

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXXII. No. 97

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, 2047 Broom

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel

WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—The Entertainers.

DOWDNEY HALL, 506 Broadway—Professor Hart

STRENGTH HALL, 414 Broadway—The Four Aces

IRVING HALL, Irving place—Mr. Kennedy's Second

SAV FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway, opposite

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 79 Broadway, opposite

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 101 Broadway—Com

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway—The Entertain

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 616 Broadway—

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—Grand Vocal and Instru

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, April 7, 1867.

TO READERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the increase of our advertisements, and

the vast amount of news from all quarters of the

world—which, in justice to the public, we feel it

imperative upon us to publish from day to day—we

are compelled to issue a Sunday triple sheet—

to-day; and it is probable that we shall have to do

so every Sunday in future. The influx of important

news from almost every part of the world—Europe,

China, Japan and Australia—as well as our own

local and domestic news, makes such a severe

demand upon our space, that in order to accommo

date both readers and advertisers we find it neces

sary to make our Sunday issue a triple sheet. If

our advertisers will only accommodate us by send

ing in their advertisements every evening before

half-past eight o'clock, they will obtain the

benefits of our present perfect system of classifica

tion of advertisements, which lessens the trouble of

finding what everybody wants in the way of busi

ness. Advertisers will thus see the increased

facilities which would accrue to themselves by

sending in their advertisements at as early an

hour as possible.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated

yesterday evening, April 6.

A general distrust—political and financial—prevails

all over the Old World, Napoleon still looks to the

acquisition of Luxemburg by France. Baron Rattazzi is

to form a new Cabinet for Italy.

Consols closed at 91 for money in London. United

States five-twenty were at 78 1/2 in London, 78 1/2

in Frankfurt and 84 1/2 in Paris.

The Liverpool cotton market closed heavy and

downward, with middling uplands at 12 1/4. Breadstuffs

firm. Provisions dull. Produce generally unchanged.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill prohibiting the

opening of telegraphic messages by unauthorized persons

was reported favorably. The Senate amendments to the

bill relative to taxes and assessments in New York were

discussed. Bills to facilitate the payment of taxes

by railroad companies; relative to securing the right of

way to railroads, and authorizing the appointment of

three commissioners to represent the State against the

government for war expenses were passed.

In the Assembly the Annual Supply bill was made

a special order for Monday. The Croswater Railroad bill

was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered

to a third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special despatches from San Luis Potosi by way

of Galveston deny the rumored defeat of Escobedo. On

the contrary, Maximilian's force was driven back after five

hours' hard fighting. Both armies are being reinforced.

Maximilian's, however, only by small bodies. Queretaro

is not completely surrounded at present, Escobedo hav

ing drawn in his lines, leaving one road open to the

city. Food is low, news being scarce in all the liberal

States. Trade was entirely prostrated. Several Americans

were arrested at Baghdad for assaulting a Mexican guard.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has reliable in

formation that Santa Anna is organizing a filibustering

force for the invasion of Mexico. The party is known

as an Emigration Society and counts many military

notables among its members.

er in Wilmington, North Carolina, and the prisoner

was in his throat fined \$10,000 and sentenced to

twelve months imprisonment.

Serratt's counsel, some time ago, made application

for a writ to compel Judge Holt to produce Booth's

diary.

Captain John Powell, of Brooklyn, is now engaged

in building a small ship, to be twenty-three feet long, and

to be propelled by means of four sails arranged like the

sails of a windmill. In this bark he proposes to cross

the ocean next June.

The democrats of Philadelphia had a grand parade,

with torchlights and transparencies, last night, in honor

of the Connecticut election.

A serious riot is reported at Hazleton and Foster town

ships, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, occasioned by a

strike among laborers for higher wages. Governor

Geary ordered a company of militia to hold themselves

in readiness to assist the sheriff of the county.

A railroad project for connecting Belfast, Me., with

Moosehead Lake, is creating considerable excitement

along its proposed route.

The Saffrage bill, enfranchising all male citizens, ex

cept rebels, deserters and scoundrels from the draft,

has finally passed the Ohio Legislature.

Additional evidence discredits the report of a mas

sacre at Fort Sharford.

Ex-Senator George Evans, of Maine, died in Portland

yesterday.

Joseph Davis, one of the lads injured by the recent

explosion at the Academy of Music, states that when the

fire broke out he ran up stairs crying "fire," but some

of the men in the building cursed him and told him to

shut up. As soon as the alarm was given the ushers

locked the doors, keeping the injured boys unattended

in the lobby. Mr. Goscho, the property man, is still in a

precarious condition, as well as several of the boys. The

rest are improving slowly.

An investigation into the facts concerning the recent

murder of Stephen S. Cateau was held by Coroner

Wilder yesterday, and a verdict was rendered against

Anthony Mahu, who was committed for trial.

Four hundred and nineteen deaths occurred in this

city during the week ending yesterday.

Fifty-four vessels arrived at this port from Europe

during the month of March, bringing 15,171 emigrants.

Numerous additional affidavits against the alleged St.

Patrick's day rioters, produced on the examination be

fore the City Judge, are published elsewhere.

Twelve steamships sailed from New York yesterday

for European and coastwise ports.

The case of Holdsworth against twenty-two pieces of

broadsheet, which has occupied the United States District

Court for the last eight days, was yesterday concluded

by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the claimants

against the government.

Judge Shipman, in the Admiralty branch of the

United States District Court, yesterday, rendered an

opinion of considerable importance to seamen and own

ers of vessels. It was in the case of Henry Waite and

others vs. the steamship Cuyler for wages. The libelants

shipped for a voyage from New York to New Or

leans and back, and to be discharged at this port on the

termination of the voyage. The owners of the Cuyler

discharged the libelants before the voyage commenced

and claimed they were justified in so doing. Judge

Shipman held that the terms of the contract did not jus

tify them, and ordered a decree to be entered in favor of

the libelants.

A man named Nathaniel Oakley was brought before

Commissioner Betts yesterday, and charged on a warrant,

issued on the affidavit of Marshal Murray, with having

engraved a plate from which counterfeit fractional

currency might be printed. The Commissioner

set down the examination for Tuesday next.

The further hearing of the case of J. B. Ramsden, C.

H. Ramsden, and Roger James and Michael Lang, who

are charged with having illegally removed a quantity of

whisky from a distillery that had been seized, was re

ported yesterday before Commissioner Betts. Some

testimony in the nature of an alibi having been given

for the defence, the examination was again adjourned.

An affidavit was presented in the Essex Market Police

Court yesterday on behalf of G. L. Fox, the manager of a

theatre on the East side of town, upon an application

for a warrant in a matter of alleged libel against Frank

Queen, the editor of a sporting newspaper.

The stock market was dull and steady yesterday. Gold

closed at 132 1/2.

There was but little activity in commercial circles yester

day, though a fair business was transacted in some

articles, particularly in breadstuffs, which sold at

decidedly higher prices. Imported merchandise ruled

steady. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton was mod

erately active and lower, middling upland closing at

27 1/2. On Change gold was active and 10c. a 2c. higher.

ing influence on the happy and vigorous

children of more northern latitudes.

That which chiefly concerns us for the

present, however, is the fact that Russia has

set her heart on the city of Constantinople, and

that it will not be easy to prevent her realizing

her purpose. In the meantime, though her

purpose is artfully concealed, it is not the

less skillfully prosecuted. Her sympathies

are naturally with the Christian subjects of the

Porte. She desires their autonomy. Her in

fluence, which is felt throughout the length

and breadth of Turkey in Europe is one of

the principal causes of the disaffection which

prevails, and not the least potent of the many

incentives to open insurrection. Russia does

not now fight—the intrigues for the object of

her ambition. Nor is she intriguing without

success. It is by no means improbable that

autonomy will be granted by the Sultan to his

Christian subjects; and no one is so fully

alive to the fact as Russia herself that the

moment such autonomy is granted the entire

Christian population of Turkey in Europe

will virtually come under her protectorate.

And what Power on earth could prevent such

a result? In such a case these Christians must

needs lean upon some one. They would not

lean upon Greece; for Greece is too weak to

protect them. They would not lean upon

Austria; for Austria is at once a neighbor

and a corolligionist, and which has both the

willingness and the ability to help them, is

Russia. And can any one refuse to admit that

the recognition in any sense of a Russian pro

teCTORATE, no matter how nominal it might be,

would hasten the final triumph of Russian

ambition.

Let us suppose, however, that while Russia

is still pushing her schemes, and before her

object is fully realized, she finds herself com

ing into collision with one or more of the other

European Powers—what, in such a case, would

be her chances of success? The chances, we

unhesitatingly answer, would be largely in her

favor. Russia, it may at once be taken for

granted, will never get to Constantinople with

the consent of the Western Powers. Austria

will protest; France will protest; England will

protest; Italy may or may not protest. Will

they do more? Will they form another triple

or quadruple alliance and repeat the folly of

the Crimean war? We may be sure they will

not. Napoleon, certainly, will not tamely

submit. But what alliance will be able to

form? Italy, it is to be noticed, at present is

warmly in favor of the Greeks. As matters

now stand Italy is not, therefore, to be counted

on in any supposed anti-Russian movement.

Spain and Portugal may well be left aside.

Sweden and Denmark, Belgium and Holland,

would simply look on. Prussia, whatever

she might do, would not certainly be found

on the side of France. The neutrality of

Austria on the one hand might be secured

by the neutrality of Prussia on the other.

Fearful for her great Indian empire, and

concerned for the safety of her numerous

colonies, England would be little likely to

do more than assume a watchful attitude,

pledging herself only to draw the sword

in the event of her right of way

through Egypt being disturbed. Suppos

ing, however, that a collision seemed im

minent between France and Russia, and

that the weight of England was likely to be

flung into the scale against Russia, the

entente cordiale between Russia and the United

States still continuing, the key to the position,

the real balance of power, might be found in

the hands of the government of the latter Power.

So long as Canada sustains the character of a

British province, it is in the power of the

United States seriously to distract the attention

of England, and by that very means to inter

fere with that authority in the political arrange

ments of Europe.

Looking at all the facts and probabilities of

the case, we see no reason to doubt that at no

distant day the armies of Alexander of Russia

will enter the city of Constantinople, and that

the revival of the Greek empire, so long an ob

ject of Russian ambition, will be an accom

plished fact. We cannot, however, close our eyes