

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway near Broome street.—THE WOODEN SHOE AND ULOPATA. NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—GRIFITHS GAULT, OR JEALOUSY. THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—THE CHILD OF THE ROSEMARY. GERMAN THEATRE, No. 214 Broadway.—DIE HOCHZEITSTAGEN.—BALLET. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 42 and 47 BOWERY.—MRS. OTTILIE GRIFFIN IN FOUR DIVERTING CHARACTERS. DODDINGTON'S HALL, 208 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS GREAT TRICKS TONIGHT. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—M. DE COGNAC'S LECTURE, "THE SCIENCE OF THE MIND." STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—HARDEL'S ORATORICAL "GEM." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 53 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—THEY SING, DANCE, AND ACT. FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 3 West Twenty-fourth street.—THE SONGS, DANCES, AND SINGING. BALLAD, BURLESQUE, & A TRIP TO THE MOON. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 20 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—THEY SING, DANCE, AND ACT. TONY PATRONE'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.—COMIC SONGS.—THEY SING, DANCE, AND ACT. CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS. COLEMAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ENTHUSIASM. SEAVEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—ENTHUSIASM. GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—BY MRS. ANDREA M. BOSTON, at ANTHONY M. E. CHURCH, Norfolk street, near Grand. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, BY DR. HEAD AND DR. HIGHT AND OF FROBY. OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 27, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Our news report by the Atlantic cable is dated to Monday evening, November 26. The Alabama claims have been reopened and Secretary Seward has demanded their immediate settlement. Fighting has been renewed in Canada. The Turks are said to have had three thousand men killed in one battle. The Fenian agitation continues in Ireland. "Suspects" are arrested, and the "national troops"—English, it is to be inferred—are ready to move at any moment. The new Nicaragua transit scheme is likely to be presented as an international one to the governments of France, England and the United States. The Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial of France will, it is said, visit Rome. Prussia is to appoint a Consul General in New York. Our special correspondent in St. Petersburg states that the Czar has relieved Baron Stoeckel from the post of Russian Minister in Washington. His successor had not been appointed at date. The Spaniards in Cadix were jubilant to an extreme degree in doing honor to the "brave mariners" just returned from the war in the Pacific. Consuls closed at 9 1/2 for the month in London yesterday. United States Ex-treasurers were at 7 1/2. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, with middling upwards at fourteen and one-eight penny yesterday. Breadstuffs unchanged.

THE CITY.

The eighty-third anniversary of Evacuation Day was duly celebrated yesterday by a parade of the First division of the National Guard and its review by Governor Fenian. In the evening a fireworks was given to the Governor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; a short speech was delivered by him, and a good display of fireworks wound up the celebration. The investigation of the charges against Comptroller Brennan was commenced yesterday at the Police Headquarters. Anson Herrick was the principal witness examined, and his evidence went to show that his bills for advertising were not paid because the Comptroller was unfriendly to him. Some light was also thrown on a bogus claim of Fernando Wood and its payment, and other points of more or less interest brought out. Two employes of the Comptroller's Department were among the witnesses examined. The case was adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock. Judge Whiting, the Governor's Commissioner, the Deputy Attorney General and all the officers necessary to the investigation of charges against Street Commissioner Cornell were present in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Cornell did not make his appearance. The Deputy Attorney General then declared that the investigation could not proceed, and Judge Whiting thereupon declared that proceedings against Mr. Cornell were ended. The ferryboat Idaho was burned to the water's edge in East River last night about seven o'clock, while making her regular trips from the foot of South Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D., to New York. There were only about thirty persons on board, and they were all saved, the ferryboat Canada coming to the rescue and taking all but four of them off. These four, among whom were two women, jumped into the water and were picked up by small boats. The value of the Idaho is estimated at \$50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. Further discoveries of illicit distilling continue to be made in Brooklyn, and seven seizures of liquor, alleged to have been smuggled without paying the usual duty, have been made in that city since Saturday. Before Commissioner Osborne yesterday, Patrick E. Brown was charged with the manufacture of counterfeit plates. The only witness against the accused was a woman named Margaret Atkinson, who stated that she had seen the defendant working on the plates; that her husband had been engaged in the counterfeiting business, and that she knew he was a counterfeiter when she married him. In pleading for the defence Mr. Spencer said that three-fourths of the detectives engaged to break up counterfeiting were in league with the counterfeiters. The Commissioner sent the case before the Grand Jury and reduced the bail from \$5,000 to \$1,500. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Sutherland decided yesterday, in the case of Darrell vs. the Board of Registers, that the question of color, embracing also the question of how much African blood is necessary to determine whether a man is colored or not, was a question to be decided by a jury, and directed the court in the case to sit on the case on the circuit calendar. The examination of witnesses in the case of Frank Helen and W. R. Babcock was continued yesterday before Justice Downing at the Court of Special Sessions. Thomas Lord, a brother of Rufus L. Lord, from whom the bonds were stolen, and Thomas Barron, a partner, were examined. Their testimony referred mainly to the number and denomination of the bonds lost and the alleged culpable acts on the part of certain officers engaged in ferreting out the bonds and those who committed the theft. It was again suggested for defendants not to be refused, and the further examination finally postponed until Friday morning next. In the case of Thompson vs. Speight, a police captain, who was an action for damages for an alleged illegal arrest and prosecution, the jury yesterday reported they could not agree on a verdict and were discharged. The Board of Commissioners held no meeting yesterday, there not being a quorum present at the call of the roll. The steamship Leo, Captain Desbarres, will sail perannam from three o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon for Savannah, from pier 16 East river, foot of Wall street. The stock market was buoyant yesterday. Gold was strong, and advanced to 141 1/2. Business opened very quiet in most departments of trade yesterday, and the amount of merchandise which changed hands was small. Cotton was quiet, but firm.

Coffee was dull. On 'Change flour was dull and 15c. a 25c. lower. Wheat declined 2c. a 2c., with but little doing. Corn was dull and easier. Oats were unchanged. Pork was in limited demand, and favored the buyer. Beef was quiet and heavy. Lard was more active and a shade firmer. Freight was steady. Whiskey was dull and nominal. There has been increased activity in the market for beef cattle, though no advance has been established, in view of the continued heavy receipts, amounting to 6,100 head. Extra cattle sold at 16 1/2c. a 16 3/4c. per lb., and choice as high as 17c., while fair and good realized 15c. a 16c., and common 15c. a 12c. The market closed steady, with about all the offerings sold. Milch cows were slow of sale, but comparatively steady, at prices ranging at from \$50 to \$120—the latter price for fancy. Year calves were without particular change, the demand being moderate and prices firm at 13c. a 13 1/2c. for prime, though occasional sales were made as high as 14c. Common grades sold at 10c. a 12c. The market for sheep and lambs, notwithstanding the large receipts, has ruled active, and previous prices were readily obtained, the former selling at 5c. a 6 1/2c., and the latter at 8c. a 8c. The hog market has ruled quite irregular throughout the week, opening with sales as low as 7c. a 7 1/2c., but with a falling off in the receipts, close firm, with an upward tendency, at 8 1/2c. a 9c. for best quality, 8 1/2c. a 8 3/4c. for fair to good, and 8c. a 8 1/2c. for common and rough, indicating an advance of 2c. a 2 1/2c. per lb. Light weights sold as high as 9 1/2c. The total receipts were 5,100 hogs, 57 milch cows, 1,240 veal calves, 23,108 sheep and lambs and 11,129 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. J. A. Allan preached at Kingston, C. W., on Sunday, in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. A meeting is called for Wednesday in Montreal to discuss the same question. Bitter feeling is exhibited between Catholics and Protestants in Canada East regarding the recent Fenian trials. The Catholics denounce the conviction of McMahon and the release of Lumsden as showing partiality to the Protestants. It is believed that if the condemned are hung a riot will ensue. A raid from Stephen's faction of the brotherhood is now expected. No judgment respecting the application for a new trial in the case of Lynch and others has yet been given in the Court of Common Pleas. Applications were filed for four of them, and as Saturday was the last day allowed for making such applications, no rule can be applied for in the case of the others. The opening of the new route to Norfolk from Philadelphia by the Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad, and the completion of the grand structure which now spans the Susquehanna river at Ferryville and Havre de Grace, was the occasion of a festive excursion of railroad and commercial men from Philadelphia and Baltimore yesterday. The bridge is an immense structure, and will make the time between New York and Washington shorter by thirty minutes than heretofore. Its cost is estimated at \$1,500,000, and it has been in process of erection for four years. General Sherman and Minister Campbell, who arrived in Havana on the 18th inst. on their way to Mexico, were tendered a warm reception by the Captain General of Cuba. After seeing what is to be seen in the city, they will make a short visit to Matanzas. Quarantine on vessels from all United States ports has been abolished at Havana, provided the bills of health are a clean. A fire in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday evening, destroyed five buildings, in the principal business portion of the city. Highway robberies and garroting are occurring with alarming frequency in Boston. The negro who is supposed to have assassinated Adolphus Croft, of Petersburg, Va., in that city not long ago has been arrested. He attested his innocence before he was accused. It is stated in financial circles in Washington that the cause of the recent monetary excitement was owing to a demand of Secretary McCulloch on the National Banks for the government funds on deposit. The government has, however, now ceased drawing on these banks. The Virginia Legislature meets on the first Monday in December. It is probable that it will reject the constitutional amendment. The tenor of the Governor's message on the subject is unknown. The Lower House of the North Carolina Legislature yesterday referred a resolution declaring it to be the sense of that body that the constitutional amendment should be ratified. The South Carolina Legislature met yesterday, and the Governor's message will be sent in to-day. It strongly opposes the ratification of the constitutional amendment. The United States Circuit Court was to hold its November term in Richmond yesterday, but neither Chief Justice Chase nor Judge Underwood put in an appearance. A list of the Collectors, Surveyors and Naval officers in the United States is published in our columns this morning. William Wales has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. A sketch, descriptive of the great lake tunnel just completed at Chicago, is given in our columns this morning. From our correspondent in that city. It runs two miles out in the lake, and is capable, when the engine and machinery are finished and in operation, of furnishing two-thirds of a million of people with fifty-seven gallons of water each per day. The elections for town officials at Hartford yesterday resulted in a majority for the republicans. The Meeting of Congress—A Speedy Settlement by Three-fourths of the Loyal States. From the emphatic and decisive popular endorsements which the reconstruction plan of Congress has received in all the recent State elections from Maine to Oregon, the opinion prevails that soon after the reassembling of the Congress this endorsed summary measures will be adopted by the two houses to bring this Southern difficulty to a speedy and decisive solution. This opinion we believe to be well founded, and from certain information which has lately come into our possession we think the initial point of a new line of action has been discovered whereby this whole question may be substantially settled before the adjournment on the 4th of March next, and settled upon the basis of the pending constitutional amendment. The key which unlocks this difficulty and all its complications is this:—that three-fourths of the loyal States, or the States represented in Congress, are competent not only to carry on the government, but to change the organic law of the government. Why not? The federal constitution provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress." Now, acting upon the letter of the constitution and upon the theory that the lately insurgent States were restored to their constitutional relations in the government with their compulsory ratification of the amendments abolishing slavery under the President's experimental efforts at reconstruction, the Secretary of State, when a sufficient number of Southern States had joined in the ratification to make up three-fourths, or twenty-seven, of the whole number of the States of the Union, proclaimed said amendment part and parcel of the constitution. Thus from the Executive Department the doctrine was officially promulgated that the insurgent States, in accepting the President's conditions of reconstruction, were restored to their voices in the government. But, by the constitution, and as pleaded by the President himself in the outset to several of his provisional governors, all his proceedings in the way of Southern reconstruction and restoration were only provisional, and were subject to approval or rejection by Congress. We see that the President had shifted his ground with this foresaid proclamation from the State Department; but this did not change the fact that unless accepted by Congress all his proceedings and proclamations in this business must go for nothing. That proclamation, nevertheless, so far established the idea that three-fourths of all the States, inside and outside, are necessary to effect a ratification of a constitutional amendment as to lead to endless embarrassments and stultifications in regard to the status of the outside States. It was perhaps as much as Congress could do at the last session to avoid committing itself to the ratification theory of the Executive; but now the two houses have the authority from the people of the loyal States to take decisive ground against it. The law and the logic of the matter may be briefly stated. As the outside States were disabled by a regular rebellion, in which they cut themselves loose from the government and combined in arms to overthrow it they cannot be reinstated except by Congress; and are now really in the condition of unorganized territories, not having ever the right to a voice in the national councils, which is possessed by Montana or Utah. Yet again, as the national government as now represented by the constitutional quorum in both houses of Congress is valid to all intents and purposes, the States thus represented and thus making laws for the whole Union, we repeat, are competent to change the organic law of the Union itself. In a word, the States represented in the government are, in law, the United States. Otherwise all our federal legislation of the last five years is null and void. Divested of petty technicalities, quirks and quibbles, it is thus apparent that three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress are competent to make the pending constitutional amendment part and parcel of the constitution, the supreme law alike to the outside and the inside States and territories. This is the conclusion which, we understand, will be acted upon by Congress. When three-fourths, or twenty-one, of the twenty-six States now represented in Congress shall have ratified the amendment, the Secretary of State will be required, by an act of Congress, if necessary, to proclaim the ratification complete. Then, while the ratification may be held as the condition of Southern restoration, the amendment consummated will still be binding upon them as the supreme law of the land, and Congress may enforce it from Virginia to Texas by "appropriate legislation," as in the territories. This is the solution which awaits the excluded States. It is a solution perfectly consistent with the rights and powers assumed by the loyal States in suppressing the rebellion of the late so-called Confederate States, and with all the legislation of Congress since the first bombardment of Fort Sumter. The only question therefore remaining to the excluded States is whether they will make a virtue of necessity and come forward to the ratification in order to participate in the Presidential contest of 1868, or remain outside to be subjected to the terms of the amendment by the action of the loyal States and of Congress. Dr. Smyth, the Black Crook and the Cooper Institute. It appears that the trustees of the Cooper Institute refused permission for Dr. Smyth, the reformer of the clergy and severe pulpit critic of theatrical immoralities, to preach in that edifice on Sunday, upon the grounds that his discourse was of a secular and not a religious character. What nice distinction Peter Cooper and the other managers of the Institute can find between preaching for religion and against immorality we do not see. The object of religious teaching is to inculcate morality and subdue vice, and the fact that the pulpit has been so often used to teach politics and degrade religion is no argument to prove the contrary. The object of Dr. Smyth's discourses is to expose, and, if possible, put down, one of the grossest immed productions that ever was put upon the stage. Men go to see it, but they leave the theatre worse in morals than when they entered it. The scenes enacted there in the public gaze are so preliminary to scenes followed up elsewhere that do not come before the public. This theatre, as now conducted, is but the vestibule to other houses where vice seeks no veil to conceal its dangers. If the Cooper Institute people fail to see the relation between an attempt to suppress such an exhibition and the practical worth of religious teaching, they must be very dull indeed, and a little behindhand in their Bible studies, notwithstanding their propinquity to the Bible Society's building. The truth is that such a crusade as Dr. Smyth has entered upon is very much needed, and we are glad to observe that an eminent clergyman of Philadelphia, Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, is also denouncing the same theatrical exhibition. We are living in the midst of all the elements of demoralization and barbarism, and it is time that the churches should interpose their influence to counteract them. Free love and Fourierism, with their phalanxes and general abominations, and Mormonism, with its polygamous sacrifices of female virtue and happiness, gained headway at a period when the pulpits were dumb. And how much worse are these innovations upon Christian faith and public morality than the effects of the indecent exhibition nightly displayed at Wheatley's theatre, against which Dr. Smyth and the Rev. Mr. Talmadge are protesting? If we condemn Brigham Young for having twenty or thirty wives in Utah, he will justify himself by pointing to New York civilization and saying that we are worse here, because men have new wives every week, for whom they do not provide as conscientiously as the Mormon prophet does. In this light the Black Crook is just as demoralizing as Mormonism, and Wheatley is as bad as Brigham Young, because he encourages the evil spirit and practices of Mormonism without its restrictions, in the midst of a vast civilized community. We are glad to see that a movement for the civilization of society in this direction is spreading and that some portion of the clergy are devoting themselves to the prevention of vice by exposing such incentives as the model artists' exhibition on Broadway furnishes. The effect is already felt in that establishment by the absence of respectable audiences and the paucity of women as spectators. The seats are now usually occupied by the rougher portion of the male sex, for whom this kind of performance possesses an equal charm with the cock-

pit and the prize ring. Pulpit denunciation has accomplished this much good, and we hope that the reverend gentlemen who have undertaken the task of reform will not be deterred in their work by the crotchety distinctions of the Cooper Institute trustees between secular and religious subjects. The founder of Christian morality illustrated his most glorious teachings by subjects and incidents which were purely secular, and very often on the Sabbath day. Have the managers of the Cooper Institute ever read the parables?

France, England and the United States—A New Holy Alliance.

In the present relations between France, England and the United States there is one distinctly visible fact—England and France find it very difficult to struggle against the consequences of the great error in relation to the United States to which they committed themselves some few years ago. At the very beginning of the war against the Union the probable result of that war was fully discussed between the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, and the deliberations and conclusions of those distinguished politicians were reflected with more or less fidelity in the English papers, which at the same epoch informed the world in lofty periods that the great republic was no more; that the United States was no longer to be numbered in the catalogue of nations; that there was nothing left of us but a congeries of discordant communities which would soon annihilate one another and that the great experiment of popular sovereignty had ended in sudden but positive collapse. French policy and British policy were immediately shaped upon notions of that stamp. It was assumed that our power was gone; and in Europe it is the morality of great nations that where there is no power there must be no respect and is no law. Any one may seize what the owner cannot defend. France began her proposed spoliation upon us by taking up a position and concentrating troops in Mexico; and England, more practical and blunt, gave us the benefit of her neutrality, by which she drove from the seas a commerce that had already made her the second maritime Power of the world. But, after all, the great republic did not go down. So far from the collapse of our government ensuing we came out stronger than ever, and the facts that forced us to battle and to the exertion of our power first taught us and to the world the unimagined extent of our development. Peace might have hidden for another half century the important truth that under our free system we had grown to be the first military nation of the earth, if measured by the power that we were capable of applying to the purposes of war. This demonstration of our vitality—of the vitality due to our republican system—reacted terribly against those who had been so eager to determine our quiescence under the "crown's quest law" of their ambitious views. It is a great lesson as to the power of popular government tended to shake down thrones. This was so felt in Germany that the arbitrary Minister of the Prussian King deemed it worth while to commend his policy to the nation by proposing to base it on universal suffrage. How it was felt in France we may dimly guess when we see that in spite of the whole fabric of police and the infinite surveillance exercised, the Latin quarter is now full of secret societies and that arrests are being made every day. Its effect in Great Britain is seen in the impulse and intensity it has given to the movement of the masses against the aristocratic system that appears in the thin disguise of a movement for Parliamentary reform, and also in the spread of Fenianism that at this hour endangers English rule in Ireland. Our European enemies did what they could to escape from their false position. France made the fairest protestations in relation to Mexico, and England declared, with all the vehemence and volubility of which she was capable, that the injuries done us were not intentional, but only the inevitable results of defects in her laws; and she promised to amend the laws. But there were in the case some scarcely surmountable points of dignity and national pride. It was hard for them to swallow the draught that circumstances commended to their lips. They made wry faces. France has delayed till the present hour the fulfilment of her promises, and is just as much in Mexico as ever. England is just about naming a commission to revise the laws that offended us; but she is doing it in a spirit that promises no remedy for the evil. She is apparently determined that if her laws are revised it shall be done in the face of all the argument against it that uncompromising hostility to the United States can suggest. Such is the significance of the appointment on the commission of Mr. Harcourt, the "Historicus" whose utterances on international law seemed so admirable in the London Times. In what other light could any one regard the appointment on the same commission of Mr. Gregory, the member for Dublin, whose advocacy in the House of that kind of neutrality illustrated by the Alabama cannot have been forgotten?

It is an important question just now how far these powers will go in their efforts to escape the retraction of their acts against us. Many circumstances indicate that they are in collusion—that there is a new secret understanding with special reference to their respective attitudes towards the United States. If England refuses that satisfaction on the Alabama claims that has been categorically demanded, France will see her way clear in Mexico. Will those Powers carry their mutual support so far as to venture a war with the United States? The Prince Napoleon, who is once more said to be in the Emperor's confidence, has just returned to France from England, and as apropos to his return there is some whisper of the extension of the ideas involved in the addition of Austria to an alliance between France and Italy. Is England to go in also? The Emperor of France classes Russia and the United States together as the enemies of Europe and fears the democratic spirit of Germany as much as his uncle did. Is the next move to be a grand league—a new holy alliance—of all the conservative elements against democratic principles everywhere? and is this league to make its first stand against what will be called the outrageous demands of our government. Pushed to the wall by our persistence, France and England can only escape the consequences of their great error by some desperate venture; and though the venture of such a league and programme as seems to be now sketched out in Europe appears at first glance too incredibly desperate, there is some good reason to believe that war

against the United States in that shape—or nearly that shape—is a topic now under serious discussion. The Charter Election—Who Shall be City Comptroller? The charter election takes place one week from to-day, and the electors will then be called upon to make choice of a city Comptroller, one of the most important officers in the city government. The fight has at length settled down between three candidates, and one of these will have to be selected as the head of the Finance Department for the next two years. It is most important that the taxpayers and all the friends of an honest and independent city government should make the best choice left to them, since whatever reforms may come from the Legislature, the Comptroller now elected will necessarily be left with some power and influence, and it is desirable on all accounts that the most competent man should be chosen. The question of politics will have very little to do with the election. The "ring" is entirely exploded and demolished. The retirement of Brennan and Cornell, who are fully occupied in defending themselves against charges of official fraud and corruption, has left the Tammany ramp and the city "ring" entirely unrepresented in the charter election, and the only questions to be decided by the voters are as to the capacity and the character of the several nominees. The candidates for the Comptrollership are Richard B. Connolly, Michael Connolly and Richard Kelly. The first of these, Richard B. Connolly, has been State Senator, and is at present one of the principals in the Fourth National Bank. The second, Michael Connolly, is a police justice, familiarly known as the "Big Judge" and as "Blarneying Mike." The third, Richard Kelly, is also a police justice and a strong republican politician. Richard B. Connolly has been nominated by the Tammany democracy, Michael Connolly by the Cooper Union party, and Richard Kelly by the cold water, anti-lager beer, Sunday liquor law, blue-bellied radical republicans.

The real fight lies between the two Connollys. Richard Kelly is no doubt a very good sort of man in his way; but his way is not the way of the citizens of New York. He is put up as a strictly partisan candidate by a political organization that does not number more than one-fourth of the voters of the whole city, and is the representative and embodiment of all their ultra views and fanatical notions. He has no claim upon the democratic voters and no qualifications that commend him to the taxpayers and the independent citizens. It is a little more than suspected that he has a good understanding with Comptroller Brennan, Acting Street Commissioner Tweed, Manager Sweeney and other autocrats of the "ring," and that a bargain has been made by which Tweed or his successor is to be left undisturbed in the Street Department, provided Kelly is elected Comptroller. Recent events, however, have proved that the old "ring" leaders are powerless now to control their own organization, and Kelly may therefore be considered as out of the race and without any chance of success.

The choice of the taxpayers and independent voters, then, lies between the two Connollys. The "Big Judge," Mike Connolly, is a good natured, jovial sort of a man, but utterly unfit for the office of Comptroller. He has not a single qualification for the position, and many of his personal friends, who might gladly support him for the office of Sheriff, for which he is well enough qualified, will hesitate to stultify themselves by voting for him for the office of Comptroller. He has, moreover, only secured the nomination of an insignificant faction, and will not be able to get his ballots into the field without a considerable outlay. He and his friends will do better to keep their money in their pockets and wait for some more favorable opportunity than to throw it away upon a wild goose chase after the office of Comptroller.

Richard B. Connolly is the only candidate in the field who is really properly qualified to discharge the duties of the office. He is a shrewd, prudent man, a good financier and wholly independent of all cliques and factions. He has been put forward by the best men of the democratic organization, and his nomination was concurred in by the Tweed and Sweeney faction only because they believed that by a confusion of names they could cheat him out of his party votes by turning them on to Mike Connolly, and thus slip in the real "ring" candidate, Judge Kelly, between the two. The trading politicians know well enough that they cannot use Richard B. Connolly for their own purposes. He is possessed of all their shrewdness without their dishonesty. They have an understanding with the blue-bellied radical candidate, and they could easily manage the easy Judge Mike without any difficulty. They will, therefore, do their best to defeat Richard B. Connolly, by putting Michael Connolly's name into some of their boxes, in the hope, not of electing "Blarneying Mike," but of defeating both the Connollys and electing Richard Kelly. But, as we have said, their efforts will be vain. The partisan vote of the radical republican candidate, with all the aid the Sweeney and Tweed ring can give him, will not reach that of either of the other candidates, and the real fight lies between Dick Connolly and his competitor, Mike. As between these two no taxpayer and no citizen who is in favor of an honest and independent city government can hesitate in his choice. Mr. Richard B. Connolly will receive their support as the only competent candidate who has been nominated, and his success is certain if proper precautions are taken to defeat the trick of the "ring" manipulators, who will seek to put Mike Connolly's name into the Tammany boxes in order to give the radical candidate, Kelly, a chance of success by splitting up the democratic vote.

As to the nominations for Aldermen and Councilmen, we have nothing to say. The candidates for the most part are men unknown outside out of the grog shops, dog kennels, gambling rooms and political "rings" of their several districts. They are almost all dug up out of the gutters and sewers of the wards. We advise the respectable citizens to vote for the worst men they can find in their districts for these positions, and, if they cannot find any there who are bad enough, to seek their candidates in the State Prisons or on Blackwell's Island. They cannot well choose a much more degraded set than they have at present, and by making the boards as vile as possible they will more speedily secure a necessary reform in our whole system of government and blot these rotten bodies out of existence.

A Spurious Professor Among the Falling Stars. The newspaper reports from England, which we published yesterday, and from Havana, which we publish to-day, completely squelch Mr. Professor Loomis, of Yale College, who has fallen from public estimation as rapidly as the meteors fell from the sky. All of our astronomers have been at fault; for they predicted that the meteoric showers would be visible here and not in England, whereas it turns out that the phenomena were visible in England and Havana, but not here. The other astronomers have accepted their failure in silence, however, and will do better next time; but Mr. Professor Loomis, of Yale College, has surpassed Dogberry and written himself down as an incorrigible ass. Now that his ignorance and his malice have been fully exposed, Yale College, which professes to be the principal institution of learning in the country, ought to be no longer disgraced by so incompetent a professor. Of course he will not have sense enough to resign; but he should be summarily and ignominiously expelled. What confidence can students have in the lessons which they receive from such teachers? How long can a college maintain its reputation if such spurious professors are employed in its departments? These are serious questions for the consideration of the faculty and the trustees of Yale, and the facts by which these questions are backed render them worthy of prompt attention. The meteoric showers were announced to take place on the 13th or 14th of November. Previous to that date, thinking that it might be of interest to the public to know whether any display was visible in England, we telegraphed to our London correspondent to send us the information. The display occurred, and on the morning of the 15th we published a special despatch from Greenwich Observatory describing the number, location and direction of the meteors. This telegram was not only interesting and valuable to astronomers, but to the whole reading public, and it gained additional importance from the comparative failure of the meteoric display as observed from this part of the globe. On the same day Mr. Professor Loomis, of Yale College, after perusing the HERALD's special telegram, wrote a letter to one of our contemporaries, in which he stated that "the grand display, which it was supposed might possibly occur this year, has not been witnessed in the United States and probably not in Europe, or it would have been announced to us by telegraph." The English of Mr. Professor Loomis is remarkably similar to that of Sairy Gamp, whose "which it was" has become proverbial; but his logic is even more shaky than his syntax. He argued that there had been no display in Europe because we had no announcement of it by telegraph; but there was the HERALD, under his very nose, with the telegraphic announcement of the display! To escape from this fact, which overthrew all his theories, Mr. Professor Loomis then added that "the telegram in this morning's HERALD, purporting to have come from Greenwich, is evidently spurious." Why "evidently" spurious? Simply because it conflicted with the absurd theories of Mr. Professor Loomis!

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GREELY VS. BRYANT.—The poet Bryant has found the weak spot in the philosopher Greeley as a candidate for the United States Senate. It is Greeley's kink of a protective tariff, the crotchet of free trade being the weak spot in Bryant. Let Greeley have his way and he would probably try his plan for the encouragement of American industry to the extent of an absolute prohibition of all foreign manufactured goods; give Bryant his way and he would doubtless abolish all our Custom Houses, and put our home manufactures under the hammer, by the absolutely free introduction of the paper labor manufactures of Europe. Greeley would tax us two dollars or ten dollars on a yard of English stuff to secure a bounty of so much to a yard of Massachusetts linsey-woolsey. Bryant would abolish the Massachusetts factory to get the English article ten cents cheaper. If anything could have carried Bryant over to the rebellion it is his Calhoun bobby of free trade; if anything could have carried Greeley over to Jeff Davis it would have been a Confederate import duty of ten dollars a yard on English muslins. The happy medium between these two extremes, the medium of a revenue tariff, can never be reached by either. With absolutely free trade Bryant believes we can square the circle, while with a rigid protective tariff Greeley thinks we can solve the problem of perpetual

the present relations between France, England and the United States there is one distinctly visible fact—England and France find it very difficult to struggle against the consequences of the great error in relation to the United States to which they committed themselves some few years ago. At the very beginning of the war against the Union the probable result of that war was fully discussed between the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, and the deliberations and conclusions of those distinguished politicians were reflected with more or less fidelity in the English papers, which at the same epoch informed the world in lofty periods that the great republic was no more; that the United States was no longer to be numbered in the catalogue of nations; that there was nothing left of us but a congeries of discordant communities which would soon annihilate one another and that the great experiment of popular sovereignty had ended in sudden but positive collapse. French policy and British policy were immediately shaped upon notions of that stamp. It was assumed that our power was gone; and in Europe it is the morality of great nations that where there is no power there must be no respect and is no law. Any one may seize what the owner cannot defend. France began her proposed spoliation upon us by taking up a position and concentrating troops in Mexico; and England, more practical and blunt, gave us the benefit of her neutrality, by which she drove from the seas a commerce that had already made her the second maritime Power of the world. But, after all, the great republic did not go down. So far from the collapse of our government ensuing we came out stronger than ever, and the facts that forced us to battle and to the exertion of our power first taught us and to the world the unimagined extent of our development. Peace might have hidden for another half century the important truth that under our free system we had grown to be the first military nation of the earth, if measured by the power that we were capable of applying to the purposes of war. This demonstration of our vitality—of the vitality due to our republican system—reacted terribly against those who had been so eager to determine our quiescence under the "crown's quest law" of their ambitious views. It is a great lesson as to the power of popular government tended to shake down thrones. This was so felt in Germany that the arbitrary Minister of the Prussian King deemed it worth while to commend his policy to the nation by proposing to base it on universal suffrage. How it was felt in France we may dimly guess when we see that in spite of the whole fabric of police and the infinite surveillance exercised, the Latin quarter is now full of secret societies and that arrests are being made every day. Its effect in Great Britain is seen in the impulse and intensity it has given to the movement of the masses against the aristocratic system that appears in the thin disguise of a movement for Parliamentary reform, and also in the spread of Fenianism that at this hour endangers English rule in Ireland. Our European enemies did what they could to escape from their false position. France made the fairest protestations in relation to Mexico, and England declared, with all the vehemence and volubility of which she was capable, that the injuries done us were not intentional, but only the inevitable results of defects in her laws; and she promised to amend the laws. But there were in the case some scarcely surmountable points of dignity and national pride. It was hard for them to swallow the draught that circumstances commended to their lips. They made wry faces. France has delayed till the present hour the fulfilment of her promises, and is just as much in Mexico as ever. England is just about naming a commission to revise the laws that offended us; but she is doing it in a spirit that promises no remedy for the evil. She is apparently determined that if her laws are revised it shall be done in the face of all the argument against it that uncompromising hostility to the United States can suggest. Such is the significance of the appointment on the commission of Mr. Harcourt, the "Historicus" whose utterances on international law seemed so admirable in the London Times. In what other light could any one regard the appointment on the same commission of Mr. Gregory, the member for Dublin, whose advocacy in the House of that kind of neutrality illustrated by the Alabama cannot have been forgotten?

It is an important question just now how far these powers will go in their efforts to escape the retraction of their acts against us. Many circumstances indicate that they are in collusion—that there is a new secret understanding with special reference to their respective attitudes towards the United States. If England refuses that satisfaction on the Alabama claims that has been categorically demanded, France will see her way clear in Mexico. Will those Powers carry their mutual support so far as to venture a war with the United States? The Prince Napoleon, who is once more said to be in the Emperor's confidence, has just returned to France from England, and as apropos to his return there is some whisper of the extension of the ideas involved in the addition of Austria to an alliance between France and Italy. Is England to go in also? The Emperor of France classes Russia and the United States together as the enemies of Europe and fears the democratic spirit of Germany as much as his uncle did. Is the next move to be a grand league—a new holy alliance—of all the conservative elements against democratic principles everywhere? and is this league to make its first stand against what will be called the outrageous demands of our government. Pushed to the wall by our persistence, France and England can only escape the consequences of their great error by some desperate venture; and though the venture of such a league and programme as seems to be now sketched out in Europe appears at first glance too incredibly desperate, there is some good reason to believe that war

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