new year. He remarked that much had been already done in Ireland; an army of fifty thousand men had been organized, the aristocratic tendency of her people republicanized and the nation taught to reject the political dictation of her Catholic clergy. This latter he urged upon the crowd assembled, while advising them to respect their spiritual advisers in all that appertains to their special calling. Efforts in the cause of Ireland had failed heretofore, he said, because of a want of sympathy and aid in America. A disturbance occurred at the close of the meeting by the supposed discovery of a British spy, who was badly cut and beaten before he was rescued by policemen and proved to be innocent of the charge.

There was a rumor in Washington yesterday that the President had interfered in behalf of the condemned Fenian prisoners in Canada. The report doubtless originated in the fact that Secretary Seward had made a demand for a copy of the evidence on which the parties were condemned, and a letter which he has written to the British Minister on the subject.

A meeting of Fenian circles at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night resolved to avenge the death of the convicted Fenians in Canada should they be executed, and dared the Canadians to carry their threats into execution.

General Sweeny, of Fenian fame, has asked to be restored to his rank in the regular army.

The track of the Dry Dock and East River Railroad was yesterday extended from the Park row and Ann street terminus through and across Broadway to Fulton street, and thence to Cortlandt street ferry, North river. This completes the blockade of Broadway and Fulton street.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth lectured yesterday afternoon before a large audience at Cooper Institute on the school system of New York. He also read a document signed by John O'Mahony in proof of the statement he had previously made that O'Mahony had alluded to the Catholic Church as an "effete bigotry."

The centennial celebration services of St. Paul's chapel were commenced yesterday and will last three days. Rev. Dr. Haight delivered a sermon in the morning on "A Remembrance of the Mercies of a Century," and in the afternoon a Sunday school celebration was held. The evening exercises consisted of a sermon by Rev. Dr. Vinton on "The Mustard Seed—the Church in Two Centuries," with appropriate religious services.

Patrick Gleason, living in Furman street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed on Sunday morning, by Owen McShane. Gleason had gone from his home into the street, to rescue a friend who was being attacked by McShane, and a man named Thomas Horton, and was struck by McShane, from the effect of which blow he immediately expired.

Thomas Farmer was badly beaten by a gang of ruffians in Williamsburg, yesterday, and his recovery is a matter of doubt. Felix Doyle, the ringleader of the gang, was arrested and committed to answer the charge of felonious assault.

It is reported from Washington, that the Belgian Legion, of Maximilian's army, was cut to pieces in a late engagement near the city of Mexico. A letter from Vera Cruz, Oct. 12, states that General Castelneau, Napoleon's agent, brought advice to Maximilian to abdicate, and orders to Bazaine, to withdraw his troops immediately and go home to France.

The Tennessee conservative State Convention met on Saturday. Resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia Convention and President Johnson, pledging resistance to the constitutional amendment and declaring its ratification by the last Legislature as null and void, were adopted. The Convention numbered only about one hundred persons.

The Baltimore radicals still threaten to resist the removal of the Police Commissioners of that city.

The Juarez government of Mexico is said to have confirmed the land grant of Lower California to the American company.

George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is seriously ill and is not expected to recover.

Ristori arrived at Boston yesterday, and was visited by many of the principal citizens at the Revere House.

The Next Presidency—The Parties and Their Candidates.

The really vital political question for all parties lies beneath the discussion and turmoil of the hour—it is who is to be the next President. Politicians rage on every topic and assail one another each after his own peculiar frenzy; State canvasses are carried on and fought out apparently on local issues, but underneath all—shaping, directing and controlling all—lies the paramount question of the Presidency. All the astonishing vagaries and extravagances into which the politicians are running—all the unexplained pieces of vindictiveness at this or that public man—have reference to this topic and express only the hopes or fears of one or another faction in regard to some candidate. The Presidency is now the clue that runs through the labyrinthine mazes of political intrigue, though this fact will not be fully developed before the next session of Congress.

The struggle for the Presidency will be a triangular fight between three great factions. The democrats will have their candidate, and the republicans, divided into radicals and conservatives, will have a candidate for each division. Mr. Chase, who has never relinquished his hopes for the crowning glory of a political career, will develop the greatest strength as a candidate with the radicals—more especially in virtue of arrangements in the national banks, which were created by him for this very purpose. It is hardly possible to estimate exactly how much old timber Mr. Chase has lying over in different directions beside his strength in the banks, for probably very many of his arrangements made in the departments when he was in power are still intact. The only question as to a radical candidate lies between Chase and Butler; but Butler will undoubtedly make way for the stronger and bolder man, with that accommodating disposition that has marked his conduct on so many memorable occasions. He will agree to take a place in the Cabinet. To be contented with a little honor is his most admirable characteristic.

Grant will be the candidate of the conservative masses of the republican party—the soldiers, sailors and patriots of all sorts—the whole body of the people that carried on the war and put down the rebellion, and that equally detest the extremists of every stripe. He is already recognized in all quarters as the inevitable man. Hence, even before the politicians judge it advisable to let the people know the direction of the currents, leave has been given to all the small dogs to snarl at the great standard bearer. Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart have taken up the cry with all their pretty little fierceness, and it will go hard if somebody is not frightened at it. This is the explanation of the latest diatribe against the hero. But that sort of tactics is likely to recoil on its inventors; for as Mr. Wendell Phillips has abused and stigmatized in turn every man that has possessed the love and admiration of the American people, from George Washington to Abraham Lincoln, the people will naturally look for his abuse as the gauge of a man's goodness and greatness, and would certainly suppose that a candidate was not worthy of honor—was without moderation or any respect for the laws—if that wonderful scolder had not called him a scoundrel. This early radical skirmish fire shows how clearly the radicals perceive the position of their most formidable opponent. It shows how clearly they see that the popular instinct inclines to deposit the executive power where they can the least manage or control it.

The democrats have their candidate at pasturage in the rarified atmosphere of the mountain lands of Europe. General McClellan has been kept far away from political contests since the last Presidential election, and has therefore done his party no harm. He has had abundant time for reflection also, and will come out a fresh, perhaps a strong man. He may have a clearer eye for political combinations than when he was deluded by the Chicago temptation. It is possible that the democratic nomination may be complicated by the introduction of General Sherman's name. In that event it will be a close dispute between the friends of the two soldiers; for while on a mere question of military glory and the quantity of laurels, Sherman would have everything to McClellan's nothing, yet the democracy will certainly remember to Sherman's prejudice that he did a great deal toward putting down the rebellion. This will make the claims of the soldiers more nearly even.

Such are the candidates as the divisions now stand. We shall see the struggle between the various factions developing itself more openly as soon as Congress assembles.

THE PAPER MONOPOLY.—The high price of paper, next to the high price of bread, is perhaps the burden most felt by our community. An American can just as well go without a meal as without his newspaper. Whatever tends to increase its cost and put it beyond his reach will therefore always be a subject of indignation with him. In our long experience of journalism we have never known any grievance which has more enlisted popular sympathy or which continues to furnish a topic of such earnest remonstrance.

There is nothing to justify the exorbitant prices maintained by the American manufacturers. The rise in the price of rags has been seized upon as the pretext for them. Making all due allowance for this, it does not afford any reasonable ground for the rates charged. Even if the manufacturers had no other stock to work upon than rags, they are out of all proportion. But when it is known that in the sedges, reeds and coarse grass, covering thousands of acres in the immediate vicinity of New York, there is to be found a most excellent paper stock which can be made ready for use within forty-eight hours, at the small cost of three cents a pound, the prices exacted become still more inexcusable. We have seen specimens of this stock made simply by the use of a pestle and mortar, and can pronounce it as good as any that we have examined. Let us add that a still further economy is effected in its use by the fact that before the manufacturer can turn his rags into paper they undergo a loss of at least thirty-five per cent, or one-third, in the process of conversion. This makes the cost of his stock fifteen cents per pound, or equal to five times the cost of the material to which we refer.

The American manufacturers will not even experiment with this or other substitutes for the stock which they use, because they are too well satisfied with the profits they are making to hazard their introduction. The effect of this selfish and narrow minded policy is beginning to manifest itself in the introduction of Belgian and other foreign papers. There can be no greater proof at once of the blindness of our paper makers and of the folly of the protective system than the fact that, in spite of the high duties charged on it, foreign paper is competing successfully with the domestic article. Most of the book publishers and several of the leading newspapers are now beginning to use it. Unless, therefore, a material reduction in price is made by the American manufacturers, it is clear that they will soon be driven out of their own market.

Metropolitan Reforms—Abate the Hack and Car Nuisances.

There is no stronger argument to prove the necessity of a cheap cab system in this city than the fact that our citizens support hundreds of hacks rather than do without some more exclusive conveyances than the cars and stages. Our hacks are neither cheap nor comfortable. The legal rates of fare are exorbitant; but the hackmen are not content with the legal rates. According to law they must keep a card stating the legitimate price per mile and per hour conspicuously posted inside their vehicles; but who ever saw such a card, except by accident? The card is somewhere in the carriage, ready to be produced at the call of the police, but it is hidden under the seat or behind the cushions, so as to be invisible to the passenger, or else it is ingeniously dirtied and torn across so as to be illegible. A score of hacks stand in front of the City Hall; a hundred policemen pass and repass them daily; but we have yet to hear of a policeman looking in at one of the hack doors unexpectedly, and arresting the hackman for not having his list of rates posted conspicuously inside. The police do not do their duty; the hackmen take advantage of this neglect, and the result is a general, systematic swindle.

During the day the hacks are slow and dear, and the drivers shabby, impertinent and extortionate; but when night comes the beauties of our present system of conveyances are still more fully developed. Then the regular hacks are superseded by what are called "night owls." These are old, fusty, rusty, rickety vehicles, smelling strongly of gin, tobacco, perspiration and disease. They are used during the day for poor funerals and for carrying smallpox, cholera and other patients to the hospitals. One of them is sufficient to infect a whole block. The drivers seem to be selected for their ability to drink bad whiskey, chew cheap tobacco and knock down any person who objects to their demands, and each of them is generally accompanied by another ruffian who rides on the box, assists in the bullying and divides the spoils. These fellows have their own way about charges. They sleep inside their coaches, like a spider in his web, until a belated victim comes along, and then fasten upon him remorselessly. He is lucky if he escapes by paying four times the legal fare for his ride and does not lose his watch and his pocket-book. He is luckier still if he be able to smoke a cigar to preserve himself from contagion. All this could be remedied by a more rigid police inspection, and especially by the adoption of the Paris plan of requiring every driver to hand his passenger a card upon which are plainly printed the legal rates and the exact distances to the various parts of the city.

We are glad to see that movements are being made towards the introduction of cabs here, and are sure that the enterprise, if properly managed, will be successful. The people who patronize such conveyances are merchants on their way to and from business; travellers entering and leaving the city; ladies upon shopping or calling excursions; persons going to or returning from balls, parties and the theatres; gentlemen in a hurry to keep appointments. Room for two persons is all that is required; for larger parties can take carriages at the livery stables. To employ two horses and a great, lumbering coach to carry one or two persons about town is a waste of time, money, horseflesh and space. The small, one-horse cabs will cost less and charge less; they will go faster, and they will not occupy so much room in our overcrowded streets. Of course they will do away with the hacks; but nobody can complain of that, except those leeches, the hackmen. The omnibuses will also be superseded; but they are practically out of date now, since street cars are monopolizing all our main avenues and even intruding upon lower Broadway. It is a mistake, however, for the car companies to suppose that the cabs will interfere with their business. The cabs will only accommodate the surplus city travel and leave room in the cars for the hundreds of people who are unable to hang on to the straps or the platforms and are consequently compelled to walk. A reduction in the car fares may be necessary, and we shall insist upon very important reforms in the management of the car companies; but so far as the number of passengers is concerned the cabs will make no perceptible difference. It is, therefore, as foolish as it is useless for the car companies to oppose the cab system. Our people submit to insults, inconveniences and annoyances in our present conveyances that would cause a popular revolution in any other country, and they are determined to have something better if they are obliged to tear up the rails in the streets in order to bring the monopolists to terms.

MORE POLITICAL TURMOIL IN NEW ORLEANS.—It is reported from New Orleans that "Governor Wells and Judge Howell, who claims to be President of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, are about reconvening that body," having ordered elections of delegates to fill vacancies, and the despatch adds that the Governor has received "assurances from leading members of Congress that he will be sustained by force if necessary." The attempt to reconvene the Convention of 1864 was the occasion of the New Orleans riot and the death of Dostie and other political agitators. It would be a very injudicious and reprehensible act should the Governor of the State give his sanction to the repetition of this attempt; but at the same time the assembling of the Convention would form no justification for the murder of the men who might be silly enough to take part in it. The promise of leading members of Congress to sustain the action of the Governor by force is all balderdash. In case of any riot or real danger they would be the first to sneak away and shirk responsibility, as did the imported instigators of lawlessness in Baltimore as soon as they were threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury. The mischief of this political rowdyism in a city like New Orleans is that it excites outbreaks, in which the unfortunate freedmen are certain to be the sufferers. The Jacobins who profess so much concern for the negro lead him into trouble, and then leave him to meet the danger alone; while hot-headed fire-eaters who still believe in "Southern rights" are always found ready to avail themselves of all such opportunities to wreak their vengeance on the unfortunate blacks. Yet the whole pack of negro philanthropists at the North will open cry at this report, and urge Governor Wells to persevere in bringing this new danger upon the freedmen of New Orleans.

EFFECTUAL BLOCKADE OF BROADWAY—THAT THOROUGHFARE GIVEN UP TO THE STREET RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.—Another huge swindle on the down town merchants and citizens of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island was perpetrated during the quiet of Sunday by the laying of a street railroad through and across Broadway at the already overcrowded intersection of Park row, Fulton street and Broadway. This point has for years been the chief interruption to city travel; "jams" have been more frequent and accidents to limb and life more serious here than at any other point. Greater efforts have been made to repair the difficulty, by proposals to bridge the streets, throw open the City Hall Park as a paved plaza, to be used by vehicles, and to widen Ann street. But while these actual and necessary improvements have been discountenanced by the City Corporation, because the "Ring" saw no jobs in them, Broadway and Fulton street—the two most crowded thoroughfares of the city and the only available outlets for the crowded population of our suburban cities in Jersey and Long Island—have been completely and effectually blockaded by the Legislature in authorizing this unnecessary extension of the double track of the Dry Dock and East River Railroad not only across but through Broadway. The impossibility of running cars through Broadway ought to have been apparent to anybody with any knowledge of the frequency of "jams" at this point, and will be made evident before the day is over to the corporation which has disfigured and obstructed the street. On an average one car every three or four minutes will attempt to cross Broadway, going in either direction, and the result will be one interminable confused jam, delay and confusion. Not only this, but he place will become still more dangerous to foot passengers, and it will be next to impossible to pass in safety. No such obstacles in central and crowded localities ought to be permitted, and this new obstruction to Broadway travel ought at once to be removed. For years the citizens have been endeavoring to prevent the mutilation and obstruction of Broadway by the laying of street railroads in it; but the soulless railroad corporations, in defiance of the well known wishes of the people, have lately obstructed it at Houston, Grand, Canal and Leonard streets, and now the blockade is completed by the laying of the road through and across Broadway at its most crowded part. An injunction should at once be placed upon the nuisance, and the rails should be removed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN TEXAS.—We have a report from Texas that "a proclamation has been issued by Governor Throckmorton, dated October 8, declaring the proposed amendment to the constitution to be ratified by the people of Texas," and that "he reports the vote of the State to be 28,119 in favor of and 23,400 against the amendment," but that the Legislature has rejected it by a vote of 67 to 5. The Galveston *Bulletin*, in commenting upon this action, says "the day may come—and that day may not be far distant—when the members refusing to ratify the amendment would be glad to undo their work, though we are afraid it will be too late after the discovery is made that the South will never get any better terms than those proposed in the amendment."

Now, according to this intelligence, the amendment has been put to the test of a popular vote in Texas as a guide for the Legislature; but the Legislature has flatly refused to be guided by this verdict of the people. We conclude from this that the Legislature of Texas is almost entirely composed of the unconvinced and implacable leaders and adherents of "the lost cause" of Jeff Davis, and that, on the other hand, a decided majority of the voting white population of Texas recognize the great issues decided by the war and are in favor of the constitutional amendment as the basis of a restoration to Congress. From this example, too, we may safely infer that in all the other excluded States the masses of the people are far ahead of their old hide-bound, fire-eating, State rights and constitutional petti-fogging and quibbling politicians, who have yet to learn that in the late deluge of fire and blood all their old dogmas and doctrines resting upon State sovereignty or slavery have been consumed or buried.

The constitutional amendment marks the opening of a new chapter and a new era in the history of the United States. It involves the necessity to the Southern people and the Southern States of casting aside all their old notions and old leaders and of beginning the world again under new ideas, new leaders and new political clothing from head to foot. This is the fight which they must now fight out with their old incurable fire-eaters. It may occupy them two or three years, but we can wait. When this business shall have been settled in the South we shall have a decisive contest and settlement with the radical disorganizers of the North; but we must first get the South into line before we can make this fight effective. As the matter now stands, the old fire-eating Southern ultras are playing their old suicidal game of aid and comfort to the Northern radical Jacobins, and the honest masses of the South, as usual, will have to pay the costs.

THE TROUBLE ABOUT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The news from Washington shows there is some trouble about changing the head of the War Department. It was understood that Mr. Stanton was to leave and that General Sherman was to be appointed Secretary, either regularly or *ad interim*. There is no doubt some movements have been made with a view to making this change, and General Sherman's presence in Washington gives strength to the opinion. But it is said General Grant demurs to his distinguished fellow officer and subordinate being placed over him as Secretary of War. He would not object, probably, on any other ground. Such an appointment would not seem to be appropriate or according to the etiquette of military rank. In this view the appointment of General Sherman as Secretary of War would make it necessary, perhaps, that either he or General Grant should resign his position in the army. This difficulty may have caused a change in the purpose of the President and may prevent a change in the War Department at present.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE AND THE MEXICAN MUDDLERS.—We have private information from Washington, which we deem reliable, to the effect that M. Castelneau, the agent of the French Emperor to Mexico, carries with him strong advice to Maximilian to abdicate, and positive orders to bring home the French troops. As there is little doubt that Maximilian will leave as soon as the French soldiers are withdrawn, the Mexican muddle, so far as the empire is concerned, may be considered near its close, and the sooner the finale comes the better. At the same time, Phil Sheridan has disposed of the Mexican muddlers in his famous letter a few days since. The stout old General Santa Anna, whose communication we published yesterday, may as well return to St. Thomas and devote himself to the care of his famous game chickens. Ortega, who is represented as waiting to know whether his headquarters will be permitted to enter Mexico, had better settle down quietly at New Orleans, where business will no doubt be brisk and profitable as soon as the people have disposed of the radical copperheads and copperhead radicals, who are disposed to keep them in hot water. All the Mexican muddlers had better keep out of Phil Sheridan's way; for he will cut them off as surely as he cut off Lee and his army at Five Forks.

"THE RING"—THE GREAT DEBATE BETWEEN JOHN MORRISSEY AND YANKEE SULLIVAN.—In view of the important position held by Mr. John Morrissey at this crisis in our public affairs, and the great influence which he wields as the right hand man of John Hoffman and the banker (faro) and ring master of the Tammany rump, the people are becoming interested in his antecedents as a public man. In order, therefore, to gratify this laudable curiosity, we reproduce in our columns to-day our original graphic report of the great debate at Boston Four Corners, on the 12th October, 1853, between Mr. Morrissey and Yankee Sullivan in the ring and on "the manly art of self defence." Mark the contrast between the "short, sharp and decisive" knock down arguments exchanged between Morrissey and Sullivan in this exciting debate and the comparatively tame and tedious constitutional chop-logic of the long electioneering discussion of 1859, between the late Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Boston Four Corners will speak for John Morrissey and his antecedents in democracy and as to his wind and muscle in support of the democratic platform of the Tammany rump. Going back to the first principles of the ring, what a pygmy as their champion is John Hoffman alongside of John Morrissey.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN CANADA.—We notice by our despatches from Canada that the trial of the Fenians has been postponed till Wednesday next, in order to allow the counsel for the prisoners time to bring up their witnesses. In the meantime there is a great deal of bitter feeling and excitement growing up in this country against the British colonial authorities. The Canadian government would act wisely to postpone the trial indefinitely and let the prisoners out on nominal bail. It seems strange that only the non-combatants—a priest and a newspaper correspondent—have been tried yet. If the Canadian government should execute these men, and particularly if it should execute the priest, it will raise such a furious storm, both here and among the Catholics of Canada, as all the redcoats and militia in the colonies will not be able to allay. We cannot think it will be so crazy. The best way to prevent Fenian raids is to be magnanimous after having formally vindicated the law; the surest way to create more and greater trouble is to sacrifice the prisoners and thus make martyrs of them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAVING IN OF A SAND BANK—A MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—While an excavation was in progress in the rear of No. 321 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a house, on Saturday evening last, the banks suddenly caved in and completely covered up one of the laborers, a man named William Curry, residing in West Forty-seventh street. The other men fortunately escaped without injury, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in digging Curry out of his dangerous position. A physician was quickly on the spot, when it was found that the unfortunate man had one of his legs broken, and had sustained several severe bruises about the body.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Arthur Camp, of No. 413 West Fortieth street, while riding on the platform of one of the Third avenue cars yesterday afternoon, when near Thirty-second street accidentally fell off, and striking the back of his head on the pavement was severely injured. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for surgical treatment.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Charles Snaab, a notice of whose death by drowning was published in the HERALD yesterday, was recovered by the parties engaged in dragging the river at pier 20 about four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Albert H. Sands, a lad eleven years of age, while walking down Eighth avenue, about six o'clock, when near One Hundred and Forty-eighth street was knocked down by a runaway horse and very severely injured. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Marie Schermerehal, a German, sixty six years of age, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 60 Abattoir place.

Michael Nicholson died suddenly at his residence, No. 139 East Eleventh street, yesterday afternoon.

Dennis Teahan, lately residing at 148 Fourth street, went to visit his neighbor, Daniel Cregan, at 140 Worth street, yesterday afternoon, and died suddenly while sitting in a chair. Teahan was a native of Ireland, eighty seven years of age.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening Mrs. Mary Connell fell down a flight of stairs of her residence, No. 306 East Eleventh street, and was so severely injured that death ensued two hours subsequently. Deceased was sixty-one years of age and a native of Ireland. Coroner Wilde was notified to hold an inquest.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT IN FIFTH STREET.—Coroner Wilde yesterday held an inquest on the body of Lewis S. Price, the lad who was killed in the wood turning manufactory, No. 329 Fifth street, as published in Saturday's HERALD. Robert Leitch had placed a block of wood in the lathe preparatory to turning it, but the block not being properly secured was thrown from its position instantly after the machinery was set in motion, and struck young Price on the head. He stood about twelve feet from the lathe when the block struck him. The jury found "that deceased came to his death by fracture of the skull from a piece of wood flying from a lathe and striking deceased. They censure Robert Leitch for neglecting to properly secure the wood in the said lathe."

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—Garry Colbert, a man fifty years of age and a native of Ireland, recently died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 8th instant by being run over by a dummy engine belonging to the Second Avenue Railroad Company. A German lad, seventeen years of age, named George Hintel, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 8th instant, suffering from a severe contusion of the foot and leg, received by being crushed beneath the wheels of one of the Third avenue cars in Yorkville. He lingered till a day or two since when death ensued. Deceased lived in Third avenue, near Eighty-fourth street. George Wilder has been taken under his charge.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1866.

Our Relations with Canada.

General Averill, Consul General of the United States in Canada, has been in the city several days, and after interviews with the President has left Washington to assume the performance of his official duties. Matters in Canada are becoming of grave importance, and it is the wish of the President that the representative of the government should be there at the earliest practical period.

General Sweeny to be Reinstated in the United States Army.

General Thomas W. Sweeny, it is said, will be restored to his former rank in the United States army, on his own application.

Personal.

Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico, left here this evening at eight o'clock for his home in Ohio, where he will remain long enough to adjust such of his affairs as needed immediate attention before starting for Mexico.

The New York Common Council Committee on Fenian Intercession.

The committee appointed by the Common Council of New York to wait on the President for the purpose of inducing him to intercede in behalf of the convicted Fenians are expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. Considerable interest is manifested here for the Fenian prisoners, and there can be no doubt that the government will be strenuously urged to interfere in their behalf.

Refusal of a United States Squadron Commander to Salute the Peruvian Flag.

The commander of our squadron in Peruvian waters has refused to salute the Peruvian flag when displayed on the flagship of their fleet, on the ground, it is stated, that the Commander of the Fleet, Admiral Tucker, had served in the rebel navy during the late insurrection. The matter has been referred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of State for his decision.

The Lower California Land Grant to an American Company.

The grant for the colonization of the vacant lands of Lower California to an American company, consisting of C. K. Garrison, Caleb Cushing, William G. Fargo, General Butler, Francis Morris, Edward S. Sanford, William R. Travers, George Wilkes and others, has recently been confirmed by the Juarez government, and the parties recently received their formal order of possession through the Mexican Minister at Washington. This grant, it may be recollected, was made anterior to the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico, consequently its title is held to be without objection, and also that the grant to an American company makes it an American interest which is entitled to American protection. The colonists are authorized to make all necessary laws and regulations for their government, provided they do not conflict with the constitution and general laws of the republic. The articles of agreement are very liberal to the parties directly interested, it being now the Mexican policy to encourage colonization of American citizens for the development of the resources of the country.

Piece of a California Big Tree on the Way to the Paris Exposition.

A section of a redwood tree from California has been received at the Department of the Interior, intended for the Paris Exposition. The piece is about eight feet in diameter and about two and a half inches in thickness, and is finished off with a smooth surface.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

General Sheridan's Warning to Filibusters—Ortega Asserts that the Order Was Not Authorized at Washington, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28, 1866.

Ortega asserts that he has positive assurances that the military commander's order relative to Mexico was not sanctioned by Washington authority. Rumor is current that the commander of the department is summoned to the capital, but I can trace it to no positive source.

Ortega has not yet seen the commander here.

The Battle of Ixmiquilpam—The Belgian Legion Cut to Pieces—Twenty Officers Killed on the Spot—Castelneau's Instructions—Napoleon Advises Maximilian to Abdicate and Go Home—General Bazaine Piqued With the Reports Carlotta has Spread in Europe—The Withdrawal of the French Troops, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1866.

The Mexican Minister has received despatches from the City of Puebla, Mexico, containing the official report of the battle of Ixmiquilpam, where the Belgian Legion was entirely cut to pieces. Colonel Vander Swissen, the Belgian commander, attacked Ixmiquilpam, a place thirty leagues from the city of Mexico, defended by Mexicans, who repulsed the Belgian demonstration. The Belgian Legion lost twenty officers killed on the spot. The Legion retired to Tutula, leaving their artillery and trains in the hands of the Mexicans. Their officers who survived that battle have since embarked at Vera Cruz for Belgium.

The following is a translation of a letter received here to-day:—

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 12, 11 P. M.

The St. Nazaire steamer arrived here early this evening, General Castelneau being on board. His instructions are to send to France, in two detachments, all the troops that are here. He brings, besides, a message from Napoleon to Maximilian advising him to abdicate in favor of anybody he pleases, and to go home. He is authorized to offer Maximilian the protection of the French flag, with a view that he may return safely to Miramar.

Marquis de Gallifet has no mission of any kind, and he only comes to join his regiment and return to France.

General Bazaine came to Puebla to meet General Castelneau. The General feels very sore against Maximilian for the very discreditable reports that Carlotta has spread in Europe.

So far from its being true, as has been stated, that the French Government has intimated an extension of time for the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, the accounts received in this city indicate that they will all be removed from that country in a much shorter period of time than that heretofore mentioned by the French Government.

The Campaign Against the Liberals in Guerrero to be Vigorously Opened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 1866.

A letter from General Montenegro, dated Acapulco, October 15, informs the imperial consul here that the campaign against the liberals in Guerrero was about to be opened vigorously.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Arrival of Madame Ristori—Many Distinguished Citizens of the "Hub" Visit Her—Grand Billiard Match To-morrow Evening Between Goldthwait and McDevitt.

BOSTON, Oct. 28, 1866.

The famous and talented tragedienne, Adelaide Ristori, arrived here from New York this morning. Her coming was heralded by telegraph, and a large concourse of people were assembled at the depot to witness her arrival, notwithstanding the train came at an hour much in advance of the rising of the sun. She proceeded at once to the Revere House, where a suit of rooms had been previously engaged. During the day she has been visited by many of the distinguished citizens of Boston, including State and city officials and the leading managers and members of the theatrical profession. The success of her brief season is, it may be said, already achieved. She will open to-morrow evening as Medea, on which occasion the Boston theatre will be crowded as never before with intellect, fashion and wealth of the "Hub of the Universe."

Another billiard match is to be played in our city. The game takes place on Tuesday evening, and is to be the first of two home and home matches between Goldthwait, the present champion of Massachusetts, and John McDevitt, of New York. The match is for $500. It was made some two months ago. The game will be one of the most important which has ever been played in this city, and a big pile is already invested in the result. It will be the usual game, fifteen hundred points, carooms, on a Phelan & Collender table, four pockets. The well known Michael Phelan is in town. He and other celebrities in the billiard world will be present and witness the game.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

BOSTON, Oct. 28, 1866.

There is very little public excitement concerning the State election which takes place here next week (Tuesday.) Governor Bullock will go in again with but little opposition, and the Legislature will be almost wholly republican and made up of men who will occupy most of the session in legislation against the liquor dealers. Radical members of Congress will also be chosen in all the districts, with perhaps one exception, in that they are represented by Samuel Hooper, of Boston. The opposing candidate, ex-Mayor Wightman, is very popular and will have a heavy vote. Henry Wilson and General Banks, and some local politicians are promoting the district for Hooper, and Mr. Wightman has been cast a little for himself in the fine, stated, by Colonel A. D. Brewster, of Boston.