

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—LOUIS XI.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York Hotel.—GRIFITH DACTYL, OR JACQUELOTT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—MISERABLES NIGHT'S DREAM.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 814 Broadway.—SINGAL HUNDRETTAKERS THEATRE.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 208 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE HOURS ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE.—SEADOWN FANTASIE.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 1 & 2 West Twenty-fourth street.—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.—ETRIOPHAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, & A TRIP TO THE MOON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THREE HOURS, DANCE, COMEDY, &c.—EXCURSION AROUND THE WORLD.

TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC VOLCANOE.—NEEDS MINSTRELS BALLY DIVERSITYMENT, &c.—COULD I BE A VETERAN.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY OF MIMICRY, &c. FEMALE CLERKS IN WASHINGTON.

MIRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. DE GORDOVA'S LECTURE, "MISS JONES' WEDDING, NO CARDS."

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

DERBY GALLERY, 625 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT PICTURE, "HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC."

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETRIOPHAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND FANTASIES.

SEAVEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—ETRIOPHAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS, COMIC FANTASIES, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, &c. HALL AND RIGHT ANGLES OF PROOF. Open from 3 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

We have a European news report dated to the 12th of November, with newspaper details of our cable despatches to the 31st of October.

The London Times recommends that mercy be extended to the condemned Fenians in Canada, in compliance to the request of President Johnson.

The news of a Spanish insurrection in Barcelona is contradicted.

The war in Japan is ended and the Tycoon dead.

Mr. Bright's speech in Dublin may be regarded as a very highly important pronouncement to the Irish landlords and corporation of the Established Church, as well as the agitators who distract and divide the people.

If his advice be followed the heavy grievances of the country may be redressed in a peaceable manner.

The French holders of Mexican bonds have commenced a serious agitation among the members of the legislative body looking to their repayment. In a circular addressed to the representatives they assert, in other words, that the French government is bound for the debt if it is not acknowledged that the Emperor Napoleon and his Ministers deceived them by false statements as to the condition of affairs in Mexico.

It is said that the ex-Emperor of Mexico has proposed to Napoleon to "make" Maximilian King of Poland.

The vote cast for Victor Emanuel in Venice was ten thousand in excess of the names inscribed on the register.

Consols were at 99 1/2 for money yesterday, Nov. 12, in London. The United States five-twelves were at 99 1/2.

The Liverpool cotton market was heavy yesterday, with middling uplands at fourteen three-fourths pence.

THE CITY.

The celebrated Jumel will come on to trial yesterday at the Supreme Court, before Justice Joseph F. Bernard, and, after an opening statement by Mr. O'Connor for the plaintiff, the testimony of several witnesses on both sides, including Mr. Nelson Chase, the principal defendant, and a charge by the Justice, the case was submitted to the jury, who, after a few minutes' consultation, returned into court with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff on all the issues framed. Mr. O'Connor intimated his willingness to have the jury find a supplementary statement excusing Rev. J. Howard Smith from having used sarcasm, fraud or undue influence in obtaining the execution of Madame Jumel's will—set aside by this verdict—but the jury declined to do so. The case had been actually settled between the parties before coming into court, and the trial was only gone through as a necessary formality. It is understood that under this settlement, \$85,000 is to be paid by Mr. Nelson Chase, of which \$10,000 goes to the Rev. J. Howard Smith, \$10,000 to the church at Carmanville, the various religious and charitable societies are to get the sums respectively assigned to them in the will, and the balance is to be divided up among the lawyers. The heirs-at-law get \$40,000, and the estate passes into the possession of Mr. Chase.

The libel suit of Dawson vs. Jay, which has been before the courts for some time, has been finally adjudicated. The action was for libelous matter published in a recent edition of the Patriot, the particulars of which were spread before our readers some months ago. Defendant's counsel, it will be remembered, claimed the matter was not libelous and demurred. The demurrer was argued and decided against the defendant by Judge Cardoso at special term of the Common Pleas. This decision was appealed from, and the general term of the Common Pleas has affirmed the opinion of the single Justice.

In the Prize Court yesterday Judge Betts issued a final decree of condemnation against the blockade runner Stephen Hart, captured by the United States storeship Supply in 1862. The amount of prize money, \$254,791 23, is to be distributed to the officers and crew of the Supply.

The case of Charles C. Lockwood against the New York Central Railroad Company, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Smalley presiding, was yesterday given to the jury, who will return a verdict to-morrow.

A large number of ship and wharf owners held a meeting yesterday at an office in Canal street, to determine upon such representations to be made before the Senate Committee, which meets in the City Hall to-day, as will most favorably affect the increasing commerce of this city and Brooklyn. It was determined that a committee of five be appointed to take charge of the whole matter, which was accordingly done, and the meeting adjourned.

Robert Parker, an Irishman, who had his leg crushed by being run over by a car on the Sixth Avenue line on Monday evening, the 5th inst., died yesterday. An inquest was held, and city railway companies were advised to make some arrangement to prevent persons from attempting to get on or off by the front platform while the cars are in motion. John O'Donnell, who had his leg crushed by a car on the Third Avenue line on Sunday, also died yesterday.

William Cross was charged before Commissioner O'Brien, yesterday, with dealing in the lottery and policy business without a license. The defendant's counsel admitted the facts, but contended that the law had been decided unconstitutionally by Judge Field, of New Jersey, and Justice Nelson in the Northern district. The case is still on.

On account of the death of Mrs. Eliza Lampher, mother of Burroughs Tucker, the Milton calendar yesterday was adjourned until the 19th inst. The calendar of contested leaves of fog was adjourned until the 20th inst.

Last evening a letter was delivered by Theodore Tilton, in Brooklyn, on the Corner Street of Reconstruction, in which he advocated negro suffrage and assailed the President in unparagoned language.

John Diabrow and Joseph Bradley were committed by Commissioner O'Brien yesterday on a charge of soliciting counterfeit money. Lorenzo Chini was held in \$2,000 bail by Commissioner Betts, and Giovanni Fagnoli was tried before Commissioner Stillman on the same charge.

The Atlantic Steamship Co., Capt. Dearborn, of Mr. C. P. Fitch & Co.'s line, sailed to-day at three P. M. for Savannah. The Leo has just been supplied with Brown & Lovell's life saving tackle to her boats.

Savannah. The Leo has just been supplied with Brown & Lovell's life saving tackle to her boats.

The stock market opened strong, became weak and unsettled, and closed strong again yesterday, Erie selling up to 82 1/2. Gold closed at 144 1/2.

Consequent on the continued heavy receipts, amounting in the aggregate to 7,200 head, and the overstocked meat markets, the market for beef cattle has naturally ruled dull and heavy throughout the week, and prices have declined 1/2 a c. per lb., though in some cases a still further concession was granted, the decline being chiefly on common cattle, which sold at prices ranging from 8c. to 12c. Extra cattle sold in some cases at 17c., but at the close were offered at 16c., while good was being disposed of at 14c. to 15c. Milch cows were in limited request, and scarcely so firm, with an occasional sale of a fancy cow at \$120, and fair to good at \$80 to \$100. Year calves were unchanged, being steady and firm at 5c. a 1 1/2c., though 1 1/2c. was obtained in some instances. Sheep and lambs, under large receipts, closed dull and heavy, though not notably lower, at 5c. a 7c. for the former and 7c. a 8 1/2c. for the latter. The hog market has experienced a heavy decline, sales being effected at a reduction of fully 2 1/2c. per lb., owing to the heavy arrivals and the large decline in the pork market. The market opened with about forty-six car loads on sale, of which quite a number were left unsold. We quote best quality 7 1/2c. a 7 3/4c., fair to good 7 1/4c. a 7 1/2c., and common and rough 7c. a 7 1/2c. The total receipts were 7,117 hogs, 76 milch cows, 1,026 veal calves, 27,420 sheep and lambs, and 17,771 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our city of Mexico correspondence is dated October 20, and gives most interesting details of Maximilian's abdication. The fact of his intention was unknown until he was almost ready to start. On the road he met General Castelnau, but made only a passing salute, and would not admit of a conference. Later it was thought he would return to the capital, but in that case Marshal Bazaine had intended to send him under guard to Vera Cruz. Castelnau was being treated very cavalierly by Bazaine, who is busy making new contracts for army supplies, and for a length of time which does not look to a speedy departure of the troops. As soon as Maximilian is known to have left the country Bazaine will declare himself dictator.

By special telegraph from Brownsville we learn that General Ortega and his suite arrived at Brazos Santiago, on the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 31st inst., and were immediately arrested by the commanding officer of the United States troops at that point. Ortega published a protest against this act in the Rio Grande Courier of the 7th instant, in which he claims that the United States is thereby interfering indirectly by armed force in the solution of questions local to Mexico. Castelnau had offered to surrender Matamoros to Tapia, in obedience to orders from Juarez, on certain conditions which the latter declared unworthy of notice, and said he would attack the town at an early day. Escobedo had been ordered to settle the difficulty by Juarez, and was expected to start for Matamoros on the 6th inst. with fifteen hundred men and six pieces of artillery. It is probable, therefore, that in conjunction with Tapia he will attack Matamoros about the 10th or 12th inst.

William Dugan, one of the Toronto prisoners, was acquitted yesterday. A number of Irish stragglers were noticeable in the court room, and it is thought they intend assisting in the forcible rescue of the condemned prisoners. Senator Michael Murphy denies having written the letter recently attributed to him, in which he said the Irish had adhered to their enemies by voting the democratic ticket. Affidavits have been made in Buffalo charging Acting Master William G. Morris, of the steamer Michigan, with being a British spy. Considerable ill feeling still exists among the Catholics in regard to the jury's partiality towards the Protestant Fenians. The present term of the Toronto court will close on Saturday, and another will commence on Monday, when objections may be made to the rulings of Justice Wilson in the case of Lynch, McMahon and the other condemned prisoners.

Large quantities of war material continue to arrive in Canada, and the whole military force at Montreal was reviewed yesterday. Twelve thousand pounds sterling have been subscribed in Manchester, England, for the relief of the Labrador fishermen, and Queen Victoria had written a letter inclosing £200 and expressing deep sympathy for the distressed people. It is understood in Quebec that the government will supply all necessary relief. A document announcing important particulars relative to the course to be pursued by the confederation delegation in England will, it is said, be made public soon after their departure.

Our Havana correspondence is dated November 6. The customary reception was given to Manzano, the new Captain General, on his arrival. His first proclamation, evinces a settled determination to suppress the slave trade.

The bark Onward, recently arrived at San Francisco, brings news from the Bustamante Telegraph Expedition to August 22. The men of the expedition were hoisted for the winter at Petropavlovsk. Colonel Bakley would probably arrive in San Francisco next month. Count Anasoff, the Russian Commissioner, had gone to Nicolaief.

Five negroes were arrested on Saturday at Fort Monroe for murdering Thomas Woden, a stovekeeper, on the road from Yorktown to Williamsburg. They confessed their guilt and implicated four other negroes in the deed. The Freedmen's Bureau took charge of them. Judge Bartol will render his decision in the habeas corpus case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners at noon to-day.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Attorney General of New Jersey for the last six years, has been appointed United States Senator by Governor Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Willit.

A break in the Erie Canal at Palmyra is reported which will probably take twelve days to repair, and virtually close navigation for the remainder of the season.

A terrific gale visited Lake Ontario on Sunday, in which two schooners were totally wrecked and five considerably damaged. The schooner Worthington went ashore at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday night, and three men were drowned while attempting to rescue the crew, who were all saved.

It was supposed to have been murdered at Hoop's Corner in Rensselaer county, is still alive. He was badly wounded, however, but will, it is supposed, survive.

INDICTMENT OF "SANFORD CONOVER."—Justice is likely to be meted out to one of the principal conspirators who is alleged to have been employed by Judge-Advocate Holt in his scheme to connect Jeff Davis with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; for we observe that the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have indicted the redoubtable Sanford Conover (alias Dunham) for perjury. The facts in this case are, doubtless, remembered, and no one will regret to see brought to punishment such an infamous character as this man, who, if he was not the concocter of the horrible charges against Davis, was, at least, the pliant and willing tool of persons in a higher sphere and the principal agent in the disgraceful transaction. Wherever the blame rests for conceiving and working up this conspiracy against the life and reputation of the ex-President of the so called confederacy, it is morally certain that the man Conover did his part of the business boldly and unscrupulously, though the denouement proves that he was not quite so reliable or as cunning as his employers supposed.

The intimate connection of Judge Holt with this disreputable affair has been the subject of much comment. The authenticity of his letters to Conover, which are in our possession, was at first denied by Judge Holt, but, upon comparing his note of denial with the letters to Conover, we found the handwriting to be marvellously similar. Since we made that fact public, which we did at the time, no attempt has been made to deny the paternity of the Holt-Conover letters.

We still hold these documents, and, of course, if it becomes necessary for the furtherance of the ends of justice, we can have no objection to the proper authorities looking at them or perhaps procuring certified copies of them, if it is essential in making up the record of the case.

The Expected Meteoric Shower.—The Sublime Visitation of 1833, and Some Reflections Thereon.

From the observations and calculations of astronomers it is supposed that to-night or to-morrow night we may have a return, though most likely in a milder development, of the sublime visitation of "the falling stars" of November 13, 1833—the estimated cycle of that strange phenomenon being completed. We have at all events deemed the subject sufficiently interesting, in this returning calm from our late political excitements, to reproduce in our columns to-day a copious chapter of information relating to the meteoric exhibitions of 1833. We think it will prove, with some passing philosophical reflections of a celestial nature, an agreeable diversion to our readers from the clashing opinions and purposes of our grovelling earthly politicians. They, like the poor of the Twelve Apostles, are always with us; but the sight of one of the most awful of the revelations of St. John is the event of a lifetime, a century or a thousand years.

Of the wonderful meteoric shower of 1833, the writer—in Washington at the time—has some vivid recollections. The house was roused between three and four in the morning by the earnest and honest alarm of a negro man—"Wake up, massa! Wake up, all, and come to judgment! De stars is falling from heben and de end of de world is come!" A look from the window was sufficient to justify this startling announcement; and on going out into the open air a spectacle was presented, perhaps, without a parallel on this planet since it was adapted to the existence of man. Far as the eye could reach all around the horizon the falling meteors, like a shower of descending rockets, and thick as a shower of hail, filled the sky. They came not in hundreds or thousands, but in countless millions, constantly in view. It was a phosphorescent hail storm. The night was bright, and calm, and yet these showering meteors, as if made from the pressure of northeast wind, descended in parallel lines with remarkable uniformity, at an angle of about sixty degrees. They were of a pale whitish light. Immediately overhead they were extinguished at an immense distance above us, but to the observer from a point near the foot of Capitol Hill they seemed to touch the crest of Arlington Heights, beyond the river. Their general light, an unearthly glare, gave a ghastly appearance to objects around us, and especially to the human countenance.

Nor was the phenomenon limited to the white streaming meteors. Occasionally a luminous body would appear among them of a more brilliant whiteness or redness, as if ten thousand of them had been fused into one, dashing off at an erratic tangent through the fiery shower like a wild horse dashing from the flank through an advancing column of millions of glittering bayonets. There was no noise accompanying this wonderful display of celestial fireworks, except during the presence of one of those larger erratic stragglers, when, to the ear or to the excited fancy, there came the sound as of the whispering wind in a grove of cedars. The firmanent, from the first, over a considerable space, some twenty degrees to the northeast of the zenith, seemed to be brighter than the rest of the sky, while the fixed stars within this area were dimmer than to the southward. The fiery shower continued until the light of the falling meteors was merged and lost in the superior light of the approaching king of day, and the night, soft and pleasant at the beginning, ended in a strangely crisp and frosty morning.

Such was the magnificent meteoric exhibition of 1833 at Washington. It was in 1832-33 also that we had the great hallucination excitement in South Carolina and a reform agitation in England, something like that of the present day. It was about the same time that Jo Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, began his misadventures, from the discovery, in the western part of this State, of his famous golden plates, and their translation by an "angel of the Lord," according to Smith. Now, what we want to know is, have not these strange celestial phenomena, from their electrical influences, their strange effects upon the human mind, resulting in certain manifestations? Look at the moon and its mysterious influences, according to its changes, over animal and vegetable life, and especially over the human mind and body. Why, then, may we not attach some controlling influence upon the mind of man—an electrical battery, subject, like the telegraph battery, to the influences of the electricity in the air—why, we ask, may not the human mind be influenced in certain directions by such electrical visitations as that connected with the great meteoric shower of 1833? Hamlet was right. "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy." A brush from the tail of a comet might, perhaps, stimulate the human intellect to the most astonishing perceptions or reduce the whole human family and all the animal creations of the land to the loss of sense and instinct, without the immediate loss of life. From the oldest records and traditions of our race to this day eclipses, comets and extraordinary displays of the aurora borealis and meteors have been associated with premonitions and prophecies of wars, pestilence, famines and revolutions. True it is, too, that the deeper we go into these mysteries with the researches of science the more we are convinced that there is much mysterious truth in these old notions, so common over all the world, in all ages. Therefore, if we have the predicted meteoric shower this night or to-morrow night, or any night this year or the next, we shall look for such electrical or celestial influences upon the human mind in this country as will result in a complete reorganization of our political parties and religious societies, and such influences in the Old World as will, among other things, bring the Holy Father of Rome to the New World for a permanent asylum as the head of his Church. What says the fair Ophelia? "We know what we are, but we know not what we may be." Nor do we know what is coming to us from the sublime and mysterious movements and influences of visiting celestial strangers within the circle of our solar system. And, lastly, we would commend these heavenly reflections as a source of great relief to the special attention of President Johnson and the Southern States.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COPPERHEADS.—The Chicago Times, the ring-leader of the copper-head journals of the West, has, it appears,

taken a new departure from the late elections and struck out boldly from the President's policy in favor of negro suffrage in the South.

Now, if the democratic party, or what remains of it, will only go the same way, the Jacobin republicans will be flanked and headed off, and the democracy may ride again into power on this new tack. Why not? The negroes of the South cannot make a much worse use of the right of suffrage than is made by many of the white men of the North. Let the Hon. John Morfessy and the Hon. Fernando Wood strike out for the frank movement of the Chicago Times. Why stop to consider old things, when all things are becoming new?

The Next United States Senator from New York.

The question who is to be the next United States Senator from New York is dividing public attention with the meteoric shower and the discovery of the mastodon. The people will watch the action of the State Legislature with as much interest as they will bestow upon the heavens to-night and to-morrow. They will expect their representatives in their choice of a Senator to correctly reflect the popular verdict rendered in the late election. Senator Harris, whose term is about to expire, is a candidate for re-election, but his success is out of the question. He has avowed himself a follower of the Jacobin faction, in favor of ignoring the constitutional amendment as a basis for admitting the unrepresented States to Congress, and an advocate of the impeachment of the President. There can be but one interpretation of the meaning of the late election—the acceptance by the people of the constitutional amendment as a final settlement of the question of Southern restoration. The Legislature cannot disregard the will of the people by electing a United States Senator who is an avowed opponent of that policy and who would reopen the question and bring new trouble and agitation upon the country.

The Herald has made Horace Greeley prominent as a candidate for the Senatorship; but it has been upon the presumption that he is and will continue to be an honest and unconditional supporter of the constitutional amendment as a final basis for the readmission of all loyal representatives to Congress. Some fear is expressed that he may run off after some impracticable notions about "manhood suffrage," or "universal suffrage and universal amnesty," or some other fragment of a fanciful brain. He must come out plainly and place himself squarely upon the constitutional amendment, or we shall have to let him go. He may allow the long haired champions of negroes' rights and women's rights and free love and brain bread to fill the columns of his paper with their notions and ideas, for that is of very little consequence; but Greeley, the Senator, must show his hand and put himself on record as a fair, square constitutional amendment man, or the Herald must give him up as a bad job.

There are other objections in Greeley's path, but they are not serious and can be removed without much difficulty. One contemporary states that Greeley cannot be taken up because he is from the same section of the State with Senator Morgan. If this is really an objection there is an easy mode of getting rid of it. Senator Morgan is a very rich man and has plenty of business to attend to at home without going to Washington, where he is of no earthly use to any person. We have no doubt he will cheerfully resign his office in order to disembarrass Greeley's prospects. As a Senator he is a "dead letter." He never speaks in the Senate and never makes up his mind on a disputed question until the fight is over. His position on the constitutional amendment was uncertain until its success was assured. He can afford to resign his office, for he is a rich man; and his constituents can afford to accept his resignation, for he is a poor representative. We invite him to get out of Greeley's way and we advise Greeley to lay aside all his impracticable notions, with his old white coat, and to come out squarely for the constitutional amendment. If he will make up his mind to follow our counsel there is no reason why Greeley should not be our next United States Senator.

We have dropped the superfluous prefix of "Mr." and spoken of Greeley as "Greeley," because no person thinks of talking about "Mr. Montesquieu," or "Mr. Socrates," or "Mr. Plato," and it is equally out of place to talk about "Mr. Greeley," who in some respects may be said to resemble Socrates, for he has had his life written, like Socrates, and Parton is his Plato. We offer our apologies to Plato for the comparison.

THE DUBLIN BANQUET TO JOHN BRIGHT.—The dinner tendered to the great English reformer in Dublin has brought out the important fact that not only the people but the Catholic hierarchy and clergy are entirely with him in the movement that he has commenced. Letters have been received from Archbishop Cullen, Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath; Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross; Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Osnery; Dr. Conaty, Bishop of Kilmore; Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork; Dr. Feeny, Bishop of Killarney; Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, and a number of other high ecclesiastics, heartily approving his course and thanking him for the service he has rendered to Ireland. Thus endorsed, Mr. Bright's mission to Dublin cannot fail to be a highly successful one. The unanimity manifested in his regard by the Irish people is a proof that the movement that he has commenced is not considered a sectional one, and that it will speedily absorb all others. By the time Mr. Stephens arrives on Irish shores he will find that his occupation as a military organizer is gone, and that his Quaker rival has cut the ground from under him. John Bright is not less of a revolutionist than Stephens, but his ways are practical ones and compromise no interests save those opposed to popular progress. Under his guidance the Irish people can be trained into the habit of independent political thought and action, the only things that have been hitherto wanting to render them happy and prosperous.

THE PARK AND FIFTH AVENUE.—The condition of the street just outside of the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park excites general comment. The dust is nearly a foot in depth and the carriages have to jolt over the raised tracks of the Belt Railroad. The people very naturally inquire why the railroad company is not compelled to sink its tracks to the street level, and why Fifth Avenue should be so dusty, when the Park road, distant only a few inches, is well watered and perfectly clean. There could be no better illustration of the great difference between the administration of our Street Com-

missioner and that of the Park Commission, and no stronger argument in favor of a Board of Public Works to regulate these matters and keep the streets as neat as the Park roads.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP ELECTION.—One thing has already been decided about the approaching election for Comptroller—viz: who is not going to run. Brennan, the present incumbent, has very properly and prudently declined to be a candidate for re-election, and the "ring" is thus left altogether in doubt as to whom it shall nominate. Several persons have been named, in the press and elsewhere, in connection with the office; and among these are Mr. Michael J. Conolly and Mr. Richard B. Conolly, better known as "Blamoying Mike" and "Slippery Dick." These gentlemen are very clever, genial and jovial Irishmen, first rate fellows at a St. Patrick's dinner, a friendly wale, a primary meeting or a ward election; full of talent of a peculiar kind that makes them "just the men for Galway," but not for the Comptrollership. Financially, mentally and morally, they would be found incompetent for the position, which is entirely out of their line; and our sensible citizens would decidedly refuse to elect them, particularly after the awakening at the recent elections.

The importance of the office of Comptroller of this city and county cannot be over-estimated; and a person should be selected to fill it who combines personal integrity, financial capacity, administrative ability, political independence, a legal education and a thorough knowledge of the tricks, schemes, devices, intrigues and knavery of the "ring" and its supporters. There are many gentlemen whom we might name who have one or two or three of these indispensable qualifications; but we know of only a single candidate who has all of them and is also possessed of a private fortune sufficient to place him beyond the reach of temptation and above suspicion. That candidate is Judge George G. Barnard, a native of this State, a resident of this city and in every way an irreproachable nominee. He should be immediately nominated; and the late election shows that he can be easily elected, in spite of that opposition from the "ring" which is to be expected as the consequence of Judge Barnard's hostility to corruption of every kind. This candidate has already been before the people in our courts, and he will be as honest and able a Comptroller as he is a learned and upright judge.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE OPENING CHINA TO THE WORLD.—The cable telegrams published in yesterday's Herald announce the concession to Americans by the Emperor of China of the right to lay a cable from the mouth of the Amoor river to Shanghai, thus connecting that commercial city with this country and Russia by means of the Collins line from San Francisco to St. Petersburg. A few years more of American enterprise like that of the past decade will throw all Japan and China open to the world and develop an immense traffic with those countries. Doubtless further concessions will be made by the Chinese for interior telegraph lines, so that the news of the whole empire will eventually become public to all mankind, and the Chinese wall will be practically levelled. The action of the Emperor in this matter marks an important era in the progress of the world and of American enterprise which ought not to pass unnoticed.

FINE ARTS.

Lord's newly opened Art Gallery, at 217 and 219 Broadway, are incomparably the most elegant and commodious in the United States. Spacious and well ventilated, with every possible advantage in the disposition of the lights most favorable for the exhibition of pictures and other works of art, they offer a model of structures of this kind. We shall embrace an early opportunity to examine with care the attractions presented by the collection now on view. It embraces valuable works from eminent native and foreign artists, such as Carl Beck, Arnschlag, Hiddeman, Patols, Herring, Morris, Lauterwitz, Van Starckenburg, Litschauer, Duvenger, Webb, Lays, Calama, Fichel (Maitreier le Petit), Robbe and Jels among Europeans; with Gignoux, Reed, Hubbard, J. L. Brown, Wm. Lewis, Fuchal, Ingham, Oulverhouse, Pope, Homer, Benson, &c. among Americans. We must add the name of Nicholson, of Philadelphia, whose admirable marine view, "Mount St. Michael, Coast of Normandy," evinces promise that he will ere long be counted among the first of our American artists.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Southwell, of England; Baron de Holstein and Baron de Mollit, of Prussia, and Hon. John Hamilton, of Canada, are guests at the Brevoort House.

Among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday were H. R. Low, of New York; Edwin Forest, of Philadelphia; General A. S. Davis, of New York; B. H. Berdell, of New York, and Major C. C. McConnell, United States Army.

Mr. Hackett, after giving the public last September a small taste of his professional quality, has been figuring as a sportsman, as is his wont in the autumn, upon the Western prairies. He is now at Detroit, and when he has acted a week at Chicago, Mr. Hackett proposes to spend next winter at his residence, Jamaica, Long Island, free from further professional engagements.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

THEODORE, Nov. 12, 1866.

Governor Ward has this day appointed and commissioned Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William Wright. Mr. Frelinghuysen has filled the office of Attorney General of the State for the last six years.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1866.

An injunction at the instance of Messrs. Morris, Jupp & Co., of New York, has been served upon Governor Fletcher and the railroad companies to prevent them from selling the Cairo and Fulton Railroad for the benefit of the State. The petitioners for the injunction hold \$204,000 of the bonds of the said road secured by two deeds. The trustees claim that the right the State has in the road is that of a mortgage, and it is subject to the ordinary claims and incumbrances of such instrument. The case will come before the United States Circuit Court at the April session.

BURIAL OF THE REBEL GENERAL HUNTER.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12, 1866.

The remains of ex-rebel General Hunter were buried at Lexington yesterday, after preliminary service at here. There was no disturbance.

THE COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

PASADENA, Nov. 12, 1866.

A letter published from Governor Crook, giving a certificate of election to Mr. Hunt as Congressional delegate, states that Hunt received a "legal majority" of the vote, the Board of Canvassers having pronounced in his favor the Colorado of the party anxious for the admission of Colorado as a State, in a vote of a company of volunteers formed by a number of prisoners exiled at Chicago, who had no right to vote.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1866.

Eighty counties in this State give the official and reported radical majority 14,500. The counties to have from will probably increase it to between 20,000 and 25,000.

EFFECT OF THE LATE ELECTION ON THE COPPERHEADS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1866.

Edg. Chicago Times, the leading copperhead journal of the West, has an article to-day which evinces a disposition to desert the policy of President Johnson, and to advocate negro suffrage in the South.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1866.

The best posted parties in Washington are of opinion that the present negotiations will terminate in the United States establishing a protectorate over the Mexican territory.

Three Parties in Congress.

There are parties in this city, who are neither radicals nor conservatives, who are closely watching the course of events preceding the meeting of Congress. These gentlemen say that when Congress meets and the radicals view the situation they will not, as a body, support the movement of an attempt to impeach the President; that there will be three parties in Congress on this question—the out and out radicals, the radically democratic, and the moderates—and that the latter party will be able to manage the other two. These gentlemen are of opinion that there will be no necessity for impeachment. What they mean by this may be more than the mere words express. Admission of the Northwestern Boundary Question.

Mr. Ross, of Montreal, who is the