

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXII. No. 270.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Broome street.

WORLD'S SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal street.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WEIR, CORTON AND SHARPLEY'S MONSTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 385 Broadway.—ERDOSHIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 721 Broadway.—SONS, DANCERS, ACROBATICS, &c.

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMIC VOICERS.

NORTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirtieth street.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 47 Broadway.—BALLETS, FARCES, PASTORALS, &c.

BOVIAN HALL, Union square.—THE FLEET.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Fourth street.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Bowery.—THE FAMILIAR.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ERDOSHIAN MINSTRELS, BALLETS AND SINGERS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—FARCE—HOOVER.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 918 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 27, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report from the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, September 26.

Garibaldi's adherents in Florence exhibited an inclination to riot in different parts of the city.

Italy remained tranquil. The King of Belgium and Emperor of Austria have a dispute over the settlement of Maximilian's estate.

Consols closed at 94-16 for money, in London. Five twenties were at 72 1/2-16 in London, and 76 5/16 in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market was heavy and drooping, with middling upland at 8 1/2d at the close.

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German, in a convention at Topeka, declared against temperance and Sunday laws, and declined to touch negro or female suffrage. On Wednesday night a temperance, female and negro suffrage and Sunday law convention was held at Lawrence, Kansas, was addressed by Senator Pomeroy, ex-Governor. They pledged Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. They pledged themselves in favor of their own dogmas.

Chief Justice Chase has expressed his intention of presiding at the November term of the Circuit Court at Richmond when Jeff Davis will be tried. It is asserted that, if Davis does not slip his straw ball, the trial will certainly proceed.

It is stated in Washington that persons there working in the interests of the recently defunct Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island entertain strong hopes of having the affairs of the institution taken out of the hands of a receiver and transferred to the old directors.

General Sheridan was formally received by the Mayor and Common Council of Philadelphia yesterday in Independence Hall. He visited Germantown in the evening and was escorted by a delegation of the grand army of the republic and citizens. He made a short speech, and the evening wound up in festivity.

The examination into the case of a boy who was enlisted without the consent of his parents has been pending for a week in Richmond, and yesterday when the body of the boy was demanded of the officer in charge, on a writ of habeas corpus, he declined to obey, alleging that he had received orders from General Schofield to give him up.

The yellow fever has appeared among the garrison at Jackson Barracks, at New Orleans, in the First United States Infantry. There were fifty-seven deaths in that city yesterday.

General J. G. Davis, with two companies, sailed from San Francisco yesterday for St. Louis.

The Internal Revenue Collector in Buffalo seized a large quantity of whisky yesterday for alleged evasion of the whisky laws.

General Thomas arrived at Nashville on Wednesday night and had a conference with the city and State authorities. It was rumored that he would prohibit the election. General Cooper, the commander of the State militia, is reported to have used very incendiary language at a meeting of whites and blacks.

Three Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia have published letters favoring reconstruction.

Adjutant General Edward Pyle, a graduate of West Point, and at one time commander of a brigade under General Buell, died at Urbana, Ohio, yesterday.

Admiral Raphael Semmes has withdrawn from the editorial management of the Memphis Bulletin.

The expected fight at Aquia Creek between two Philadelphia pugilists did not take place yesterday, as a mistake occurred, and one of the fighters did not reach the spot in time.

Senator Conkling's Fancy Sketch of the Republican Party.

Senator Conkling, as President and poet laureate of the late Syracuse Convention, presented a highly colored fancy sketch of the wonderful achievements of the immaculate republican party. He says: "It came into existence instinct with progress, humanity and liberty."

"It was a party of ideas, not of privilege for a few, but of human rights for all;" that when it came into power in 1861 "the republic was almost extinct, the Treasury was bankrupt, the army was surrendered, the navy was scattered in distant seas, the Union was in form dissolved, traitors sat in the Cabinet and in Congress, a traitor presided in the Senate, a dupe of traitors held the Presidential chair, dissatisfaction was everywhere, and half a continent was in revolt."

Such a predicament had never been known in the experience of nations. Was restoration possible? The kings and the cabinets of Christendom said no. Our political opponents said no. The foes of liberty and its timid friends said no. The republican party said yes, and moved calmly forward.

Now, while the condition of the country in 1861 is here fairly stated, the glory which Mr. Conkling awards the republican party, in trampling down impossibilities, in recreating the government, in conducting the greatest war of the century, and in liberating four millions of slaves, and so forth, belongs to the loyal masses of the people of the loyal States.

In 1861 there was hardly a show of organized opposition in the North to Mr. Lincoln's administration; the rank and file of the democratic party, with the republicans, were merged into the great Union war party. Our leading Union generals, regulars and volunteers, were drawn from the old democratic party; and Tammany Hall was as active as any Union league club in mustering regiments of volunteers for the war.

From the terrible disasters of the Union armies in 1862, the democratic party, in New York, for example, took bold ground for "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," and the result was the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor by ten thousand majority. Pennsylvania also turned right about face, and had the democracy hold fast to that war platform they would doubtless have been charged with the duties of carrying through the war and the work of restoration. Down to the fall elections of 1862, at all events, the republican party charged with the conduct of the war had failed, in the judgment of the people, to give a satisfactory report of profit and loss.

But from that point the "peace at any price" follies and blunders of the democratic copperhead leaders, and Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and the victories of Grant and the great triumph at Gettysburg, brought over the loyal masses of the North into an active support of the republican party against the democratic copperhead cry that the war for the Union was a failure, and that we must have peace at any price. So it was that the loyal masses of the North, with lavish offerings of men, money, means and facilities of all kinds never before known in the history of any people, carried through the administration, Congress and the republican party, to the subjugation of the rebel States and the abolition of slavery. And yet, under republican management the war was the most extravagant in its expenditures and the most wasteful in men, money and materials of any war since the Florida war of Van Buren, in which forty millions of money were squandered in reducing less than a thousand Seminole warriors.

The truth is that as the vital elements of the republican party were drawn from the old democratic party, so have the spoils and plunder proclivities of the one been transferred from the other. But what says Mr. Conkling? He paints the republican party as an angel of light embarrassed in its path to the millennium, chiefly by Andrew Johnson, an angel of darkness. All our present troubles are by Mr. Conkling strapped upon the back of this convenient scapegoat, Andrew Johnson. There is, however, another side to this picture. The republican party has been faithful to its pledges and to the will of the people. It presented to the people last year as its platform of reconstruction the pending constitutional amendment, leaving it to the respective States to choose between suffrage and representation on the one hand and a restricted suffrage, with a corresponding loss of

representation, on the other. That platform, by overwhelming majorities, was approved from Maine to California. Why was it, then, abandoned by the people, abandoned by Congress? Because the party in power thought it had secured the power to do anything, and because it thought that with the establishment of negro supremacy in the South, in addition to an overhauling moneyed oligarchy in the North, its reign of power would be indefinitely extended.

Upon these great and momentous issues the people in these coming Northern elections will have to decide. Mr. Conkling brings forward Andrew Johnson as his stalking horse; but these are the dangers which are behind him, negro supremacy in the South, in the place of the old slaveholding oligarchy and a despotic moneyed monopoly in the North, compared with which the old United States Bank and Andrew Jackson and Van Buren's pig banks were mere bagatelles as agents of corruption, inflation and revulsion. Mr. Conkling's fancy sketch of the republican party will not do. They will have to meet this test of their own delinquencies before the people, and hence Andrew Johnson as a scapegoat will no longer avail them.

The Opening of the Campaign—Politics in the State and the City.

The political fires are beginning to blaze up all over the State, and everything gives promise of a very warm contest in the November general election, as well as in the charter election which follows in the city of New York one month later. One of the parties, the republicans, have already placed their candidates in the field and given them a sort of platform to stand upon. The other, the democrats, meet next week to make their nominations, and to announce the principles upon which they desire to go before the people. So far as the candidates are concerned, they amount to very little, for no one except a few expectant appointees for a handful of beggarly subordinate offices cares what individuals may be chosen to fill the posts of Secretary of State, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector or any other position in the State government. The places are insignificant, poorly paid and with very small patronage attached, and really are not worth the acceptance of any active business man. But the issues to be decided at the polls are of vital importance to the welfare of the country, and to these alone the attention of the people should be directed.

The platform of the republicans, as enunciated at Syracuse, is a very diluted, cowardly, fraudulent affair. It is a wishywasby and worthless as the trashy speech delivered by Master Roscoe Conkling at the opening of the exercises. It touches every issue in a gingerly, timid manner. It is gingerly on negro suffrage; gingerly on impeachment; gingerly on Sunday laws and prohibition. Master Conkling should have been soundly whipped, stood in the corner with a fool's cap upon his head and sent very early to bed without any supper, for making such a silly address. The platform should have been indignantly scouted and kicked out of the Convention by every radical delegate who possesses a spark of boldness and manhood.

But, notwithstanding the schoolboy speech and the meek platform, the fact stands plainly out that the republican ticket nominated at Syracuse represents the party that seeks to obtain control of the government in 1868 by the aid of a moneyed oligarchy and negro supremacy in ten of the States of the Union; while the ticket to be formed at Albany next week will represent the opposition to all these dangerous and revolutionary notions among the whole mass of the people, without distinction of party. This will be the great absorbing point upon which the contest will turn; and although the republicans are laboring to conceal the true issue under a ridiculous hubbub about Andrew Johnson, who is, in fact, their most useful ally in putting the South under negro domination, the people will understand it, and will vote intelligently upon it in November.

In the State there will be but two organizations with candidates in the field. Of these the republicans have been for some years the most powerful. The democracy, as an organization, amount to nothing at all. They are in a transition state, and only serve as a nucleus for the formation of a great constitutional party by which they are certain to be absorbed and swallowed up in the next Presidential election. But the republicans will lose this fall the votes of all the thinking business men, who foresee the ruin that awaits the country if the violence and intemperance of the radical Congress should be suffered to proceed unchecked, while the democrats will secure the aid of all who desire to unite next year in a great constitutional movement to rescue the country from the hands of the men who are recklessly driving it to destruction. Those who are willing to submit to a negro government will adhere to the radicals; those who believe in a white man's government will go with the opposition. The reaction already seen in California and in Maine will make itself more distinctly in New York, and the party that links its fortunes with the tremendous bubble of the national banks, the supremacy of the negro, and the summary legislation of the Puritans, will assuredly go to the wall.

In the charter election in the city of New York affairs will wear a different aspect. Here there will be no division and no issue upon national questions. In place of two organizations fighting a square battle for and against a moneyed oligarchy and negro supremacy, there will probably be three candidates in the field for Mayor, and all of them democratic. While in the general election in November New York city will roll up her sixty thousand majority against the negro party, in the December charter election this majority will be divided between some three anti-negro candidates on local issues alone. The chances are that John Anderson, a sterling, independent democrat, and an honest, upright business man, will be in the field against Fernando Wood and John Hoffman, also democrats, but machine men and old stagers in politics. Between Wood and Hoffman the race will be tolerably even. Their qualifications render them a very equal match. Both have been regular office seekers, and both have suffered defeat once or twice before. Both are eminent Tammany politicians; both possess very elegant manners, and both wear fine mustaches, although of such different colors as to render it easy for the voters to distinguish between the two. Fernando has the advantage of being the bolder and more earnest rasal, and conse-

quently more fitting for the present time and more likely to carry the rank and file of the city roughs with him to the polls. If the fight were confined to these two candidates the people would take about the same interest in the result as the old woman felt in the contest between her husband and the bear, and would care very little which might whip; but the chances are that the independent voters will unite on John Anderson, and by electing him in December will give as severe a rebuke to municipal misgovernment and ring bargaining as, by the election of the democratic State ticket in November, they will administer to the party of Puritanical despotism and negro supremacy.

Roscoe Conkling's Speech, with Notes and Comments.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator from New York—naturally a very great man in the republican party—made a speech in the republican Convention which was naturally a very great speech. In this speech the Senator presented himself to the small politicians gathered at the Convention as a very Triton of the minnows in knowledge, sagacity and roaring rhetoric. Like another eloquent man, he "roamed with old Romulus, soaked with old Socrates, and ripped with old Euripides;" but what is most remarkable in his speech is not the schoolboy fume and fusian of his sentences—not even the evident requirement of the orator that people should look at him very hard because he was doing something wonderful—but the skill with which he managed to steer clear of the truth in every fact he pretended to state. He can rattle this prattle out of his mouth, no doubt, as the fellows in the pantomime do blue tape, in illimitable quantity, and we may safely say that there wouldn't be two inches of truth in ten miles of his "eloquence."

He said that the republican party was a party of honest administration and economy of public money, while no fact of modern times is so obvious to the world as that the party now in power is the most corrupt, and extravagant party that ever was in power—the most shameless in its support and encouragement of public robbers. No more impudent falsification was ever put in print than this orator's pretence that "the republican party saved the country."

The people saved the country in defiance of all parties; and at the very commencement of the quarrel the more defined leaders of the republican party, such as Horace Greeley, wanted to let the Union go to pieces. It was only when the uprising of the people warped the party leaders—republican as well as democrat—that they gave up their partisan plans and accepted the people's plans. Under the republican administration, says this sophomoric ignoramus, "government was recreated and efficiently administered in all its branches, impossibilities trampled down," &c., &c. The truth is that the republican administration was the drag that prevented the proper progress of the war, and republican party jealousies and ambitions made all the delays that gave the rebellion its real life. The real history of the party in the early years of the war will show that but for the delays of a purely partisan character the rebellion might have been put down before the suspension of specie payments.

The Fall Fashions.

The general fall openings of the New York and Brooklyn milliners took place yesterday. The weather was fine, and the display of bonnets, cloaks and dress goods completely bewildering. The ladies were out in strong force and made a reconnaissance of the latest styles. The increase in trade this fall is a cheering prospect for merchants and milliners, and their stock is more extensive and varied than ever before. Every establishment of any note has laid in an immense supply of goods for the season, encouraged by the bright indications that appear on the business horizon. There are but few changes in fall fashions this season. The principle that "revolutions never go backward" is carried out in dresses. The reign of crinoline is over, and its dominions, like those of the Pope, are considerably reduced in size. Bonnets, after being driven forward on the head by the advancing obliquity until there was danger of those fearfully and wonderfully made headpieces falling over the nose, have thrown up a rump as a barrier against the encroaching obliquity. This rump the modistes call a diadem. The crowns are somewhat larger than the microscopic affairs of the summer. The fall cloaks will be adorned with trimmings or figures that look like hieroglyphics, propositions in Euclid and Japanese official documents. Altogether, the fall styles are very original and striking, and the ladies will have plenty of occupation to select the most becoming for themselves.

After Homer with a Sharp Stick.

Homer has had as many imitators as translators, but the last of the adventurist band included in the former class is Senator Roscoe Conkling, President of the late radical convention at Syracuse. His speech on that occasion was an epic, with the radical party for its hero, which was evidently intended to rival the famous Iliad of Homer. The great bard of Greece sang in blank verse; so did the Syracuse bard, Roscoe. Homer sang of the ten years' war of the Greeks and Trojans. Conkling sang of the six years' war of the radicals. In another column we give his speech done into blank verse. It will, no doubt, be recognized as one of the finest epics of modern times. Homer found eminent translators in Pope, Byron and Earl of Derby. Who knows but Conkling's epic will find some translators into the Choctaw or Japanese tongue. If it does not, it will be from want of perception and judgment in these unenlightened nations. Senator Conkling is after Homer with a sharp stick.

The Republican Party.

"Before a party deserves lasting confidence it must do more than triumph in elections. It must manifest genius for administration and capacity for government equal to the occasion it accepts." These words are in the speech delivered by Mr. Conkling, United States Senator, at the Syracuse Convention—the only sensible words in it. Suppose we try the republican party by this standard. Its capacity for government is to be seen in the terrible failure of its reconstruction policy, that has kept the country in disorder for the two years since the end of the war; its capacity for administration is to be seen in the fact that there is not a single department that is not full of Callicott. According to Conkling, therefore, this party must give way for a better—even "Conkling's slave" can't save it.

The Election in Louisiana To-day. The negro views of Congress will be carried into practical effect in the State of Louisiana to-day. From early dawn this morning until dusk to-morrow evening eighty-three thousand semi-savages will go up to the polls, led by unprincipled white men, and by sheer force of numbers sweep from power the wealth and intelligence of the State. The thirty-five or forty thousand whites who have been permitted to register will, we are told, content themselves with simply depositing their votes "against a convention," thus protesting against the execution of a political doctrine they had no power to avert, and the success of which they feel assured will entail irreparable injury upon themselves and their posterity.

The call for a convention having thus been carried by the negro hordes, let us see of what material the convention itself will be composed. Not a prominent Louisianian will be there; not a man of standing in the community. The republican nominees, who will certainly be elected, stand as four negroes to three white men—four illiterate, semi-barbarous negroes to three white adventurers. This, then, will be the composition of the convention called to frame a constitution for the State that gave a Taylor for President of the United States. Is not this entire thing utterly revolting? Can we of the North patiently swallow so gigantic a fraud upon right and so beastly a caricature upon human liberty? Forty-five or fifty negroes assembling in convention to do—what? To perform an act of the very meaning of which they are most ludicrously ignorant. And who are their assistants? A handful of white men, whose very course in consenting to such an affiliation stamps their characters as being thoroughly worthless.

There is one instinct which cannot be eradicated from the mind of a white man, and that is, the suzerain and supremacy of his race above all others. Prejudice against color is but the natural instinct of the superior against contamination, and try what theorists may, the barriers which caste (in that sense) has erected, can never be broken through successfully. The present farce in Louisiana will be successful for a while, but the signs of the times too plainly indicate that the hour is approaching when it and all other kindred dogmas will be swept away in the torrent of public indignation. We cannot stand quietly by and witness the debasement of our own race in Louisiana, California, Connecticut and Maine have already rebuked the effort at negro supremacy before its practical effects have been seen. And we tell the radicals of these United States that their cheers of joy at the success of their dogmas in Louisiana this day will be answered back by the people of the loyal North, in October and November next, in such tones of indignation and disgust as will inform the world whether our recent war was fought for the preservation of the Union, or for the exaltation of the negro and the enslavement of men of our own color.

National History.

"The republic was almost extinct." This is Mr. Roscoe Conkling's account of the condition of the country at the commencement of the war. It is a good idea from a United States Senator. "The republic was almost extinct;" yet it loaned to a corrupt government more than two thousand millions of dollars, and supplied nearly two millions of men for the defence of its liberties.

The Italian Question.

Our news for the last few days relating to the situation in Europe has been exciting in the extreme. Yesterday there was quite a panic in Wall street. It was felt and admitted on all hands that the balance trembled between peace and war. The conviction, too, was general that if by any chance the flames of war were lit the conflagration could scarcely fail to become European in its dimensions. Garibaldi's plans for the present have been frustrated. It is questionable, however, whether, by the imprisonment of Garibaldi, the chances of war have been diminished.

There are many points of view from which this question may be looked at; but there is only one point of view from which it can be clearly and fully seen. It is a Roman question in a sense greatly larger than that in which it is ordinarily accepted. In the range of its influence it is coextensive with the bounds of the ancient empire rather than with the limits of the once imperial city. It is a question of the Latin races rather than of the citizens of Rome. The movement which Garibaldi attempted to head is, no doubt, primarily Italian, but it has its counterpart in Austria, in France, in Spain, in Portugal, in Mexico, in the various States of South America—wherever, in fact, the so-called Latin races exist and predominate. It is a question partly religious and partly political—in some aspects, perhaps, more religious than political; in others more political than religious; in the one domain it involves the right of the individual to liberty of speech and action. In the other domain it involves the right of the individual to liberty of thought and feeling. That liberty which was achieved at the Reformation by the German, Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon families, has yet to be achieved by all those races whom Latin influence has moulded. The Reformation was not without promise even to them, but the opportunity was lost. The French Revolution furnished another opportunity, but it failed to secure for them complete emancipation. The various attempts which have since been made by the different Latin communities to shake off the incubus which weighed upon them, mentally and physically, abortive as all of them hitherto have been, have at least revealed the fact that the struggle for freedom had not been abandoned. It would certainly have been strange if this last wave of revolutionary feeling which has swept over the world, and the influence of which has been felt in the best governed countries, should not have awakened those Latin communities into a little newness of life. We have had murmurs in France, insurrections in Spain, and filibustering in Italy. Not one of these, however, is rich in promise. This fresh opportunity may pass away, and emancipation may be indefinitely postponed. Much, in fact, as we desire to see those nations free, it is difficult to believe they are yet ripe for freedom. The desire for liberty no doubt exists, but as soon as the goddess appears she is stifled in the house of her friends. To put it in another form, there is not yet sufficient unanimity of

sentiment among the people. The acids and the alkalis are too justly proportioned to warrant us to expect anything but effervescence and tumult. At the same time it would be absurd to leap to the conclusion that because the present movement may be suppressed emancipation is hopeless. The cause of liberty is sacred and divine; and in spite of timid friends and open foes, in spite even of the bayonets of France, it must ultimately triumph. The immediate issue is largely dependent on the conduct of Napoleon. It is no longer possible to doubt that he is ambitious of playing the part of a second Charlemagne. A second Charlemagne, however, is no longer possible. The rôle is long since played out. If the attempt is vigorously made, the result most natural to be looked for is the death of Napoleonism. The tide which has set in is too mighty to be resisted even by the strength of this modern Cæsar.