NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—ALL HALLOW EVE—LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—KENILWORTH—THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME—L'AMOUR D'UNE INGENUE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—ZWEI TAGE AUS DEM LEBEN EINES FURSTEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES—L'ESCAMATEUR AND HER FAIRY SINGING BIRD

STEINWAY ROOMS, Fourteenth street.—THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—IN THEIR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COOK—SPIRIT HAND EATERS OF THE AMAZON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.—CINDER-LEON—MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE—PATH IN PARIS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE OCEAN YACHT RACE—THE BLACK CROOK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, &c.—THE WORKING GIRLS OF NEW YORK.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—IN A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, CORPS DE BALLET, &c.—SCHOOLBOY'S FROLICS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK MAN OF AGAR.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 7½.—MOVING MIRROR OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS—SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCENES. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF FROST—THE WASHINGTON TWINS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART. LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M.

INSTITUTE OF ART (Derby Gallery), 625 Broadway.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—"THE REPUBLICAN COURT" IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 21, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the cable is dated yesterday evening, March 20.

Labor riots have taken place in one of the rural districts of France. Prussia is to have command of the troops of Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden when Germany is at war.

Consols closed at 91 for money in London. United States five-twenties were at 74½ in London and 84½ in Paris. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and easier, with middling uplands at 13½d. to 13¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions unchanged.

THE EAST.

The mail steamship Colorado reached San Francisco yesterday morning after completing the round trip from California to China and Japan and return voyage, under the most favorable circumstances. The Colorado landed one hundred and seventy-five passengers, the American and European mails and a full and valuable cargo. She brought very late and interesting news from China and Japan, dated at Hong Kong the 17th, and Yokohama the 27th of February, which has been telegraphed to the HERALD by our special correspondent, and appears in our columns this morning. A full Japanese commission, destined for Washington, to arrange a naval contract, landed at San Francisco from the Colorado. The Mikado or Spiritual Emperor of Japan is dead, and the court of the new Tycoon or temporal ruler is in mourning. The governmental course of the Tycoon gives satisfaction to the foreigners. He has formally invited all the naval officers serving in the ports of the empire to visit him. The war with Chosia is suspended for a season. Trade was very dull in Yokohama. The brother of the Tycoon sailed in a French steamer for Paris to represent the Sovereign at the great Exhibition. The British Minister at Japan is disposed to be surly with the Tycoon.

From China we are informed that the authorities did not reply to the note of Captain Schufeldt, of the United States steamer Wachusett, relative to the murder of the crew of the ship General Sherman. The American commercial flag will soon predominate on the Chinese waters. The French were to build a short line of railroad from Shanghae. The growing interest of France in the East renders England jealous. The Russian fleet was about to sail from China. Goods for export were firm at Hong Kong. The United States steamers Hartford, Shenandoah and Ashuelot were at Hong Kong, and the Wachusetts was at Shanghae.

A large quantity of gunpowder stored on a hulkship in the harbor of Hong Kong exploded, causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of a large amount of property. The city was shaken as if by an earthquake. An extensive and most disastrous fire raged in the river suburbs of Foo Chow. The China *Mail* speaks highly of the Colorado, and says she is the largest vessel which has ever appeared in the harbor of Hong Kong.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution prohibiting the wearing of any uniform by diplomatic agents abroad not prescribed by Congress was passed. The Committee on Territories reported favorably the bill for the admission of Colorado. The bills authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the warehouses on Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, and appropriating $500,000 to defray the expenses of carrying the Reconstruction bill into effect were passed. Some discussion ensued on the joint resolution for the sale of certain stocks held in trust for the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, resolutions of inquiry were adopted calling for the facts relative to the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. McMahon in Canada; why American claims against the British government have not been paid, and what ought to be done to secure a speedy payment of the same, and as to the expediency of constituting a standing committee on labor. A memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Utah was presented, praying for admission as a State. The report of the Committee on Elections in the case of the contested seats of the Colorado Territory delegates was presented, with a resolution continuing the investigation, and Mr. Chalcott was sworn in as the sitting delegate pending the decision. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of destitution in the South. Messrs. Van Trump, of Ohio, and Wood, of New York, both democrats, spoke in opposition to the resolution. Pending a somewhat lively debate upon the question, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were reported relative to the Third Avenue Railroad Company; requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to wall up the Yorkville cut; and amending the act for the better protection of seamen in the port of New York. The bill authorizing the Central Railroad Company to charge two and a half cents per mile passenger fare, and several other bills of a local or unimportant character were passed. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the bill for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals.

In the Assembly bills for a railroad in Eighty-sixth and other streets of New York, for the relief of the metropolitan railway companies and to regulate the ferries were introduced. Bills to alter the commissioners' map of Brooklyn, to provide for the laying out of streets in New York, and numerous others of an unimportant character were passed. Mr. Weed, by unanimous consent, offered a protest against the establishment of a monarchical government in Canada, which was laid over under the rules. In the evening session bills were reported to incorporate the Associated Press of the State of New York and several others of a local or personal nature. Bills relative to Marshals in the city of New York and for other purposes were passed.

THE CITY.

A meeting of the Board of Education took place last evening, at which a communication was received from the Board of Health suggesting that the pupils and teachers in the public schools should be vaccinated. There was also a communication received urging the establishment of nautical schools in the city. Both documents were referred to committees. The question of repealing the bylaw fixing the minimum amount of teachers' salaries at $400 a year came up, and was finally referred to the Committee on Bylaws.

A second private meeting of the Peabody trustees was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. A banquet will be given by Mr. Peabody on Friday evening.

The Irish enthusiasm in this city has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is conceded to have been a disgraceful failure. The only party who receive any attention are those who favor an invasion of Canada. Several meetings have been held on the subject of an early invasion, and steps are being taken that look somewhat like work. Our St. Albans correspondent says that several United States army officers had arrived and passed through that village lately, although no troops had come as yet. It was rumored, however, that a force had been forwarded from Fort Warren. The militia officers about the village had been consulting as to the amount of equipage and ammunition needed to fit out certain companies for service. On the other hand several bands of Irishmen had arrived, well equipped with everything requisite for a tour, and bearing traces of an undoubted tendency towards Fenianism.

Dr. George Beakley, of West Twenty-fourth street, and Mrs. Cole, of West Twenty-fifth street, were arrested on Tuesday for alleged murder and abortion on the person of Mrs. Edward Kimball, widow of Major Kimball, of Hawkins' Zouaves. Mrs. Kimball died at the Irving House on the 28th of January last, and was buried at Providence, R. I., a burial permit being obtained on the certificate of Coroner Gamble, granted by that officer on the verdict of a jury that death was caused by hemorrhage and congestion of the bowels, the result of an accidental fall. On the 14th of March, however, another inquest was held on the body by the Coroner in Providence, which resulted in suspicions of foul play against the deceased, and finally led to the arrests of the physician and nurse attending her in her last illness. They were both committed without bail.

The argument in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on the motion to set aside the injunction in the suit of of Christopher Pullman against the Mayor, &c., restraining the execution by the Corporation of the lease, for the use of the municipal Law Department, of Fernando Wood's premises, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, at a rental of $18,000 per annum, has been further adjourned until the 27th inst.

An order of arrest was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in the case of Isaac E. Dreyfuss, by his guardian, against Wm. Kiefer, in which the plaintiff claims $2,000 damages for personal injuries at the hands of the defendant. Bail was fixed at $600. Kiefer has since been arrested on a criminal warrant for the same offence.

In the case of Wolf Benedict vs. Bernhard Wolf, which was an action in the Supreme Court, Circuit, for alleged false imprisonment, laying damages at $2,000, the court, after all the evidence was taken, dismissed the complaint on the ground that there was not sufficient probable cause for the charge made by defendant, and upon which the plaintiff had been arrested.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, part 3, a suit was brought yesterday by Wm. H. Post vs. Willet Leaman to recover $4,700, which the plaintiff alleges he had been induced to invest in real estate and oil stocks in the Pennsylvania oil region through the representations of the defendant. The plaintiff states that the property subsequently turned out to be almost valueless. Case still on.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, a motion to vacate the arrest of George W. Chadwick, late Vice President of the North River Bank at Hoboken, was argued before Judge Cardozo, who reserved his decision.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Theo. Griffiths recovered $546 10 from E. C. Schenck for an illegal seizure of his goods.

The grand jury were discharged yesterday in the General Sessions. Charles Lloyd, who pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to maim, was sent to the State prison for ten years. John Shannon, who attempted to commit an infamous offence upon a little child, was sentenced to the State prison for five years.

A Frenchman named Charles de Villiers, a professor of languages by occupation, was, on Tuesday last arrested by officer Strauss of the Central office. The prisoner is charged with having swindled a number of persons by purchasing goods and giving in payment therefor valueless checks.

The stock market was weak and unsettled yesterday. Gold was steady, opening at 134¼, and closing at 134⅜.

The steady ruling of the gold premium prevented any material change in values of imported merchandise, which, however, still continued quiet, though in some commodities a fair business was transacted. Domestic produce generally ruled firm. Flour was a shade firmer and more active. Wheat was steady. Corn was 1c. a 2c. lower. Oats likewise declined 1c. a 2c. Pork closed firm. Beef was firmer, while lard ruled heavy, though moderately active. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Freights were scarcely as firm. Naval stores ruled quiet, though firm. Petroleum was firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mexican letters are from various points and under various dates, the latest being special correspondence from Mazatlan dated March 13. Colima and Tamora had been occupied by the liberals. President Juarez was at San Luis with detachments of the liberal army. About five hundred men were at Mazatlan under command of General Martinez. All was quiet in Sonora. Corona had levied a tax on all property in the States of Jalisco, Sinaloa and Colima, but it was thought doubtful that Lazada would allow it to be collected in Jalisco, which he holds as neutral. Our Matamoros and San Luis correspondents reiterate the assertion that the fate of the bogus empire rests upon the expected battle between Escobedo and Maximilian. The forces of Corona from the west are closing in for a part in the contest, and on the imperial side the forces of Mendez have been recalled from Morelia to reinforce the army at that important point, thus surrendering the last possessions of the empire in the west. Both parties appear intent on mustering their strongest force for one decisive effort, which is believed to be good policy on the part of Escobedo, but on the imperial side it is thought the best show is in a fight by detail and without delay. Ortega is still a prisoner at Saltillo, and is looked upon as an elephant drawn in a lottery. His captors don't know what to do with him. Orizaba and Cordova were in the hands of the liberals.

It is reported that all the tobacco manufacturers of the capital had suspended business, owing to the ruinous tax imposed by Maximilian on all kinds of cigars, snuff, &c. This throws an immense number of operatives out of work and endangers the peace of the city of Mexico. Our Vera Cruz correspondent, under date of March 3, says that the most formidable body of horsemen known in Mexico for many years has been organized and placed under Mejia's command, and should the expected battle prove a liberal defeat, it will most probably be urged into a disastrous route. On the other hand, if Maximilian is defeated, his cavalry will suffice him for a desperate attempt to cut his way to the Rio Grande, where he will take refuge in the United States.

Our Southern letters from Georgia, Virginia and Louisiana are interesting. In Georgia the Military Reconstruction law is generally discussed on both sides, and although the majority consider it onerous and unjust they think it ought to be acquiesced in as a matter of necessity. In Virginia the order disbanding militia organizations has caused the disbandment of Hunnicutt's colored guards, at which Hunnicutt and the negroes are very much grieved. Henry A. Wise has consented to stump the State in opposition to Hunnicutt. In the House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature a joint protest has been introduced against the Reconstruction bill, which will be found elsewhere. The office of Register of Voters had been closed by the Register himself, at the advice of General Sheridan.

In the Louisiana Senate yesterday a joint resolution was introduced recommending all citizens, white and black, entitled to vote to register their names, and take an active part in the reorganization of the State. The report from the Special Impeachment Committee in the House recommending that no further steps for the impeachment of Governor Wells be taken, as the establishment of military rule in the State would render such action nugatory, was adopted.

The town of Columbus, Ky., situated on the Mississippi river, is completely inundated, the levees above it having given way before the high water. Cairo is still dry, being protected by very high embankments. Extracts from the Chattanooga papers contain a heartrending account of the terrible suffering in that city during its inundation.

The New Conflict in Connecticut—What Say the People?

The newspaper organs and stump orators on both sides in Connecticut are making a prodigious fuss over their old party platforms, principles and records, including all the usual tricks of noisy demagogues in whitewashing their own ticket and in blackening that of their opponents. The rebellion, treason, copperheadism, Southern reconstruction, State rights, negroes' rights and negro suffrage are the leading elements of these party discussions; but in the midst of all this "sound and fury, signifying nothing," the real issue before the people still looms up into bold relief. The issues of the war for the Union and the issues of Southern reconstruction, the penalties of rebellion and the civil and political rights henceforth of the black race under the constitution and laws of the United States are substantially settled. They can no longer be affected by a Connecticut election one way or the other. In fact, the only general and practical issue before the people of Connecticut now is one of political morality, involving the moral character of the State, the good name and influence of our popular institutions abroad and strongly suggesting "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

Barnum, the showman, as a candidate for Congress, brings this great issue of morality, decency and propriety before the people of Connecticut in a bold and palpable shape. Let him and the general ticket with which he is associated be elected, and hereafter, at home or abroad, when the question is asked, "What sort of people are those of Connecticut?" the answer will be supplied in a reference to Barnum, the showman. They will thus be understood, parsons, professors and people, as a community of those traditional Yankees in the South who flourish upon hypocritical professions and false pretences. They may answer, "Suppose you look nearer home and tell us of Connecticut something of the moral character and moral influence of the city of New York in the political world." We will. New York is a city of a million of inhabitants, and as the great financial and commercial centre and settling house of this continent this city, with its million of people, ought to have ten times the moral weight in Congress of any other community of a million in the country. But what is the fact? This imperial city has no influence in Congress, none whatever, that we can perceive, beyond the strength in the yeas and nays of its six Representatives. Certainly they do not wield the twentieth part of the power of the ten Representatives from Massachusetts, nor the weight of any six members from the western border of civilization. And why? Because the antecedents, the intellectual calibre, moral character and political make up of the members from this metropolis in Congress amount to nothing but yea or nay.

The question then naturally follows, why, then, do not the people of this great city elect better men? We are constrained to answer that it is because "the roughs" have the majority, and as they alone make our political elections their special business, they manage the nominations and the elections to suit themselves. In Congress, however, and before the world, this powerful metropolis, this strong right arm of the government in its defence and maintenance, suffers the humiliation of a million of people without any recognized influence in the government—yea, of a people incapable of governing themselves. Our city councils and their shameless spoliations, our riots, our primary elections, our elective judges, in most cases, and our members of Congress are all to some purpose, among the monarchists of Europe, employed as unanswerable facts and arguments in proving the demoralizing tendencies of popular institutions. We may say, too, that if this city has been saved from still more deplorable evils, it has been, from time to time, by the seasonable and saving interventions of the State.

Does the State of Connecticut desire to stand on the same stool of political humiliation, penance and repentance with the city of New York? If her people desire it the way is open before them in the election of Barnum, the showman, and his political associates; for the same vicious elements which in New York find their representative man in a Fernando Wood or John Morrissey have him in Connecticut in the showman, Barnum. When nominations not fit to be made, and the moral delinquencies of such nominees, are brought into the field to "tickle the ears of the groundlings," and are winked at by moral professors and pious parsons, the community concerned are in danger of falling into the low political scale of the city of New York. The republicans of Connecticut, in falling from their high estate into the embraces of the Feejee mermaid and the Jeremy Diddler of the woolly horse, have made a bold departure to demoralize their party and disgrace their State; and hence we may properly appeal to the religious and moral people of Connecticut to beware of "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." Mayor Hoffman has the reputation of a respectable man; but his associations with the rings, political, pugilistic and gambling, of this city, and their candidates for Congress, were the death of Hoffman. The State could reach him and did, though it could not directly reach his most obnoxious confederates. In Connecticut they can reach the obnoxious showman and his supporters and apologists, and they should all be held to a rigid responsibility for the grave offence of parading before an honest, truthful and moral people such an unworthy representative of their State as this presuming showman, Barnum.

The Tribune Still Harping on Specie Payments.

The *Tribune* persists in urging "a general and prompt resumption of specie payments." It attempts, however, no refutation of what it terms "the HERALD'S sophistry" in calling upon it to resume specie payments itself, and upon its paper makers, writers, mailers, clerks, &c., to test the sincerity of its professions with regard to resumption. With an affectation of modesty it declines to initiate the policy which it advocates. It piteously cries:—"How can we pay in gold while we receive all our dues in depreciated paper which the government has made a legal tender?"

But why has the government been compelled to resort to a paper currency? Was it not the lack of sufficient gold and silver to carry on the war that created this necessity? And has not the war bequeathed this burden which must be borne until it shall have gradually disappeared? A sudden thaw in the mountains overwhelms the valley with such destructive floods as have lately desolated certain portions of our territory. But a gradual melting away of the snows of winter loosens the girdle of spring, and, almost before we are aware, glorious summer dances joyously forward. The financial "winter of our discontent" must follow the order of nature. We must patiently endure its diminishing rigors until golden prosperity shall return. The premature resumption of specie payments would cause disastrous panics which would postpone indefinitely the good time coming.

The Foreign Policy of the Emperor Napoleon—Debate in the French Chambers.

According to one of yesterday's telegrams the foreign policy of the Emperor had been vigorously attacked in the Corps Legislatif, MM. Thiers and Favre declaring that the encouragement which the Emperor had given to the unification of Germany and Italy had proved hostile to the interests of France. Count de Chambord, the chief of all the Bourbons, has already with much seriousness and sorrow told France and the world the same story. Such, therefore, it may be taken for granted, is the general conviction of the legitimists. M. Thiers may be regarded as giving expression to the general sentiment of the Orleanists. Nor is it possible to doubt that M. Jules Favre speaks in the name of a very large proportion of the liberals of France. It is not difficult to understand the position assumed by the Count de Chambord. The position of the ex-Prime Minister of Louis Philippe is equally intelligible. It is impossible to deny either the one or the other the merit of consistency. How the leader of the French liberals should adopt such a course it would be less easy to understand did we not bear in mind that there is nothing which so completely blinds a Frenchman to justice and reason as that which touches or seems to touch the greatness of his country. With a united Germany on the one hand and a united Italy on the other every intelligent Frenchman sees that his country can never again occupy the same proud and prominent position which she has been wont to occupy in the European system, and that her influence in European councils must be materially lessened. It is our conviction, therefore, that MM. Thiers and Favre have but echoed the general sentiment of the French people of all grades and sections of society.

There are many thoughts to which this view of the situation gives rise. One is that the Emperor has been slightly outwitted. He is entitled to all praise for his policy towards the Italians. History will not refuse to admit that the unity of Italy redounds to his lasting honor. But the Emperor did not calculate that a united Italy, which he encouraged, and a united Germany, which he did not encourage, should spring into existence at one and the same time. This is the difficulty which the Emperor equally with every intelligent Frenchman feels. Another thought is that a foreign war which promised to win back for her her proud position would not be unpopular in France. Were it not for this Exposition which, fortunately or unfortunately, he has on hand, we do not believe that either his infirm health or his advanced years would prevent Napoleon from engaging in some such enterprise.

The Ferry Leases and City Franchises.

We perceive that a lease of the Staten Island ferry has been granted to Commodore Vanderbilt for the next ten years at the insignificant sum of one thousand dollars a year. Now, the income from this and other ferries is a part of the property of the city, which goes to lighten taxation. The Staten Island ferry, which in fact embraces three or four ferries, could be leased for one hundred thousand dollars a year, and there are, no doubt, companies who would gladly pay that price for the lease. But unfortunately the law requires all parties offering to lease it also to purchase the boats and other property of the present owners, and at a valuation which, under the circumstances, might be inconvenient and unprofitable, as some of the boats are pretty well worn out and the docks and landings in very indifferent condition. It is notorious that under the present management no attention is paid to the safety or comfort of the public on the Staten Island ferry. It is run for the profits which it returns, and nothing more. It is therefore to be regretted that this ferry should be left in the same hands for ten years more. The lease of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn is protected by the same provision, requiring purchasers of the lease to buy the property of the company, and in order to keep the lease in their own hands the company has for some time past been erecting costly buildings at each of the four ferries under its control, so as to render the purchase of the lease by outside bidders too expensive, and thus keep the monopoly in their own hands. If the law upon this point was altered four times the sum which the city now derives from these ferries could be realized, and the money which now goes into the hands of a few millionnaires would go into the city treasury, where it properly belongs. We presume that it is in the power of the Legislature to change the law upon this subject of the city franchises, and we trust that they will give some attention to it before they adjourn.

The Last of Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall has been sold. The sachems have resolved that the old headquarters shall know them no more, but that they will take their scalps and tomahawks to some other locality. Some months since, after his defeat for Governor, Mayor Hoffman denounced Tammany Hall as a nest of filth and corruption, and feelingly declared that its muck and mire clung to the garments of all who entered the Old Wigwam, and could not be shaken off. His proposition to sell the rotten hall and get into a purer atmosphere and cleaner quarters was then defeated; but it now appears that the sachems have reconsidered their former decision and that yesterday it was finally disposed of by private sale. This is the last of Tammany. But if her old members desire success in the future they must wash their hands of their wornout, offensive principles and their decayed leaders and organs, as well as of their dilapidated building, and come out in new and clean political habiliments. They cannot impose upon the people by simply abandoning the wigwam and moving the same old goods and chattels into a new habitation. There must be a reform throughout. Let them repent of their sins, throw off their copperhead sympathies and their obsolete theories, catch up with the living issues of the day and wait patiently until their past offences are forgotten. If they do this they will take a prominent part in the financial issues that must follow the complete reconstruction of the South. If they do not they might just as well have remained all their lives shut up in the filth and impurity of Tammany Hall, so graphically described by Mayor Hoffman.

A Dogberry in New York—Gems of the Elective Judiciary.

The truth of the saying that "history repeats itself" is vindicated by the reappearance upon the New York bench of the veritable Dogberry drawn by Shakspeare over two hundred and fifty years ago. The investigation of the State Senate into the Connolly-Kennedy imbroglio has been the means of making public a chapter in the official history of the jovial Justice of the Fourth district which proves that an active politician and a jolly boon companion may at the same time be anything but an ornament to the bench. The Senate having requested information as to the reasons that influenced Superintendent Kennedy to order the police of the city to take no prisoners before Justice Connolly's court, the Superintendent replies by producing a very singular batch of affidavits tending to fasten upon the Judge very unjudgelike conduct. It appears from these documents that Justice Connolly has a very poor opinion of the Metropolitan Police force, and has omitted no opportunity to give them a bit of his mind. One patrolman, who had arrested a rioter for breaking a citizen's windows, was told, "What right had you, sir, to arrest this man? I have a great mind to lock you up. If you arrest that man again or any other on a similar charge I will have you committed and tried for a misdemeanor." A second, who had made an arrest for a violation of the Excise law, was lectured after this fashion:—"Citizens ought to protect themselves. If some of you officers had your brains knocked out the parties who did it would be justified. How long have you been on the police? You are one of those smart, efficient officers looking for promotion. Now, I shall discharge the man, and if you bring any more men here on such a charge as this I will lock you up. If I were this man I would sue you for false arrest." Another, who brought up a prisoner on a similar charge, received the following rebuke:—"Most horrible crime! most horrible crime! How dare you bring a citizen before me on such a complaint? Don't you know that the Recorder has given his opinion that the law is unconstitutional? Now, sir, if you bring another person before me on a similar complaint I will commit you to a cell. You have your choice, to obey me or to obey the Superintendent of Police. Now, sir, go to the station house and tell your captain what I have said to you." A policeman who was indiscreet enough to arrest a man whom he found in the act of kicking another in the head, after knocking him down on the sidewalk, was told "you saw too much. You are a d—d nuisance. There has not been one day's peace in the Twenty-second ward since you have been there." And a yet more inconsiderate member of the force, who went into a brewery to capture a man who was trying to murder a woman, was severely rebuked for conduct that might have been the means of "spoiling a whole brewing of ale."

The Dogberry of Messina had the same views of the duty of the watch that the New York Dogberry has of the province of the patrolmen:—

DOGBERRY—You shall make no noise in the streets; for, for the watch to babble and talk is most tolerable and not to be endured. * * * You are to call at the alehouses and bid them that are drunk get them to bed.

WATCH—How if they will not?

DOGBERRY—Why then let them alone till they are sober; if they make you not then the better answer, you may say they are not the men you took them for.

WATCH—Well, sir.

DOGBERRY—If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man; and for such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, why the more is for your honesty.

WATCH—If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands on him?

DOGBERRY—Truly, by your office you may; but I think they that touch pitch will be defiled: the most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him show himself what he is, and steal out of your company. * * * If you meet the prince in the night you may stay him. * * * Marry, not without the prince be willing; for, indeed, the watch ought to offend no man; and it is an offence to stay a man against his will.

On one occasion we are told in Superintendent Kennedy's statement that a number of hackmen were taken before our modern Dogberry, charged with violating the city ordinances in not having copies of the legal rates of fare to show their customers. The New York Dogberry at first refused to receive such a charge, asserting that there was no law to sustain it; but upon the law being read to him by the Sergeant of Police, "Well," said he, "that was not known to me before, and if I am ignorant of it it cannot be expected that hackmen should know it;" so he dismissed the whole batch of complaints. The last case which led directly to the order of Superintendent Kennedy, by which the police were directed to take no prisoner before Justice Connolly, grew out of the arrest of two men for violation of the Excise law. The judge dismissed the complaint and committed the officers for assault and battery, requiring them to give bail. This the policemen, under instructions from the Superintendent, refused to do, whereupon the jovial judge, after severely rebuking them for their want of respect towards the bench committed the officers to prison. In like manner the Dogberry of two and a half centuries ago stood proudly on his dignity:—

DOGBERRY.—God's my life! where's the sexton? let him be writ down—the prince's officer, coxcomb. Come, bind them. Thou naughty varlet!

COURADE.—Away! you are an ass, you are an ass.

DOGBERRY.—Dost thou not suspect my place? Dost thou not suspect my years? O that he were here to write me down—an ass! but, masters, remember that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass. No, thou villain, thou art full of piety, as shall be proved upon thee by good witness. I am a wise fellow; and which is more, an officer; and which is more, a householder; and which is more, as pretty a piece of flesh as any is in Messina, and one that knows the law, go to; * * and a fellow that hath had losses. * * O, that I had been writ down—an ass!

We do not know what was the tenure of office in the days of Dogberry of Messina, but we do think that the elective system of judiciary in the present age, as illustrated in the official record of Connolly of New York, is "most tolerable, and not to be endured."

A New Era for Japan.

Our special telegram from Yokohama, February 27, announces that the Mikado or Spiritual Emperor of Japan, died at Miako on the 26th of January of smallpox. He is succeeded by his son, who is sixteen years of age. Stabashi, the new Tycoon or temporal Emperor of Japan, who is still at Osa, is also a young man. If human nature is the same in those remote regions as it is elsewhere youth in both the spiritual and temporal powers of the empire may be accepted as a guarantee of susceptibility to new impressions and perhaps of progress. We may presume that "with youth at the prow," and with the pressure of outside influence from "the barbarians of the West," Japan will now enter upon a new and eventful era in her history.

Reconstruction in South Carolina—The Remarkable Meeting at Columbia.

The recent meeting at the capital of South Carolina, a more extended account of which we publish this morning, is one of the most significant events of the present day. Disfranchised whites and enfranchised blacks mingled together and took counsel on the policy of the future under the new order of affairs in the Southern States. As South Carolina was formerly the foremost in secession and the boldest advocate of slavery, so now she leads the van in reconstruction and is the first of the rebel States to recognize the equal rights of the freedmen. The politicians of South Carolina were always shrewd, active men; and the speeches of the whites at this remarkable meeting show that if the rebellion has stripped them of everything else it has not deprived them of political energy and sagacity.

An assemblage of abolitionists in Boston, presided over by Wendell Phillips, could not have claimed more for or conceded more to the colored man than did the representatives of the South Carolina chivalry, standing in the capital of their State. It must have been a singular sight to see such men as Wade Hampton, De Saussure, Colonel Talley, E. J. Arthur and others telling their emancipated slaves that "they have the right of franchise;" that they are "politically the equals of the whites;" that "the white man and the colored man of the South have the same interest, the same destiny;" that "the two races must prosper or perish together;" that the whites cherish "no hostility towards the colored man on account of his altered circumstances," and exhorting the blacks, in the exercise of their new rights and power, "to try those of the community whom they have known—those who have the same interests"—and not to "experiment on the sympathies of strangers" until they find themselves deceived by their white brethren of the South.

It is evident that the white citizens of South Carolina have resolved to accept the situation, and by a prompt and masterly movement towards immediate reconstruction under the Sherman act to seize and hold control of the negro vote before the republicans have time to obtain a commanding influence over the freedmen through the machinery to be operated by Secretary Stanton. If all the excluded States should adopt a similar policy and push forward the work of reconstruction in the same spirit and with equal promptness and vigor they might yet make themselves masters of the position and effectually overthrow all the plans of the radicals. By such a movement the whole South could be brought back into the Union before the next Presidential election, and the disfranchised whites would have as complete political control over their several States as if the ballots remained in their own hands and the shackles were still on the arms of their former slaves.

Remodelling New York City.

The HERALD has published the memorial which was presented the other day to the Legislature by James E. Serrell, proposing to remodel the city of New York. We need not say that we should be the last to discourage any feasible plan which claims, like the plan of Mr. Serrell, to be "the result of many years of practical work, study and research," and that "its adoption and completion necessarily would have a tendency to make New York the greatest city in the world." We are also aware that engineers are unwilling, like Napoleon, to admit in their vocabulary the word "impossible." Give them enough time, money and science, and they profess to be able to do anything whatever in their line. "My proposition is," says Mr. Serrell, "to change the shape of the boundary on the easterly side of the city of New York and the westerly side of Long Island opposite thereto, by cutting a new East river, of the dimensions as hereinafter described, through Long Island from Hunter's Point to Long Island Sound, to be completed by sections and not opened until finished, after which the old channel may be closed and filled up, thereby avoiding and doing away with Hell Gates, both large and small, and adding to the city of New York the width of the channels on each side of Blackwell's Island, the island itself and the land on Long Island, and also Ward's and Randall's islands. The proposed new East river or channel could be completed before the present channels are in the least changed or interfered with, and would be five and a quarter miles long, three thousand three hundred feet wide and forty feet deep."

The mere statement of such a proposition suffices to show its impracticability. Obviously it involves a violation of the laws of nature which have given Manhattan Island its present shape, and of those laws, almost equally fixed, which regulate the growth of all great cities and which have made New York gradually reach its present expansion, determining the very directions in which it should stretch itself. Mr. Serrell has the same motto as Sam Patch, that what man has done man can do, and he points to the building of St. Petersburg as an encouraging precedent. But we must remind him that Peter the Great had an immense advantage over him in having gained possession of the river Neva, as well as in not having to demolish great cities on each side of it before at its mouth, among the marshes, he laid the foundations of St. Petersburg in 1703. The Czar began at the beginning. Mr. Serrell has not yet won possession of the East river, and "the easterly side of New York" and "the westerly side of Long Island opposite thereto" are pretty well built up already.

We are the less inclined to waste time in seriously discussing Mr. Serrell's grand but impracticable scheme, inasmuch as it is, if we are not misinformed, but a single one of many similar schemes which have swarmed forth from the same busy, but, we fear, overheated brain. The projector of this plan for remodelling New York was, if we remember aright, fatally tardy with his plans and specifications at Port Royal. But he was prompt enough, we have been told, with a proposition to erect a mole from Hilton Head to Havana as a safe and sure outlet for the black element in the problem which perplexed the national mind during our late war. All the negroes in the South were to straggle over this mole, dry shod,