

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome Street.—THE HAPPY DAY OF MY LIFE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—GEMMILLION.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue.—LA DAME BLANCHE.

GERMAN THEATRE. No. 514 Broadway.—DAS MAHLER STUCCO—HANS JURGEN.

DODFORTH'S HALL. 282 Broadway.—PAPERS HATS WILL PRODUCE HIS MIRACLES—THE HEAD IN THE AIR.

CLINTON HALL. Astor place.—VALENTINE VOORDES IN HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 55 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THE MINSTRELS—SOPHISTICAL SINGING, DANCING AND BULLDOG-GUNNING BY THE FOUR SINGERS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE. Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-Ninth Street.—BROADWAY'S MINSTRELS—SOPHISTICAL SINGING, DANCING AND BULLDOG-GUNNING BY THE FOUR SINGERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—THE THREE SONGS, DANCES, ECSTASIES, HELLFIRE, &c.—SCENIC BY A T-ROUPE D'ARTISTES.

ROYAL PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 211 Broadway.—THE AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE. at Mechanics Hall, 125 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIPS AND LACHRYMOSA ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY OF BALLET, &c. THE WHITE BOYS OF IRELAND.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn.—INFORMER—FADY THE PIPER.

BOY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—ETIQUETTE MINSTRELS, BALLADS, BULLDOGS AND PASTORALS.

SEVEN'S OPERA HOUSE. Williamsburg.—ETIQUETTE MINSTRELS, BALLADS, BULLDOGS AND PASTORALS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. corner of Grand and Crosby Streets.—GREAT MESSIAH FAIR IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASTOR FUNDS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 61 Broadway.—LECTURES BY THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, UNDER THE HEAD AND RIGHT EAR OF FRODO. Open from 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, December 18, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that the silver badges heretofore used by the regular reporters of the New York Herald have been recalled, and will no longer be used as a means of identifying the articles of this office.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Our special telegrams by the Atlantic cable are dated at Barmley, Yorkshire, and Hanley, Staffordshire, England, on Sunday evening.

Our general news and financial and commercial reports come to yesterday, the 17th instant.

Additional explosions have taken place in the Barnsley coal pit. Most melancholy scenes are witnessed in that town, as well as at Hanley and Talk of the Hill. The widows and orphans who have been deprived of support by the mining catastrophes are enumerated by hundreds.

A United States vessel has touched at Valparaiso on her voyage to Alexandria to embark John H. Surratt for America.

General Castelnau was instructed, it is said, to induce Maximilian to abdicate.

General Almonte, in Paris, is reported to have had a despatch from Mexico announcing Maximilian's intention to fight for his crown at the head of the "royal Mexicans."

James Stephens has not been arrested.

A lengthy telegram from Berlin to the London Times states that the Pope has been officially invited to visit the United States and that Maximilian is held a prisoner in Mexico.

The King of Saxony has paid a visit to the King of Prussia.

Austria refuses the demands of Hungary as embodied in the Deak reply to the imperial rescript.

In the Liverpool cotton market was excited yesterday afternoon, with heavy sales; middling upland at fourteen and one-fourth cents.

Consols closed at 87 for money, in London, yesterday.

United States bonds were steady, with prices unchanged, on the Frankfurt Bourse.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to prevent and punish fraudulent representations to induce emigration to foreign countries, which provides that if any one induces or procures another to go to a foreign country where such person would be liable to be sold as a peon, or otherwise reduced to servitude, he should be fined not less than five thousand dollars or imprisoned five years, or both. The bill was referred.

The bill to repeal the amnesty section of the confederation bill was taken up. Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Johnson debated on its merits until the morning hour expired, when the Nebraska admission bill came up in order. Mr. Hendricks, being entitled to the floor, spoke at some length against the admission of Nebraska as a State, and Mr. Brown, of Missouri, gave notice of a proposed amendment to the effect that the admission shall not take place until negro suffrage is allowed in the limits of the Territory. The bill to repeal the amnesty power was again taken up, but Mr. Johnson, who had the floor, yielded it, and the Senate adjourned in token of respect for the memory of the late Senator Wright, of New Jersey.

In the House Mr. Harding, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Executive to the Executive in vindicating the Monroe doctrine, and especially commending the tone of the national voice in reference to Mexico. A resolution to withdraw the currency from the national banks was defeated, and a resolution that no more government bonds should be issued unless they are subject to taxation was laid on the table. A resolution was introduced making it the duty of the Postmaster General to allow Congressmen to examine all recommendations for appointments in his department, and went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

The Senate's amendments to the holiday recess resolution was agreed to. A letter from the Emperor of Russia was received and read, in reply to the congratulations of Congress on his escape from assassination. Mr. Bligham offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report whether the offices of the United States should not be employed, if practicable, in returning peace to the States of South America. A bill to declare the same of the act of July 4, 1864, restoring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, providing for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores, &c., was passed. A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into an advertised sale of a colored man in Maryland, and also as to what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the lately rebellious States, Tennessee excepted. A resolution appointing a committee of five to inquire if the assessment and collection of taxes in the South had been faithfully made, was adopted. The Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report in reply to Mr. Bligham's resolution, and recommended that the Executive Department offer its services, if practicable, for the promotion of peace and harmony among the South American States. The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hill made an argument against the power of Congress to establish territorial governments in the South, and the House soon after adjourned.

THE CITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was received from the Mayor, who thereby nominated George W. McLean for the office of Street Commissioner. A resolution relating to the government a portion of the City Hall Park as a site for a new Post Office was adopted. The Board will meet this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims in the recent tenement house fire on Second Avenue was continued yesterday by Coroner Gorve. The evidence strongly confirmed the previous suspicion of arson, and the

Coroner decided to hold Shohan under arrest until the close of the case. The inquest will be resumed to-day at half-past two o'clock.

An investigation into the cause of the Compton House disaster was also held by Coroner Gorve. Kate Flanagan, the head cook, who was injured by the explosion, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. No new facts were elicited in the investigation, which, after the examination of two employes of the hotel, was adjourned till this morning.

Extensive forgeries have been procured of late in the County Clerk's office of New York county, but the parties have been detected in every instance. In each case the initial middle letter was altered, which saved the parties from arrest and indictment for forgery.

The ship Neckar, from Hamburg, arrived at this port yesterday, with four hundred and sixty passengers, and six cases of ship fever among them.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, the charge against Messrs. Walsh and Mitchell, of having been engaged illicitly in the distillation of spirits, at West Twenty-seventh street, was dismissed. The examination of Max Beringer, who is accused of a similar offence, was continued. The defendant claims that he is not a manufacturer of whiskey, but of burning fluid. The case has not yet been concluded.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas met yesterday at eleven o'clock; and because of the absence of Judge Daly, in trying a case now before him, it was adjourned until the next term—February. The General Term of the Superior Court also met, and adjourned to the 21st inst.

A perpetual injunction was granted yesterday by Justice G. G. Bernard, of the Supreme Court, on application of Joseph F. Daly, counsel to the Citizens' Association, to restrain Christopher Pullman, restraining the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and the Comptroller, of the city of New York, from making or renewing the lease of the premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, for the use of Corporation offices, and for which purpose a resolution had been adopted by the defendants authorizing the leasing of the premises at a rental of \$18,000 per annum.

An order of injunction upon an amended complaint was also granted, by Judge Bernard prohibiting the New York and Westchester county Railroad Company from laying or constructing a track through Pearl and other streets.

A fight occurred between four boys and three negroes, in Seventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, when one of the negroes drew a knife and cut the throat of one of the boys and seriously, perhaps fatally, injured all the others. The negroes escaped, but are known to the police.

A mass meeting of working men was held at Cooper Institute last night to consider the eight hour question. Speeches were made and resolutions passed appropriate to the spirit of the meeting.

The stock market was buoyant yesterday. Gold was firm and closed at 134 1/2.

The demand for general merchandise yesterday was quite moderate, and the business in most commodities was limited to the pressing exigencies of consumers and the trade. In some articles of agricultural produce there was some speculative movement, however; and though the markets in the main were quiet and nominal, a good business was in progress in certain staples. On Chicago flour was in vigorous demand, chiefly for speculative purposes, and prices advanced 1/2c. to 2/3c. per bushel. Wheat likewise advanced under a good demand, closing at an improvement of 1/2c. to 3/4c. per bushel. Corn was 1/2c. higher, but quiet. Oats steady. Pork heavy and lower. Beef and lard steady. Freights steady and firm. Whiskey dull and nominal. Petroleum dull and lower. In naval stores there was more doing, at higher prices. Green tea was quiet. Cotton more active, at an advance of 1/2c. per lb. middling.

Notwithstanding the improved receipts the market for beef cattle opened active and a shade firmer, an advance of 1/2c. per lb. being established, though a part of this improvement was lost before the close, consequent upon the liberal offerings and the disinclination of buyers to operate, but the offerings were readily disposed of at the conclusion. The quality of the offerings was fair, very few common cattle being on sale. Some 300 head Christmas cattle were on sale, which commanded 20c. and even 21c. in some instances. Extra sold as high as 19c. fair to good 18c. and common at 17c. to 18c. Milch cows were unchanged, though rather more quiet at \$40 to \$125, according to quality. Veal calves were without decided change at 10c. to 12 1/2c. for fat and 13c. to 15c. for extra, the latter has ruled a shade firmer, with more doing, at 6c. to 7c. for sheep and 6c. to 8c. for lambs, though some of the former sold as high as 10c. for choice. The hog market has ruled very inactive, but closed steady and firm under a small supply. About five car loads were on sale this morning and were readily disposed of at the following quotations:—Best quality, 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. fair to good, 7c. to 7 1/2c. and common and rough, 7c. to 7 1/2c. The total receipts were—4,425 hogs, 67 mch cows, 566 veal calves, 25,403 sheep and lambs and 17,987 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from Mexico state that Maximilian had had reason to believe that the military were confident of his early return to his throne. At Jalisco there was great scarcity of provisions and some suffering in consequence. There was a rumor in New Orleans that Ortega intended instituting suit against the United States for false imprisonment. An anti-American meeting was held at Vera Cruz about the latter part of November, at which agents were busy circulating reports damaging to the intentions of the United States in her interference in Mexican affairs. It was indignantly urged that the United States proposed to annex Mexico, and the former was convinced that she had come for the purpose of completing the transfer of Mexico to the United States.

Our Montreal correspondent learns from a member of the Canadian cabinet that Sir Frederic Bruce has been instructed to inform the United States that they will be required to maintain their neutrality laws in future, and that if Canada is again invaded from our border, the invasion will be considered as an act of the United States troops. The Court of Inquiry investigating the conduct of Colonel Dennis at the fight at Fort Erie in June last, which has been held during the last few days at Ottawa, Canada, has decided that the charge against him is not sustained by the facts. The American Consul at Ottawa has resigned. Two bills have been filed against the cashier and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada in the Chancery Court of Toronto, charging them with swindling. Forty thousand dollars is said to have been misappropriated by the directors.

Our Fortran Monroe correspondence says the recent riot between whites and blacks at Portsmouth was quite a serious affair. One of the white men wounded died on Saturday, and all the others are in a critical condition. Another of the Thomas K. also victims, a colored waiter boy, died on Saturday from the effects of his injuries. The steamer Delaware, from Charleston for New York, put into Norfolk, short of coal. She had experienced heavy weather all the way.

The anniversary of the battle of Nashville was celebrated in this city yesterday. The public programme of procession was abandoned owing to the inclement weather, but the display otherwise was very fine. General Thomas was presented with a medal by Governor Browlow, on behalf of the General Assembly of the State. In response to the Governor's address the General indulged in a speech of considerable length.

The removal of Adjutant General Wheeler, of Massachusetts, was on account of his opposition to General Butler's nomination for Congress. He intends publishing letters, it is said, that will connect General Butler's name with several profitable speculations during the war, with which the public are not generally acquainted.

Five negroes were tried on Thursday in Warwick county, Va., and found guilty of the murder of Mr. Wooten in November last.

The steam boiler of a sawmill near Ashland, in Hanover, Va., exploded on Saturday, killing three men instantly and wounding others.

The storm of Sunday was very general throughout the country. The big Wilhelm, when on the Homer, was broken up, and the beach outside Sandy Hook was strewn with pieces of the wreck of the boat.

The Georgia Legislature prior to its adjournment repealed a law forbidding alien residents to hold real estate.

Charles Hub, who was convicted of bribery in the Mayor court (N. J.) court, was denied a new trial by the Supreme Court yesterday, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor and to be forever disqualified from holding office under the State.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed resolutions of sympathy for Jeff Davis.

A large rolling mill was burned down in Buffalo yesterday. Loss \$100,000.

The United States District Court of Virginia will meet to-day in Norfolk where Judge Underwood will preside.

The Mexican Question in Congress—Important Resolution of the House.

We are gratified to announce an initial movement in Congress on the Mexican question, which proclaims "a happy accord" with the administration in the form of removing Napoleon's imperial protectorate and of re-establishing the republic on the basis of the Monroe doctrine. On motion yesterday of Mr. Harding, of Illinois, a republican radical, it was resolved, without a division, that the House of Representatives will give unflinching support to the Executive in vindicating the time-honored policy of this republic against foreign armed intervention (meaning in reference to the domestic affairs of the Independent States of this continent), and that the House especially commends the tone of the national voice in relation to the republic of Mexico.

Reduced to the simple terms of a familiar conversation, this resolution may thus be rendered:—"Mr. President, the House of Representatives approves the general line of policy you have pursued in regard to Mexico, your persistent efforts to stir up and poke out the French and Austrians with the long pole of the Monroe doctrine, your fidelity to the republic as represented by poor Juarez, and your zealous labors to get him fairly on his legs as the rightful master of the situation; but of late you seem to be somewhat embarrassed as to how much farther you may proceed without danger of incurring the displeasure of Congress. Go ahead. We will back you. Don't be afraid. Look at the general expression of the public opinion of the country. The people will support us in supporting you. Send in Sherman or Sheridan, if necessary, with a column of ten, twenty or thirty thousand men, to escort Juarez to the city of Mexico. We will stand by you. The American people want this thing settled, and so you need not hesitate in adopting the most decisive measures in clearing out this French usurpation and this offensive double-dealing mockery of a French protectorate."

This, we believe, is not an overstrained interpretation of the House vote on Mr. Harding's resolution. Whatever may be the feelings of the radicals against Andrew Johnson, the House is not in the mood to see the government made ridiculous before the world by the tricks of Napoleon and Maximilian upon this matter of Mexico and the Monroe doctrine. When the Emperor of the French had given his pledge to begin his evacuation of Mexico, by the withdrawal in November last of one-third or the first instalment of his troops, President Johnson accepted his promise in good faith. Hence, it was evident that with the removal of the promised November detachment, the whole imperial establishment, Maximilian and all, would be compelled to follow, Minister Campbell and General Sherman were sent forward with the reasonable expectation of being landed at Vera Cruz and escorted to the city of Mexico, in the name of Juarez and by the authorities of the republic. But after the sailing hence of Campbell and Sherman, our government, for the first time, learns that Napoleon has changed his mind, and that instead of removing his first detachment of troops in November he will keep all his forces in Mexico till the spring, and then remove them en masse, and that he has resolved to do this because it is necessary to maintain his usurpation of the Mexican capital till he has made some arrangement which he cannot otherwise enforce.

Maximilian was on his way to Vera Cruz, and the Austrian war vessel Dandolo was waiting there to take him home, when he was intercepted by General Castelnau and Marshal Bazaine and sent back to Orizaba, where he has since remained. A late despatch to the London Times from Berlin, which we publish to-day by the cable, says that in the Prussian capital poor Max is regarded as a prisoner detained by the French; and so he is, and so he has been since his trunks were stopped and he was turned back from his *hospice* for Vera Cruz. His personal humiliation is his own affair, but the trick involved upon our government is another thing. In all the correspondence between this and the French government as to the status of this mock Emperor, he has been represented by France as the ruler of Mexico by the will of the Mexican people, as a ruler acting as independently of France in his sphere as the Emperor of Brazil. So it was that when Mr. Seward protested to France against a certain savage decree of Maximilian, M. Drouyn de Lhuys referred Mr. Seward to Juarez, protesting that France had nothing to do with the Mexican government; and that recognized Maximilian as an independent sovereign, and so it has been all the way through.

This cunning trick is at length exposed in the forcible detention of Maximilian in Mexico by France as a prisoner, and in being thus constrained to keep up the mockery of his imperial government in order to serve the purposes of Napoleon, his cruel master. With the departure of Max from the country, as contemplated by Max himself in stealing away from his capital, Juarez and the republic would have stepped into his shoes at once, and Napoleon, with his troops and his claims, would have had no other alternative than to clear out. In detaining Max and in retaining his troops it is manifestly the purpose of Napoleon to compel the United States to guarantee his Mexican expenses as the cheapest way to get him out. The resolution adopted yesterday by Congress authorized the President to put an end to this imperial trickery without further trifling; and we hope he will do it. The proper course to pursue in the matter is not, as we think, to make any further demands for the withdrawal of the French troops; but a positive requisition for the removal of Maximilian, who now stands exposed as the mere calypso of Napoleon, his master. Let that requisition be coupled with a notice to France that General Sheridan, with a body of twenty-five thousand American troops, has been directed to escort Minister Campbell to the city of Mexico from Matamoros, to enter into negotiations with Juarez as the head of the Mexican republic, at the Mexican capital, and we guess the Monroe doctrine will be vindicated as contemplated in this resolution of Congress. The Executive has ample authority now to act decisively, and he ought not to temporize with these imperial Mexican tricksters another day. They are intriguing now to involve that country, when they leave it, in a condition of anarchy and factional conflicts which it will require an armed intervention to settle, and why not, then, bring it to this solution at once?

A CHURCH AGENT GAMBLING.—One of our ministers made the vice of gambling the subject of a sermon on Sunday last, and on Saturday the police broke into some low gambling den and arrested a squad of some fifteen or twenty persons engaged at trying their luck at faro. On the same day an individual who probably received his inspiration from a classical source, arraigned a long list of citizens, some distinguished in the political annals of the city and some as yet unknown to fame, for the offence of dealing in lottery tickets, at which speculative business the complainant has, in two years, lost about thirty thousand dollars. This is all very well as far as it goes. But there was a very exciting contest at faro going on a few evenings since, in a fashionable quarter of the city, where a State Senator and an honorable Congressman were the performers, and where over a hundred thousand dollars was lost and won, and the stakes were thirty thousand dollars on the turn of a card, instead of a few paltry shillings. All the city knew of this grand contest, and probably some very brilliant and distinguished characters witnessed it. Why were the police asleep? Or do they regard gambling as an offence only when practised for a few paltry dollars by men with shabby coats on their backs and no political influence behind them?

ABSD SPECULATIONS OF THE REBEL PRESS ON A REVOLUTION IN THE NORTH.

We notice that some of the old rebel newspapers of the South, which unfortunately still maintain an existence, are trying to draw consolation from the expectation that the North is about to go through a terrible financial revolution. With a bitter feeling against the North, and blind to their own interests, these impracticable and incurable rebels seem to have a vague sort of hope that a financial crisis may serve them or their exploded cause. Now, we take the trouble to inform those silly writers that there can be no general or great revolution, and that if there were to be it would not help them. Nor could the persistent resistance of the Southern States to reconstruction or their prolonged exclusion from the government bring about such a state of things. The South would be injured, its productive power paralyzed in a measure, and the North would suffer to the extent of losing so much business and in the heavier burden it would have to bear; but we should go on, notwithstanding, in our mighty career of progress and prosperity. We want and will have the productions of the South; and if the impracticable rebel Southerners oppose restoration, and, therefore, the development of their country, we will sweep them out of the way. But neither our prosperous existence nor the prevention of a revolution depends upon the South.

There are a good many silly people at the North, too, who sometimes talk of a coming revolution. There can be no revolution while the volume of currency is abundant and irredeemable in specie. A few people may fall through overtrading or imprudent management of their business. This occurs at all periods and in all countries—in specie paying times as well as at other times; but it is impossible there should be anything like general financial trouble. We are liable to such a disaster at any time when specie alone is the legalized currency, because when foreign exchange is largely against us and other countries draw the precious metals from us, we are left without a sufficient medium for the purposes of trade. This, as every business man knows, tends to create a revolution. We know, however, that foreign countries will not draw away our paper currency under any circumstances so as to make the least perceptible impression upon our internal trade and commerce. Revolutions occur for the want of money—never when there is a good and steady supply; and our legal tender currency is as good money as any other—as gold itself—for all the purposes of internal trade. Besides, the country is in a healthy, prosperous condition; we are developing our resources more and more every day, and we are approaching, as rapidly as it is healthful to do so, a specie basis.

We advise our Southern contemporaries to give up their silly notions about the North. They said the grass would grow in the streets of New York for the want of business when they started the rebellion. They see now how absurd their views were. Let them learn from the past to be wiser in the future. If they will be revenged upon the "Yankees" we can tell them how to do it. They have richer and more varied resources than the North, and if they will follow the example of the Yankees and go to work in cultivating their lands, opening their mines and establishing manufactories everywhere, they will be able to outsell the North and the rest of the world in almost all the productions of the soil and labor. That is the way to be revenged, and we shall take such revenge in good part. We hope they may have the good sense to drop their nonsensical and useless hostility and political quibbles and take our advice.

THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION.—ANOTHER SERIOUS AUSTRIAN DIFFICULTY.—The Hungarian question bids fair to absorb the attention of Europe at an early moment. It will be seen by a reference to our current European news by the cable that the Austrian Emperor has peremptorily refused to accede to the demands of the Hungarian Diet touching Hungarian State rights, and from the present aspect of things new trouble is in store for the unfortunate house of Hapsburg. The heavy losses which Austria suffered in the late German campaign force her statesmen to look outward for a field in which to repair these disasters. The Hungarians, aware of this, seem determined to take advantage of the crisis; for they have been pressing their demands upon the government at Vienna with a vigor and a persistence that betoken a determination to appeal again to the sword in case of refusal.

The condition of Austria at the present day is widely different from what it was in 1849-50. Then Russia intervened with a column of 187,000 men, under Prince Paskiewitch, and stamped out the dismembering elements when they otherwise had Austria within their grasp. Now the Hungarians have no reason to fear any interference on the part of the Czar. On the contrary, the natural jealousy of Alexander on the subject of the Eastern question leads him to favor the dismemberment of Austria, just as he viewed with some suspicion and distrust the late imperial strides of Bismarck. The Hungarians are in the ratio of about five millions of inhabitants against twenty millions of Germans, Wallachians and Slaves. But the struggle of the Germans remaining in the hands to hold this governing power and

place (which was secure in the confederation) may divide the strength of the imperial resources, by arraying the Germanic and Slavic elements against each other. In this connection it becomes highly interesting to know what part the Western Powers will take in this Hungarian imbroglio. Will not their interest lead them to favor that party in the contest whose position and ethnological character fit it to become the nucleus around which a strong kingdom can be erected and a breach made in the western and southern portion of Russia? Are not the independence and enlargement of Hungary the true policy of England and France?

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

We present to-day a map which fully illustrates the route of this telegraph through Asia and America, and also the submarine cables through Behring sea and Anadyr bay. We publish, moreover, additional accounts of this great undertaking from our Kamtschatka correspondent, two of whose interesting letters appeared in Saturday's HERALD. As we intimated on Sunday, the progress already made in the explorations and other preliminary work encourages the hope that before 1868 the Old World and the New will have been united, instantaneous communication will have been secured between New York and London by way of San Francisco and St. Petersburg, and the Shakspearean dream of putting "a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes" will have been realized.

A suggestive fact of prime interest and importance is patent in the narrative, at once minute and full, which the HERALD gives of these Russian-American telegraph operations. It is that the idea of the enterprise, or at least the first practical application of the idea, and, in a large measure, the execution of it, will be historically recorded as due to American heads and hands. The name of Collins, the originator of the Russian-American telegraph, will be as indissolubly and as honorably connected with it as that of Field with the Atlantic cable. Collins, like Field, is an American and a New Yorker. Colonel Buckley, the engineer-in-chief of the expedition, and nearly all the officers and men in the land and marine service which he has organized for it, are likewise Americans. The enterprise begins a new chapter in the history of American influences, which are to become more potent than ever. It dates a new era and opens illimitable vistas in the future history of the entire world. Who can now predict its ultimate results in modifying the relations between the two continents and the character and destiny of the civilized, semi-civilized and barbarous populations whose distant or conflicting interests it may link together? The Russian-American line, tapped somewhere near the mouth of the Amoor by another line which is to penetrate China, will ere long extend the influence of American thought and action—in a word, of modern civilization, in its best and latest type—to the hundreds of millions who swarm in the Flowery Kingdom or are scattered elsewhere throughout Eastern Asia.

To do this very thing seems to be the "manifest destiny" of Americans. The East originated religions and philosophies, which Egypt, Greece, Rome and modern European nations have successively modified, each doing also its special appropriate work. Egypt embalmed mummies and built pyramids. Greece, in her temples and theatres, in her sculpture, science, literature and physical culture, perfected art and improved upon nature. Rome became mistress of the world by force of arms, and, dying, bequeathed laws and roads and architectural monuments which have survived all her conquests. Italy revived the traditions of ancient art, and there are few prouder names than those which have illustrated her poetry, architecture, sculpture, painting and music. Germany gave us gunpowder and the printing press. France sets the fashion in manners, dress, cooking, dancing and all the refinements of social life, while her clear and polished language is a marvellous medium for the propagation of ideas. Christian England, or at least the dominant class in that country, seems at present to be chiefly ambitious to stamp out Fenianism, resist the reform movement headed by John Bright, manufacture everything, from a steam engine to a pin, from a pair of scissors and a prayer book to grotesque idols for exportation to heathen customers in Africa or India, to make London the commercial emporium of the world and to do the carrying trade of all nations. It remains for the United States, in alliance with that other first class Power, the Russian empire—both of these Powers robust and vigorous with youth, rich with the incalculable resources of vast territories and increasing and multiplying populations—to make such practical applications of science to the work of progress as are exemplified by the Russian-American telegraph. America must take the lead in the advance of the nations towards that millennial brotherhood and prosperity which will be hastened by the successful prosecution of such an enterprise. Even its geographical position entitles it to aspire to pre-eminence. "Go ahead" is the national motto of Americans. And they cannot but be ahead of "all the world and the rest of mankind," inasmuch as the sun will rise on the terminus of this great telegraphic line at New York before the sun of the previous day has set at the mouth of the Amoor. We shall be—in fact we are—almost a day and a half ahead of time at that remote point. When the two worlds, the old and the new, shall have been brought face to face, as it were, by the completion of this projected line, it is probable that the quickening example of American vitality and rush will stir the sluggish blood of Asiatic and European races. The effect may eventually extend all the way westward from New York to London by way of San Francisco and St. Petersburg. England must no longer be described as farther east, but rather as farther west; for she has been fairly relegated to the tail-end of the West by this new American project.

The Russian-American line will effectually preclude the danger apprehended of our being cut off from telegraphic communication with Europe in the event of a war between the United States and England. England will have control only of the Atlantic cable. It would not be easy for her to cut the Russian-American cable on Vancouver's Island, what-over claim she might continue to have upon that island. And it would certainly not be very hard for Russia and the United States to take the island away from her. In case of nepo-

city. We shall be still further insured against the risk of interruption in our telegraphic intercourse with Europe by the projected telegraph across the Southern Atlantic, from Charleston or some other convenient port, by way of the Bermudas and the West Indies, to Lisbon. This Southern Atlantic telegraph is also an American enterprise.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

We publish to-day two articles calculated to show that the breach in the democratic party in this city is irreconcilable, and that without a complete and thorough reconstruction of the organization on a sound and practical platform the democracy of the State can never again obtain such a vote in their stronghold as they received in the last November election. One of these articles is in the form of a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cooper Union or Miles O'Reilly democracy, arguing out the pretended case of Judge Connolly, one of the defeated candidates for the City Comptrollership, who assumes very foolishly to have some ground for contesting the legality of the late city election. The claim of the jovial Judge, whose only recommendation to the office of Comptroller was that he was the biggest Irishman of the three candidates, amounts to nothing at all, and he had better submit to his defeat with his customary good humor and wait patiently until his friends find some fat office for him which he is really qualified to fill. But Judge Waterbury's letter is one evidence of the bitter feeling existing among the democracy of the city and of the utter demoralization of the party as at present organized. The other article is the pronouncement of the Miles O'Reilly democracy, made through their official organ, that they will never again cast their votes for the candidates of a State Convention that recognizes the regularity of the Tammany organization.

These two articles should furnish food for serious reflection to the democratic party, whose repeated defeats for the past four or five years have completely destroyed them as an organization. In the last fall election they experienced a temporary revival through the accession of the federal patronage to their side, and they went into the canvass with loud boasts of anticipated victory. Their apparent confidence before election rendered their overthrow in every Northern State the more disastrous. To add to their troubles they are repudiated by the Southern politicians, who find that the old democracy have been deceiving them with false hopes for the past two years, and have done more than the secessionists themselves to prevent a settlement of the troubles growing out of the rebellion. The demoralization of the organization is complete, and can be seen in the insane efforts made in every direction by self-concocted leaders, since the late elections, to beat about for some new issue which may serve as a rallying point for their broken and dispirited forces.

It is evident, therefore, that if the democracy would have any future existence they must undergo a new birth. Their organization must be remodelled from head to foot. They still have material enough in the Northern and Western States with which to build up a powerful party upon living issues and sound principles. Under their old defunct organization they have been like the Bourbons, who refused to recognize the events of the day and were swept out of existence. They have ignored the great rebellion and have sought to persuade the people to believe in the constitution as it was before the mighty struggle which developed its hidden strength and abolished its old landmarks, and in the Union as it was when slavery was its ruling power. They must cast aside these follies, with the old party hacks who have fostered them, and take a new start with new men, if they would not share the fate of the Bourbons.

The nucleus of the new democracy is here in New York. It is proper that in the strongest and most reliable democratic city in the Union the groundwork of the new organization should be laid, and it should take for its base the Cooper Union or Miles O'Reilly democracy, which has already proved its vigor and prowess by repeated victories over Tammany. It won the spurs on the election of O'Gorman, and its brilliant success under Miles O'Reilly has spread its reputation throughout the Union. The newly elected Comptroller, Richard B. Connolly, is, or was, a member of its Executive Committee and will be one of its warmest supporters. Let this young and vigorous organization take the lead in the reconstruction of the great democratic party by getting the Executive National Committee to call a convention at an early day for the purpose of laying down a platform in keeping with the events and the spirit of the age. Future historians will commence a new era in the history of the republic with the close of the great war of secession, and the new democracy must recognize the rebellion in its true light, as a mighty revolution in our institutions, our constitution, our politics and our principles. They must adopt as their platform the constitutional amendment as the basis of the restoration of the ex-rebel States to their full relations to the Union, and the model reconstruction plan for North Carolina as the means by which the success of the constitutional amendment is to be insured. If they do this and put forward such a standard bearer as General Thomas, or General Sherman, or General McClellan, in 1868, they may be able to carry the Presidential election and to establish themselves in power for the next quarter of a century. But they must begin with the reorganization of the party in this city. They can expect nothing from the old Committee of Tammany Hall; for that concern is dead and rotten and will be nailed up in its coffin and buried out of sight by the next Legislature. They must recognize the young, vigorous, live Miles O'Reilly democracy, which comes to them flushed with victory, and upon that healthy basis they must commence the construction of the new national democratic party.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—A BOARD