

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Broome street.

WORLD'S SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—Downer and Gassler.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—Kilgore, Queen of Spades.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Bookwood—Mischer's Making.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—Downer and Son.

BARNARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street—NORRIS'S DAUGHTER, OR THE BALLAD OF WATFORD.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets—THEY'RE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, commencing at 5 o'clock.

GRIFPIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street—THEOPHILUS SONGS, BALLADS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.—NORRIS'S SON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—IN THEIR ENTERTAINING TRAVEL, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES—CASTLE FROM MEMORY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.—FOUR PARADES—TWICE MARRIED.

BEN COTTON AND SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS, Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fifth street—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES AND PASTORALS—A NOGGER IN A BARBER SHOP.

TOBY BASTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 31 Bowery—COMO VOLANTE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, BURLESQUES, BALLET D'ENTRÉE, AC.—THE FEMALE SHADROPPERS.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth Avenue—HART & KENNEDY'S COMBINATION—THE SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES—A NOGGER IN A BARBER SHOP.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway—BALLET, FANCY, PASTORALS, BURLESQUES, ET CETERA, COMEO AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISTS, AC.—THE BILL FOSTER'S DEAR.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, 60 Broadway—THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS, THE GREAT SLAVE THEATRE.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway—ERNESTLY MYSTERY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES—THE PERSECUTED DYWIDIAN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART, GARDEN OF NATURAL HISTORY AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, 65 BROADWAY—LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

New York, Friday, August 23, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, August 22.

From Vienna and Paris we have the assertion that Napoleon and Francis Joseph concluded important treaty negotiations at Salzburg. The official journal of Baron von Buent states that a "defensive alliance" has been arranged between France and Austria. French reports say that the Emperor of France and Austria "insist" that a South German confederation shall be formed, with Austria at its head, and that France and Austria have agreed on the policy to be pursued by both countries in the matter of the Eastern question.

Consols closed at 94-16 for money in London. Five-twentieths were at 73 1/2 in London, and 7 1/4 in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market closed heavy, at a decline, with middling uplands at 10 1/2. Breadstuffs and provisions without material change. The London wool market remained firm.

THE CITY.

Initiatory steps were taken yesterday by prominent gentlemen of the city, interested in the welfare of the laboring classes, towards the holding of a grand industrial exhibition in the spring of 1868. They propose to inaugurate a new system in the projected exhibition, by which the mechanics and inventors will be enabled to exhibit the products of their ingenuity and industry, instead of the capitalists and proprietors who have heretofore been allowed the main chance as exhibitors. Ten thousand circulars, requesting the co-operation of journeymen mechanics throughout the Union, were ordered to be printed.

The board of Health met yesterday, when Commissioner Stone reported that infected swine had been permitted by the Health Officer, Dr. Swinburn, to come up to the city to unload their cargoes, and that in two cases of this kind yellow fever had been imparted to persons, which proved fatal. Dr. Swinburn warmly denied that such was the case, and a worthy debate ensued. The weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent was received and filed.

The obsequies over the remains of the late Governor Joseph A. Wright, recently Minister to the court of Prussia, took place yesterday.

The divorce case entitled Adams L. Murphy vs. Daniel Murphy came before the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon on a motion for \$100 per month alimony. No facts essentially different from those elicited on other occasions when this singular case has been before the courts were divulged, and Mr. Justice Barnard took the papers, reserving his decision.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Peire, Captain DuChene, will leave pier 50 North river at eleven A. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Bristol and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at half-past nine o'clock Saturday morning.

The steamship Hammonia, Captain Ehlers, will leave pier 40 at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for the German States will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The Anchor Line steamship Britannia, Captain Laird, will sail from pier 20 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool and Glasgow, touching at Londonbury to land passengers and mails.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 140 1/2.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather almost all the markets were exceedingly quiet, but prices as a general thing were unchanged. Coffee and cotton were steady. On "Change flour, both old and new, was dull and low, a 25c lower, while wheat was dull, heavy and 2c. 5c. off. Corn and oats closed steady. Pork and lard were firm, and beef was steady. Marine stores were unchanged. Petroleum was steady on the spot, and 1/4c higher for forward delivery. Whiskey was more active and firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advises from Haiti to the 13d inst. state that the partisans of the late government were busy plotting against Salnave's administration. Several arrests of influential persons had been made. General's expenditures are reported by the committee to have been startling, the allowance for his personal comforts alone having reached twenty-four thousand dollars in one year. The government troops had whipped the brigades in the north-eastern districts very badly, and some of them had taken refuge in St. Domingo. A Chamber of Commerce had been formed for Port au Prince, and was about to enter upon its duties.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise delivered a speech in Richmond yesterday, in which he favored the upholding of the constitution, declared that he was unopposed to the national bonds ought to be taxed and the interest on them reduced, in order to avoid the national dishonor of repudiation.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the consideration of the report on the duties of officers of counties, towns and villages was continued in the Committee of the Whole. A section prohibiting the Legislature from passing any laws allowing counties, towns, cities or villages to make appropriations to any person or corporation, except as provided in the constitution, was adopted.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention, having made a new constitution, adjourned sine die yesterday.

Ex-President Buchanan was taken very ill at Cape May on Tuesday, and started home, but was compelled by increasing illness to lay over at Philadelphia, where he is now in a critical condition.

General Sheridan is making a general reduction of expenses in his department. The clerical force in the pay department and the number of volunteer surgeons in the army have been materially reduced, and the custom, quite prevalent among civilian employes, of using government horses for private purposes has been forbidden.

General Sheridan has annulled certain contracts entered into by the Old City Council of New Orleans, and declares the city released from all obligations under them.

The Washington City Council have just repealed all the city ordinances creating a distinction on account of color.

Admiral Togo sailed in the Elizabeth for Vera Cruz yesterday from New Orleans.

Despatches from the Indian country report that Fort Reno and Phil Kearney are in a state of siege, and that the citizens of Fort Defiance are being armed by the military. Police offerings have been sent by the agents of the Indian Commission to the hostile tribes south of the Platte.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans in three days was thirty-seven. Some of General Sheridan's staff officers are down with it. It prevails in a very virulent type at Corpus Christi, and its ravages are fearful at Galveston.

The cholera is reported to be raging malignantly at Shawneetown, Illinois, on the Ohio river. Twenty deaths had already occurred. The disease had also broken out among the Seminole Indians in Kansas.

A convention of engineers is in session at St. Louis consulting as to the best plans for the new bridge proposed to be erected over the Mississippi at that point.

The army worm is at work among the cotton in Alabama.

In the National Labor Congress at Chicago yesterday the Committee on Labor Organization made a report favoring the organization of a national labor party for the securing of needed reforms by proper legislation. The subject was made a special order for to-day. A report favoring the establishment of a national organ was adopted, and also a motion to send a delegate to Europe to study the co-operative system and to prevent by treaty certain importations detrimental to working men alike in Europe and America.

The employes on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, not having been paid any wages for eighteen months, have struck, and stopped all the trains at Jackson, Tenn. A company of militia had been ordered to that point, and it was feared by the agents that Governor Brownlow intended to take possession of the Tennessee portion of the road himself.

The late storm effected great damage in Salem and Gloucester counties, N. J., the loss to property in Salem county alone being reported at \$150,000.

The report is reported among the cattle near Huntington, Long Island.

The political canvass in California is becoming very bitter and exciting.

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Remember Reorganization of the Cabinet.

The National Intelligencer, a paper in which the coming events of President Johnson's policy are supposed to cast their shadows before, takes a strong position in favor of a complete reorganization of the Cabinet, on the ground that as at present constituted it lacks the unity of sentiment and harmony of action essential to a vigorous and successful administration.

The article is the more significant inasmuch as its substance was announced by the telegraph in a semi-official manner in advance of its publication. We are, therefore, bound to accept it as an authorized exposition of the President's sentiments and a foreshadowing of the course he intends to pursue.

In this view it becomes evident that Mr. Johnson has resolved to make a fair and distinct issue with the radical party on the question of establishing negro supremacy in all the unreconstructed States—a policy that would place the five hundred thousand emancipated slaves of the South in the position formerly held by their three hundred thousand owners, and give them for half a century to come a controlling influence in the affairs of the national government. While Seward and other members of the present Cabinet have willingly acted as the bottle-holders of the President in his small fights with Congress, their whole antecedents link them indissolubly with the negro, and it is very likely that they may be unwilling to follow Johnson the whole length of his opposition to the negro supremacy programme of the radical leaders. In such a case no other course is left open to the President than to complete the work he has commenced and send Seward, McCulloch and the rest to follow Stanton and Sheridan.

And what next? Can this be the end of the new movement? Will Mr. Johnson be satisfied with a simple change of persons in his Cabinet? If so, he would only stultify himself and place himself in a far worse position than he occupied before. Congress, upon reassembling in November, would refuse to confirm his suspensions, place Stanton and the rest back again in their old positions, and undoubtedly carry out their long threatened policy of impeachment. No; having gone thus far, President Johnson is bound to take the only step that can effectually block the game of the radicals—to issue his proclamation of universal pardon to every man engaged in the rebellion, and thus restore to every white man in the South all his civil rights as a citizen of the United States. He has the full constitutional power for such action. He has already granted a large number of pardons, and if he can pardon one offender he can pardon thousands. The disfranchising clauses of the reconstruction acts of Congress would then become inoperative, as the Executive pardon would obliterate the offence and remove all penalties imposed as a punishment therefor. With all the white men of the South restored to citizenship, and all the negroes enfranchised, the work of reconstruction would be complete, and one or the other would prevail, according to their legitimate relative strength. This would make the issue distinct between the administration and the radicals; on the one side, general amnesty and universal suffrage; on the other, negro supremacy and a national government controlled by a coalition of the Puritan and the nigger.

The publication of this semi-official pronouncement by the Washington organ makes one point clear: the present members of the Cabinet can no longer retain their positions with honor or self-respect. They now know that Mr. Johnson is anxious to be rid of them, and they are bound to tender him their resignations in a body and at once. They occupy a different position to that held by Mr. Stanton. While the late Secretary of War was an avowed enemy of the President, they are his professed friends. While Stanton was in open opposition to his policy, they have been his cheerful supporters. They can have neither the desire nor the right to embarrass him, and we therefore recommend them all to draw their last month's pay, put on their hats, walk quietly out of their offices and accept the rôle of private citizens with a good grace.

The Radical Franchise in Virginia.

There is little doubt that an earnest effort will be made, even by some republicans themselves, to avert the possibility of the Old Dominion being handed over to the control of negroes and their unscrupulous white leaders. The reconciliation, so-called, of Botet to Hunnicutt and Hunnicutt to Pierpont, which formed so pretty a tableau in the political history of Virginia two months ago, was, after all, but the hollowest sham, though certainly not intended at such by the party of Northern republicans who contrived to produce it. For a brief time the trio above named appeared to all the outside world on the most fraternal footing; but the Convention came, rival interests developed themselves, and the golden bowl of harmony was shattered. Botet withdrew the light of his countenance from Hunnicutt, and the latter, we suppose, only too glad to part company with the vacillating chieftain of Calpepper, addressed himself with renewed vigor to the work of drilling his dusky disciples for the political contest of a few months hence. From this event may be dated the movement which is now, we learn, silently under way for combining the respectable element of the republican party with the co-operating or reconstructed rebels. This, of course, endangers Hunnicutt's chance for the Governorship and gives Botet one more opportunity to gratify his inordinate love of notoriety. But it would seem that Pierpont has the inside track, and as he has managed very skillfully up to this to steer in deep, smooth water, between Seylla and Charybdis—in other words, keeping on fair terms with rebels without incensing the loyal niggers—we venture to think he is destined to be mine host of the Governor's mansion for another term. Pierpont, then, we will put down as the leader of one wing of the republican party—the genteel, well-dressed folks, with no particular love for poor Sambo, and yet notaverse to accepting his invaluable aid in the capacity of a voter. Hunnicutt leads the black party, and these two constitute the parties of Virginia to-day, for we cannot see the shadow of a party organization among the ex-rebel population. The movement we alluded to as being on foot mediates a charitable coalition of Union men and secessionists, mutually oblivious of former differences and aiming solely to stave off from Virginia the fate that has befallen Tennessee.

The Redoubt.

Our whole national trouble appears to spring from the color of the skin. We have had a blackskin war, and we are now threatened with a redskin war. By the time we reach a white-skin contest we shall have used up our resources and buried the country.

We published yesterday a long and interesting account of the operations of the peace commissioners—their famous doings, their hopes, their fears. We are inclined to agree with General Hancock, who says:—"If there is anybody who does not want war it is the troops. The greatest trouble when we have an Indian war is to find commanders who really want to fight the Indians." And, as our correspondent states, the General "believes the present peace commission a useless waste of time and money, and the quickest way to secure peace would be to give the Indians a thrashing." Again, General Sherman says:—"This peace commission is a d-d humbug." This is all true; for after certain causes have been working to a culmination it is folly to suppose that peace will settle the matters in dispute. We have invariably wronged the Indians; broken as many treaties as they have; cheated them more than they have cheated us, and sent irresponsible and thieving commissioners among them, who, to fill their own pockets, have never hesitated to do them wrong. The Indians, on their part, have made use of their debased ideas to oppress the whites, and the worst element of our civilization—the foam of the Western wave—coming in contact with them has brought affairs to a crisis. Reports from our commissioners indicate a faint hope of peace; but we do not believe that peace is a possibility under our present system.

The only way to manage Indian affairs at this stage is to give them an equal chance in proportion to their mental ability. The settlers who occupy their lands must share the acres with them—cultivate the soil in common with its original proprietors. The old idea of reservations was well enough as long as the vast heart of the continent was unoccupied; but now all is changed. Pacific railroads are cutting the Indian lands into a dozen fragments, driving the buffaloes from their haunts, and rendering it impossible, under our present march of progress, to draw lines of demarcation between red and white. In accordance with the rule of nature we must blend while still preserving a distinction. The Indian must be incorporated into our communities as we march westward to meet the wave coming eastward. The settler in our Territories must now share the soil with the aboriginal proprietor. It is the true settlement of our Indian difficulties. The problem has at length reached that point. Indian reservations are now impossible and a barrier to our progress. The savage must step into our line of march and be civilized or disappear.

The Tradesmen's National Bank.

One of the defaulters of the Tradesmen's National Bank has been arrested and committed for trial. But if we are correctly informed this is not due to the directors of the bank, who are grievously offended that any notice of the affair has "got into the newspapers" and led to such a result. They profess still to be anxious to hush the whole matter up, on account of the long record of "respectability" (so called) of both of the defaulters. Now, it is this very record of "respectability" and of decorous conformity to the conventionalities of society that aggravates the case of these defaulters. The deficiency in their accounts is attributed by the directors to what they call "the accumulation of accidental errors in reckoning." But to what can it be correctly attributed but to swindling? And how can it be forgotten that the whitewashing vouchsafed to these unfaithful servants of the bank is but a compounding of felony, and as such is subject to as rigid penalties as felony itself? If a false sentimentality enables these defaulters to go scot free, what guarantee can the depositors in this or in any other bank possess? All banks must share in the odium and distrust that will inevitably follow the shortsighted policy which the directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank seem to have been induced to adopt.

Our New Italian Minister.

The post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Italian kingdom to the government at Washington, so long and so honorably held by M. Bertinatti, and rendered vacant by his appointment to the Italian mission at Constantinople, has, we are glad to learn, been intrusted to a worthy successor in the person of M. Cerruti. M. Cerruti is not unknown in the diplomatic world, having already filled several important positions. In 1861 he was appointed to the Italian mission at Constantinople. Later he was intrusted with a special mission to Teheran, and was successful in concluding a commercial treaty between the Shah of Persia on the one hand and the Italian government on the other. For the last four years he has been at the head of the Italian legation in Switzerland. Having studied republican institutions in the Old World, he comes to behold their wondrous development in the New. His opportunities for personal inspection of what is here to be seen have not been many; but the energy and activity of the American people have already forced themselves upon his attention. As might be expected from his numerous and varied diplomatic appointments, M. Cerruti is an accomplished linguist. English and French he speaks with elegance and fluency, and with some of the languages of the East he is equally familiar. Warmly attached to his country, he speaks gratefully of the services which America has rendered to the cause of Italian freedom and independence. In a few days he will present his credentials at the White House and enter upon the duties of his office. Our wish for him is that his mission may be successful and that his sojourn among us may be pleasant.

The Modern Plymouth Pilgrims.

Something must be wrong with Plymouth church, otherwise the select sample of saints who are now on their way to Palestine to represent that organization at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre would never be subjected to such trials and humiliations as they have had to undergo. The entire voyage of the Quaker City thus far has been a record of queer navigation, storms and ludicrous contretemps—a hodge-podge of psalm singing and sea sickness, high winds and long-winded exhortations. The excursionists have been on only ten weeks; but in that brief time, according to all accounts, they have succeeded in boring each other to such an extent that, as a last resort, they have formed mutual admiration societies to celebrate each other's birthdays. Since the days of Peter the Hermit there have been few pilgrimages so unfortunate as this one. At the very start the voyagers were storm bound, and they sang half the hymns in the Plymouth collection and held three long prayer meetings before they lost sight of Fort Hamilton. Arrived in Gibraltar Strait they were driven by stress of weather into Fajal Roads. In Marseilles the festive demonstrations which had been prepared in their honor were rudely withdrawn when it was found that the company consisted exclusively of saints, and that the illustrious sinner Sherman was not on board. At Naples the authorities ruthlessly quarantined the ship as if it had contained more ordinary freight. Worse still, at Leghorn, as a correspondent of the Herald informs us, the government mistook the quiet pilgrims for Garibaldiian conspirators, and came near arresting the whole party. Why these injurious suspicions, we do not know. Our conjecture is that some of the tourists belonged to the old New York Fire Department, and incautiously flashed their red shirts in sensitive Italian eyes. Storm-tossed, insulted, quarantined and suspected, what have Mr. Beecher and his flock done, that their associates should suffer thus?

Evidently there is a Jonah among the pilgrims. Such an accumulation of misfortunes can be accounted for in no other way. Who is the offending brother? If Lieutenant General Sherman had not backed out of the trip we should unhesitatingly select him as the guilty prophet; for we happen to know that Sherman on board ship is given to lying on the flat of his back all day, smoking Havana cigars, drinking elegant whiskey and reading naughty French novels. Had Maggie Mitchell carried out her original intention of accompanying the tourists we might even have suspected her, supposing that she had been indulging in a surreptitious shadow dance, or something of the kind, and had thus called down the vengeance of the winds and waves. But neither the soldier nor the actress was of the party. Who, then, is the Jonah? We cannot impeach any of the half dozen ministers nor their numerous deacons and male and female followers who form the bulk of the passengers. We can suspect no one but Mark Twain. He must be the man. He has either been perpetrating a "goak" or looting out an impatient curse in the middle of the Reverend Ballard's most moving sermon—perhaps both. He should be expelled at once. Such an incorrigible humorist had no business there, to begin with, and he only got on board by pretending to be a Baptist parson from California. Let the Plymouth pilgrims put the Reverend Mark ashore, and they can then resume their journey to the Holy Land in peace, and stay there just as long as they have a mind to.

Yellow Fever in the South.

The mails and telegrams bring us daily accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever in the South. At the latest accounts the deaths in Galveston exceeded one hundred and twenty a day, and it was estimated that there were ten thousand persons in that city alone still liable to the infection. In New Orleans and other cities the disease is reported to be spreading, and we may for some time to come expect to receive sad accounts of its effects. In former years New York has been noted for the promptitude and liberality with which it has met appeals from the South for help. These will soon be coming to us from the Howard Associations and other charitable organizations of that section, and the well disposed should prepare to meet the emergency. It will be well to remember that "he gives twice who gives quickly" in the emergency of suffering.

Results of the Salzburg Conference.

A cable telegram from Vienna asserts, on the authority of Baron Von Bunsen's organ, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been entered into by Austria and France. Another cable telegram, which arrived simultaneously from Paris, says that a South German Confederation is to be formed, with Austria at its head, and that France and Austria have

agreed upon a joint action on the Eastern question. These were unquestionably some of the objects Napoleon had in view in bringing about the Salzburg conference. Whether they have all been accomplished is a different matter. It is the turn of Prussia and Russia next. When both sides have picked their partners then the dance will be opened.

A New Era in Music and the Drama.

A revolution of no ordinary moment has taken place on the metropolitan stage, which, considering the wide sphere of good or evil belonging to this great institution and the low ebb to which it was brought, must be regarded as a great public good. The stringent laws to which the stage has ever been subjected by the governments of Europe conclusively show how largely it affects the public welfare. Here the want of such laws led to serious abuses. The managers, not content with ruling their ill-paid and overworked employes, formed an association for the purpose of dictating terms to everybody. The Herald, true to its principles of free trade in everything, first checked them in their course, and the association, after many abortive struggles for existence, melted away before the indignant rebuke of the people. A new order of things is now in progress, and the stage bids fair to resume its sway over the public mind. A brilliant season has been inaugurated, and American genius, so pre-eminent in other spheres, is now brought forward in music and the drama. The encouragement and development of native talent on the stage will be productive of great results. The constant aim of the American people is to be foremost of all nations in science, art and every branch of civilization. When England or France build formidable iron-clads, we go to work and launch others that can sink them. When Ristori brings the Elizabeth of history before us on the stage, we produce a Lander at the same theatre with equal success. Nay, more; we send singers and actresses to Europe, and they gain the highest honors there. Dickens, a foreign police reporter, is coming among us to read his reports, and he will be favorably received. We have many police reporters equally capable of reading in public and of equal experience. The revolution in music will put an effectual stop to the influx of tenth rate singers from Europe who have been presented to us as artists by unscrupulous managers. True musical or dramatic genius always finds a welcome here, and managers who endeavor to place everything before their patrons in proper style need not dread failure. With the brilliant array of novelties set before the public this season by the various managers, there is every reason to expect that it will eclipse all former ones, both in calibre of artists and completeness of arrangements.

Principles, Not Men.

The radical party is evidently reaching its revolutionary extreme. It begins to support men, instead of principles. It forgets that there is no law altered in the removal of General Sheridan, and fancies that no one can carry out the reconstruction acts who may not be its favorite. We venture the assertion that under the rigid and impartial rule of the Fifth Military District by General Thomas we shall have no fault to find. The truth is that, from first to last, the reconstruction efforts of Congress have been mere patch-work. Instead of commencing a completely new organization of the Southern Territories, they have patched up the old system here and mended it there, until we no longer recognize any features of the great principles which, as a basis, underlie our system of government. Politicians forget, in their personal ambitions, the good of the country. President Johnson imagines himself the embodiment of all law, legislative, judicial and executive; and Congress imagines itself to possess the same combination of opposing forces. Wherever we look we see a growing tendency on the part of political parties to support certain men. It is an evil we must correct, otherwise our republicanism is a thing of the past.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

(From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.)
GARDEN, N. Y., August 20, 1867.
Ex-President Buchanan, who has been sojourning here for some days past, was taken quite ill yesterday, and today started for his home. It was feared that his illness, owing to his extreme age, would prove more serious than a mere temporary attack.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL TOGO FOR VERA CRUZ.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1867.
Ex-President Buchanan is at present in this city in a very critical condition of health. Physicians have been in consultation over his case, and they pronounce him to be almost beyond the hope of recovery.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Departure of Admiral Togo for Vera Cruz—General Sheridan Annals Certain Contracts of the Old City Council.

The Austrian war steamer Elizabeth sailed to-day for Vera Cruz, having on board Admiral Togo.

General Sheridan has not complied with the request of the City Council to remove certain persons said to be ineligible under the Reconstruction act.

Special order No. 122 annuls certain contracts awarded by the late City Council, and declares the same null and void, and the city of New Orleans is released from any obligations resulting therefrom.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION IN OHIO.

Split on the Nomination of a Candidate Between the War and Anti-War Democrats—The Meeting Breaks Up in a Row.

Cincinnati, August 23, 1867.
The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Hays met at Cummingsville to-day. The resolutions of the Ohio State Convention, and the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 were adopted as the platform. The delegates being equally divided between General Jacob Amman, late an officer in the army, and Mr. Ferguson, an anti-war civilian, got into a squabble, and the Convention broke up in a row without nominating a candidate.

FRESHETS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Fortress Monroe, August 22, 1867.
Additional advice received from North Carolina states that the freshets in the rivers were creating the most serious apprehensions for the low ground crops. The four principal rivers—Roanoke, Tar, Neuse and Cape Fear—have again overflowed their banks, a fact which goes to show that the rain storms of last week were much heavier North and South than in this section of Virginia. The July rains nearly destroyed many crops on the different rivers, and now it is feared the damage done to crops on the low ground will be incalculable.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Yesterday afternoon Senator Dr. Domingos José Gonçalves de Magalhães, Brazilian Minister, at Washington, sailed with his family for Rio Janeiro, on board the steamer South America.

Dr. Magalhães was Minister Secretary for Brazil at the court of Vienna for some time, until, by imperial decree of March 9, 1867, he was promoted to the Washington mission, made vacant by the appointment of Senator Joaquim Maria's absence to Anambuja to discharge a special mission for the Brazilian government near the government of the United States of Colombia. Dr. Magalhães arrived in Washington in July last, and was received by the President on July 8.

Senators of Dr. Magalhães from the United States is understood as due to a desire to revisit home, and is independent of any political character.