

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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

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

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.—DER SOHN AUS HEISEN.—DOCTOR FISCHER.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—MILK EUGENIE SCHMIDT AS THEATRE KRONEN.

STREINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT OF THE CECELIA CHORUS AND THEO. TOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

STREINWAY ROOMS, Fourteenth street.—STREINWAY AND PEAR'S THIRD ORCHESTRON CONCERT, AT THREE O'CLOCK.

DOWDNEY'S HALL, 88 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.—THE HEAD IN THE AIR.

CLINTON HALL, Astor place.—VALERIAN YERKIN IN HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS, DANCES, ECCECENSIES, SINGING, &c.—SCHEDULE WITH A Y.—HOPPEL & CO. PROPRIETORS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THREE ACTS, DANCES, ECCECENSIES, SINGING, &c.—SCHEDULE WITH A Y.—HOPPEL & CO. PROPRIETORS.

YOUNG PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VARIETY.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—SCHEDULE WITH A Y.—HOPPEL & CO. PROPRIETORS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at the Metropolitan Hotel.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, COMEDY OF BALLET, &c. THE WITTED BOYS OF IRELAND.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SPEED THE FLOUNDER.—IRELAND AND AMERICA.

ROOLEY PARK HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EROTICIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS, BERGUESUES AND PASTORALS.

SEAVEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—EROTICIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS, COMIC PASTORALS, &c.

"AMERICAN LIFE," LECTURE BY HARVARD TAYLOR, at the Reform Church, Twenty-first street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Grand and Crosby streets.—GREAT MASSON FAIR IN AID OF THE HALL AND AYLTON FUND.

NEW YORK MUSICAL OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—LECTURES BY THE DR. HYGIENE MICROSCOPE, &c. WEEKLY. HEAD AND RIGHT EAR OF FRONT. Open from 3 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, December 19, 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 attacks of this office.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yesterday evening, December 18.

The full text of President Johnson's Message has been received in England. It is asserted that his treatment of the Fenian question weakens the American position on the Alabama claims.

Cardinal Antonelli explains to United States Minister King that the Pope "intends" to say, in his late communication, that if England wishes to give up Canada the provinces would be better annexed to the United States than in the hands of the Fenians.

The North German delegates are in session in Berlin. It is reported that the Marquis de Moustier has resigned the Foreign portfolio of France, and that the Marquis de Lavallette will succeed him.

The fortifications of the frontier of France are being strengthened.

Austria, it is said, will satisfy Hungary, permit the various nationalities to vote a plan of reconstruction.

The British North American delegates in England have agreed on the basis of a confederational plan.

Consols closed firm at 99 1/2 for money in London yesterday. United States five-twelves were at 71 1/2.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, active and upward, at 6 1/2 advance. Middling uplands closed at fourteen and one-half pence—an advance of one-fourth of a penny during the day. Breadstuffs inactive and declining.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to prevent illegal voting in the District of Columbia, by imprisoning illegal voters, was referred to the District Committee. A bill authorizing the establishment of additional national banks was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull presented the memorial of citizens of Louisiana asking for a provisional government, and made a few remarks on it, recommending the right of Congress to attend to the reconstruction of the States. A few exchanges of language occurred between him and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and the morning hour having expired, the bill for the admission of Nebraska came up. The question was on Mr. Brown's amendment, which was a proviso that the act for the admission of Nebraska shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other rights, to any person by reason of race or color.

Mr. Wade spoke in opposition to the amendment, contending that Congress had no right to exact such conditions from Nebraska when they were not exacted from Tennessee. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Doolittle also spoke in opposition, the former proposing an amendment to Mr. Brown's amendment, to the effect that the new State should owe allegiance to the general government, and not claim authority hereafter to confer the citizens of the State into foreigners or alien enemies. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution inquiring into the facts of the burning of the New Freonians was adopted. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment was agreed to that the purchase of the Globe for members would cease at the close of the Fortieth Congress. Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and confirmed the nomination of George W. McLean to Street Commissioner, and of John L. Brock to the office of the Croton Board. The other nominations of the Mayor were laid over.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A letter was received from Judge Russell asking an increase of salary. The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries. The bills of various persons for materials furnished for the construction of the new Court House were ordered to be paid.

The New Bowery theatre was completely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire broke out at half-past four, and by seven o'clock the destruction of the theatre was complete. Although there was great danger from the falling walls which strewn the streets adjacent with a debris of brick and crushed two frame houses in the rear, providentially no one was hurt. The entire property of the theatre was destroyed. The total loss occasioned by the fire is estimated at \$150,000.

At about six o'clock another fire occurred at No. 62 Rensselaer street, occupied by the American Suspenders Company, and Steel and Johnson Button Company. Loss about \$17,000.

Dr. Guido Forman, one of the sanitary inspectors of the Board of Health, was brought before Justice Ledwith yesterday charged with receiving bribes in five cases, and conspiring to extort \$300 as a bribe in another case. In the latter case a man, giving his name as Daniel De Winn, was charged conjointly with Forman. They were held to bail in each case for examination.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Farrell, the burglar, who was killed by officer Kass while attempting to break into a house on Third avenue. The jury returned a verdict that the shooting was done by officer Kass while in the discharge of his duty.

The coroner's inquest on the victims of the recent treatment house calamity in Second avenue was continued yesterday by Coroner Gever. The investigation will probably be completed to-day. Sheehan, the bartender, still remains in custody.

The empaneling of a jury in the case of Francisco

Vine, charged with the murder of Otero, was effected in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the trial proceeded. Several witnesses who were examined at the trials of Pellocco and Gonzalez were on the stand and their evidence was taken. The court adjourned until this morning.

In the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, evidence was taken in the case of Thomas McCarthy, a seaman, who has charged the mate of the steamer Guiding Star with having assaulted him on board that ship on the high seas. The examination was adjourned, as also that of Max Berger, who is accused of illegally distilling rum. The latter case will be taken up on Thursday.

The case of Wm. A. Seaborn vs. Silas G. Herwig et al., brought to recover \$23,405, the value of the contents of a safe broken open by burglars, and which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for nearly a week, was submitted to the jury yesterday, after an able charge from Judge Barnard. A sealed verdict will be rendered to-day.

Richard Meakes, charged with counterfeiting and passing one hundred dollar compound interest Treasury notes was yesterday convicted by a jury in the New York Circuit Court, Judge Smalley presiding, and remanded for sentence.

The fine steamship Eagle, Captain Green, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's line, will sail punctually at twelve M. to-morrow (Thursday), from pier No. 4 North river, for Havana. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Gold closed at 137 1/4 %.

The market for both foreign and domestic merchandise ruled very quiet yesterday, though in some articles a fair business was consummated at prices indicating a slight improvement. Cotton was active and firm. Coffee was dull and nominal. On Change flour was active and 10c. a 20c. higher. Wheat advanced 3c. a 3c., though quiet. Corn was quiet and scarcely as firm. Oats were unchanged. Pork was steady and firm. Beef was active and firm, while lard, though without quotable change, ruled a shade easier, with, however, a fair demand. Freight was steady and firm. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Petroleum was dull and lower. Naval stores were generally firmer and quite active.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatch from Mexico by way of New Orleans contains news to December 8. Bazaine had issued a manifesto declaring that the French troops would hereafter remain neutral, taking no part whatever in Mexican affairs. General Rodriguez, with three hundred men dashed into Orizaba on the 4th, and captured a lot of mules. He could easily have captured the emperor and his ministers. An anti-French and anti-American demonstration was held in Orizaba when it was known that Maximilian would resume his throne. An imperial report says that General Diaz has declared for the emperor and brings eight thousand men with him. Maximilian issued a proclamation at Orizaba on the 1st inst., which was promulgated in the city of Mexico on the 8th inst., announcing his resumption of the reins of government, and stating that a National Congress would be convened which should vote on the question of the continuance of the empire.

An attempt will be made by the New Orleans officials to prove before the Congressional Investigating Committee that General Sheridan is responsible for not punishing the leaders in the riots of July last.

Serious alarm was occasioned yesterday in Sweteburg, Canada East, by the rumor of a contemplated Fenian raid upon that place. The inhabitants of the village scattered in every direction, and another regiment of troops was called for. But the alarm had no foundation, and the trial of the Fenian prisoners proceeded yesterday when the court reopened. Madden was arraigned, but the trial was adjourned until to-day, through legal quibbling on the part of the defence.

General Sickles has prohibited corporal punishment in North Carolina. The revocation of the order by the President is confidently expected by the people, who regard it as an unwarranted interference with the judiciary.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company—connecting St. Louis and Cincinnati—about to make a contract with the Atlantic and Great Western road to use the new depot of the latter at Cincinnati.

The drummer in the case of Sanford Conover was overruled in the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday. An appeal to the court in general term was granted.

A bill was filed in the Chancery Court at Toronto yesterday against Robert Cassels, manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, charging him with diverting the time due to the bank to the performance of other services.

The Virginia Senate passed a usury bill yesterday increasing the rate of legal interest from six to ten per cent. The House appropriated \$30,000 to purchase limbs for maimed Confederate soldiers of the State.

The United States District Court, Judge Underwood, opened Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday. The Judge in his charge said the only crimes that would occupy the attention of the jury would be offences against the revenue and postal laws.

It has transpired that General Grant's visit to Missouri is on account of the threatening position of political affairs in that State.

An accident occurred on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, by which fourteen persons were seriously injured. An express train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad ran off the track, and many of the passengers were wounded, none seriously, however.

The Dilemma Condition of the Outside Southern States, and the Remedy.

In his memorable conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir Hamilton Seymour, the late Emperor Nicholas, looking to the reconstruction of the map of Eastern Europe, Asia Minor and Egypt, described the empire of Turkey as "a sick man" no longer able to manage his own affairs, and calling for the timely interposition of the great Powers in view of his removal and the establishment of his extensive dominions, as demanded by the march of Christianity and the necessities of the age. Such, we may say, in a general view, is the condition of the outside Southern States to-day in their relations to the general government. These relations are hardly more harmonious than is the Asiatic and Mahometan system of Turkey with the religious and political institutions of Europe, which rest upon the basis of the New Testament.

The empire of the Prophet had its day of power when it extended from Damascus, along the south side of the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; but when, from its long occupation of Southern Spain, it had developed the highest civilization and refinement known at that epoch among any people; it was gradually thrown back from Europe, by falling into that fatal weakness of all great and prosperous political systems, of attempting too much. On a smaller scale, and reduced within a briefer compass of time, our late Southern aggressive political system, resting upon its all-absorbing institution of African slavery, from the same weakness of attempting too much, in its day of prosperity, has not only been driven back but has been destroyed. So it is that like Turkey, which, with its effete oriental institutions and ideas, awaits a reconstruction adapted to the dominant civilization of Europe, our Southern States, born of their institution of slavery, await from the victorious North the reorganization which their situation demands. "Sword in hand," said the fighting Sultan Mahmoud, "the children of the Prophet come into Europe, and sword in hand they will go out!" Sword in hand the late Southern slaveholding oligarchy have been subdued, and they must abide the consequences.

But they do not seem to understand this universal law of war. Claiming in their late rebellious conspiracy the constitutional right to go out of the Union and to destroy it, they now claim the constitutional right to be reorganized on their own terms. And the worst of

it is that all these false and pernicious dogmas, ideas, prejudices and distinctions between State rights and federal usurpations which carried them into the rebellion seem to be as powerful among the ruling classes in all the excluded States to-day as when they were fighting for two thousand millions of capital invested in Confederate scrip, and three thousand millions in slave property. It is sheer nonsense to talk of such communities as being restored to loyalty and the rights of loyal States with the surrender of their arms or with their half-way acceptance of the generous conditions of President Johnson. The people of the loyal North have approved the terms proposed by Congress in the pending constitutional amendment. It is now the duty of Congress to carry out this verdict of the people who carried through the war for the Union. To this end the power and the right are with Congress to compel the acceptance of these terms by the States wrested from the rebellion; for it does not belong to the conquered party in a war, surrendering at discretion, to say what terms it will accept or refuse.

Nor does the reconstruction of the outside States by Congress, even as unorganized Territories, necessarily involve any other conditions of restoration than those of the amendment. The reconstruction suggested appears, however, to be necessary in order to bring the States concerned to a loyal organization in each which will accept the amendment. In this view the nice abstractions of Senator Sumner and the special pleading of Senator Wade may be dismissed. The bill of Mr. Stevens meets the case, in preparing the ground for the adoption of the amendment. The State legislatures, as they stand, from Virginia to Texas, are in the hands of unchanged Southern rebels. To do anything now, or next year, or for the next five or ten years, with these State legislatures, those rebel elements must be removed, and they can be removed only by a reconstruction of the legislatures themselves from loyal materials.

To cut short the argument, we fall back upon the original doctrine of President Johnson, that if there are only five thousand bona fide loyal men in any one of these excluded States they are enough for its reorganization. The bill of Mr. Stevens gives a much larger margin, and is therefore sufficiently liberal for all practical purposes.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

A curious circumstance was elicited at the inquest held on Sunday upon the body of Mr. Bacon, who died from the effects of a severe wound on the head. It was shown by the testimony that he had been taken to Bellevue Hospital on the day of the fracas in which his skull was fractured in a raving condition, no doubt produced by the effects of the blow; but it is further shown that he was permitted to lie in a pool of blood with his wounds unattended to until a late hour of the night, when he left the hospital of his own accord and subsequently died at the house of a friend. These are the facts sworn to at the coroner's inquest, with the additional alleged statement of the physician who attended him up to the time of his death that medical attendance at the proper time would probably have saved the man's life. This is a grave reflection upon the management of Bellevue Hospital, and requires explanation. These facts suggest the question whether Bellevue Hospital is really conducted for the benefit of the public or whether it is employed merely as a clinical school for the students of the adjoining Bellevue College, and is managed not so much as a public institution as for the interests and accommodation of this collegiate institution. Under no good hospital system could such things have occurred as those related in this case; and we trust they will be strictly investigated by the Department of Charities and Correction.

THE NEW STREET COMMISSIONER.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday brought the Street Commissioner muddle to a close by confirming the nomination of George A. McLean. The city is benefited by the result, as Mr. McLean is in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and whatever may have induced the action of the Board, it is certain that he cannot be used for any of the corrupt purposes of the "ring." It is probable that the termination of this vexed question may be attributed by some to the mysterious influence of the Herald. However this may be, it is well for the taxpayers that so good a man is placed at the head of this important department. Mr. McLean, as an opponent of the Tammany organization, will add another to the list of the prominent officeholders of the city who favor the reconstruction of the Democratic party. The Comptroller, the Registrar and the Street Commissioner will now all under the influence of their positions to the purification of the city government and the entire reorganization of the democracy of the State.

A COOL DEMAND FROM ENGLAND.

The statement which we published, yesterday from our Montreal correspondent, on the authority of a member of the Canadian Cabinet, attributes to the British Minister, at Washington one of the coolest proceedings of which a diplomatic agent can be capable. It asserts that he has informed our government that it will be required to maintain its neutrality laws, and that if Canada is again invaded from our border the invasion will be considered as our border States troops. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Sir Frederick Bruce was authorized to make such a statement as this. The fact that it was made at all would seem incredible. If it has been, then all we can say is that the impudence of the proceeding is unparalleled in the annals of diplomacy. England is the last Power that is entitled to call upon us for a stringent enforcement of the neutrality laws. During the rebellion she violated her own obligations in that way, not only in the spirit but the letter. She set an example that, for unscrupulousness and contempt of the opinion of the world, has never been surpassed by any regularly organized government. But for her sympathy and aid the Southern contending could not have maintained itself a single year. She not only furnished the rebels with privateers, but she manned them entirely with her own subjects. They were to all intents and purposes English corsairs, without the pretext even of entrance to a Confederate port to give them a color of nationality. And this is the government which now threatens us with war (for such is the meaning of the communication) if we do not succeed in preventing Fenian raids into the provinces. After

the proof that we recently gave of our good faith in this respect, the measure is not only uncalled for but ungrateful. No government is bound to do more than ours did on that occasion. It was even a subject of reproach to the administration by its own supporters that it went further than the law required. We repeat that we cannot believe that the British government, embarrassed as it is by perils of the most formidable character, has been foolish enough to take this course. If it has, then all we can say is that the act is one of those which the Latin post describes as sure indications of a suicidal purpose.

Political Intolerance in Massachusetts—Removal of Adjutant General Schouler.

Two reasons are assigned by Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, for the removal of Adjutant General Schouler. One of these is that the Adjutant General is chief of the staff, with personal and confidential relations towards the Governor which render political agreement between them, to say the least, desirable. This is not altogether unreasonable. But the first and real reason is openly proclaimed—that the Governor was "forced" (this is his own expression) to say in reply to inquiries addressed to him from all parts of the State, as to whether he countenanced General Schouler's positive and public opposition to General Butler's election, that "he did not countenance that conduct, either then or now;" and as the representative of the opinion of the people, who would have rejected General Schouler as a candidate to the office which he held if that office had been elective, the Governor was forced to pay all due deference to their judgment, and to relieve himself of any possible imputation against him by the dismissal of the Adjutant.

This purely political reason for the removal of General Schouler is in strict accordance with the true old Massachusetts theory of freedom—freedom, that is, to agree with the majority. The Plymouth Puritans and their sons have always accepted the following definitions—Orthodoxy is my doxy; heterodoxy is your doxy. They think, with the lawyer in the story, that it makes all the difference in the world if their bullock was gored by your ox and not vice versa. The present Governor seems to think so too. The freedom accorded to Roger Williams when he was driven forth in the woods in the depth of winter, and to the Quakers when the alternative was offered either to exile themselves like Williams or to remain and have their tongues and noses slit, their bodies dangle from Fox Hill gibbet, on Boston Common; or, if they were women, to be stripped more naked than the Black Creek girls, and flogged through the street at the cart's tail—such is the freedom appreciated in the Old Bay State, where the majority rules with a vengeance. No opposition is permissible; it is the unpardonable sin. Conformity is the inflexible law—the true "higher law." Yield, and you may be Governor; resist, and you are ostracized by absolute intolerance. The Governor himself, according to his own testimony, is "forced" to yield. "At no time," he tells us, "have the people of the State shown a higher determination to have accord between themselves and their public servants than during the present year." Again he says:—"In Massachusetts persons in prominent positions of official trust and influence are expected and required by the people to share in their political conviction and represent, so far as possible, their political opinions." Massachusetts is certainly progressive, according to its frequent boast. "The State," as Governor Bullock calls it with Unitarian definiteness, "is the first in which it has been so unblushingly admitted that the Governor is Governor not of a State but of a party."

It is not a little singular that the very party which has "forced" Governor Bullock to dismiss Adjutant General Schouler was in no small measure built up by the latter. Formerly editor of the Boston Atlas, General Schouler first fell from grace when he impulsively dared to call in question the infallibility of the god-like Daniel Webster. He hoped to set up the now altar to the then unknown gods of the republican party. But, as he cannot fall down and worship Ben Butler, he must be sacrificed as a victim to Massachusetts freedom.

JUDGE BARNARD'S INTENTION AGAINST FERNANDO WOOD.

Judge Barnard has just performed another judicial act which entitles him to credit and public confidence, by granting an injunction against the Mayor and Corporation compelling them from renewing the lease of a portion of Fernando Wood's building on Nassau street for the next ten years at the exorbitant rent of \$18,000 a year. The terms upon which these rooms for the use respectively of the Corporation Counsel, Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator were originally leased show a disgraceful contempt of public decency worthy only of the Corporation "ring."

The rooms leased for the former official have not been occupied by him for the period of the three years' lease, now sought to be extended for ten years more at a greatly increased rent. The annual rent of that portion of the building is not worth more than one-fourth the price which Fernando Wood demands from the taxpayers—namely, the modest sum of \$180,000 for the next ten years, as sworn to by the complainant in the case. The overburdened taxpayers, then, have good reason to thank Judge Barnard for spilling this infamous job.

Another injunction issued by this Judge at the same time, restraining the Corporation from granting to the New York and Westchester County Railroad Company permission to tear up, lay tracks on and otherwise deface and obstruct some of our principal thoroughfares, proves that Judge Barnard is determined to put down all corrupt jobs that come within his jurisdiction, and thus protect the public from the schemes of the gang of plunderers who call themselves our city government.

LETTER OF THE Czar TO THE PRESIDENT.

The letter sent by the Emperor Alexander to the President, in reply to the resolution of Congress congratulating him on his escape from assassination, deserves something more than a passing notice. Documents of this kind are usually dry acknowledgments of what are considered mere acts of international courtesy. The Emperor's letter is of a very different character. It is evidently written under the influence of very strong feeling. His Majesty appears to be thoroughly impressed with the fact that among no other people are his character and progressive tendencies more appreciated than among us. Evidently this feeling does not require to be qualified in expression

by the existence of any difficulties between the two countries. The Emperor rightly says that they have no injuries to remember. The career of both is bound up with the interests of humanity and civilization, and it is therefore important that the cordial relations existing between them should be perpetuated. So long as the Russian empire possesses such an enlightened and liberal ruler as Alexander we can safely conclude that there is no danger of their being interrupted.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The lower class of opperhead organs still keep up their silly twaddle about the Constitutional Convention. As the Convention will finally sweep away the little power left to them in this city, they are, of course, opposed to it, and pretend that it was not carried in the recent election because it did not receive a majority of "all the votes cast." There is no possibility of ascertaining the total number of votes cast at an election, for the reason that thousands of men may vote only for one candidate, and other thousands only for one other candidate. The canvass, therefore, cannot show how many electors voted in all. But the whole matter is settled by the official return of the State canvassers, which is as follows:—

State of New York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney General and Treasurer, have formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having, in conformity to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question 'Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same?'" passed March 19, 1866, canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for and against the said proposed Convention, at a general election held in the State on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, according to the certified statements of the said voters received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify: That the whole number of votes given under and in pursuance of said act were six hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and fifteen, of which number there were given three hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four having answered the words "For a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same;" and there were given two hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-four having thereon the words "Against a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same;" and that a majority of said votes were given "For a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same."

NO IMPROVEMENT.—The House vote of Tuesday last on Mr. Ashley's resolution for a special committee of seven to inquire whether any officers of the government have been guilty of impeachable offences, does not look much like the impeachment of President Johnson. The vote being on a suspension of the rules, which requires two-thirds of the whole vote cast, stood eighty-eight to forty-nine, Mr. Raymond, with some half a dozen other republicans, voting with the democrats in the negative, and so the rules were not suspended. With such a vote on a general inquiry we may safely conclude that this House will never come to the direct question of impeachment of President Johnson. It appears, indeed, that the radicals are beginning to buttonhole him in a friendly frame of mind, in behalf of certain office seekers, and such being the case Mr. Ashley will save time by leaving the impeachment question to General Ben Butler and the next Congress.

THE LATE IMPERIAL CARNIVAL AT VERA CRUZ.

It seems that at Vera Cruz, the other day, the imperialists, in honor of Maximilian's resolution to fight it out, had a regular carnival, in which "the ringing of bells, bonfires, brass bands and fireworks were the order of the exercises," and that the Americas were soiled without stint, as the enemies of Mexico and the Mexican race, and that "the presence of the United States ship 'Saguhama' in the offing "appeared to cap the climax in favor of the empire." The point of all this gasconading is Maximilian's resolution to fight it out, after the fashion of

The loss and the union. Fighting for the crown.

And before the question recurs, how comes this resolution, after Napoleon's last assurances to our government that he had advised Maximilian to abdicate? Mr. Seward has been humbugged again; but the President has the authority of Congress to bring this child's play of hide and seek to an end forthwith, and we expect he will do it.

A CONTRAST.—The Legislature of Tennessee has just presented a gold medal to the gallant General Thomas, in commemoration of his services in the war. The ceremonial of presentation was performed by Parson Brownlow, the speeches made by the Parson and the General on the occasion display, in striking contrast, the vulgar brag and the accomplished soldier. Brownlow spoke of "sending hounds of treason howling wretches into Dixie," and took occasion to declare that "funeral rites" are the only rights to which traitors are entitled. General Thomas, in response, alluded modestly to his own military record, bore testimony to the gallantry of his associate general, lauded the courage and efficiency of his soldiers, and did justice to the bravery of the enemy. The two addresses show the difference between the two men.

REPAIRING TAMMANY.—We perceive that the Tammany democracy, at a great pow-wow of the chiefs on Monday night, resolved not to abandon or sell the "time-honored" seat of their ancient triumphs. They are going to repair Tammany Hall. It is funny to hear them talk of renovating, repairing and decorating the headquarters of the Tammany democratic party when the party itself is dead and gone to the dogs. It would cost all the "ring" has made by pickings and stealings to restore old Tammany to its pristine glory. If the Sachems were to propose erecting a modest monument to the Tammany party there would be some sense in it.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 18, 1866. The United States District Court, Judge Underwood, presiding, opened to-day in Norfolk. There are eighteen grand jurors present. Judge Underwood's charge to the jury, said that their labors "in this world of brief, and the only crimes that they should attend to were several offences against the revenue and postal laws and a case of conspiracy against the United States."

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