

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business of news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII No. 23 3

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Broome street.—RICHIE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—UNDER THE GABLES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—FRA DIABLO!—FOO FOO FOR GOOD NIGHT.

ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal street.—TOM AND TIDE—MY FELLOW CLERK.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—FRANCIS THOMAS POPULAR GARDEN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—WHITE, GREY AND SILVER!—MINSTREL AND VARIETY CONCERTS IN A LIGHT AND PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.—RICHARD NO. III.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.—ETHEL'S SONG, BALLADS, COMEDY, BURLESQUE, AC.—SOCIETY OF FETTERED MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 506 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THEIR SONGS, DANCES, COMEDY, BURLESQUE, AC.—SOCIETY OF FETTERED MEN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—THE THREE SONGS, DANCES, COMEDY, BURLESQUE, AC.—SOCIETY OF FETTERED MEN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 601 Bowery.—COMIC VOICINGS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, BURLESQUE, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, AC.—TAMBOURINO, MEXICO IN THE DAYS OF MAXIMILIAN.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth Avenue.—HART & KEENE'S Combination Troupe.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME. THE MESS OF UPHOLSTERY.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FABLES, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUE, ETIQUETTE, AND ALL THE LATEST VOCALISTS, AC.—COLUMBIAN SENSATIONAL.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, 601 Broadway.—THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS, THE GREAT SLAVE TRUPE.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—REGIO FANTASIA MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUE.—ILL RICHIO AFRICANO.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART, CORNER OF NASSAU STREET AND FORTY-THIRD STREET. OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, September 10, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, September 9.

The public mind is again fevered towards war by the expressed recommendation of the Grand Duke of Baden of an alliance of his people with the North German Confederation.

The "complications," it is feared, will be "resolved" in Geneva. Garibaldi reached the city and announced that his determination to "move on Rome" was unalterable.

The Sultan's government reports that foreign intervention in the affairs of Candia will not be admitted.

The British captives in Abyssinia are still held by the King.

Consols closed at 94 3/4 for money, in London in five twentys were at 73 1/2 in London, and 70 1/2 in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and downward, with middling uplands at 9 1/4. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions and produce without any marked change.

The steamship Austrian, from Liverpool, passed Father Point, en route Quebec, at an early hour last Sunday morning.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution from the Board of Councilmen providing the Hudson River Railroad Company from allowing cattle cars to stand on their track below Fifty-ninth street, was indefinitely postponed.

The Board of Audit met yesterday, and had a number of trifling cases before them, which they disposed of, and then adjourned until to-day.

A serious disaster occurred yesterday evening in Twenty-eighth street. A boiler suddenly burst on the premises No. 283 Twenty-eighth street, resulting in the loss of four lives, and serious injury to six other persons.

There were five hundred and sixty-two deaths in this city last week and two hundred and sixty-three in Brooklyn.

General Sickles has arrived in the city.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday, but closed firmly. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 143 1/2 & 145 1/2.

The markets were generally strengthened by the advance in gold, but the business contemplated was moderate. Coffee was quiet, but steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. On Chicago flour was active, and in some cases 10c. a bushel higher. Wheat advanced 3c. a bushel, and oats 1c. Pork was in fair demand and higher. Beef was steady, while lard was active and firmer. Freight and whiskey were unchanged. Naval stores were firmer. Petroleum was less active, and 1/2c. a barrel lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Maine elections came off yesterday and resulted in a victory for the republicans by a very slight majority, according to returns already in. The sale and order law is supposed to have caused this heavy reduction in the usual republican majorities in that State.

Despatches from Havana by the Cuba cable are to the effect of September 8. Santa Ana's cable was contemplating an expedition into Mexico. Two hundred of the cigar makers engaged in the strike have been thrown into prison. The payment of taxes is very slow.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro again report the presence of the Spanish fleet at that port. According to the despatches, they were sent to sail for the river Plata. Our letter from Panama is dated September 1. The principal adherents of Mosquera in Bogotá had resolved to support Acosta and the new administration. It was reported that Lopez had also submitted. Mosquera was still a prisoner in the Observatory. Herrera had been defeated at Rio Hacha and captured, and the country was in consequence once more peaceable. The Legislative Assembly of the State had met at Panama, and it was believed that Orlate would be impeached. Sixty armed men are reported to have attacked Barranquilla, killed the Governor and put the government employees to flight; but who they were or what their purpose is as yet unknown. The Colombia Congress, it is stated, extended the Panama Railroad Company franchise for ninety-nine years, for the consideration of one million dollars cash, gold, and annual payments of a quarter of a million dollars from that date.

Our Caliao, Peru, correspondence is dated August 31. The difficulty with Brazil threatens to assume alarming proportions. The army of Botaria, with whom Peru is also at odds, was encamped near La Paz, the President, Melgarejo, being personally in command. The Waters, with General Erey on board, had returned from Valparaiso.

Our Valparaiso letter is dated August 10. The allied squadron had taken separate stations, the Peruvian fleet retreating to Coquimbo. Brivet Brigadier General Coxe, Secretary of Legation under Kilpatrick, had died from the effects of disease incurred in rebel prisons during the war. His funeral was one of the most imposing funerals ever seen in Santiago.

By way of Panama, later news from Central America is received. Francisco Cruz had attempted a revolution in Guatemala, but was speedily suppressed, captured and was immediately shot. No new cases of cholera were reported in Nicaragua, and it was rapidly subsiding. Mr. Richard H. Rousseau, the United States Minister to Honduras was severely ill.

The great scuffling match between Brown and Hamill finally came off at Newburg yesterday. While rounding the stakepost, Hamill being ahead was, it is claimed, fouled by Brown, who, cut his little seal so fearfully that his opponent was compelled to seek safety in the accompanying outrigger. Brown continued to steer for home, and reached the end of the course in forty-one minutes and fifty-six seconds. Hamill entered a claim of foul, which, after long discussion, was allowed by the judges and referee, and he was declared the winner of the race.

A Herald correspondent, who had a long conversation with Wendell Phillips at Sterling, Mass., details the result in a letter which is published this morning. Mr. Phillips firmly believes that impeachment will follow immediately on the reassembling of Congress, and that President Johnson would not so persistently court such a course if he were not prepared and determined to resist it. He believes that McClellan's reported recall has something to do with it. The late amnesty he considers treasonable and an effort to build up another rebellion. He favors neither Chase nor Sheridan for President, but Thad Stevens is his choice.

The inquest in the Roslyn homicide was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict that William O'Brien came to his death at the hands of some person unknown, supposed to be Edward Conklin. The accused is still at large, and a reward of \$500 is offered for his arrest.

In the Constitutional Convention last evening a resolution was offered inquiring into the expediency of limiting the tolls upon canals to amounts only sufficient for repairs and improvements. The committee's reports on Papers and Improvements was again resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the Convention adjourned.

General Sheridan arrived in St. Louis last night and was the recipient of a grand reception at the hands of the radicals. To their sore disappointment, however, he declined to make a speech. He asserted privately that he had no taste for politics nor ambition for political preferment. In the evening a torchlight procession passed the hotel where the General was staying, and speeches were made by Carl Schurz and Lieutenant Governor Smith. Sheridan merely returned thanks to the people for the demonstration, asserting again his inability to make a speech. From twenty to thirty thousand persons assisted in the demonstration. He leaves for Leavenworth this afternoon.

Deputy Collector John S. Allen, of the Third Revenue district, Brooklyn, with three other persons, was arrested yesterday morning, on charge of fraud in the removal of two hundred and eleven barrels of whiskey stored in a bonded warehouse. Mr. Z. C. Callcott, the collector for the same district, was also believed to be implicated, and a warrant for his arrest was issued at the same time, but he had on Saturday morning disappeared from his hotel with all his papers.

Roxbury was yesterday declared annexed to Boston by the votes of the citizens of both places, a decided majority in a very tight vote favoring the proposition. By this accession Boston gains thirty thousand more of population, and becomes the fourth city in the Union instead of the sixth as formerly. She is now next in population to our suburb, Brooklyn.

A trot came off yesterday at the Fashion Course, between Mr. John Hazlett's gray gelding and owner's sorrel mare Jessie; heats, best three in five, in harness, for \$200 each. The first heat was won by Jessie, and the second and third by the gray gelding. The driver of the mare was then charged and she won the two final heats. The establishment of a line of propellers between St. Louis and New York is being again agitated by New York parties in the former city.

Eight persons in a wagon were backed down an embankment forty-five feet high, near Cincinnati, yesterday. Two of them were killed, one was mortally wounded and the rest are badly hurt.

Private intelligence from Porto Rico states that another revolution had broken out, that the Captain General had fled and the revolutionists have sent to New York to telegraph General Prim to place himself at their head.

The British brig Cuba, from Matanzas, was recently wrecked near Havana Light, proving a total loss. Only two of the crew were saved, the rest, six in all, being lost.

There were one hundred deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans during yesterday and the day before. A full history of the proceedings of the Spiritualist Convention at Cleveland will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning.

The reported general insolvency among the merchants in Richmond is denied by the bank presidents of that city.

The majority for Haighs in California has been increased to eight thousand.

The Counter Revolution Coming at Last. It is an old axiom that "revolutions never go backward"; but it is none the less true that when a revolutionary movement is pushed beyond its legitimate ends the party concerned in it is demobilized by a popular reaction. It was so when the great French Revolution of 1789 fell into the hands of the Jacobins, and when they attempted to shape it according to their monstrous notions of "liberty, equality and fraternity." An equally decisive reaction followed the Puritanical excesses of the Cromwellian Commonwealth of England in the restoration of the monarchy and the Stuarts. How the great American revolution, marked by the most gigantic and the bloodiest civil war in the history of mankind, and resulting in the extinction of the late Southern slaveholding oligarchy, with the abolition of slavery, is to be finally shaped, is a question for time to determine. We think, however, from recent events and all the signs of the times, that it may be safely assumed that this great revolution has reached its culminating point, and that a counter revolution of public opinion against the destructive schemes of the ruling radical faction has fairly set in.

The remarkable results of the late California election are but a larger and a ripening development of the same underlying causes which began to find expression at the Connecticut election of last spring. The concurrent voice from the recent Territorial election of Montana indicates the widening influence of the same general causes, and yesterday's election in Maine substantially tells the same story. The overwhelming success of the republicans of Maine last year, on the largest popular vote ever polled in the State, on the platform of the pending constitutional amendment as the policy of Congress against the reconstruction theory of President Johnson, we accepted as an infallible indication of the voice of all the Northern States in favor of Congress; and so it turned out to be, from New York to the far West, by results analogous to the result in Maine.

But what is this constitutional amendment, upon which the popular judgment of the great North was so emphatically given last year in favor of Congress and the republican party? It is an amendment which provides, among other things, for the disfranchisement of certain leading rebels, subject to a two-thirds vote of Congress, and which provides that each of the States itself may elect whether it will have, and how far it will have, negro representation with negro suffrage, or how far, in counting its people for representation in Congress, it will sacrifice its blacks in excluding them from the right of suffrage. Upon this platform, leaving the question of negro suffrage to the several States, the republicans last year gained their greatest victories—greater than the victories of Lincoln. But with the rejection of the amendment by the rebel States Congress took the bold ground of prescribing for them new conditions of reconstruction, embracing, under a supervising military dictatorship, universal negro suffrage and white rebel disfranchisement, which inevitably led to negro supremacy in the reorganization of the rebel States. This unexpected and dangerous revolution-

ary experiment has given the definite voice to the California election, whatever may be the superficial explanations of the defeated party. Public opinion is crystallizing against that ultra revolutionary joint committee of safety which has undertaken, not only to reconstruct the South, but the general government itself, on a system which proposes to abolish the Executive Department and the essential reserved legislative powers of the several States. There is also beginning to be a strong active public sentiment against that federal political machine organized and put in operation by Mr. Chase in his national bank system, and fully maintained by McCulloch, under which these banks receive bounties or perquisites amounting to twenty-five or thirty millions a year, extracted from the pockets of the people, and under which we are threatened with a moneyed oligarchy more powerful and corrupt, and more grasping and insolent, than ever was the slaveholding oligarchy of the South in the height of its demoralizing reign. However patriotic Mr. McCulloch and his chief engineers of the Treasury may be, however pure may be those beautiful nymphs of the industrial band of feminine operatives in the Department, the system under which the Treasury and our financial affairs is managed needs reformation and reform, and the people begin to feel it. From the causes we have recited a counter revolution has set in against the radical excesses and experiments and destructive schemes of the republican party; and the movement will now go on. We should not be surprised if it were soon to assume the rushing force of the Niagara rapids, and swiftly bear the party in power into the abyss of the Horseshoe fall. If revolutions never go backward, this counter revolution against our ultra revolutionary radicals must run its course to the federal constitution.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation—To Rescind His Only Effective Move. The President has issued a proclamation extending amnesty for offences against the government so widely that the persons left in the class of delinquents amenable to the laws may almost be numbered on the fingers. Thus a very humane progress will have been made in the settlement of one division of the trouble left by the war, if it shall finally be held that this proclamation is legally good. Not to enter, however, into a discussion of the nature of the pardoning power, or an examination of pardon by proclamation, we will only hint here the probability that this proclamation will be practically inoperative—that so many distinctions will be made and so many points raised that the amnesty given will be without effect. This movement in the political game, therefore, might as well not have been made. Mr. Johnson cannot make any capital for his case before the people in this way.

There is one way, however, in which he can reach and move the public mind. One course is left open that may not only retrieve his character and save his name in the history of the remarkable events of this period, but that may give him a present victory over his opponents. This is his resignation and retirement from office. It may seem silly—absurd, even—to counsel him to such a step; but it is more likely to seem so to the small reasoners of party cliques than to those whose thoughts take a wider range. If Mr. Johnson will rise above the political accidents and excitements that now follow their daily round in his life, he has the mind to understand that this act would be a piece of deep political sagacity and manly dignity, as far as it touched his own personality, and a piece of civic heroism as it might affect the position of the Southern States. Suppose even that he became a sacrifice—what then? Can he hope to do anything nobler in office, though he remained a century, than he would in going out with the fame of another Cincinnatus closing up with his person the gulf that endangered the State? Who cannot see that the stern father Virginius, though he lost some years of delight in what he loved, saved his daughter forever in the fame of a great act done in the cause of virtue? And did not Regulus, thinking more of his country than of his own ease or pleasure, and counseling against the course that would have set him free, provide infinitely better for his own honor than he would have done by heeding the small advice of friends who could not see beyond the morrow?

It is no exaggeration of the case to illustrate it with such names and such instances of great conduct. It is a case that some elevation of thought in the right place may lift from the vulgar atmosphere of a political squabble. Mr. Johnson, as the case stands, is the scapegoat of the coalition that would ruin the country. His blunders have furnished an easy cry against him to a dangerous party, and he is made to seem the obstacle to the pacification of the South. He thus shields them; for the clamor raised against him diverts public attention from the real evil of the hour. By retiring from office and giving the radical game full swing he would show that he was not the real obstruction, and would put the responsibility for the country's danger where it belongs. By thus showing who are the real enemies of peace he would do all that lies in his power to save the country, and so far from sacrificing himself in the matter, he would gain a higher position in the eyes of the people than he can otherwise ever hope for.

More of National Bank Unsoundness and Insolvency. In addition to the disclosures we have been publishing every day or two, showing the rottenness and evil of the national banks, we understand that two more of these institutions have been discovered in a very shaky condition. One of them is in Connecticut and the other in New York. We are informed that they are in the market for sale, and that parties of bad repute in this city are about to purchase them for the purpose of using their names to carry on a sort of confidence game and in the end to cheat the public. These institutions having the names of national banks, the parties referred to expect to establish at first some credit, and then to food the country with drafts and smash up. It is thought that one of the banks has already been purchased by these confidence operators. We shall have, in a day or two, probably, further developments to lay before the public. In the meantime we caution the people and government against the growing corruption of these misnamed national banks.

The Tammany Democracy—The Blatherskite and Blackleg Coalition.

The politics of New York city and State are just now in a curious and complicated condition, presenting as many distinct ingredients as are used in any of the most intricate and wonderful combinations in chemistry, and as liable to end in a general explosion. We publish in this day's edition of the HERALD a very remarkable exposition of the intrigues, designs, squabbles and troubles of the Tammany Hall party alone, having already disposed of the doings of the outside organizations. It will be seen from this inside view of the Tammany position that Hoffman, the Grand Sachem and head ring master of the whole organization, is playing the part of a political Mephistopheles, and is endeavoring to form, out of the component parts of the old ring, two separate rival rings, which he can play against each other— one under the leadership of Connolly and McLean, and the other controlled by Sweeny and Tweed; the one with the present patronage of the Comptroller's office and the prospective emoluments of the Street Commissioner's Department as its capital, the other with the quarter of a million dollars a year of the City Chamberlain's office and the "in" interests of the Street Commissioner's to trade upon. With these two apparently rival rings in the field the Mephistopheles of the black mustache hopes to be able to twist and turn from side to side, and to dispose quietly of this candidate for Sheriff, laying the blame on the Connolly ring, and of that candidate for County Clerk, shifting the responsibility on to the Sweeny ring, and to ride between the two himself in an easy, milk-and-water manner, bumblingng the people, as usual, with the oily words of a Jeremy Diddler.

But there is a broader and more beautiful view to take of the condition of Tammany politics all over the State as well as in the city. About a year ago a magnificent coalition was perfected between the blatherskite and the blackleg, which it was supposed would sweep everything before it. The blatherskite was to go through the State in a genteel suit of black broadcloth, wearing a Sabbath school appearance, drinking nothing but cold water, and making silly speeches about the constitutional amendment, which turned out to be the blunder of the campaign. The blackleg was to take charge of the hard drinking and the anti-liquor law element; and the coalition carried the city and lost the State. This result was attributable to the superiority of the blackleg, who is one of the most distinguished characters that ever attained to the leadership of the metropolitan and faro banking circles of the metropolis; a man of the highest integrity in all money and business transactions, of generous impulses and noble physique. In short, the blackleg would have been one of the finest citizens ever discovered if he had only been a member of a church, when he first entered public life, instead of a member of the prize ring. But as between the two parties to the coalition there can be no comparison, the blackleg being noble in his instincts and above all petty transactions, while the blatherskite has done some of the meanest things ever attempted by a third class ring politician.

Now, the real meaning of the Tammany intrigues and maneuverings is that the coalition between the blatherskite and the blackleg still holds good, and it is only as a means of increasing its power that the secondary work is undertaken of manipulating Tammany under two "rings," so as to hoodwink the outsiders and take in all the discontented insiders, bundle them all up together and sell them out, when the elections come off, to the highest bidder. Let us see if the independent organizations, and the disaffected members of Tammany herself, will consent to be made the tools of a coalition which is equal in influence and superior in morals to the famous radical coalition between the Puritan and the negro.

The Situation in Europe. In another place in this day's HERALD we publish a letter from the pen of our special correspondent in Florence. The letter will be found to be both interesting and instructive. It puts clearly and intelligibly a number of points in the character and condition of the Italian kingdom which, to say the least, have hitherto on this continent been but imperfectly understood. Considering the present troubled condition of European affairs, and the attention which of late they have been receiving, interest, with large numbers of our readers, will naturally centre in that portion of the letter in which is put with singular clearness the question as between the Italian kingdom and the Holy See.

It will be seen from our correspondent's letter that though neither Mazzini nor Garibaldi, nor any chief of any filibustering party, will be allowed to take possession of Rome, it is a question already decided that Rome must be the capital of the new kingdom. Under the present state of things Italian unity is felt to be incomplete, and time and opportunity alone are requisite to make the national purpose good. Had war, as at one time seemed likely, broken out between France and Prussia—Austria either remaining neutral or taking the side of the former Power—it is scarcely to be doubted that the Italian government would have made themselves masters of Rome and compelled some definite and permanent arrangement with the Holy Father. That war cloud for the present has blown past. France and Austria are less likely than ever to offer resistance to Prussia in her work of German consolidation. Europe is promised peace.

Whether the peace shall or shall not be lasting, it is manifest that questions are pending which, in the course of their solution, will give Italy, at no distant day, the opportunity of making good her purpose. The Eastern question is as far from being settled as ever; and among the many complications which that question involves is one important element which commands the sympathy of and which may yet give unity to the different Catholic countries of Europe. In those border countries which touch on Russia, on Turkey and on Austria there are several millions of members of the Latin Church. In the event of the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, if Russia be allowed to have her way, these millions will inevitably be brought under the influence of Greek Christianity, if not forcibly and at once drafted into the Greek Church. But will France permit this? Will Austria? Will Italy? Is it not much more likely that there will be formed a coalition which will include France, Austria, Italy and even Spain? Is it not at least presumable that Italy, by the price of her subsidies, and with the consent of both

Austria and France, may be allowed to transfer her headquarters from Florence to Rome? Where so much is uncertain, this result, to say no more, may be permitted to rank among the probabilities of the early future.

Radical Legislation—The American Marine. The foolishness of radical legislation is perhaps more strikingly manifest in the condition of the American shipping interest at the present time, as contrasted with a few years ago, than in almost anything else. Scarcely a decade has elapsed since American steam navigation was rendered famous by the advent of the world renowned Collins steamers in the Atlantic carrying trade; and barely half that time since the United States were among the very first maritime nations on the globe. And now, owing to the little "brief authority" of a handful of radical legislators, what a humiliating contrast to this do we present! In the first instance, Congress stultified itself by virtually repudiating its obligation to fulfill its contract with the Collins line of steamers, in refusing to pay for the carrying of the mails, by means of which this American line, comprising the Atlantic, the Baltic, the Pacific, the Adriatic, &c., had been enabled to compete with the subsidized steamers flying the British flag. This repudiation of its pledged faith by Congress resulted in the destruction of the finest line of steamers ever built, and was a virtual abandonment of the Atlantic ocean and the carrying trade between two continents to British steamers. And later, at the close of the rebellion, by the most iniquitous system of legislation that ever disgraced the statute books of any country, when American shipping, which had been driven by the rebel privateers to seek that protection under a foreign flag which our own government failed to secure, and after the immense carrying trade between Europe and America had been forced from American to foreign bottoms, Congress prohibited the retransfer of American built ships to the American flag, and at the same time, by means of enormous tariffs on all kinds of materials that enter into the construction of ships, virtually prohibited the recuperation of the American shipping interest by the building of new vessels! Could the imbecility of radicalism be more strikingly manifest? Could radicalism further go?

In the name of this noble interest, which now lies prostrate before an indignant people, let the demand be made that Congress shall recede from the ridiculous stand which it has taken in regard to the taxing of all shipbuilding materials. If an American Congress will not foster and encourage this most important branch of American industry, let it at least remove some of the many obstacles which it has foolishly placed in the way of its development.

But a few years ago about seventy per cent of the foreign commerce was carried in American bottoms, whereas now scarcely twenty per cent falls to the lot of American vessels; while Great Britain, because of her greater presence in fostering her mercantile marine, monopolizes a large proportion of the carrying trade of the two hemispheres; and other nations which but a short time ago were away behind, now lead us, and are rapidly following the lead of Great Britain, and increasing their mercantile fleets, while ours is actually diminishing. It is high time that our leading shipping merchants, shipbuilders, ship owners and others awake from the lethargy into which they have fallen, and unite in an earnest remonstrance against the further adhesion by Congress to the suicidal policy which has been pursued, and demand the abrogation of all enactments which are in any way calculated to restrict the construction of American vessels. Under existing laws not only are our merchants prohibited from building vessels, but they are absolutely driven to send their vessels elsewhere for repairs; so that not only the vast shipyards in and around this city, but also those of the New England States, are deserted. First, let all laws which militate against the recuperation of the shipbuilding interest be repealed, and then let our enterprising merchants and ship owners turn their attention to the construction of screw steamers. The era of sailing craft has gone by, and whatever nation would now compete for the carrying trade must have a large fleet of screw propelled. Time and experience have fully demonstrated their superiority over every class of vessels, both as to time and economy, and if the United States ever regain what they have lost, or secure even a fair share of the world's commerce, it must be by means of this class of vessels. To this end it is indispensable that Congress first wipe out the iniquitous duties on all shipbuilding materials, and, if necessary to secure this result, let the handful of high tariff radicals be wiped out first and made to give place to a more enlightened and progressive class.

The Whites Preparing to Leave the South. If the negro supremacy doctrines of the radicals are not checked by the people of the North at the coming fall elections, it is quite evident that before long the whites of the South will emigrate to the loyal States or to foreign countries. A letter from a prominent and distinguished South Carolinian contains this paragraph:—"There is utter paralysis in the South at the near and apparently inevitable prospect of negro supremacy. The white people of the country will not be able to live here; it will be simply intolerable. Therefore, those of us who can get away are preparing to leave, although at present not many are able to do so. You may expect negro representatives in Congress from the South. The loyal league associations have welded the negroes into solid political organizations which defy the address and influence of their old masters. The white people will vote generally against a convention; the negroes are a unit for it."

This extract shows the feeling in the South, and it assumes a more serious aspect from another part of the letter referred to, which states that as soon as the crops are gathered and sold large numbers of whites will leave South Carolina for other States, where the people are not ruled by negroes. This, then, is to be the result of the radical policy. South Carolina and all of the Southern States wherein the blacks have majorities are to be deserted by all of their wealthy and intelligent population, and the government of an immense extent of territory will be left in the hands of the very worst class of blacks, voted for and supported by the most ignorant, degraded, African race on the face of the earth. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the vast majority of the whites favor military despotism in reorganizing

tion under the negro policy of the radicals.

The questions now at issue are being fast narrowed down to these: whether we shall have an exclusively negro States in this Union, or whether the whites shall be the ruling race throughout the country.

The Man Who Winds Up the Sun. Once upon a time there lived a man who was impressed with the belief that he would up the sun every day, and that but for him the whole solar system would come to a standstill, that the planets would run wild and dash against each other, and that there would be an end to the world. There is a used-up lobby politician in this city—an importation under a delusion somewhat similar in its character. He insists that he regulates and works all the political machinery of the country, and talks about the men he appoints and nominates, and elects and defeats, as if the constitution conferred upon him the supervision of all the governmental departments, and the people could only cast their ballots in accordance with his will. In his singular hallucination he actually supposes that he has controlled State and national politics for years, and that men who would laugh at his imbecile pretensions are nothing more than his puppets. Poor old Thurlow Weed is the man who winds up the sun.

The Chambermaids Stepping the Supplies. The chambermaids of Troy have recently displayed a great deal of sound common sense. If they could be transferred in a body to Washington and installed in the Treasury Department in place of the females who have been hitherto employed there, we might expect great practical benefit to the country to result from the change. They have passed a resolution declaring that they will not subscribe another cent of money for any Fenian object or purpose whatsoever until they have received a satisfactory explanation from the proper parties as to what has been done with the funds they have already contributed. A meeting of the chambermaids of New York, who have been plundered out of two hundred thousand dollars by the Fenian swindle, should immediately be called to imitate the sensible example of their Trojan sisters.

SHERIDAN AT ST. LOUIS. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. A Radical Disappointment—Little Phil Declines to Make a Radical Speech—He Perseveringly Discards All Taste for Politics or Anxiety About Matters of National Importance. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9, 1867. 9 o'clock P. M. The radicals here have given Sheridan a grand reception and ovation to-day. Large crowds of prominent citizens and several hundred loyal ladies called upon him at the Southern Hotel; but all radical efforts to draw from him any expression of political sympathy have utterly failed. Sheridan says privately he is an officer of the government under General Grant's orders, and has no political ambition. He has simply done what he considered to be his duty under the existing circumstances; it is glad to have been relieved from New Orleans; as a citizen, wishes the Union restored quietly and effectually; declines to say anything more, but is ready to furnish radical engineering capital, and says he has no taste for politics.

A grand torchlight demonstration threatened at dark to be a quiet affair in a rain storm. The radicals are sorely disappointed by Sheridan's perseverance in refusing to make a speech.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM. Torchlight Procession in the Evening—From 20,000 to 30,000 Persons in the Crowd—Remarks from General Sheridan. St. Louis, Mo., September 9, 1867. The demonstration to-night in honor of General Sheridan was the largest outpouring of people ever witnessed in St. Louis. The torchlight procession was nearly two miles long and consisted of over twenty posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, a large number of colored organizations, representatives of the various wards of the city, the fire department and as last means throng of citizens. The procession was nearly an hour long and passed the Southern Hotel, on the east balcony of which General Sheridan, his chief officers, members of the various committees and invited guests were stationed. The crowd was in the vicinity of the hotel after the procession had passed, must have numbered 10,000 persons, and the number that thronged the streets on the line of march could not have been less than 20,000 to 30,000 persons. After the enthusiasm of the crowd had somewhat subsided, Lieutenant Governor Smith delivered a short but very cordial welcome to the General on behalf of the people of the State, which was followed by a very eloquent address by General Carl Schurz, in which he referred to Sheridan as the model American soldier, the hero of many hard fought battles, the most distinguished American citizen, the statesman as well as soldier, to whom the people of Louisiana and Texas will look with gratitude and admiration for the means he has used to promote peace and prosperity.

General Sheridan then stepped forward and replied as follows:—"I presume you all know I never make speeches. I must exceedingly regret that I am unable to make one to-night, but this very kind welcome has been unexpected by me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for the honor and welcome which you have bestowed upon me. I am glad to see the oldest citizens and the young men of the State, and to see the people of Louisiana and Texas will look with gratitude and admiration for the means he has used to promote peace and prosperity. General Sheridan then stepped forward and replied as follows:—"I presume you all know I never make speeches. I must exceedingly regret that I am unable to make one to-night, but this very kind welcome has been unexpected by me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for the honor and welcome which you have bestowed upon me. I am glad to see the oldest citizens and the young men of the State, and to see the people of Louisiana and Texas will look with gratitude and admiration for the means he has used to promote peace and prosperity. General Sheridan then stepped forward and replied as follows:—"I presume you all know I never make speeches. I must exceedingly regret that I am unable to make one to-night, but this very kind welcome has been unexpected by me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for the honor and welcome which you have bestowed upon me. I am glad to see the oldest citizens and the young men of the State, and to see the people of Louisiana and Texas will look with gratitude and admiration for the means he has used to promote peace and prosperity."

OLYMPIC THEATRE. The Olympic opened its fall season last evening under exceedingly favorable auspices, both as regards the audience, which was large and critical, and the enthusiasm with which Mr. Jefferson's impersonation of Rip Van Winkle, the same with him in Washington Irving's legend, wrought into piquant dramatic form by the voluminous Boucicault. Mr. Jefferson as the jolly hero, in whose life comedy and pathos got strangely mixed, was very effectively supported by Mr. Davidge as Derrick Vogt, the miser, and Mr. Rogers as the miser's son, the hero of many hard fought battles, the most distinguished American citizen, the statesman as well as soldier, to whom the people of Louisiana and Texas will look with gratitude and admiration for the means he has used to promote peace and prosperity.

THE REPORTED INSOLVENCY IN RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1867. The special telegram sent from this city relative to the insolvency of merchants here, is corrected by the following card, which appears in to-morrow's papers:—"The commercial failures reported by a special telegram to the Northern press are entirely untrue. Commercial bills are being met as promptly as ever before. Some parties out of commercial credit, and involved at the fall of Richmond, have gone into bankruptcy."

A. F. HARVEY, President National Bank of Virginia. S. C. ROBINSON, President National Bank of New York. H. G. FANE, President First National Bank. J. VAN BUREN, President National Exchange Bank.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1867. The total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week ending yesterday was 116. The number of recoveries for