

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GOLDEN BURNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MARKET STS. Volume XXXII. No. 101. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—THE LITTLE SHARPOO. NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—GAIETY. WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—CANTILE. THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue.—LA DAME AUX CAMELLES. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 46 and 47 BOWERY.—MIRAGE. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE ESCORTMENT. DODWORTH HALL, No. Broadway.—PROFESSOR FARRIS AND HIS MIRACLES.—L'ESQUADRE ET LES FAUX FRUITS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. THE NEW YORK MINSTRELS, 120 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel. THE FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRITIN & CHERRY'S MINSTRELS.—THEOPHILUS MINSTRELS, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &C.—THE BROTHERS.—LA SENSATION. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 BOWERY.—COMIC VOICES. BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.—MR. KENNEDY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND. THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 616 Broadway, near York and RIVERS STS. LECTURES DAILY. 7 to 9 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 11, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, April 10. Spain rejects the demands of England in the Tornado case, and refuses indemnity or satisfaction. Turkey gains three miles to make war on Greece, on account of the Christian insurrectionary movement on the frontier. Consuls closed at 90% for money in London. United States five-twentieths closed at 73% in London and 75% in Frankfurt. The decline in American securities in London was caused by the showing of a large quantity of the bonds from Germany in the market. The Liverpool cotton market closed heavy at a decline of one-eighth of a penny, middling uplands rating at twelve pence. Breadstuffs remained active and closed firm at an advance. Provisions dull. By mail we have interesting details of our cable despatches to the 29th of March, including comments of the Vienna press on the Prusso-South German treaty, and a report of the effect produced in Paris by the speech of King Victor Emmanuel at the opening of the Italian Parliament. A history of the Tornado case, which it appears from our cable despatch may lead to a war between England and Spain, is published in the Herald.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Quarantine bill authorizing the establishment of a boarding station at any point in the harbor of New York was reported for consideration, and made special order for Friday. Bills prohibiting the unauthorized opening of telegraphic messages; incorporating the Montague Theatre Company of Brooklyn; authorizing the opening of Lafayette square in Brooklyn; and the Westchester Turnpike bill, were passed. The concurrent resolution relative to the revision of the laws relating to savings banks was called up, but after consideration was again laid over. The New York county tax levy was reported favorably. In the Assembly the Annual Supply bill and the bill incorporating the Williamsburg Bridge Company were ordered to a third reading. Bills authorizing the construction of an elevated railroad in New York, and amending the Registry law, were reported favorably.

THE CITY.

A meeting of the property owners interested in the proposed extension of Church street from Fulton street to the Battery was held yesterday afternoon at Powers' Hotel, Judge Bonney in the chair. Resolutions denouncing the extension as useless and injurious were passed, and a committee to protect the interests of the property owners affected was appointed. The deed conveying the southern portion of the City Hall Park to the United States for a Post Office site has been placed in the hands of Postmaster Kelly. A copy of it will be found in another portion of the Herald to-day. In the Court of Appeals yesterday the case of Charles Devlin vs. James B. Brady, impeached, was argued on appeal from a judgment rendered in favor of the defendant. The action was brought on a promissory note for \$3,000, made in 1857, by Brady and endorsed by one Mountjoy, and in consideration of which Mountjoy was to use his influence with Street Commissioner Taylor in securing the settlement of a claim of \$24,000 which Brady had against the city for grading Forty-sixth street. Decision reserved. The case of Jaudin & Co. vs. Henry E. Moore came up on appeal in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, from a judgment rendered at the Circuit against the defendant. The action was brought to recover \$4,126, the difference in the market value of \$20,000 in gold sold in October and November, 1863, and May, 1864, and which the plaintiffs, as brokers, had bought and sold for the defendant. The case of Lyon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, in which the plaintiff claims \$25,000 damages for injuries resulting from a collision in December, 1865, was submitted to the jury yesterday afternoon, with instructions to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant claims that the brakeman and driver of the Harlem Railroad freight car was guilty of neglect by driving faster in order to pass the crossing when they saw the Third Avenue car coming, and that the company also was guilty of gross negligence in not displaying lights or lanterns in an iron-clad car when being driven through public streets. In the Superior Court, Special Term, Judge Garvin yesterday dismissed a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge from arrest of Dr. William F. Thiers, the alleged abortionist, on the ground that he considered the evidence sufficient to warrant him in holding the prisoner. In the Common Pleas, Part 3, the suit of Monrose vs. Monrose for divorce was resumed. The evidence taken yesterday was unimportant, and the case was given to the jury after being charged by Judge Daly, after about an hour's consultation the jury returned a verdict that the respondent committed adultery with a man named Plimpton on the 24th of September, 1864, in a house in Houston street, and that the plaintiff was not guilty of the alleged adultery with Ellen Coughlin. The North German Lloyd steamship Hansa, Captain Overmann, will sail at noon to-day (Thursday) for Southampton and Bremen, from the foot of Third street, Manhattan. The mails for the United Kingdom and the continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten this morning. The United States mail steamship Columbia, Captain Smith, will leave pier No. 4, North river, at three P. M. to-day (Thursday) for Havana. The mails will close at the Post Office at 9 o'clock P. M. The steamship company will depart yesterday, but does not sail. Gold closed at 157.

The advance in the price of gold rendered the market for both foreign and domestic merchandise firm, and a fair business was transacted. The activity in breadstuffs noticed in our last column, and higher prices were again realized. Provisions were not essentially changed. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton was dull, though unchanged in value. Naval stores were active and firm. Petroleum remained unchanged. MISCELLANEOUS. In the United States Senate yesterday the resolution providing for an adjournment was informally laid over. A resolution providing for the printing of three thousand copies of the Army Register for 1867 was adopted. The credentials of Matthias E. Masly, Senator elect from North Carolina, were laid on the table. The Senate then went into executive session. The Republican State Union Convention to nominate delegates to the Convention for the revision of the State constitution met in Syracuse yesterday. John A. Griswold was appointed temporary President. A list of delegates was then elected, one to each district, and nine for the State at large distributed among the first, second and third districts. Resolutions were adopted favoring the incorporation of a clause in the State constitution giving suffrage to the negro. The Convention then adjourned sine die. The Democratic State Convention assembled at Albany yesterday, and was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden. Darius A. Ogden was appointed temporary chairman. On calling the roll it was decided, after considerable debate, that the Tammany Hall delegates were alone entitled to admission as delegates from New York city, and the Mozart and Democratic Union organizations were declared inadmissible. The Committee on Resolutions reported an address which was adopted, and the requisite delegates were elected. Considerable confusion prevailed during the latter part of the proceedings. The Convention, after transacting other business of an unimportant character, adjourned. The work of registration in Virginia is going on rapidly. Seven hundred officers are required in the capacity of clerks, agents, &c., and a large force of North-erners are arriving in Richmond under the impression that Virginia cannot furnish loyal men enough to fill the office. While a colored orator at the celebration on the 30th inst. was advocating amalgamation two young ladies (white) appeared at his side and shook hands with him. John Minor Botts contributed some salutary advice in a letter to a mass meeting of negroes at Petersburg on the 8th inst. General Sheridan's order for the registration of voters in Louisiana and Texas was issued yesterday. President Johnson is unable to attend to his official duties owing to an affection of the liver, which requires that he should be kept quiet. The ratifications of the Russian treaty are to be exchanged at Washington before the 20th of June or the treaty fails. The money for the purchase is to be paid within ten months after the exchange of ratifications. In our column this morning will be found the petition of Governor Jenkins, asking the Supreme Court to issue an injunction to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction law in Georgia. The lower House of the New Jersey Legislature refused to strike the word "white" from the State constitution yesterday by a vote of thirty-five to twenty, thereby cutting off negroes in the State from the right of franchise. The election in Baltimore on the question of a Constitutional Convention and the running of street cars on Sunday resulted in favor of both propositions. Everything passed off quietly. Havana dates of the 24 inst. received in Washington state that the United States Consul had remonstrated against the enlistment of Spaniards in Cuba for the army of Maximilian. The Captain General replied that the recruiting should be stopped, but since then about two hundred recruits have left Havana. The Consul has therefore called upon the Mexican republican Consul for advices setting forth the facts, with a view of submitting the same to the authorities both in Cuba and at Washington. Further particulars regarding the revolution in Haiti are received. Forty men under command of Victorin Chevalier arrived at St. Mark's on the 8th ult. from Texas' Island, whence they had come on a British schooner, and proclaimed a provisional government. President Gaffard immediately abdicated and went on board a French man-of-war. General Misage Saget, a black man, was elected to fill the vacancy by the Senate, but he declined, and a provisional government was chosen. Texas letters say that the Indians are assembling in large bodies on the frontier, and numerous outrages are committed daily. Wendell Phillips has written a letter to a Municipalities, Iowa, paper, in which he likens President Johnson to a Tennessee mule, and opposes Grant as a candidate for the Presidency because he has no political ideas of his own. The Kansas branch of the United Pacific Railroad from St. Louis will be completed to Salina, a town fifty miles beyond Fort Riley and four hundred and sixty-eight miles west of St. Louis, on Saturday next. Two young girls, aged fifteen and sixteen, attempted to commit suicide near Westchester yesterday morning, because the father of one of them insisted on their being separated. An abandoned woman in Chicago, who was discarded by her neighbors on account of her bad character, murdered a little girl on Tuesday and attempted to murder another as a means of retaliation. Ten boys, aged from eight to sixteen, were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment on Tuesday at Jamaica, Long Island, for having stoned an organ grinder while peacefully following his vocation. Yesterday the organ grinder died in Brooklyn of his injuries. The Coolest of Russian America to the United States. The confirmation of the bargain, or treaty, as it is officially termed, by which Russia cedes to the United States all her territory on the American continent, by the large and decisive vote in the Senate of thirty years to only two, makes the acquisition of that territory a fixed fact. It is true the House of Representatives will have something to say in the matter, and will have to appropriate the seven millions of dollars to pay for the purchase; but there is little doubt as to what the House will do. In spite of the hostility of a portion of the radical press and its insinuation that the House will upset what the administration and Senate have done, the money will be appropriated. The overwhelming vote of the Senate leaves no doubt on the subject; for the representative men of one body reflect the sentiments of those of the other sufficiently to justify this conclusion. We should be surprised to see any opposition, if we did not know that the old hide-bound federal party, and the radicals, which are an offshoot or a remnant of that party, always opposed the acquisition of territory. However, some of those have lately become enlightened and liberal enough not to stand in the way of our national progress. The principle of Chinese exclusiveness and non-expansion finds few advocates now, except in the small class of narrow-minded dogmatists represented by the radical press of this city. As to the amount of the purchase money—seven millions and a half of dollars—that is a mere bagatelle, either to this great country or Russia. The cession was made and accepted on higher considerations. Russia, in her friendship for this country, from a desire to contribute to its progress and power, and for the purpose of perpetuating intimate relations with it, ceded these vast possessions for an insignificant sum. Our own government, carrying out step by step the fiat of inevitable destiny, which, in time, must give us the whole of the North American continent, and foreseeing that the North Pacific ocean, surrounded by vast populations, will ere long be covered with the sails of commerce, has wisely seized the opportunity to extend our domain and influence. These are the broad, statesmanlike views which have influenced both Powers in making the treaty for the cession of Russian America. Those who oppose the acquisition of this territory talk flippantly or sneeringly of its

worthless, as an ice-bound region, which has no resources, and in which the Anglo-American race cannot live. The British press and people express themselves in the same way, because, while they cannot venture to oppose the cession, and know it would be useless to do so, they are jealous of the growth of the United States, and do not like being flanked in this manner by the great republic. But what are the facts with regard to this territory, so far as they are known? Why, the southern portion of it, which reaches to the fifty-fourth parallel of latitude, has really a genial climate, comparatively. It is well known that the Pacific ocean modifies the climate very much all along the American coast. So mild is it in Oregon and along the British Possessions that cattle can be kept out in the field all the year round. Even in the southern part of Russian America ice hardly ever becomes thick enough to cut and harvest. The cold is not so severe there as in some of our Eastern States and in the Canadas. The temperature in latitude fifty-four on that side of the continent is not higher than in forty-four or forty-six on this side; besides, it is not so variable and trying to the constitution. It is a climate in which a vigorous race of people would grow up. Rye and barley will flourish there, besides a variety of cereals, and wheat, even, could be cultivated; timber is abundant and of the finest quality; gold, copper, iron and coal abound near the coast and on the islands; the fisheries, beyond all doubt, are very valuable; in no part of the world, perhaps, can the finest cod and salmon be caught in such abundance; the value of the whale fisheries is well known; the richest furs and skins and the best ivory are found there in great quantities. In fact, this region abounds in many of the very things and articles of commerce which we have not elsewhere, and which will swell our stock of produce, in its variety, beyond that of any other country. We shall have everything produced from the tropics to the Arctic regions. Our territory will stretch across to Asia, and that, too, through a comparatively temperate climate, along the Aleutian Islands, which are often not more than a few miles apart, and never over a few hundred miles. With the growth of our States and possessions on the Pacific, and by the rapid development of our commerce across that ocean with the vast populations of China, Japan and India, we shall see a great trade grow up from this new territory. The North Pacific ocean becomes so narrow in the higher latitudes, through the two continents of Asia and America drawing near each other, that the voyage from the ports of our new possessions to the populous countries of the Asiatic continent will be short and frequent. We shall find in Asia a ready and great market for the furs, skins, ivory, fish, timber, coal, grains and metals of that region. Ice can be shipped at much less cost than from the Eastern States to all the countries on both sides of the Pacific; and this of itself would become an immense trade. American enterprise; indeed, will soon make a wonderful change in the face of everything and in commerce on and about the Pacific ocean. But, say some, we have territory enough. The same class of people, with their narrow views, have always said so when the country was about to enlarge its borders. The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803—that magnificent territory exceeding a million square miles and equal in extent to the whole of the United States previously, which gave us the Mississippi river and its western tributaries, and out of which so many States have been carved—was opposed on the same ground. The purchase of East and West Florida from Spain, in 1819, met with similar opposition, though not so determined, and on somewhat different grounds. The next great slice of territory annexed was Texas, but when the treaty for annexation was first submitted to the Senate in 1844 it was rejected by a vote of two to one against it, when it would have required a vote of two to one to have ratified it. The opposition was mainly from the old Northern federal party, as before in the case of Louisiana, but mainly on political grounds and from repugnance to a war with Mexico. California and New Mexico were conquered during the Mexican war, and by the treaty made at the conclusion of the war in 1848 this vast and rich region of country became a part of the United States. Opposition to this acquisition was useless; for it had come into our hands by conquest; but the old non-expansion party grumbled, protested and propounded all sorts of evils from enlarging our domain. Arizona, another slice of Mexico, though a much smaller one, was purchased afterwards to settle a difficulty about boundary and to give us a railroad route south of the Gila river, from El Paso to San Diego. Now we have the immense territory of Russian America ceded to us. A great deal of political trouble has resulted, undoubtedly, from these different acquisitions of territory; but have not the benefits been much greater? At all events, to make them was our destiny. The progress and expanding power of a great, active and ambitious nation cannot be restrained. We might as well attempt to stop the waters of the Mississippi. But where shall we end? Probably not till the republic is rounded off, as Mr. Seward said, by the Arctic ocean, the Isthmus of Central America and the Atlantic and Pacific. Manifest destiny is not, evidently, an unmeaning expression, as applied to this country.

Classification of Advertisements.

All those seeking employment or in want of help will observe the improved system of classification of advertisements relating to these prominent wants of the community adopted in our advertising columns. By placing the number of the house to which applications for servants are to be made in numerical order at the head of each advertisement great facility is afforded to those who want to hire, and at the same time the interests of the parties desiring employment are considerably advanced. Advertising in the Herald has become almost a science. The regularity and accuracy with which the advertisements are arranged remove all difficulty in finding precisely what every one needs. The communication between those wanting employment and those in want of employes is rendered cheap and rapid. All necessity for intelligence offices or middle men in any shape is completely done away with. In fact, the mode of classifying advertisements in our columns will work a more complete revolution in business matters generally than people may realize at the first glance; but the revolution is never-

theless certain and important, and will become more evident every day. The one thing needed to make our arrangement still more valuable to the public is to receive advertisements at as early an hour in the day as possible. The Delegates at Large to the Convention of Revision. The two political organizations held their State conventions yesterday to nominate delegates at large to the Convention of Revision. As sixteen only of the thirty-two delegates can be voted for on one ticket, the nominations of both parties are equivalent to an election, and we therefore have now an opportunity of judging of what material the State Constitutional Convention is likely to be composed. The republicans met at Syracuse, and their proceedings were unusually quiet and prosy, the radical branch of the party holding full and undisputed possession of the field. They completed their business in a single session and selected sixteen names, some of a respectable character, but all strictly within the pale of republicanism. Among their candidates are William M. Everts, ex-Mayor of Ogdensburg, Waldo Hutkins, State Senator Folger, ex-United States Senator Harris, George W. Curtis, E. S. Prosser, of Buffalo, and Horace Greeley. The marked feature of the proceedings is the absence of any recognition of the right of the colored man to representation in the Convention. The republican Legislature, with its two-thirds majority, denied the colored citizen the right to vote in the election for delegates, and the republican convention refuse to allow him a place upon their ticket. Not a voice appears to have been raised on Cuffee's behalf, and even Greeley made no offer to withdraw in favor of Fred Douglass or Downing. The democrats met at Albany, and their proceedings were of the stereotyped character familiar to all the State. A democratic convention without a row would be as much of a rarity as Donnybrook fair without a fight. There was the usual contest between half a dozen rival organizations from New York, ending in the admission by Peter Caggar's committee of the regular Tammany delegation, and the subsequent voting of the regular Tammany delegation for Peter Caggar's motions and candidates. There were the customary democratic speeches made by fossil politicians, and an address of the genuine old copperhead stamp was presented and adopted, in which the reconstruction bill under which the South is quietly proceeding to reorganize its States, is vigorously denounced; the rascalities of Congress and of radicalism generally are indignantly commented upon, and the people are assured that the only hope for the country is to restore power and official patronage to the hands of the democracy. The names of the sixteen delegates to be supported by the democratic electors were reported by a committee named by the chair, and their announcement was the signal for a genuine democratic row. The State Central Committee were accused of packing the ticket—of forcing their own candidates upon the Convention, and one indignant member moved that the State Committee have power in future to nominate all candidates of the democratic party. New lists of names were offered as substitutes for the Committee's report; but after a stormy debate and much personality the amendments were all voted down and the "slate" ticket adopted. The sixteen delegates selected are all, with the exception of George Law, of the old political back-breed, and are distinguished only for the fierceness of their democracy. The address of the Convention declares its adherence to the elective system of the judiciary, and the democratic delegates at large have been mainly chosen as the pledged opponents of judicial reform.

The Public Health—Vital Statistics.

The weekly report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, which we published yesterday, is suggestive of many grave considerations, which ought to lead to the adoption of some remedy for the increasing mortality of this city, which is proportionably larger now than that of London or Paris, or perhaps any city in the world. It is shown that the most potent causes of disease and death are to be found in the tenement house system, which, according to all reports, is the worst and most dangerous known to any large city. The facts that the average mortality of Brooklyn—where the tenement houses are exceedingly few—is much less than in New York, in proportion to its population, and that the prevalence of infectious maladies is much less in the former city, go far to prove that we owe a great deal of the sickness which prevails in the metropolis to what Dr. Harris properly calls "crowd poisoning." We are warned that as the summer approaches epidemic diseases will seize upon all those localities where tenement houses exist. Now, therefore, is the time to adopt some preventive for the threatened calamity. Unless some measures are taken to provide well ventilated dwellings for the laboring poor, either in the suburbs or in the neighboring cities in New Jersey and on Long Island, we can hardly expect, with the large increase of population which is certain to accrue from immigration this spring, to escape the scourge of contagious diseases, whether they take the form of cholera or typhus.

The New Bridge in Broadway.

The new iron bridge at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway is approaching completion and will be open to traffic in a few days. There has been too much mistake with it, and that is that it is utterly unserviceable for the persons whom it was intended to benefit. We are safe in saying that not more than one out of a thousand lady foot passengers will avail herself of the facilities afforded by it. The stairways are so steep and unprotected from view that only females of more than an ordinary amount of courage will venture to run the gauntlet of observation from below. Male passengers will scarcely be more disposed to make use of it. The structure is high and laborious to climb. We are afraid, therefore, that it will fail to answer any purpose except that of a post for sightseers on procession days. When we suggested the construction of a bridge for foot passengers at this point we had in view a very different affair from that which has been erected. Experience has shown that weight of metal in iron structures is not essential to their solidity. Lightness and compactness are perfectly compatible with security. We need only point to the composing room in the new Herald building as an evidence of the degree of strength that can be obtained in this material without in any

degree impairing the beauty of the design. In the Broadway bridge these considerations seem to have been entirely lost sight of. Neither architectural merit nor convenience has been consulted in the plan. The bridge itself is a heavy, unsightly mass, and the stairways are of the worst possible kind for a public thoroughfare. A light arch, with spiral staircases, was all that was required. In the structure that has been put up the only object in view seems to have been to give the manufacturer of the iron work the fullest advantage that could be obtained from the weight of metal employed. The result will be that for the purposes intended the bridge will prove a failure, and that like many other of our architectural follies it will have to give place to something more practical and ornamental.

Turkey in Europe—The Latest Phase of the Eastern Question.

In our Paris letter, published yesterday, we gave the programme of a movement for the further disintegration of the Ottoman empire, originating in the lands between the Danube and the Balkan, where the Moslem power can least bear to be put to any new test. The programme is simply a project for the revival of the kingdom of Bulgaria, extinct since the fourteenth century—an ancient Christian Power, overwhelmed and borne down by the original irruption of the Turks into Europe. It thus proposes to read backward the melancholy chapter of modern history that made a great Christian population the slaves of a barbarous race, and to commence the reconstruction of that part of Christendom at the point where the sword of the fanatic stopped all progress. The particulars of the programme merely indicate points in the constitution of the projected realm; but these points are significant of the nature of their origin. They show that the project has grown up in the widespread influence upon the people of a great recent example—the success of Hungary in demanding from her tyrannical ruler a separate national organization and government. Hungary is made the model for the establishment of the new Power. Just as Francis Joseph must be crowned King of Hungary, so the Sultan must be crowned King of Bulgaria before he can legitimately rule; and he must rule also through a minister and a national Bulgarian Parliament. We are told that the Servians, Montenegrins and Greeks are leagued with the Bulgarians for the support of their demand, and that its denial will inevitably be followed by violent measures. Its acceptance would itself be a great revolution; and thus, in either event, we appear to be on the eve of a remarkable change in the political and social condition of one of the most interesting portions of Europe—the border land of centuries of struggle between opposing creeds and races.

The Great Easterners.

After a somewhat protracted voyage the mammoth steamship Great Eastern is anchored in these waters. For the third time our citizens have the privilege of inspecting certainly the largest and, in many respects, the most beautiful and highly finished vessel that ever floated. As on former occasions, though the novelty is no longer fresh, thousands will flock to see her. In addition to her former attractions she commands attention from the fact that she has played in the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. Her name is now and ever will be honorably associated with the most gigantic and, in the interests of civilization, the most useful enterprise of modern times. Though she should never prove a prosperous ship in the ordinary sense of the term, her simple connection with that enterprise renders it forever impossible that it should be said of her that she was built in vain. At the same time it cannot be said of her that she has at all realized the expectations of her original proprietors or justified the conclusions of her architect and builder. We are not yielding to a spirit of destruction, nor are we guilty of the slightest exaggeration when we pronounce it a gigantic failure. For all practical purposes she is, unquestionably, too large; nor is she possessed of a single advantage, except for extraordinary purposes, which may not be equally secured by a smaller vessel. When she first floated in the Thames at Millwall it was announced with a flourish of trumpets that shipbuilding had been completely revolutionized, and that the smaller craft, which had hitherto maintained sole possession of the ocean, were to give place to floating cities. That dream has not yet been realized, and at the present moment it seems as far from being realized as ever. The recent success of the American yacht which crossed the Atlantic in the stormy month of December in less time than that taken by the Great Eastern at this more favorable season, renders it doubtful whether mere bulk has anything at all to do with either speed or safety. In this new enterprise in which she is embarked and which, before it is concluded, will probably give us more correct views of her sailing qualities than any we have yet obtained, we wish the mammoth ship and the spirited company in whose service she now is, all success.

British Hegemony.

By one of our cable despatches yesterday we were informed that the liberal party in the House of Commons had split on the reform question, and that on that account the Derby government were considered out of danger. On what particular grounds this division has taken place our cable despatch leaves us in darkness. It has not been difficult to see for some time past that this was the object at which Mr. Disraeli was driving. Disunion, to the extent to which it will weaken the opposition, will give strength to the government. Disraeli's declaration, at the close of the debate on the second reading, that government were to leave out the objectionable parts of the bill, and otherwise to make remarkable concessions, but that they were determined to retain their seats till this question was settled, was eminently fitted to create confusion in the liberal ranks. It seems to have done so. There is a party in the House which is opposed to a reform bill at the hands of the Tories, no matter what form the bill might assume. It was noteworthy that on the occasion his reverend father to John Bright, notwithstanding his severe strictures on the bill, distinctly avowed his willingness to lend the government all reasonable help to carry a safe and satisfactory measure. If reform is granted—such reform as shall give satisfaction to the great bulk of the people—it ought to be no objection at whose hands it is obtained. We shall have records of numerous and interesting struggles before this much vexed question is finally settled.

THE SENATE A LITTLE BEHIND TIME.—Mr. Sumner yesterday moved in the Senate for the official correspondence relating to the friendly intervention of the United States in behalf of Maximilian. He had doubtless discovered that there has been such correspondence from our Washington despatches in Tuesday's Herald.

The War Panic.

Public securities here, as well as abroad, have been unreasonably affected by the result of the negotiations for the purchase by France of the duchy and fortress of Luxembourg. It turns out that Holland has no right to sell either, and even if she had, Prussia occupies the fortress with her troops, and as possession is nine points of the law, the Dutch prudently refuse to conclude the bargain. France cannot well make a *caveat venditi* of this; but if she were disposed, she is not ready to do so. Her new plan of military reorganization will take at least twelve months to complete, and Louis Napoleon is not fool enough to enter upon a campaign against Prussia, strengthened as she now is, until he is prepared at every point. A second military failure following close upon that of Mexico would destroy his prestige with the French people and probably lose him his throne. It is all very well for the purposes of stock operators to start such an alarm, but a great many things may occur before it has a chance of realization. France is no more in a condition than Prussia to commence a contest fraught with such tremendous consequences. The revenues of both have need of nursing, and it would be an act of supreme folly on their part to provoke an expenditure which would burden them with debt for half a century to come. Still there is no reckoning on what the ambition or fancied necessities of a ruler like Napoleon may drive him to. There is only one thing on which we can count in his regard, and that is that he will not provoke a European war until he is prepared for it, and that will certainly not be within a period which should excite any present influence upon our stock market.

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