the ballot box. Such an outrage is not to be dreamed of short of another fight for Southern rights or Southern extermination, whites or niggers, or both. In this emergency a pair of New York copperhead organs suggest a democratic compromise in the form of a *coup d'état* at Washington, for their benefit, by President Johnson. What do they care if with the turning out of both houses of Congress from the capitol, at the point of the bayonet, the flames, mobs, spoliations, bloodshed and confusion of a general civil war are brought upon the country, so that the famishing democracy may come in for the lion's share of the spoils and plunder and be reinstated in the high places of the temple?

But it is not likely that "Andy Johnson" will agree to sacrifice himself, body and soul, for the benefit of the rapacious and ferocious fire-eaters and copperheads of the dismantled democracy. He has, it appears, found that their support costs more than it comes to, and that while, like the daughter of the horse leech, they still cry "Give, give," he has given them too much already. What, then, is to be done? We can think of nothing better than a proclamation from August Belmont (the Chicago appointed chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee) declaring the democratic party dissolved, disbanded and dispersed, and calling for a new convention of its late delegates, for the purpose of organizing a new party with a new name and upon the new negro equality platform of old John Brown, in order to head off Thad Stevens, Wendell Phillips and all the radicals, and to wake up the fire-eaters of the South to the fact that there has been a deluge and that the world is not as it was before the flood.

GREELEY FOR SENATOR.—We publish this morning a very curious article from the Chicago *Tribune*, pitching into Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, in the genuine rough-and-tumble, bite and gouge, kick and tear hair, Western border-ruffian style, and trying to prove that the old white-coated philosopher is "a Marplot," "an ass" and an "inspired harlequin," utterly unfitted by his character and antecedents for the position of United States Senator. All the arguments used by the Chicago wildcat editor seem to us to be in Greeley's favor; for they simply show that Greeley is a humane man and apt to yield too readily to his philanthropic emotions. He ought to be sent to the Senate, if for no other reason, in order to mix the rum and whiskey of that august body with a little plain cold water. We are decidedly in favor of having at least one Senator who can keep sober during the longest night sessions and who will avoid the Bourbon bottle of that Senatorial head waiter, the Chevalier Forney. The only obstacle in the way of Greeley's election is the fact that Senator Morgan has not yet resigned. As, in justice to the western part of the State, two Senators cannot be sent from this section, we invite and advise Morgan to send in his resignation at once, and thus share the credit of Greeley's election.

CITY POLITICS.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.—A meeting of the Mozart Union Democratic Convention took place last evening in Mozart Hall, Edward Berryan presiding. The names of Judges Barnard, Cardozo and M. Connolly, as well as Richard B. Connolly and Smith Ely, Jr., were offered in nomination, but no action was taken, and the Convention adjourned.

MCKEON NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—The members of the McKeon Committee of the above district met last evening, in the Tenth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for School Commissioner. H. D. Roome was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Peter Olwell Secretary. The credentials of the delegates having been examined and approved of, Henry P. West, who now holds the position of School Commissioner, was unanimously elected. Mr. West, on being introduced by the committee who were appointed to wait upon and notify him of his nomination, thanked the meeting in a brief speech, and stated that he was proud of having received the endorsement of that body, as he was one of the parties who was instrumental in calling it into existence under the name of the Jefferson Democratic Committee. He was connected with the Board of Education for six years as Trustee and Commissioner, and if elected would endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully. He would be glad to accept all other nominations if tendered to him. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.—The Aldermanic nominating conventions of the democratic Union party were held last evening with the following result:—

First district—Adjourned to Monday, November 26.
Third district—John Shields.
Fifth district—Goshon Cohen.
Seventh district—John Heveilnd.
Ninth district—James Gregory.
Eleventh district—John Hardy.
Thirteenth district—James E. Coulter.
Seventeenth district—Michael Hallaran.

Card from the Citizens' Association.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,
813 BROADWAY, Nov. 21, 1866.

While charges of criminal misappropriation of the public funds by Mr. Matthew T. Brennan are pending before the Commissioner appointed by the Governor, this Association can of course have no personal controversy with him. Indeed no notice would have been taken of his letter, except that it purported to be a reply to another letter signed by some highly respectable gentlemen, all of whom we have no doubt will deeply regret the use of their signatures when they apprehend the real circumstances of the case. We desire simply to say that the statement that this Association ever employed three accountants to make a general investigation of the Comptroller's books, that they reported favorably and that we suppressed their report, is in general and in detail untrue. The only color for this untrue statement is to be found in the fact that on various occasions we have sent an accountant to examine certain specific items in the Comptroller's office, the result of which specific investigations has generally been unfavorable to the administration of Mr. Brennan.

We shall not at this time critically examine the schedule of alleged honest actions which makes up so large a part of the Comptroller's letter, culled as they are from the operations of four years of enormous expenditures, and evidently put forward as the redeeming features of his official career, as their investigation is now pending. Were these claims to extraordinary integrity well founded, and had they illustrated the general rule of his official conduct, Mr. Brennan would have been the constant recipient of the thanks of this association. In this movement we have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, and no one knows so well as Mr. Brennan himself why his official acts have awakened the honest indignation of every intelligent friend of reform.

By order of the Executive Council Citizens' Association of New York.

C. V. MONTGOMERY,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE HARMONY INSURANCE COMPANY.

It Decides to Go Into Liquidation—Assets $300,000—All Claims to be Met, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, located at No. 158 Broadway, on the day before yesterday, after a full investigation into the present affairs of the company, it was deemed advisable that it should go into liquidation for the purpose of winding up its affairs, so as to avoid future losses both to the stockholders and policy holders. It was found that the present assets were $300,000—sufficient to meet all claims against the company, but that the losses of this year had been so unprecedentedly large—over $600,000—that there was no surplus on hand with which to reinsure, and, as before stated, it was determined that the business of the company should be closed up. It is stated by one of the directors of the company that there have been no defalcations or unusual losses other than in the regular course of business. Neither is the cause of the financial difficulties of the company attributable to any particular department of insurance, or to bad management on the part of its officers; but they are traceable solely to the unusual losses of the past year. The Harmony Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1853 on a cash capital of $200,000. Its receipts for the year ending June, 1865, according to the internal revenue returns as reported, were $250,798. Since the time of its organization the Company have taken large amounts of both inland and marine insurance, and has met all claims promptly.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1866.

A band of regulators has been organized in Marion county. Three men have already been hung and others in the county jail will probably share the same fate. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday night to take a certain prisoner from the Lebanon, Kentucky, jail, and hang him.

EUROPE.

OUR SMYRNA CORRESPONDENCE.

American Interests in Asia Minor and a Yankee Colony in Palestine.

Earl Derby on the Relations with America, and England as "Mistress of the Seas."

Napoleon to "Protect" the Spiritual and Temporal Power in Rome.

The Pope Hints at Ireland as a Refuge.

General Castelneau's Report from Mexico.

&c. &c &c.

The French Transatlantic Company's mail steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, arrived off Sandy Hook at half-past eleven P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst. She left Brest on the 11th of November at four P. M., making the passage in nine days seven hours and a half, with a large freight and one hundred and ninety-one first class passengers. The Ville de Paris reached her dock early yesterday morning, bringing our files to her day of sailing, with details of our cable despatches as late as the newspaper reports of the Africa at Halifax.

The Cunard steamship Africa, Captain Anderson, which left Liverpool at ten A. M. of the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at Halifax at nine A. M. yesterday on her voyage to Boston.

The Africa had thirteen passengers for Halifax and seventy-four for Boston.

Representatives of about one hundred and fifty trade societies met in London on the 9th instant, to arrange for the great metropolitan reform demonstration by the working classes on the 6d of December. It was resolved to recommend that that day be observed as a holiday, and that employers of labor be called upon, as far as practicable, to close their shops.

The British Anti-Slavery Society have issued a paper setting forth the grounds on which they propose to sustain the prosecution against ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica.

The Quebec fire relief subscriptions in London on the 9th instant reached the sum of £12,500. Queen Victoria addressed a letter of sympathy to the committee engaged in collecting funds, and contributed £300.

It was reported that a well matured plan was under consideration by Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for placing the debenture system of English railways on a basis of perfect security, and also for making them auxiliary to the reduction of the national debt. Another statement says that he will propose in his budget that the government assume all debentures of railways, guaranteeing to the holders two per cent less than the railways pay in forty years, the national debt to be reduced one hundred and twenty millions sterling by the profits. Something similar is in course of arrangement for the telegraphs of Great Britain.

The interests of Prussian subjects having been confided to the French Legation at Munich during the interruption of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Bavaria, the government of King William has thanked the French Minister for the protection accorded.

The Durance, Garonne, Gironde, Nièvre and Calvados, five large steam transports which have been fitted out at Cherbourg to bring home the French troops from Mexico, have (November 11) made a satisfactory trial trip, and are forming their crews and taking on board the coal and stores previous to their departure.

The Transatlantic Company's steamer Tampico has arrived at St. Nazaire from Mexico with 845 French soldiers on board; all well.

Galignani's *Messenger* of November 11 alludes to the political arrests made in Paris, as reported by the cable, thus:—

Several arrests have been made in a café not far from the Pantheon. The persons taken into custody were in the habit of meeting to sing seditious songs.

Baron de Scheel-Plessen, Governor General of Schleswig-Holstein, has arrived in haste at Berlin to give the Prussian government an account of the effervescence which is prevalent in the northern districts of that country, and to urge it to take the measures required by the circumstances. According to the Danish journal, the *Dagbladet*, the cause appears more particularly to be the continued delays of Prussia in appealing to the people as stipulated by the treaty of Prague.

The *Bulletin des Lois* publishes an imperial decree, dated the 23d of June, which authorizes Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte to take service in the army of the King of Italy without losing the quality of French citizen, on the express condition that under no pretext whatever can he bear arms against France.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has arrived in Paris to attend the Army Commission. Marshal Niel is expected.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has returned to Paris from his country seat.

The Paris *Pays* of the 8th of November says.—

The doubts which we have expressed as to the reality of the attempt at Prague on the Emperor of Austria's life are confirmed by letters from that city. They state that the inquiry instituted has resulted in establishing that nothing of the kind had occurred.

Galignani's *Messenger*, of November 8th, reports:—

Emigration continues on a large scale from Mecklenburg. Last week not fewer than 550 persons left Schwerin for Hamburg, whence they intend to proceed to America.

At the Oxford, England, Union Debating Society the question for the next debate is, "That in the opinion of this House Mr. Bright is a reproach to the country that gave him birth."

Several persons of position in Palermo had been arrested for complicity in the September insurrectionary movement, among others the Bishop of Monoeale.

Mr. Gladstone had had another interview with the Pope, and had visited many of the Cardinals.

Earl Clarendon had also reached Rome, and would have an audience with the Pope.

The Russian General Mouravieff Kansky, the chief conqueror of Kars, died on the 4th of November.

A St. Petersburg telegram says:—

The rumored alliance between Russia and Prussia is totally unfounded.

A despatch from Bombay, of October 30, reports cotton quiet and drooping. At Dholleras, October 27, exchange 210¾. Freights to Liverpool 15. At Calcutta, October 29, the holidays over, but business hardly resumed.

The October mails from the Western Coast of Africa had been received in India, but the news was unimportant. Trade generally was good.

King Pepple, of Bonny, is dead.

ASIA MINOR.

OUR SMYRNA CORRESPONDENCE.

Opinion of American Newspaper Enterprise—American Missionaries—Railroads in Turkey—A Yankee on his Travels, &c.

SMYRNA, Sept. 1, 1866.

As I have been a correspondent of yours at a former period, it is but natural that I should feel elated on hearing of your telegraph fest by the cable, in connection with the King of Prussia's speech. It is the theme of the city of Smyrna, and could you hear the commenis made on it by the people of Smyrna they would, no doubt, gratify you. The news of the successful laying of the cable surprised everybody and gladdened the hearts of many.

The English and French vessels trading with Smyrna are quarantined ten days, but the American bark E. H. Yarrington, on which I was a passenger, was allowed to discharge at once.

The Turks are the same indolent race as they were two hundred years ago, without any vitality or energy for any enterprise. It is rumored that the railroad to Kassaba, eighty miles distant, laid by English capitalists, will eventually prove a failure. The Turks, and the foreign people in general, do not comprehend its great utility at cost; and they still patronize the slow and costly conveyance of the camel, horse or mule. The [illegible] to partake of the general lethargy [illegible] the remains of the Orient. There is not the [illegible] exception to this observation, however, and that is Mr. Van Linnep. I was conversing the other day with him, and learned from him that he was personally acquainted with Dr. Barth, the African traveller. He is something of one himself, having visited the volcanic eruptions of Koolah, the Seven Churches, Lebanon and Ararat. It is plainly evident that he has assiduously devoted himself to the collection of curiosities. He has at his house a perfect museum of them, portraits of every style of head dress worn by the ladies of ancient times, made in clay; coins of every realm, in gold, silver and copper. He is also a great linquist, an accomplished scholar and a gentleman, as many a wandering New Yorker can testify, who has tested his liberality and hospitality. As Messrs Cook, Noe and myself proposed to travel, in three days, on our grand tour through all Asia, Mr. Van Linnep was pleased to note accurately on our chart our route through Asia Minor as far as Tiflis, Georgia, via Erzerum and Kars, thus allowing us the benefit of his large experience. I each of these places, if there are any mail facilities, propose to send you a condensed account of our route and our adventures, which would prove interesting to your million readers. From Tiflis we proceed northward over the Caucasus mountains to Astrackan, thence to Gouriev, in Southern Russia, on the southwestern slope of the Ural mountains, from there, taking a southeasterly direction through Turkistan, through the Khivats, of Khokan and Khoondooz, and (if allowed to proceed in peace, thus escaping the lengthy captivity of Stoddart and Connolly), we will travel the wild region of the Tartars as far as Cashmere, Thibet. From thence northward of Hindostan, through Anam and Siam to Cambodia. If successful in our travels thus far, we will proceed northward through the Chinese empire as far north as Siberia, then turning westward, we will travel to St. Petersburg. Leaving St. Petersburg, after paying our respects there, we intend to visit Paris, then London, and, turning our faces still westward, hope to reach in about three long years "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and shake hands with the old "HERALD" once more.

ENGLAND.

Earl Derby on the Foreign Aspect and Relations with America.

The usual banquet was given by the new Lord Mayor of London on the 9th inst. All the Cabinet ministers were present.

The Earl of Derby in his speech said the ministry desired to earn the good will of the people by their acts, but he thought it would not be well at present to state how they proposed to carry their desire into effect. He rejoiced at the return of peace in both hemispheres. He could not but believe that that great and powerful nation, America, would speedily know how to quell the agitation which at present existed within it, and that peace would *reign from one end of its shores to the other*. He looked upon the completion of the Atlantic cable as another proof that England was *mistress of the seas*.

The London *Times* says that Earl Derby made one of his happiest after dinner speeches, and it notices, as of great importance, the intimation that a proposition for the arrangement of the differences between England and America, with respect to the Alabama claims, would be favorably entertained, and that the duties of neutrals in maritime war might, if necessary, be reconsidered.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

General Castelneau's Report of Maximilian.

[From the Mémorial Diplomatique of Paris, Nov. 11.]

The French government has received from General Castelneau a telegram corroborating the intelligence of the Emperor Maximilian's *firm intention to remain at the head of affairs in Mexico, even after the return of all the French troops*. On the 18th of October last, at a moment in which his august consort was in an alarming situation, the Emperor of Mexico sent a telegraphic message to Miramar, declaring that, although suffering in his dearest affections, he could not possibly abandon, even for a moment, the post of honor in which he had been placed by the desires and confidence of the Mexican people. He consequently addressed the most pressing recommendations that the attendants on the Empress Carlotta should observe strictly the instructions of her Majesty's physicians. The *Moniteur du Soir* on its side confirms the happy news we were the first to publish respecting the cure, henceforth assured, of the Empress Carlotta.

Besides, so far as the political and financial situation of Mexico is concerned, we have received, by way of New York, accounts which permit us to hope that the Emperor Maximilian, by his energy and perseverance, *will succeed in consolidating his throne which had been prematurely considered as on the brink of ruin*.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Nov. 9.]

The French expeditionary corps has commenced its movement of concentration around the city of Mexico, and a portion of the troops are already echeloned on the road between that capital and Vera Cruz. All the transports necessary for the embarkation are ready, and the Mexican government, *far from giving way to an uneasiness or discouragement for which there is no ground, is increasing its efforts to continue energetically the work* undertaken by the Emperor Maximilian. On the occasion of the anniversary of the national independence his Majesty expressed the firm intention to pursue his task with vigor, and the last successes obtained by General Mejia have produced a most favorable impression on the *morale* of the population and the army.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Napoleon's Arrangements for the "Protection" of the Pope.

[From the Mémorial Diplomatique, of Paris, Nov. 11.]

According to information which we have received the mission of General Fleury is made subordinate on the previous settlement of the question relative to the repartition of the Roman debt. His destination will besides be Florence, and not Rome. The Emperor's government, as the Minister of State has frequently declared in the Chambers, and the Marquis de la Valette recently repeated in his circular addressed to his diplomatic agents abroad, is firmly resolved *to protect efficaciously the Pope, not only in his quality of Head of the Church, but also as a temporal sovereign*. The Court of the Tuileries is therefore desirous that no *misunderstanding* should exist in the practical interpretation of the convention of the 15th of September. With that object the eventualities that may arise after the departure of the French troops are about to be examined, and to become the subject of reciprocal engagements between France and Italy. Such is the real object of the mission to be confided to General Fleury.

* * * Count de Sartiges is preparing to leave Paris to resume his post as Ambassador to the Holy See. The approaching accomplishment of the convention of the 15th of September renders his presence in Rome more necessary than ever. The Emperor Napoleon, wishing to give to that able diplomatist a mark of satisfaction for his valuable services, has decided on raising him to the dignity of Senator.

An English Mission to His Holiness.

[From the Mémorial Diplomatique, Nov. 11.]

If we are well informed Mr. Odo Russell, the English diplomatist, when in Paris on his way to Rome, had an interview with the Marquis de Moustier, and admitted that his government had authorized him to offer a refuge to the sovereign Pontiff in the event of his Holiness thinking necessary to abandon his States. Mr. Odo Russell, however, added that the Cabinet of St. James had no intention of receiving the Pope in the Island of Malta without first concerting with the court of the Tuileries on the subject.

Mr. Gladstone's Interview with the Pontiff.

[From the Corriere Italiano, of Florence, Nov. 9.]

Mr. Gladstone found the Pope calm as usual. They did not speak of politics till near the close of the conversation. His Holiness complained of the Austrian government, while admitting that the events in Germany had rendered it unable to assist the Holy See, and he almost excused the conduct of the Vienna Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone congratulated him upon the arrival of the Antibes Legion at Rome. The Pope said to this, "*Terrestrial legions have the defect of often missing the object they aim at.* Besides, what matters it to me what may happen? Believe me that when the French have gone I shall be none the less protected, seeing that the legions which defend the Church are never wanting," and his Holiness raised his eyes to heaven.

Mr. Gladstone turned the conversation upon Italy, and he asked what truth there might be in the preliminaries for negotiations with the government of Florence, mentioned in the papers. This is what the Pope answered:—"I do not read the journals, and on this subject I know nothing whatever. All I know is that when I die *I shall not leave to my successor the sacred and inviolable heritage of Saint Peter.*"

The conversation respecting Italy having ceased, Ireland was spoken of, and the Pope warmly recommended to Mr. Gladstone his well-beloved flock. Then, smiling, he added:—"If I am obliged, as some say, to leave Rome, *even although Ireland be distant from the centre of Christianity I would not perhaps disdain to take up my abode there.* Malta, a place almost altogether commercial, now that the revolutionists have begun to accuse my poor clergy of simony, would not have my preference." In conclusion, he said he would go wherever Providence determined—that great Providence which never failed to judge men who were not eternal. In uttering these words the Pope showed much emotion.

The Hopes of Italy.

[Florence (Nov. 9) correspondence of Opinion Nationale, of Paris.]

In spite of the efforts of the clerical party, the Roman question has entered into a comparatively satisfactory state. In our political circles no great importance is attached to the late allocution of the Pope, seeing that it is only a repetition of the old accusations and protests which issue from the lips of Pius IX. whenever he pronounces a solemn address. On the other hand, the Holy Father *has blessed Italy for the first time since 1859*, and has declared that his arms are open to receive his lost sheep. His language, considered in connection with the concessions recently made by the Italian government, justifies *the confidence that is felt in a speedy agreement*. It may now be considered certain that the Italian government reckons on resuming, after the king's return from Venice, the negotiations lately broken off, and that Signor Vegezzi *will recommence at Rome the preliminary arrangements respecting the return of the bishops, the appointment of new ones, and the reorganization of the episcopal dioceses.*

AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph on His Tour in Bohemia.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed the following autograph letter to the Governor of Bohemia:—

CHRUDIM, Nov. 4, 1866.

MY DEAR COUNT DE ROTHKIRCH:—I take leave of my beloved kingdom of Bohemia with my heart touched by the new and numerous marks of *fidelity and attachment* which every class of society in the capital and in the country has been eager to give me. I have convinced myself personally of the terrible blows which the war has inflicted on the public weal of the whole country, and the complaints of the population which has suffered so much have found an echo in my heart. I rank among my most sacred duties as sovereign that of promptly healing these wounds by hastening, as much as possible, the payment of the indemnification for the [illegible] and in [illegible] ing the restoration of well-being so severely tried. The affection and fidelity which I have everywhere met with in Bohemia, and which have accompanied and surrounded me, are for me the surest pledge of the accomplishment of my desires, which have only in view the happiness of my beloved people. I thank once more my faithful Bohemians for the pleasing sensations I have lately experienced; and I also thank them in the name of the whole empire, which recognizes one of the greatest supports of its power and prosperity in the co-operation, fidelity and strength of my Bohemian people. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

British Opinion of the Negotiations of the Czar with Bismarck.

[From the London Standard, Nov. 8.]

To the zeal and acuteness of English and French newspapers, working together with an *entente cordiale* very touching to behold, the European public has just become indebted for a most remarkable revelation of the *important if true* species. We learn from these disclosures that it is quite a mistake to suppose that Count Von Bismarck's health broke down under the almost superhuman labors of the spring and summer. He looked very ill, indeed; but that was a diplomatic trick. The doctors ordered him to give up business, but everybody knows that the doctors' directions and certificates can be had to order. The Count is not, as he sunningly gives out, recruiting his health in the retirement of Putbus. On the contrary, he is hunting for new worlds to conquer, he has set himself to work, and, sad to say, has already been so far successful in his search that a large part of Europe is in imminent danger of being parcelled out between Prussia and Russia. Our contemporaries, whom the Count, in a moment, taken into his confidence, publish the plan which he has arranged in its most important particulars. The dismemberment of Austria is, perhaps, the chief item in the programme. Both Russia and Prussia want to finish with Poland once for all, and Austria is the great obstacle in their way. Galicia, therefore, is to be taken from Austria and added to Russian Poland. Whether Prussia is to receive any equivalent in the extension of her frontier to the Vistula does not seem to be yet decided. However, she has plenty of compensation in other quarters. She is to do what she likes in Germany, annex the Southern States and the German provinces of Austria if she likes, and complete the unity of Germany by embracing the rest of the old kingdom of Denmark in her possessions. As this latter arrangement might provoke some ill will in Sweden and Norway, where people yet talk of a Scandinavian kingdom, Russia is to take those countries under her care. Our contemporaries have not yet made up their minds whether the Czar is to at once incorporate them in the Russian empire, or let them exist for a time as dependent States, but they will probably be able to speak decidedly on the subject in a few days. And lastly, the Eastern question is to be settled in the way that Russia desires—an intimation which it is reasonably supposed renders any detailed explanation unnecessary. To carry out these aims the two Powers have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance, and only wait the proper moment to commence operations. Perhaps a weak but pardonable delicacy on the part of the Emperor of Russia causes some delay. The Czar waits until after the marriage of his son to the Princess Dagmar to hand over her country and her family to the civilizing process of Prussianization. The strangest thing about these stories is the singular contempt which they show for the judgment or information of the public on the part of their concoctors.

* * * Prussia cannot afford to do anything which might lead to the outbreak of a European war. She will accept the challenge should it be given her, and she will rush to arms if she is assailed, but *she does not want war*. Any advantages it could give her would be too dearly purchased. Her policy is to bide her time and let the pear drop when it is ripe. It may be doubted whether the alliance of Russia in any war which was not on her part absolutely one of self-defence would be worth much to her. An alliance with Russia *would deprive her of all popular sympathies, and would make French intervention much less unwelcome in Southern Germany;* nor has Russia much to offer in the shape of military assistance. She would be a dangerous enemy to Prussia, but would be worth little as an ally, except to expel such an enemy as France from the Prussian territory. Nor is there any reason to believe that Russia has any designs against the peace of Europe and the independence of her neighbors, for which she would be anxious to have the aid of Prussia. *She, too, is in no condition to carry on an offensive war.* The Russian empire is passing through *a process of reconstruction*, for which peace in Europe is at least essential. Its finances are in so bad a state that *it is utterly without means* wherewith to carry on a war any distance from the frontiers. The objects the Russian government has most at heart, and for which it might seek Prussian support, are objects, moreover, the ultimate attainment of which is probable enough if it will only wait patiently, while any attempt to effect them now would mean war with France and England, a very dangerous game for all the aid of Prussia, who would have enough to do to defend herself. There would be nothing threatening to the peace of Europe in the conclusion of a formal alliance between Russia and Prussia, because, crediting both Powers with the worst intentions, they have both the utmost interest to avoid provoking a European war, and the better understanding between them, which is the only basis for the alliance story, is to be hailed with satisfaction, as tending to facilitate the amicable solution of more than one question of some importance which the recent treaties have not definitively settled.

AMERICANS IN THE EAST.

The Difficulty with the Turks at Cyprus.

The mail advices from Constantinople are dated to the 31st of October.

A letter from Cyprus, just received in that city, says:—Rifaat Effendi, the commissioner sent by the Porte to investigate the quarrel between the American Consul here and the Pacha, in the affair recently reported in the Levant *Herald*, has completed his inquiry, and by this steamer sends up his report. I have reason to believe that he entirely justifies the complaint of the Consul, and even adds circumstances of aggravation against the mudir and the Pacha, whose conduct occasioned the complaint. It is, in consequence, expected that both will be dismissed, and the compensation claimed for the Consular cavass will be paid by the Porte, as also that the required salute will be given to the American flag.

Yankee Emigrants in Palestine.

A correspondent writes from Jaffa to Constantinople:—"The American bark Nellie Chapin has arrived here with 156 American emigrants, members of an association which has been formed to colonize Palestine. Preparations had been made for them, and plots of land outside Jaffa, one about half a mile north and the other a couple of miles east of the town, have already been secured and occupied by them. Both of these locations are in close neighborhood of our famous orange gardens, which perfume the 'Valley of Sharon' almost away to Ramleh. The local authorities have afforded every facility to the new comers, their baggage and a large cargo of building wood which they brought with them having been allowed to pass the Custom House duty free. They are likely to do well, and if so the experiment will become of unusual interest and importance.

THE STATION D NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

In looking over your valuable journal this morning I saw an article headed "Post Office Loafing," pointing out station D as being a general place for loafing and ungentlemanly conduct on the part of a few of the clerks employed at this office; but this is not all. I know respectable ladies who go to this station to mail letters, and often, when asking for a letter stamp, are asked questions and insulted by these ungentlemanly rascals. I heard of a case a few days ago where a young lady of my acquaintance went there for a letter stamp, and, being compelled to wait her turn on the line, one of these clerks gazed in her face until she reached the window, and then asked her where she lived and if he could have the pleasure of calling on her some evening. She told me of it and felt very much hurt. This I consider insulting and degrading, and the sooner the Post Office Department looks into the matter the sooner they will receive the thanks of a large number of respectable residents in this vicinity and also one who is a daily

OBSERVER.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, TRANSFERRED TO THE FIRST BRIGADE.—In pursuance of special order No. 325 from general headquarters, and special order No. 5 from division headquarters, the Twelfth regiment has been transferred to the First brigade, of which Colonel William G. Ward is Acting Brigade Commander. Orders to this effect have been promulgated for the information and guidance of the brigade.

EVACUATION DAY.—The military of this city promise to turn out in pretty full numbers on Monday next, the 26th instant, in commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the British forces in 1783. The Second division will parade upon that occasion, pursuant to orders which have been issued, which parade will be considered as the annual fall parade. Colonel T. W. Paxmele, of the Seventy-first, has just issued an order in accordance with instructions to his command, in which the regiment is directed to assemble for parade on Bond street, at eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday next. The right of the line will rest on Broadway.

COURT MARTIAL.—A court martial for the trial of delinquent members of the Seventy-first regiment will be organized on the 14th of December prox. Major Henry Rockafellar is constituted such court.

A TRIPLE MURDER IN MISSOURI.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 21, 1866.

A quarrel has long existed between a man named Elgin, keeper of an inn at Missouri City, and the Titus Brothers, five in number, residing near Platte City. The Titus Brothers were in Missouri City on Sunday last, when a violent altercation took place between them and Elgin, in which the latter shot and killed two of the brothers, and succeeded in making his escape and in reaching the house of his father-in-law, a few miles from Platte City. During the following night he was traced to his hiding place, and the house was surrounded. Elgin attempted to evade his pursuers, but they were too many. He was killed by a ball in the back while fleeing, about two hundred yards from the house.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21, 1866.

The Army Convention adjourned *sine die* this morning. Its object was to organize the "Grand Army of the Republic" on a permanent basis, which has been well accomplished. Admirable resolutions were adopted. General R. A. Hurlburt was elected Commander-in-Chief of the organization.

DEATH OF AN ASSEMBLYMAN ELECT.

ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1866.

Daniel Shaver, member of Assembly elect from Schoharie county, died this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ristori—Her Representation of Mary Stuart.

Ristori's attractiveness and popularity seem to increase as her engagement draws to a close. Her countless admirers realize the idea of the poet that blessings brighten as they take their flight, and appear resolved to receive, before it is too late, the dramatic benediction they may enjoy through her admirable impersonations. The audience last evening at the French theatre was probably the largest and most brilliant that has greeted the eminent actress since her arrival in the metropolis. Not only every seat in the parquette, private boxes, dress circle, balcony and gallery was filled, but the aisles were crowded by the most cultivated and elegant representatives of New York society. The *toilettes* of the fair women were elaborate and unexceptionable, and the house was dazzling in its *tout ensemble*. The great actress has hardly appeared before a superior audience, we venture to assert, even in Paris; and she must have felt the magnetism of its sympathy, for she has never given Mary Stuart better during her engagement. The character, as drawn by Schiller, furnishes few opportunities for strong effect or picturesque power. It is purely intellectual, intense, suggestive, full of intense life and poetic feeling. Poor Mary, who, whatever her faults—and they were grievous ones—will always meet with the sympathy that a beautiful and accomplished woman receives; and her errors, inseparable from her organization, will be hidden beneath the sentimental drapery of her passionate and pensive life. She was, as she often said, more a woman than a queen; and all her misfortunes were traceable to her too liberal capacity for generous affection. If she sinned much she loved much, and love, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. Such was Ristori's interpretation of the part, and she made all who saw her believe that when most guilty she was most to be pitied, that her act was wrong because her heart was tender. The interview with Elizabeth and her withering denunciation of the cruel and deceptious queen were magnificent, and the audience grew tumultuously enthusiastic over the scene in which she uttered, in her beautiful voice and splendid elocution, the

"Nota gli sono
Quelle sante virtù, che sotto il cappo
L'adultera tua madre hanno tradalta."

She was twice called out and again at the close of the sadly eloquent and charmingly touching tragedy.

Ristori will play Medea and give the sleep walking scene of Macbeth for her benefit to-morrow (Friday) evening in place of Deborah, as has been announced.

Stadt Theatre.

This theatre was pretty well filled last night with an audience eager to do honor to Mr. Knorr, who celebrated his benefit with the impersonation of Mr. Laroque, in *Der Roman Eines Armen Jungen Mannes*—a piece versions of which have been given in New York both in French and English. Mr. Knorr was deservedly heartily greeted, and responded by throwing marvellous life into the character he represented. Elise Hoym, as Madame Laroque, played well, although a slight effort was perceptible in all her movements. Miss Irschock rendered Marguerita, the young lady of the piece; she has a harsh voice and a short, abrupt delivery, not at all calculated to express the language of love. But with all faults the piece was well put upon the stage, and the support was good, and it is a great pity that a theatre which offers so much to the public is not situated in a more accessible neighborhood.

Steinway Hall—Goldbeck Matinee.

One of the largest audiences we have seen at a piano matinée attended Mr. Robert Goldbeck's first concert yesterday afternoon. The great feature of attraction was a new concerto for the piano composed by Mr. Goldbeck. Mr. Mills played the orchestral part on a second piano. It is a work of considerable merit, and we are happy to be able to place the author's name among the foremost of American composers. The *finale* which we heard shows much talent and skill in working up the themes in an effective manner. At its second performance we shall speak of it more in detail. Miss Nettie Stirling and Mr. Simpson assisted in the matinée.

The Bateman Concert.

The last appearance of the Bateman troupe, for a time at least, in this city, thronged Steinway Hall with a fashionable audience yesterday evening. A physician's certificate was read by Mr. Bateman to excuse the absence of Signor Brignoli. Messrs. Mills and Rosa played a duet for violin and piano by De Beriot. Madame Parepa sang the cavatina *Qui la Voce* from *I Puritani*, Signor Fortuna his usual Mercadante solo, and Ferranti the *Don Magnifico* from Cinderella. The troupe will start to-day for Philadelphia.

On Saturday night the second symphony soirée will be given at Steinway Hall. Two hundred singers and nearly one hundred instrumentalists will give the sublime choral symphony of Beethoven.

Charley White's Combination Troupe.

The entertainment at this place of amusement last evening was of that varied and diversified nature which is usually popular, and was witnessed by a large and appreciative audience. The bill given was very full and exhaustive, and crowded with the witty and sentimental. Charley White, in the Stupid Servant, appeared in one of his most happy characters, and received the unanimous approbation of the house. Mrs. Viro Farrand executed a fancy dance with considerable skill, though somewhat lacking in grace. Edeson was made to sing comic songs by the gratified audience until he was exhausted, and the clear fine voice of Eva Brent awoke a hearty round of applause. A ballet was presented under the name of *Les Jardiniers*, a very pretty affair, to the success of which Millie Flora and a strong support mainly contributed. Warren and Winship hit off a richly sentimental ballad most happily in the Two Gallies, the audience being convulsed with merriment. The entertainment concluded with the sensational play of The Female Clerks of Washington, which is now in its second week.

San Francisco Minstrels.

If the audiences that nightly throng the theatre occupied by the above named company continue to increase much longer, Messrs. Birch & Wambold will be compelled to stretch the hall a few sizes larger. Last evening every seat and standing room was occupied, and quite a number of persons were necessitated to return their tickets in consequence of not being able to find standing room. This state of affairs has existed for some time past, and the San Francisco Minstrels must be highly pleased with this evidence of their popularity. Last evening the programme performed was received with hearty applause, and occasioned considerable laughter. Billy Birch, Wambold and all of the "inimitables" kept the audience amused and entertained until the close of the representations. The Meteoric Showers in particular was received with loud manifestations of pleasure.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The usual large and respectable audience greeted the Budworth's Minstrels last evening, and witnessed the performance of the varied and interesting programme presented. Messrs. J. H. and W. S. Budworth kept the audience in a roar of laughter with their comic songs and sallies, while Mr. C. Henry sang several sentimental ballads in his accustomed felicitous style. The evening's entertainment closed with A Trip to the Moon, which was very comic and laughable.

M. Hartz, the Illusionist.

If the age of miracles has passed the day for the appreciation of apparent gone has certainly not gone by. This fact is fully proved by the crowds who nightly fill Dodworth Hall to behold M. Hartz's miracles. It must be acknowledged that this gentleman is highly successful in his profession. His tricks, whether of sleight of hand, optical or mechanical illusion, are all of them very cleverly managed, and defy even those who fancy themselves knowing in such matters to explain or expose them. Last night the growth of flowers, the wonderful inexhaustible hat, the aerial bell, and, above all, the living head floating, frowning, smiling and speaking in the air, gained from a large audience breathless silence, which was only broken at the end of their performance by hearty rounds of applause. It is a pity that so much time should be lost by the unreasonable reluctance manifested by the members of the audience to render the assistance which, in the course of the entertainment, is necessarily needed by the Illusionist. With this exception