

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.

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

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 88 Broadway.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 79 Broadway.

YONGEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE.

MOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.

SEAVEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.

DRURY GALLERY, 85 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, November 14, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Our news report from Europe is dated to the evening of Monday, November 12.

Maximilian is again mentioned as a candidate for the crown of Poland.

Russia has abolished her naval stations at Kerch and Taganrog.

Ten persons on board the bark Elizabeth Jenkins, from London for Boston, were lost by a collision between the bark and the ship Agre, bound for New York from London.

The London money market was more active yesterday, and fell rates were had for discount and loan.

Cotton declined in Liverpool yesterday. Breadstuffs firm at a slight advance.

THE CITY.

The Legislative Committee appointed at the last session to inquire into the condition of the wharves and piers of New York and Brooklyn met yesterday at the City Hall.

Various committees appointed by the common associations of the city were present and offered their reports.

Mr. G. F. Hayes, of the Citizens' Committee, tendered the use of a steamer to the Legislative Committee for the purpose of taking a view of the wharves and piers from the river, which they will do to-day.

The committee will meet again on Thursday.

During the week ending November 10 there were 291 deaths in this city, including 66 in the public institutions, and half the latter number was in the hospitals and asylums of the islands.

At a meeting of the carpenters of the city, at which three trade societies were represented last evening, in Thirty-third street, resolutions were adopted to maintain a full hour for dinner, the four o'clock race on Saturday, to oppose the lighting up system in winter and to agitate the eight hour system of labor until that reform is achieved.

Spirited addresses were delivered on the occasion.

Mrs. Daniel F. Murphy, the wife of a merchant in Fulton street, and reputed to be worth \$600,000, instituted a suit for divorce on the 7th of August, 1866, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

On the 1st of September last Murphy left the city, and one of his clerks, named Gross, now claims to have purchased the house in which Mrs. Murphy is living from her husband.

A suit was instituted by Mrs. Murphy, charging Gross with collusion with her husband for the purpose of defrauding her of her rights, and depriving her of a home; and alleges that there was no real sale of the property transacted.

An injunction was granted last October, restraining Gross from selling or mortgaging such property, and a motion is now made before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court—Chambers, to dissolve such injunction.

The court's decision was reserved.

The trial of Jeremiah O'Brien, indicted for the murder of Kate Smith, in Prince street, was commenced yesterday in the General Sessions, and will be continued to-day.

A motion was made before Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to restrain Mr. P. Cuff from interfering with the management of a distillery in Forty-fifth street.

The defendant claims he is a partner in the concern, and that the plaintiff, Charles Dougherty, has, on the contrary, interfered with the proper management of the establishment.

Decision reserved.

In the divorce suit of Stoddard vs. Stoddard, Judge Jones has rendered a decision granting the wife five dollars per week as alimony.

In the case of Charles Lockwood against the New York Central Railroad, heretofore reported in the Herald, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered yesterday, giving him the full amount claimed, which is \$25,000.

Francis Bunker, who was stabbed at the tenement house No. 285 E. 10th street by George Weikler, by reason of jealousy, died subsequently at Bellevue Hospital, and Weikler has been arrested.

John Clary and George Waters, two boys who were burned, among others, in the recent explosion of powder, which they had thrown on a bonfire, died a few days ago, and several other boys are thought to be in a hopeless condition.

The steamer Columbia, Captain Stoen, will sail for Havana direct at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 4 North river. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one o'clock.

The steamer Granada, of Leary's line, will sail at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, from pier 14 East river. She will connect with the steamer Dictator for the Florida ports.

The reduction in the price of gold within the past few days has had the effect of greatly disturbing commercial relations, though the influence exerted by the changes in gold have in some cases been counteracted by other influences.

This is particularly the case with corn, which, under favorable European news, has been maintained at a high figure in face of enormous supplies at the West.

Cotton has been greatly depressed by the cable news, and prices yesterday declined materially on the receipt of Liverpool quotations of middlings at 14 1/2.

On 'Change flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was more active and firmer. Corn was in improved demand and higher.

Oats were dull and heavy. Pork was irregular and nominal. Beef was steady. Lard was unchanged. Whiskey was steady and firm. Freight was very dull but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Justice Bartol has rendered a decision in the Baltimore Police Commissioners habeas corpus case, in which he sustains the action of Governor Swann in removing the old Commissioners and appointing new ones.

The two Commissioners were thereupon discharged from custody and were loudly applauded by the crowd on entering their office.

During the day they made a formal demand for the surrender of the police stations, and issued orders directing the police of the city not to obey any orders emanating from the old Board since two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

They then notified Mayor Chapman to attend a meeting of the Board, but he did not do so, and no answer had been received from the old Commissioners in regard to the surrender of the property.

The new Commissioners do not propose to make any removals in the force except for the usual causes.

Curious Effects of the Electrical Condition of the Atmosphere.

As the earth nears the meteoric belt which surrounds the sun our atmosphere naturally becomes surcharged with electricity.

Some of the curious effects which have resulted from this condition of the air have already become apparent, and others still more startling are to follow.

Observant philosophers may trace the beginning of this electrical influence in the suddenness with which Grant wound up the rebellion, the excitability of the assassin Booth, the shock which Napoleon received when Maximilian's failure became evident, and the vigor with which John Bright opened his reform campaign in England.

Then, as we swung still closer to the meteors, men's minds and actions were still more powerfully affected.

No doubt Bismarck's ambition was generated by electricity. The recent campaign of the Prussians was conducted with lightning-like rapidity.

The mental disturbances resulted in attempts at assassination in Prussia, Russia and Austria.

The Princess Carlotta, passing from the positive electric currents of this hemisphere for the negative electric atmosphere of the Old World, behaved so strangely that certain doctors, ignorant of the approach of the meteoric phenomena, pronounced her insane.

The Fenians felt the affluents and invaded Canada. The republicans were stirred up by it and swept the whole North tremendously at the recent elections.

President Johnson and Louis Napoleon were drawn into sympathy upon the Mexican business.

Maximilian, receiving his inspiration from another pole of the universal battery, indignantly abdicated.

Revolutions, like fireballs, suddenly flashed forth in Spain. A new island sprung up in the Mediterranean.

The old Atlantic cable began to work. The Japanese Tycoon died off. All these and various other remarkable circumstances are doubtless attributable to the electrical condition of the atmosphere.

The nervous temperaments of the American people are peculiarly susceptible to these mysterious influences.

At the South they have wrought up the politicians to such a pitch that the constitutional amendment is rejected.

At the North precisely opposite effects are produced and the amendment is unanimously approved.

When mastodons are discovered at Cohoes all sorts of political, religious, social and dramatic revelations are to be anticipated.

Electricity gives Morrissey an impetus that sends him to Congress. The same power elects Miles O'Reilly, smashes the Corporation "ring," induces Brennan to politely decline a renomination and clears the way for Judge Barnard as Comptroller.

It operates vividly upon the religious world and nerves the Rev. Mr. Smyth in his criticisms upon the clergy.

It acts positively upon Manager Wheatley, drawing crowds to his demoralizing exhibition, and it acts negatively upon the other associated managers, emptying their houses remorselessly.

It inspires Ristori and endows her with magnetic power over her audiences, and it places Dillon in the front rank of English tragedians, far beyond Forrest, the tamed Indian, and Booth, the second-hand imitator of Keon.

It revives the Grecian games in their classical purity and gives us a race course at Jerome Park free from those nuisances that infest the trotting tracks.

It causes gentlemen to ride their own horses in a hurdle race and originates such unprecedented feats as driving a team without traces to Macomb's Dam and a four-in-hand around the Fordham course inside of three and a half minutes.

It crowds the Park with thousands of brilliant equipages and impresses upon everybody the desire for a grand boulevard at the upper end of the island.

It suggests the widening of all our thronged streets and vetoes the Mayor who vetoes public improvements.

The nearer we come to the meteoric display the more amazing are the atmospheric influences.

The ladies change their fashions as often as they change their minds, and grow more extravagant and charming with every transformation.

Wall street is excited and bulls and bears leap and wrangle galvanically.

Unless these phenomena culminate with the meteoric shower, which all the world will stay awake to see, we may expect the most extraordinary events during the next year that have occurred since electricity created the globe out of the original nebulous gases.

But among the most noticeable results of the electrical excitement, the ocean yacht race, which is now awaited with intense interest by the people on both sides of the Atlantic, must not be overlooked.

This race, to be begun in December, will inaugurate a new era in American and English yachting.

In former times our yachtsmen were satisfied to cruise about the bay or the Sound. Then they aspired to ocean matches to Cape May and return.

Now, influenced by the electrical condition of the atmosphere and by that spirit of American enterprise which is itself electric, the owners of the Fleetwing, Vesta and Henrietta have arranged a race from New York to Cowes during what is popularly, though perhaps erroneously, regarded as the most tempestuous season of the year.

The Commodore of the New York Yacht Club will act as one of the judges and await the arrival of the contestants at the Isle of Wight.

The yachts are already at the shipbuilders', receiving the repairs and alterations necessary for their long voyage.

The arrival of the winning boat will be immediately telegraphed through the cable.

Never has anything connected with yachting occasioned so universal an excitement. The only point about which there seems to be any question, outside of the uncertainty as to the winner, is whether or not the owners will accompany their vessels.

The public interest in regard to this matter is indicated by the communications, pro and con, which we have received and a few of which we have published.

"A Yachtsman," full of electric fire, argues that the owners must go upon their yachts or submit to the sneer of the British press that this race is a mere Yankee trick got up to sell the yacht.

"A Landsman" replies with meteoric brilliancy that the race is between the yacht, not between the owners, and that pleas of business or of family duty are sufficient to excuse the owners from going.

A contemporary places the subject in a galvanic light by hinting that a yachtsman is not expected to sail in his own boat any more than a sportsman is expected to ride his own horse during a race.

In our view the question is one which every yachtsman must decide for himself. It is very natural that there should be a discussion about it, because such a race is a national affair, in which our national pride and reputation are concerned, as they were in the triumph of the America.

We hope that the winner of the race will challenge the best British yacht, and beat them also. The fact that such an ocean contest is seriously contemplated is a striking proof, not only of the curious electrical condition of the atmosphere, but of the marvellous progress of our yachtsmen and of their superiority in enterprise to those bold Britons who ruled the wave until Americans snatched from them both the Queen's cup and old Neptune's trident.

Clarification of the Mexican Matter.

The turbid stream of Mexican affairs promises at last to run clear.

Mr. Campbell and General Sherman are on their way to help Juarez and General Castelan expedite the clarifying process; and although Marshal Basmala seems to hold his head as high at present as if he were the chosen and permanent Dictator of the Mexican people, he must bow ere long to the inexorable logic of events.

General Sherman, if necessity requires, can make shorter work with the secession in embryo, in anticipation of soon being recognized as the Sierra Madre republic, than he and General Grant made with the secession of the so-called Confederate States.

Maximilian came to the city of Mexico by French leave, and it is not surprising that he should have taken French leave of it and of his shaky imperial throne.

Whatever his plans may have been on quitting the capital, there is little doubt that he will have to go further than Orizaba, whether it be to reign as King of Poland, or, according to certain conjugal predictions, at Peith instead of Vienna, as the successor of the Emperor of Austria.

The latter, it has been thought, disgusted at his own recent reverses, has sent for Maximilian, with a view of abdicating in his favor.

Max may thus have another and perhaps a better chance of personating royalty. He may, however, be doomed in Europe to as long and tedious a pursuit of a crown as that of Cæsar in search of a wife.

To begin with, he will be troubled by the embarrassment of choice, inasmuch as so many thrones, more or less eligible, happen to be vacant, in consequence of recent European events.

Whether the head of the house of Hapsburg abdicate in his favor or not, abdication is the order of the day among transatlantic sovereigns.

Two kings, at least, and kinglets "too numerous to mention," have lately retired or are about to retire from the royalty business.

On the whole we must repeat our friendly advice to the ex-Emperor of Mexico, that he had better hurry home to Miramar and help the doctors soothe and heal his wife.

He at least owes her a visit in return for her zeal and perseverance in his behalf.

He can wait patiently at Miramar until Francis Joseph shall abdicate in his favor, or even Napoleon himself, by way of graciously compensating the amiable but ambitious Carlotta for all the trouble his Mexican policy has inflicted upon her and her worthy husband.

There is no telling what wild work the electrical influences of meteoric showers may make with royal brains.

But Maximilian has left behind him in Mexico a power which would probably defy all electrical influences before it would abdicate in anybody's favor, unless, indeed, it thought more could be gained in that way than in another.

We allude to the company of American sovereigns who obtained a few years ago from Juarez a concession of vast tracts of land in Lower California.

One of the principal members of this company owns steamers enough to make an entire navy for the future republic of Sierra Madre.

Another owns a sporting journal, and a third owns, or thinks he owns, almost the whole republican party in the United States.

Each of these men believes that possession is nine points of the law, and none of them dream of abdicating, "though the heavens should fall."

Work for the Legislature—Boards of Control and Public Works for New York.

In view of the approaching constitutional convention, when all matters of general interest to the State will undergo revision, it is not likely that the next session of the Legislature will have full opportunity to consider carefully the condition of our municipal government and to devise such legislation as will protect the citizens and lay the foundation for a radical reform in this much abused city.

Two measures imperatively demanded for the public welfare are the creation of a Board of Control, to supervise all the financial matters of the city, and a Board of Public Works, to take charge of the streets and public buildings and to exercise a general power over all matters pertaining thereto, such as railroads, ferries, gas works and public improvements.

The commissions to be formed for these important objects should be of a character to command confidence and respect, and they should supplant the present departments and bureaus, which have been prostituted by politicians to the most corrupt purposes.

We have now a Mayor and a Street Commissioner, either of whom might very well be supposed to have some authority over the streets and some power to protect them from unlawful obstruction and injury.

Yet a railroad company has been permitted to tear up Broadway on the Sabbath and to lay down a double railway track, without any authority, in the most crowded portion of that thoroughfare.

With a Board of Public Works in existence no such outrage could have been committed.

Millions of the public money have already been given away to jobbers in street railroad and ferry franchises, which, if properly used, might have lessened by nearly one-half the taxation of the city.

This should be stopped at once, and every franchise that is of value should be disposed of or held by the Board of Public Works for the benefit of the taxpayers.

All the city railroads should be under the control of that Board, instead of being run by a ring of political speculators.

The Board should possess the power to make such public improvements as may be demanded by the necessities and conducive to the interests of the city, such as the extension of the Fifth avenue thoroughfare to the Battery and similar great works.

At present only such jobs are undertaken or carried through as are profitable to the railroad "ring."

The Ann street improvement, which some donkeys have called a "HERALD job," originated with these men, and the HERALD had nothing to do with it, and would not have been so much benefited by it as would many other of our citizens.

It is well known that no public work can at present be undertaken.

WASHINGTON.

The Charges to be Brought Against the President by the Radicals.

General Grant's Opinion of the New York "Ring" Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1866.

The Radicals and the President.

It is said that Hon. John A. Bingham, who is preparing articles of impeachment against Mr. Johnson, will charge him with aiding and abetting the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Interesting to Federal Office Holders in New York City—General Grant's Opinion of the "Ring."

The result of the New York State election is conclusive in official circles here that the doctrine of rotation in office must be vigorously applied to the federal office holders of New York State and city, the Collector of Customs perhaps alone excepted.

New men are to be brought forward for federal patronage in the city, and no old political hacks will be either retained or appointed.

President Johnson has tried the old politicians, and finds them worthless. He now looks for support to the independent democratic masses who triumphed against the "Ring" in the November contest, and the same policy will be applied elsewhere throughout the State.

General Halpin (Miss O'Reilly) arrived this morning on business connected with the department, and has been complimented on his success in the late contest for Register by nearly all the prominent officers of the army and navy stationed in this city.

General Grant was emphatic in his congratulations, expressing the hope that the good work of destroying the corrupt "Ring" of New York city politics, commenced in November, may be completed in the charter contest of next month, adding that he would regard such purification as of interest to the entire public life of our country.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary McCulloch is now devoting all his time in preparing his forthcoming report. Portions of it have been placed in the hands of the printers at the Treasury Department.

It is understood that Mr. McCulloch will urge upon Congress the necessity for the passage of a law looking towards an early resumption of specie payments.

The report will be quite voluminous, and will be one of the most interesting ever issued from that department.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was somewhat protracted. All the members were present. The usual number of visitors were in attendance, including Messrs. Lovry and Elliply, commissioners from Mississippi, and the pardon of Jeff Davis.

No interviews were granted.

Movement of General Sickles.

General Sickles, commander of the Department of South Carolina, has been called to Washington. The precise import of the order is a state secret, which will require a week or more of time to divulge.

Some think that General Sickles will be sent to the Rio Grande to aid Mexico, while others contend that he has been sent to consult upon the political situation of the South.

General left Charleston on the evening of the 12th inst., on board the steamer Cosmopolitan, for New York, and may be expected to arrive here to-day.

Our Relations With Prussia.

On the meeting of Congress a resolution will be introduced calling for all information on the subject of the action of Prussia against American citizens.

The whole matter will be thoroughly investigated. In the opinion of many prominent gentlemen our Minister at the seat of the Prussian government has pursued an ulterior course highly reprehensible.

It is understood that the government is not particularly well satisfied with his conduct.

Applicants for the Vacant Judgeship in Ohio.

There are a number of candidates for the vacancy in the Judgeship of the United States District Court for the Northern district of Ohio, occasioned by the death of Judge Wilson.

Among the number of applicants are Franklin J. Dickman, F. T. Backus, Sherlock J. Andrews and others.

Suit Against the Secretary of War.

The case of the banker Smithson against the Secretary of War has gone through all the pleadings and is now ready to go to a jury.

It is understood to be a test case, and great interest is felt in its result.

License Taxes of Bankers.

The following decision has just been made by the Internal Revenue Commission:

Treasurer Davis, versus Internal Revenue, November 12, 1866.

Under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1864, the license taxes of bankers were based upon the amount of capital and interest of that part of said act which relates to license taxes, and that the license tax of such bank should not be assessed upon a sum greater than its chartered capital.

Wherefore, a sum greater than the chartered capital has been assessed, and such a tax for the current year the amount will be abated upon an application made in proper form to this office.

E. A. HILLIARD, Commissioner.

Abstraction of Arms from the Washington Army.

Last week one thousand stand of arms were abstracted from the Army in this city, and are now concealed near by. This was done while guards were on duty around it.

The United States Marshal and Captain Shillington are hunting up the parties.

The Northern New York District Attorney.

The Cabinet to-day, among other matters, considered the appointment of a successor to William Dart, District Attorney for Northern New York, and Judge George G. Mangler's nomination was determined upon.

Nullification of Military General Orders.

Major General Heintzelman, commanding the District of Texas, issued on the 5th a general order containing the following letter from the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1866.

Major General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.—

Referring to your orders issued upon communications of General J. G. Foster, commanding District of Florida, of the 25th September, and to the order of the Secretary of the President's proclamations, I am directed by the General-in-Chief to enclose you a copy of the same, and to say that he instructs these proclamations as nullifying General Orders No. 3, War Department, Adjutant General's office, January 12, and General Order No. 4, Headquarters of the Army, July 6, 1865.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE K. LEIST, Assistant Adjutant General.

Remembrance of Quartermaster's Department.

At a meeting of the employees of the Quartermaster's Department held last evening the subject as to whether the military board now in session would sustain them in their demand for satisfactory wages was considered.

The result of the consultation was probably encouraging, for a resolution was passed to serenade the President when the result is made known.

Personal.

Attorney General Stanbery leaves for New York to-night to be absent a day or two.

Ex-Secretary Hunt and Co. are on the President.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, had an interview with the President this afternoon. He desires to have certain property of his in Western Virginia barred from confiscation, but as it has already been under previous decisions of Federal authorities there is no doubt that action will be sustained.

Few Pardons Being Granted.

Very few pardons for aiding in treason against the United States have been granted by the President during the past week, although there is but little falling off in the number of applications that arrive at the White House and at the office of the Attorney General.

Within the last few days the President has directed pardons to be issued to the following named persons, one of which was granted to the late John A. Bingham.