NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 281

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—FRENCH SPY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LOUIS XI, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st.—MEG'S DIVERSION—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—METAMORA.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—EIN VERFOLGTE UNSCHULD.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—DEVIL'S AUCTION.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street.—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON & SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &c.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE PILGRIM.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 8, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 7.

The advices from Italy are of a very important character. Sunday last a body of Papal troops marched from Rome and engaged the Garibaldian revolutionists in Frosinone, southeast of the city. The Pope's soldiers were again defeated. Reports reached Florence hourly stating that the Roman territory was being invaded on all sides from Italy. Prussia, it is said, favors Victor Emanuel's plan of an appeal to the great Powers on the Roman question and will support the Italian demand for Rome.

Mr. Thornton, who represents England at the Court of Brazil, will, it is said, be appointed British Minister to Washington. Earl Derby is expected to resign the premiership of England at an early day. M. Achille Fould, the eminent French statesman, is dead.

The pioneer steamers of the Anglo-African war expedition have sailed from Aden for Abyssinia. A destructive typhoon inflicted much damage on the mercantile marine in and near one of the ports of China.

The Hamburg American Steamship Company has placed two of the vessels of the line in a new service, from Hamburg to New Orleans, by way of Southampton. The Bavaria has sailed for New Orleans on an experimental trip, and if the traffic prove remunerative regular voyages will be made.

Consols closed at 94 5-16 for money in London; five-twenties closed at 71 7-16 in London, and were quoted at 74¼ in Frankfort at noon.

The Liverpool cotton market closed with middling uplands at 8⅝ pence. Breadstuffs quiet and slightly advanced. Provisions without any marked change.

The French mail steamship Periere arrived at this port yesterday in the extraordinary quick time of eight days and twenty-one hours from Brest to Sandy Hook. By the Periere we have our continental files to the 28th of September—as late as the mails of the Cuba at Halifax—containing interesting details of our cable despatches.

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, which virtually stated that the State has not the power to deprive the city of the power of granting licenses which the ancient charter accords to it.

The stock market was strong and excited yesterday. Government securities were strong. Gold was strong and closed at 145¼.

The market for beef cattle yesterday was depressed by the large offerings, and prices receded fully 1c. per lb., with a slow demand. Sales of extras were made at 16½c. a 17c.; prime, 16c. a 16½c.; first quality, 15c. a 15½c.; fair to good, 13c. a 14c.; ordinary, 11c. a 12½c., and inferior, 8c. a 10c. The number on sale was about 2,500 head. Milch cows were quiet, but firm at $50 a $110, as to quality. Veal calves were steady and firm at 12c. a 12½c. for extra; 11c. a 11½c. for prime, and 8c. a 10½c. for inferior to common. Sheep and lambs were ½c. lower, and heavy at the reduction; the demand was light. Sheep ranged at from 4½c. to 6c. and lambs from 6c. to 7½c. The hog market was fairly active, but prices were generally ½c. per lb. lower, heavy prime being quoted 7½c. a 7¾c; fair to good 6¾c. a 7½c., and common to rough 5¾c. a 6½c. At these prices the offerings at the Fortieth street yards were disposed of. The total receipts were 8,256 beeves, 50 milch cows, 1,621 veal calves, 24,416 sheep and lambs and 28,602 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa take place to-day. The democrats in Ohio are in high glee and greater harmony than has been known in their ranks for many years and speak confidently of reducing the republican majority by at least twenty thousand votes. The mulattoes in the State are reported to be arming with the intention of asserting their rights to the franchise at the polls, on the strength of being more white than black.

A movement has been inaugurated by prominent republican members of Congress, it is said, which is intended to secure harmony between the President and the Legislative bodies on the pending question of Southern reconstruction. On learning the President's own plans, these republicans propose to concede their own opinions as much as they can in order to meet his purposes, and thus secure representation for the Southern States by the time the next Presidential election takes place.

Minister Van Valkenburg writes to the Secretary of State from Japan that he has investigated reports concerning the arrests of Christians on account of their religion by the authorities, and although Christians had been arrested the government had denied that it was on account of their religion, but on regular criminal charges. The reports of such prisoners being tortured were also denied. The Minister had taken prompt measures for laying the subject before the Tycoon's government. An American sailor named Bunker had been found murdered in Nagasaki, but by whom was unknown. The site for a foreign settlement at Yeddo had been determined upon. The Chosin war had ended.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, will deliver his message to the Legislature to-day. He will recommend a repeal of the laws prohibiting negroes from holding office and serving on juries. It is thought probable that Brownlow will be elected United States Senator by the Legislature.

General Sheridan received the most enthusiastic ovation of his tour at Boston yesterday. He arrived there after warm receptions in Fall River, Taunton and other places, and was welcomed to the State by Governor Bullock. He was then escorted by the militia through the principal streets, and was honored with a torchlight procession at night. He visits Lowell to-day, and Albany to-morrow.

Jeff Davis, it is now settled, is to be arraigned for trial on the fourth Monday in November. No objection will be made by the government, and the trial will proceed. The charge of levying war against the United States will be admitted, and the defence against the charge of treason will be that his first allegiance was due to his State.

Our Havana letter is dated October 1. The yellow fever had almost entirely disappeared. A railway from Caibarien to Cayo Frances was projected. A sure remedy for the yellow fever and black vomit had been discovered in the juice of the female verbena leaf.

Treasurer Spinner, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that the reports relative to abstractions or over-issues of coupons, bonds and other securities are without foundation in fact.

We have received the official report of Judge J. F. Kinney, of the commission appointed some time since to confer with the disaffected Indian tribes, but are compelled to defer its publication in consequence of the press of advertisements and important news. The facts contained in the report have, however, already appeared in the HERALD in the letters and telegrams of our special correspondents who accompanied the commission. According to the report, the Indians in many instances professed peace for the purpose of obtaining powder with which to wage war.

The telegram from Fort Ellsworth on Friday last stating that General Butterfield had been taken prisoner by the Indians was a fabrication. Major General Butterfield is at present at his post of duty in this city.

A letter of Secretary McCulloch is published, in which he expresses the opinion that the five-twenty bonds must be paid in coin.

A new extension line of telegraph, similar to that used in London and Paris, is being constructed in the city. The wires are to extend up and down town, and to Brooklyn, Jersey City and other points.

The jury investigating the double tragedy at Williamsburg returned a verdict yesterday implicating the prisoner, Lawrence Ehrhardt, in the murder of Hermann Gross on the evening of October 2.

A severe gale visited the Gulf of Mexico on the 3d inst., which caused considerable damage to shipping about the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi and along the Texas coast. The tide rose so high at Galveston that the city cemetery was covered with water a foot deep and railroad travel was obstructed.

The New Orleans city railroad companies have in their possession $1,900 in counterfeit nickel coins received as fares.

The yellow fever is decreasing slowly in New Orleans. There were one hundred and nine interments during Saturday and Sunday. In Mobile there were nine during Sunday and Monday.

Our Revolution Still Progressing—Does it Indicate Peace or War?

We publish elsewhere in our columns the remarks of the Louisville *Journal* and the New York *Times* on the political situation. Both of these journals, given over to partisan spirit, are feeling their way along in the dark, each with its eyes upon a false beacon. The former paper, urged by the same impotent madness that animated the earlier days of the rebellion, runs into empty and unmeaning threats that, were they not so seriously made, might appear ridiculous. The *Times*, a little frightened at the cloud which its party has raised upon the horizon, calls attention to it as something to be dreaded. It fears that the acknowledged unconstitutional measures of Congress are to be checked in their operations, and that the country, in its revulsion of feeling against bad management, may upset some cherished party plans. The whole article, though containing many good arguments, has that tinge which indicates a trembling over coming political change. That this change is gradually making its way into all the political elements of the country is indisputable. Great revolutions, born of such forces as brought themselves into action in 1861, need, perhaps, the force of fanaticism to bring them to a focus. That fanaticism has, however, reached its summit, and the nation, now surfeited with war and its attendant moral and political corruption, is disposed to return to that healthy point where it may make its material and political progress the most valuable to the national development.

That the President will be impeached is not probable under any phase of our progressive revolution. Stumbling block though he be to the wishes of a faction, still that faction may roll him aside whenever they desire to do so. Congress may be in open but peaceable conflict with the Executive; but it is for the Supreme Court to decide between them. Congress, representing the people, has the power to shape laws in any form, even of the most ultra revolutionary class. As an Executive, according to the political rule laid down for his guidance, the President may oppose those laws. If, now, the Supreme Court decide that Congress is right and the President wrong, the Executive must bow to the decision; for the action of the court is merely that of an arbiter in a dispute between two parties. If, therefore, the people's Congress choose to tear the constitution in shreds, and the Supreme Court uphold the effort, then it is folly, it is revolution by force, on the part of the President, to oppose it; for, by such action, he opposes a peaceable overturning of the government which the people have deemed necessary and have effected for what they deem to be their good. Much as we reverence the constitution, and much as we desire to see it held sacred and intact, we can but recognize that the great mainspring of our republic, and the power that underlies all constitutions and laws, is the will of the people. If, in the case above mentioned, the people support the action of the two branches of the government against the third, the country must bow to it. There is nothing that can offer effective opposition; and by and through the people is made a revolution by force of brains which, in any other country, could alone be effected by force of arms. The election following such a revolution will determine if the people endorse the action of the rulers whom they have placed over themselves to effect it. Should they not endorse their rulers, then the revolution is checked and we return to any position in which we may choose to place ourselves.

Let it be understood that such is our political rule and such the method by which we choose to effect peaceable change. Thus far our revolution has been progressive. From our initial point in 1861 we have made change after change, until a distant and neutral observer could scarcely recognize any elements in common to our political condition then and now. We have changed three millions of negroes from a condition of serfdom to a higher level than that which their former masters now occupy. We have formed five military dictatorships and Romanized ten States. We have thrown the burden of government and its financial support upon the Northern half of the republic. We have made a Tenure of Office bill, that one element in power may control all the others. We have centralized until the centripetal forces give the mass an impenetrable solidity. In fact, the republic of 1861 is not to be recognized in the republic of 1867. Many of these measures have been the result of those forces which, created by the demands of war, had to spend themselves in after political action. They have had their full sweep. They have forced elements into play which now threaten to produce a reaction to that healthy point upon which the nation must finally balance itself. In this reaction the common sense of the country is showing itself. It has calmly weighed the merits and demerits of the political forces, and will now decide upon the future changes to be desired. Congress must listen to the people and watch their will. Failing to do this, they will go down and give place to representative men. Ohio and Pennsylvania are to speak through their elections to-day. It will be but the prelude to the great Presidential contest approaching. If the people in these elections decide that the radical wave must still roll onward, there will be no power to resist it. Should they decide that laws are wisest when made by two nearly balanced parties, we must also acknowledge the great principle that their will is law. Thus our revolution, still progressing, will, as its results are weighed by the people, be urged onward if it be needed, or checked in its course. To suppose that we think of war again is to underrate the common sense of the country. The rumble which we hear is nothing but the march of the intelligence of the land to its political rescue.

Exciting Reports from Mexico.

If the intelligence furnished by a city of Mexico correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* can be relied upon, we may conclude that another reign of terror has been inaugurated in the wretched Mexican republic, which will eclipse in bloodthirstiness the darkest period in the history of the late empire. A large number of liberal officers, it is said, have been imprisoned and others executed for insubordination, and the work of blood and the dungeon is only stopped for the present on account of popular disgust and indignation. The army itself is reported to be "split into factions and ripe for revolt." We hardly know what credit to place upon these reports; but the *Picayune* seems to give credence to them, and editorially declares that "the empire is not dead." In the murdered Maximilian it yet lives, and in Marquez and Olvera it has its future champions." The same journal predicts that in "five years from to-day (October 2) a portrait of Maximilian will hang in the most prominent place in the grand *sala* of the National Palace." This may all come to pass; but five years is a long time, and the fate of Mexico will, no doubt, be definitely decided one way or the other before that period is passed.

The Park Bank Raid Upon Our Chief Public Highway.

We publish in another part of to-day's HERALD a report of the vote in the Common Council allowing the Park Bank to encroach upon the sidewalk in one of the most crowded parts of Broadway. In other words, showing how the bank corporation has been permitted to advance its columns, or to make a raid into one of the city's street lines which should have been protected by all the power of the municipal government. By this Common Council ukase the Bank can advance its right and left pillars eighteen inches, and its central or porch pillars no less than four feet into the crowded thoroughfare. This is an inroad upon the pedestrian rights of our citizens which should not and must not be tolerated. For the present we will simply call the attention of our citizens to the pernicious precedent which this invasion of their "eminent domain" will establish in all parts of the city where wealthy bank or other corporations desire to take advantage of it. It is authority for any rich landholder to advance his building upon a sidewalk to almost any extent. We have seen how the grant has worked in the case of this Park Bank. That corporation commenced with an encroachment of eighteen inches and ended with four feet; and it will not be remarkable if some morning the pedestrians on Broadway shall find that their right of way has been obstructed even to the curbstone. How is it that the Mayor interposed no veto upon this gross violation of a plain provision of the city charter, which prohibits the public property from being used for private purposes? And how is it that we find Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, whose duty it is to prevent obstructions of the public highway, and to abate nuisances, should, as one of the directors of the Park Bank, be found engineering this fraud upon the public through the Common Council? Mr. Schultz has interposed his potential authority to prevent the erection of booths at certain points on the sidewalks, with the consent of property holders, to enable veteran and armless soldiers to transact the business of city messengers, vendors of newspapers, &c., to avoid their becoming public paupers, yet he not only does not object to this stupendous Park Bank nuisance, but gives it his countenance and support. We are pleased to learn that a public spirited citizen has caused an injunction to be laid upon the further prosecution of the work, and that there is reason to hope our citizens will not finally be subjected to the evils consequent upon this Park Bank raid upon their chief public thoroughfare.

A Great Fuss About Nothing.

The newspapers are making a great fuss, and the Treasury Department pretends to be concerned, because a certain class of American securities have declined a little in the London market. The five-twenties were quoted on the 5th at 71⅝. This is but a slight decline on former quotations, and, in fact, the fluctuations have been not over a few fractions, up or down, for some time past. There is not the least cause for alarm; our credit is good enough and will remain so. If securities are down, it is a good opportunity for the Secretary of the Treasury to buy them up with his surplus cash. While they are lower why does he not use the greenback currency to cancel them, instead of retiring the greenbacks at the rate of four millions a month? The would-be financiers and the speculators are making a great fuss about nothing.

Mr. Washburne's Speech.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, has undertaken to tell us a good deal about General Grant; but his speech at Galena is very much like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. He does not say whether General Grant is willing to be a candidate for the Presidency, which is just the point that people want to know. What he thinks about the acts and policy of Congress, according to Washburne, amounts to about this—that General Grant endorses the constitutional amendment; and this we knew long ago. In fact, he bore testimony to the faith that was in him in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee, when he said that "he stood firmly by the Congressional plan, and he was anxious now, as he had been ever since the end of the war, for the early restoration of the rebel States to the privilege of representation in Congress." This is just what the country as well as General Grant desired; but it is not what Mr. Washburne and his radical colleagues wanted to see. Hence the attempt just now to make it appear that Grant and the radicals are in full harmony. General Grant is a man to be judged by his acts and not by speech. What little he does say he says for himself, and not by deputy, and we think we know as much about General Grant's opinions as Mr. Washburne.

The Italian Situation—Napoleon's Difficulty.

The state of affairs in Italy daily becomes more alarming. Large portions of the Papal territory are already in the hands of the insurgents. Italy, from one end to the other, and by the mouths of all ranks and classes of the people, cheers the party of action forward. "Onward to Rome" is on every lip, and if Napoleon do not interfere we may expect at any moment to learn that the aspirations of the Italian people, and, indeed, of the lovers of liberty and right and justice and progress everywhere, have been realized, and that Rome is the capital of Italy.

The cable news which we print to-day shows that the case is hourly becoming more serious, that the defenders of the Papacy are helpless; and, what is more serious still, that Prussia is not unwilling to throw her weight into the scale in favor of Italy.

Napoleon seems to be at his wit's end. The Pope, by some means or other, he is bound to protect. How is the great question which he finds it difficult to answer. According to a late telegram he has informed the Italian government that it may occupy with its troops the Papal territory, but that it must not allow them to enter the city of Rome. The meaning of this message we take to be that in the interests of peace, and in order to hold the insurgents in check, Victor Emanuel may station troops if he chooses in any part of the Papal States with the exception of Rome itself. The object is manifest—Italian soldiers cannot be trusted in the Holy City; the national feeling is too strong. In spite of any commander it would break out into the wildest enthusiasm, and the protectors would become the captors of Rome.

We have yet to learn that the Italian government has sent any troops beyond the Italian frontier. It is questionable whether they will send any. Even if they do send them, it is doubtful whether they can trust them. We can hardly believe—such and so general is the feeling in favor of the movement on Rome—that Italian troops within the limits of the Papal States would have any other effect than that of swelling the body of insurrectionists. Rome, so far as we can see, is only to be saved by a French army; but a French army on Italian or Roman soil will light up the flames of war which will rage from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the Bosphorus to the Atlantic.

Opening of the Religious Season.

One by one the fashionable churches are being reopened for the fall season of preaching, as the managers and their congregations return from the watering places. Madame Fashion is a potent deity, for she controls many of our churches, as well as bonnets and dresses. At her beck places of worship are closed, and during the summer months their habitués are not permitted to continue their devotions in them. After the milliners and theatrical managers hold their openings then it is fashionable to go to church. Of course none of the belles of a church of this description will venture into the cushioned pews and subject themselves to the cynosure of their neighbors until they have donned the latest fall style in bonnets, cloaks and dresses. Such being the case, what can the poor parson do, who only gets a few thousand a year and depends on these fair worshippers for his embroidered slippers, but comply with the commands of Dame Fashion and close up his church until the other amusement openings have taken place?

The programmes of the churches for the fall season promise many novelties in the way of star preachers and spicy sermons. Some congregations imitate the example of the managers and send to Europe for stars. Church property, however, is fast passing into the hands of theatrical people, and danseuses, transformation scenes and sensational dramas, replace eccentric old preachers or exquisite young debutants and their political or sensational discourses. In one church a panorama with gorgeous scenery, choruses and other stage effects, is exhibited every night, while the pastor is wandering about like the dove from the ark, in search of a resting place. Another fashionable preacher abandons politics for the present and speaks to young men on their matrimonial prospects. While many of our leading and wealthy churches are thus given up to fashion, it is a matter worthy of attention to see what an elevating and widespread influence New York life has on people from the country. It softens down all their rugged, narrow-minded ideas, and gives them wide, expanded views on every subject. It humanizes them, and enables them to mingle with the *olla podrida* of metropolitan life without making themselves offensive or singular. Perhaps one of the causes may be the mysterious influence of the HERALD, reflecting every phase of life throughout the world and fearlessly and earnestly inculcating broad and liberal ideas. Besides, we have opéra comique to keep us in perpetual good humor, the Black Crook and Devil's Auction to warn us against the gentleman in black, and the police department to make us walk in the path of rectitude. The churches have little influence in shaping and enlarging the minds of the public, but in the press and other engines of civilization the secret may be found.

The Tammany Party and the Mayoralty.

Tammany, or the spirit that presides over the traditionary Wigwam, has resolved, from present appearances, to play a losing game at the next December election for Mayor. Hari kari is to be substituted for the time-honored scalping process of immolation in the person of its chief. "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." Hoffman, the last of the reigning dynasty of sachems, has willed it, and the blind spirits who aid him, Sweeny and Tweed, are bent on joining in the sacrifice which is to deprive the city of its present Mayor. 'Tis rule or ruin with them; the first is denied them, and the latter they cannot but accept. Hoffman claims to rule the roast, and from his throne in the kitchen of the Lunch Club, away down in the caverns of the City Hall, issues his ukase which brings on the inevitable doom. The first and last of the Hoffmanites would fain make a big thing of it, and, like another Sardanapalus, involve the whole party in his ruin. But some of the former spirits of the ring don't see it in that light, and they positively decline to go to the Hades of played-out politicians, even in the company of Mynheer Von Hoffman himself. McLean, Street Commissioner, and Connolly, City Comptroller, erst two potent genii of the ring, reading the political horoscope aright, see that the reign of corruption is fast drawing to a close, and, like prudent men, are casting about for a means of escape. They know that with all the influence of the party they scarcely secured for Hoffman courteous recognition at the late State convention at Albany, and further, from the shadows of coming events, they foresee that he has not a ghost of a chance for re-election in December. In this, the true state of affairs, it needs but a coalition among such leaders as O'Brien, Fox and Shannon, with McLean and Connolly, to dispose of Hoffman, Sweeny and Tweed by consigning them to oblivion, and by this timely remedy save themselves and the party from utter annihilation. Let the leaders of the Tammany organization join the "people's party," whose standard bearer will be Mr. John Anderson, and in December next rally *en masse* at the polls, with the watchword, "Anderson and City Reform."

The Associated Press and Newspaper Enterprise.

The Associated Press recently passed a resolution suspending one of the rules that regulate the relations of the members of that body. The rule suspended was the obnoxious one in relation to special despatches, which reads as follows:—"No member of the Association, and no party receiving news from the Association, will be permitted to receive regular telegraphic despatches from his own private correspondents, nor can he make arrangements to receive any special news by telegraph, without first informing the other members of the Association, and tendering a participancy in it to them." Upon the vote six members declared themselves in favor of suspending this rule, and only one opposed it; and, as a simple majority is sufficient, the vote, of course, suspends the rule. But we might fairly question the right to vote of the one member who stood alone. This was the proprietor of the *World*, who was formally expelled from the Association some months since, and is now not reinstated except by courtesy, and must stand on the same footing as the proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who receives the news of the Association but is not entitled to a voice in its management.

The suspension of this rule concedes a great point for which we have struggled. It concedes the principle that newspaper enterprise is free. Hitherto the rules of the Association, of which the above is a sample, have been such as to repress entirely all that energetic spirit that has made the newspaper press of the country what it is to-day. Those rules attached a penalty to individual effort and repressed those attempts to excel that are the life of any business which appeals to public judgment as the ultimate measure of success. In suspending this rule the Association has begun in the right way to put itself in better relation with the spirit of the age. We shall, while members of the Association, avail ourselves of all the freedom that the suspension of this rule gives especially in regard to European despatches, using the ocean cable liberally, as the progress of great events in Europe shall require.

Sherman's Visit to Washington.

There appears to be a good deal of perturbation in Washington about General Sherman's visit and his conversations with the President, which are interpreted by the gossips to mean a change in the Cabinet. Mr. Johnson is taking a long time to decide as to what he shall do in this matter of Cabinet reconstruction. If he is going to make a change, why not do it at once, without calling his Generals to Washington from all parts of the country, over mountains and through valleys, at great expense and loss of time, and then doing nothing after all? If the thing were well done, it were well it were done quickly.

The Eastern Question.

The Eastern question, which continues to overhang and darken the European horizon like a thunder cloud, is perpetually assuming new shapes. Its latest phase is presented by the alleged conversation between the Czar of Russia and Fuad Pasha, on the occasion of the mission of the latter to Liva. This conversation, which was published on the 23d of September in the *New Free Press* of Vienna, has been reproduced, but with "great reserve" as to its authenticity, by the Paris journals. It appeared in the HERALD yesterday, and, although we cannot vouch for its authenticity, yet information already received from other sources justifies the assumption that it offers a correct view of the Czar's opinion of the situation, and of the advice which he either has or would fain tender to the Sultan. The Czar professes that he is an entirely disinterested friend to the Sultan and the Porte. He declares that the object of his policy has always been to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and to reconcile the interests of the Christian population ("of which," says the Czar, "I am the natural protector") with those of the Ottoman government. He advises the Sultan generously to give up Candia to Greece, asserting that the Ottoman empire is vast enough not to feel such a sacrifice, and that in offering this advice he is prompted solely by friendship to the Sultan and his own interest in the maintenance of the Ottoman rule in Europe; "for," he is reported to have said, "I am, of course, conservative on principle." The Czar's views on the rectification of the Servian frontier and the Bulgarian question are also, without doubt, correctly indicated in the summary of his alleged conversation with Fuad Pasha. The Czar, in conclusion, reminds Fuad Pasha that it is better to have a disinterested friend at hand than doubtful friends at a distance. Finally, he warns him that, though conservative and friendly, his friendship may be turned into enmity, and then Turkey would find opposed to her all the forces at his disposition. It is manifest that Russia is still watching and waiting for her opportunity.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS—OPENING OF THE NEW YORK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.—The evening schools of this city, under the control of the Board of Education, were opened last evening and will continue so for six months. Only males over twelve and females over ten years of age, and whose vocations prevent them from attending elsewhere, are admitted to share the benefits of these institutions. Throughout the city generally the attendance of pupils last evening was very large, and the indices are that the wise provision made by the Board for giving an opportunity for mental improvement to those whose daily labor shuts them out from the advantages of the day schools will be profited by to an extent that must rejoice the hearts of all friends of education. The most important matter in connection with this night school system is the opening of the New York Evening High School, which took place at seven and a half P. M. yesterday, in school-house No. 35, in Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue. A very large and intelligent auditory was present on the occasion, and many of our most prominent citizens honored the occasion with their presence. The object of this school is to afford to mechanics and others who may have completed the course of instruction consequent on attending the public day or night schools an opportunity of studying the higher educational branches. For the past three weeks the teachers in this institution have been examining into the qualifications of applicants, and when the books were closed last evening eight hundred and one pupils had been registered. It is expected that about five hundred more will be admitted during the coming week. The vast audience last evening was addressed by Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Professor Doremus, Rev. Dr. Burchard, School Commissioner Miller, James W. Gerard, Sheriff John Kelly, School Commissioner Vance, Thos. Boese, Clerk of the Board of Education, and Thos. Hunter, Principal of the school. The addresses were all to the same purport, showing the mental profit to be derived from a faithful attendance at the High School, and urging those for whose benefit it was established to take advantage of the inducements it held out to them, "without money and without price," of attaining an excellent education. The most decided interest was manifested in these addresses and their authors were loudly applauded. The exercises were interspersed with vocal music. The studies to be pursued are mensuration, trigonometry, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, drawing, chemistry, natural philosophy, grammar, rhetoric, bookkeeping, French, German, Spanish and political science. Besides these two hours on Wednesday and one on Friday evenings are set apart for debates, in order to give the pupils an aptitude for public speaking. Two hours of instruction will be given five evenings in the week (from Monday to Friday inclusive), making ten lessons in all for each pupil. Seventeen teachers are to be employed in the various branches, all under the direction of Mr. Thomas Hunter, Principal, and Mr. John D. Robinson, his assistant.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—This society held its sixty-second annual meeting last night at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the appointment of a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York (to fill a vacancy), and the transaction of other business of moment to the society. The following are the names of the gentlemen chosen as the officers of the association for the ensuing year:—Edward R. Peaslee, president; James Kennedy, vice president; Ellsworth Eliot, recording secretary; H. Mortimer Brush, corresponding secretary; William B. Bibbins, treasurer; Drs. Hubbard, Noyes, Smith, Blakeman and Underhill, censors. A delegate to the State Medical Society was then chosen (Dr. Noyes). The society adjourned to meet on the 21st instant, at the new Music Hall, corner of Mott and Houston streets, when the members with their invited guests will indulge in their sixty-second annual collation and *conversazione*.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.—Yesterday workmen commenced the construction of the new extension line of telegraph in connection with the Western Union Company from the centre of the city up town and around the suburbs. The wires are also to be extended to Brooklyn and Jersey across the river, as well as in other directions, by another undertaking established for the purpose. New York will then have an all round the town system of telegraphy similar to that of London and Paris.

THE GERMAN VETERANS. The delegates of the German Veteran Union, composed of ten associations of German veterans, held an annual meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, when a board of new officers was elected, as follows:—President, Colonel Krehbiehl; Vice President, A. J. G. Kuntz; Recording Secretary, Theo. Feldstein; Corresponding Secretary, G. Stein; Treasurer, J. Diehl; Trustees, Franz Ficke, W. L. Kraft and Theo. Tornow. From the annual reports it appeared that the finances and other affairs of the Union are in a good condition. The organizations of which the Union is composed were formed for the purpose of preserving a relationship among the veterans who during the war served in the same regiments, and for mutual aid in cases of sickness, &c.

THE SALE OF THE QUARANTINE GROUNDS.—It is said that Governor Fenton has given his permission for the sale of the quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville, and that the Cunard line is in treaty for them for $350,000. This line is also said to be about purchasing the Stapleton flats.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon an elderly lady, whose name from papers found in her possession is supposed to be Parmelia Hunt, of Saratoga, was taken suddenly ill in front of No. 31 Pine street, and falling to the pavement died in a few minutes afterward. The remains were conveyed to the New street police station, where Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest to-day.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The remains of an unknown man, about forty-five years of age, were found floating in the dock at pier No. 4 East river. Deceased was stout built, had black hair, and was dressed in black cloth coat and pants, black striped fancy vest, muslin shirt and woollen undershirt. In his pockets was found a small amount of money, black handled knife, small key, &c. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Charles F. Prescott, one of the proprietors of Lafayette Hall, Broadway, who has been suffering from consumption for some time past, yesterday morning left his apartments in the Carlton House, Broadway, near Houston street, and while descending the stairs fell and expired soon afterwards. Coroner Wildey was notified, but, as it afterward appeared, his professional services were not needed, as the attending physician of deceased gave a certificate setting forth the cause of death.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Walter Black, one of the residents of Baxter "avenue," No. 15, became engaged in a quarrel last night, about ten o'clock, with a fellow resident named Patrick Mooney, who, becoming too much excited, drew a sheath knife and stabbed him in the left cheek, inflicting a severe but not necessarily dangerous wound.

4, 11, 44.—A "dark," belonging to the purlieus which are in the Fifth precinct, "made a hit in de policy" a few days ago at 146 West Broadway; but as he struck rather heavily, Mr. Webb, proprietor of the concern, did not find his web strong enough to settle the demand, so he drew in and Mr. Dark didn't get the prize. He sought the assistance of Captain Petty, who was, no doubt, astonished to learn that such disregard for the law existed in the precinct over which he had control, and immediately took steps to put it down. It was not quite so easy to do that, but last night he succeeded in capturing two persons at the above mentioned place and five at No. 149 West Broadway, together with slips, bonds and wheel, from which the Kentucky and other lotteries were drawn, in the back room. The prisoners were locked up at the Fifth precinct station house, and will be taken to the Tombs Police Court this morning.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, 58 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1867.

You will notice the extraordinary passage just completed to-day by the famous steamship Pereire, being eight days and twenty-two hours from Brest, which port she left on Saturday, September 28, at four o'clock P. M. This time is the quickest on record by several hours. The Pereire has made twenty-one trips across the Atlantic, of which two exceeded ten days only by a few hours, while several trips were made under nine days from dock to dock. The Ville de Paris, belonging to the same line, is, in all respects, the equal of the Pereire. With best thanks in advance, I am your much obliged,

GEO. MACKENZIE.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1867.

The following Legislative nominations were made by the Democratic Convention to-day:—

Senators—For the First Senatorial district, Wm. Kimmel; Second district, Henry Snyder; Third district Isaac M. Denison.

House of Delegates—First district, James B. Sanner, John B. Wentz, John A. Robb, Thomas W. Moore, John R. Blake, Wm. A. Stewart; Second district, General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, James Pentland, G. Morris Bond, H. P. Smith, George Cotton; Third district, Dr. E. J. Chasley, James McIlroy, B. L. Harig, Wm. T. Markland, John H. Marshall and Fetler S. Hebilzzeit.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL CASE.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7, 1867.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day the suit of McMahon vs. the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, to throw the company into bankruptcy, was dismissed, the parties having settled the matter out of court.