

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—MARIUS ANTOINE.

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

BOBERTY THEATRE, Bowery.—STRING OF PEARLS—DEAD SHOT.

MILBO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK COCK.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st.—THE LAST DAY—FORTY AND FIFTY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND DUCHESS.

BANDYARD OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—DEVIL'S AUCTION.

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

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 23d street.—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL CAMP, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WHITE COTTON & SHEARLEY'S MINSTREL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

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

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 24 Bowery.—COMIC VOYAGEUR, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 47 Broadway.—BARRY, FAIRY, PANTOMIME, &c.

RYAN'S HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE PRIGM.

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

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—THE ADVENTURES OF MR. BROWN.

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

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—UNDER THE GALLOTT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—THE HENRIOTT.

SUNDAY (THIS EVENING).—GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 13, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, October 12.

Despatches from Paris represent that the Italian nation is likely to endorse Garibaldi's intentions towards Rome to such an extent that King Victor Emmanuel will soon cross the frontier and proclaim the Eternal City part of the kingdom.

The Austrian Legislature proposes to abolish the concordat with Rome; but the Government opposes the measure. The North German Gazette, of Berlin, expresses confidence in the sincerity of Napoleon's desire for peace. The London Times denies that Earl Derby intends to resign the Premiership. The Emperor Napoleon will reach Paris, from Biarritz, on the 15th instant. The Fenian alarm continues in England. Six persons were arrested at the Fenian headquarters in Liverpool. Another Fenian "rising" was arranged in Limerick, Ireland, but prevented by government precaution. The liabilities of Messrs. Campbell & Son, of Liverpool, are estimated at £250,000.

Consols closed at 94 1/2 for money in London. Five-twentys were at 71 1/2 in London and 74 1/2 in Frankfurt. The Paris Bourse closed heavy, with renter declining on the 11th inst.

The Liverpool cotton market was active at an advance—middling uplands closing at 8 3/16 pence. Breadstuffs firm, with active trade. Provisions almost unchanged.

Our special correspondence and files from Europe furnish interesting details of our cable despatches to the 24th of September, which we publish to-day.

THE CITY.

The excitement over the spurious seven-thirty bonds continued unabated in the city yesterday. Four thousand dollars' worth of them were received from Cincinnati yesterday, and on their being presented at the Sub-Treasury for identification the clerks acknowledged that they could not tell whether they were counterfeit or not. The clerks at a private banking house, however, decided immediately that they were spurious.

An individual who is known, and whose description is now in the hands of interested parties, presented five thousand dollars' worth of these bonds recently to a house in Buffalo. The government committee representing the interests of the Treasury Department, which has been in this city for a couple of days, returned to Washington yesterday.

The evening schools of New York city include one high school, two colored schools and thirteen male and eleven female schools. To these are admitted persons of every class and age, from twelve years to sixty. They are taught in the usual rudiments, and in the high school algebra, bookkeeping, navigation, natural philosophy, practical mechanics, the French, German, Spanish and English languages, and other more difficult branches are taught. The schools are at present in full operation, twenty-one hundred scholars being in attendance.

"How New York is fed" is a problem solved elsewhere in our columns this morning. To young couples about to commence housekeeping and to single individuals who complain of the fare at their boarding houses table the statistics and facts included in the article will be of unusual interest. A comparative statement of prices in New York, Philadelphia, Paris, London, Berlin and other prominent cities in all parts of the world shows that our metropolis is the most expensive on the globe in the matter of food. The whole cause of this social misfortune lies in the fact that the food itself comes to the consumers through too many middle men, all of whom must make their percentage.

The registration of voters for the November election in this State begins on Tuesday next.

Owing to the dense, misty rain of yesterday the Jockey Club races have been postponed. The first day's races of the fall meeting will take place on Tuesday next. The programme remains, with this exception, unaltered.

Seven national flags taken by the rebel privateer Shenandoah from vessels in the North Pacific Ocean were so d as action in this city yesterday by order of the United States court. These flags are the last of the memorabilia property found on the privateer when she came into possession of the government.

A fraud of about \$20,000 is alleged to have been discovered in connection with the burning of a large cotton warehouse in this city. Three hundred bales, heretofore supposed to have been destroyed by fire, are now said to have been exported to Europe from this warehouse.

without payment of the revenue tax. The insurance companies will prosecute the matter in the courts.

The stock market was strong and excited yesterday. Government securities were steady. Gold was firm and closed at 145 1/2 a 145 3/4.

There was a light business transacted in commercial circles yesterday. In the breadstuffs market, however, there was an unusual degree of activity, the demand being mainly for export, and prices were again higher. Cotton was active and more steady. Groceries were dull and generally heavy. On "Change floor" was decidedly active and 10c, a 20c higher. Wheat advanced 3c, 5c, and corn 1c, a 2c, with a brisk demand. Oats were freely dealt in at higher prices. Pork was moderately active and closed steady, while beef was steady and last quiet and heavy. Freight was active and firm. Whiskey was unchanged. Petroleum declined 1/2c per gallon, with less doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The further returns of the late elections do not materially alter the results. A disposition is manifested by the Ohio democracy to contest the election in that State on the ground that a number of negroes had voted. The radical majority is so small that such a turn of affairs may leave their success very doubtful indeed. In Pennsylvania the majority is now estimated at 1,100 for the democrats. The Legislature still remains republican.

We have files from Bermuda dated to the 1st of October. The Royal Gazette of that day says:—"We are informed that forty burials of colored persons have taken place since the commencement of this year in the parish of Hamilton." This seems to us a great mortality. What can be the cause or cause? The quarterly meeting of the clergy of the Church of England took place at Trinity Church, Hamilton, when the Rev. F. Lightburn gave a very satisfactory answer to the question proposed on the subject of private prayer. Mr. J. M. Clark, Chief of the First Division of the National Currency Bureau at Washington, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury defining the points of difference between the genuine and counterfeit seven-thirty bonds.

General Sheridan visited Troy yesterday and was enthusiastically received. He was introduced to the municipal authorities, and in company with the Mayor and others visited General John E. Wool. He will go West on Monday.

General Imboden, who was refused permission to register at Richmond some days ago on taking the oath in the President's proclamation, intends applying for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board to register his name. If this fails he will carry his case before the United States Supreme Court.

An inventory of President Lincoln's estate, filed in the courts of Sangamon county, Ill., on the 29th of November, 1866, shows that he had \$79,482 invested in government securities at the time of his death, which, with other sums, notes of hand and real estate in his possession, would swell the amount of his property to \$85,000. With this the \$25,000 voted his widow by Congress makes the total foot up to \$110,000.

An injunction was granted in a Philadelphia court yesterday restraining the return of judges of election from county or votes cast by certain soldiers in the United States army at the recent election. A rule was also granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the return judges for disobedience and contempt in forwarding the returns to the Secretary of State, at Harrisburg, after the injunction had been issued.

The California miners are on a strike for six dollars a day, and have formed a Miner's League. Work has ceased in most of the mines.

A difficulty recently occurred between the escort and the passengers of a Santa Fe coach, brought about by a drunken sergeant, and three men were killed and the sergeant wounded.

Two Georgians fought a duel near Augusta yesterday with pistols. Nobody was hurt, and the affair was amicably settled.

A frost visited Memphis on Friday night.

The Late Elections—President Johnson and the Democracy.

Close upon the heels of the late elections we find democratic wire workers, scene shifters and office seekers, from the East and the West, heading for Washington, and buzzing about the White House like flies in a sugar bowl or pilgrims around the Tomb of the Prophet. These pilgrims have "great expectations." They demand and expect a general clearing out of the Augean stables, in consequence of the judgment of the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio against the radical Jacobins and their radical scheme of universal negro suffrage. Mr. Johnson is called upon to reconstruct his Cabinet from democratic timber, including some copperhead sticks afflicted with the dry rot and condemned by a public board of inspection half a dozen times already. The modest requisition, in short, of a delivery of the spoils of the administration into the hands of the jubilant democracy is made upon Mr. Johnson; and he is expected to meet it without any return in the way of a fair and valuable consideration.

The Blairs and the Blacks, the Walkers, the Jenkines, the Brights, the Seymours and Hoffmans, and numerous others of the lame ducks and "dead ducks" of the same feather, are now enumerated among the President's advisers, or among the aspirants or probabilities for something in the shuffling and cutting of the cards for a new up-stairs Cabinet and a new kitchen Cabinet, and a new division of the loaves and spoils all round. But the President hesitates; his way is not clear before him. It may be that these recent elections call for the surrender, on demand, of his patronage to the democratic party; but he does not see it in that light. He rather leans to the idea that he has had something to do with these elections, and that something is due to him. Nor can he understand what claims a party have upon him after having coolly ignored him or flatly repudiated him before the people, as these modest, self-appointed copperhead advisers have done. Whether he aspires simply to repair the misfortunes of his administration, or whether he is fascinated by the dim and shadowy chances of a triumphant Johnson party in 1868, he cannot realize the advantages of a settlement now with the democracy in which everything is to be given away on his part without anything in exchange. No wonder, then, that, looking to the democratic party, Mr. Johnson, in his embarrassments, not knowing what else to do, does nothing.

Now, recalling the experience of John Tyler, of blessed memory, and of Millard Fillmore, the happy man, there would seem to be nothing left to Mr. Johnson but retirement to the shades of private life at the end of his appointed term, assuming that the axe of impeachment need no longer disturb his slumbers. The Baltimore Tyler Convention of 1844 was a funny affair, and the run of Fillmore and Donaldson in 1856 for the White House was but a repetition of the Van Buren trick of 1848; and all these are profitless examples. What, then, are the Presidential chances for Mr. Johnson, rejected by the radicals and declined by the democrats? His only chance to redeem his administration, or to wield any power in the coming Presidential contest, lies in an effort to secure the balance of power in the present Congress, which otherwise will hold a two-thirds vote against him in each house to the end of his term. But in what direction does such an effort promise success? We think that success may be achieved in a reconstruction of the Cabinet of such materials as will command the support of the conservative republicans, more or less, in both branches of Congress. Let this reorganizing act be made by the President and submitted to Congress in his

annual message, with a recommendation of a compromise on Southern reconstruction and negro suffrage, on the basis of the pending constitutional amendment, and we believe that the radical Jacobin leaders will be shorn of their strength in Congress, and that the administration will hold the balance of power in both branches, and thereby be enabled to come out with flying colors and to wield a mighty influence in the Presidential contest.

Tied up, as he is now, with the Tenure of Office bill, and a two-thirds majority in each house of Congress dead-set against him, what, without their consent, will any changes in the Cabinet, Custom Houses or Post Offices avail Mr. Johnson or his appointees? As soon as the two houses reassemble all this work of his in their absence will be upset, unless it may chance here and there to please them. They have the power, and they will exercise it. Why not, then, try the bold and masterly experiment of an invasion of the republican citadel itself, and the capture of a portion of the garrison? With General Grant before the country for the succession all other candidates are eclipsed. An alliance, then, with the conservatives of Congress and General Grant, against the implacable radicals and their disorganizing schemes, is the only course of wisdom and success left to Mr. Johnson and his administration; but even here success depends upon immediate action in flanking the enemy while thrown into convenient disorder for the movement.

Southern Whites and Blacks—Law and Order.

The reports of Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau for the months of July, August and September have been rendered to General Howard. We express the feelings of well disposed people of every shade of political opinion, both in the North and the South, when we say that we are glad to learn from these reports that a remarkable change for the better has taken place during the past few months in the relations between whites and blacks in the Southern States. Formerly, as our Washington correspondent says, every month report from the several Southern districts was filled with accounts of outrages on the blacks and the poverty of the people; but now these reports are for the most part short, mentioning but few cases of violence and testifying to the apparently earnest desire of the people to live in peace and obey the laws. "Law and order" appears to be the watchword of both whites and blacks. These encouraging reports, coupled with the generally favorable accounts of the crops of grain and cereals in several of the Southern States, relieve somewhat the anxiety which the recent incendiary appeals of such malignants as Hunnicutt, of Richmond, are only too well calculated to excite. We have unquestionable evidence that at the bi-weekly meetings of the negroes at many of the county court houses of Virginia the appeals of the incendiary Hunnicutt have reached too many willing ears, and that an unusual demand for lucifer matches was beginning to arise among the excitable young girls and old women, who, as Hunnicutt threatened, would be able and eager to apply the torch to the dwellings of their former masters. But we are happy to learn that, after all, the amicable relations which, despite all false representations to the contrary, used to exist between master and servant throughout the South, have not yet lost the force of their influence. Even the alleged recalcitrancy of the freedmen to the United States authorities, as in the case of those who were reported to have opposed successful armed resistance when ordered to vacate lands on which they had squatted in Norfolk county, happily proves, on investigation, to have had no foundation in fact. Moreover, the statistics of colored education in Virginia show that ten thousand negroes in that State have learned how to read during the past year, and our hopes are sanguine that not a few Virginia negroes will soon know enough to reject indignantly the wicked counsels of Hunnicutt and his s. t. Law and order will, we trust, be maintained, and prosperity, in which all sections of the Union may share, will be the ultimate result.

The East River Bridge.

The necessity for some safe, expeditious and reliable conveyance across the East river, for the immense traffic between New York and Brooklyn, was so forcibly brought before the Legislature last winter that acts were passed incorporating three companies for the purpose of bridging the river at three different points. The inconvenience and uncertainty of the East river ferryboats were fully shown last winter, when the river became blocked with ice, and in a fog collisions were inevitable. The citizens of New York and Brooklyn may congratulate themselves on having the building of these bridges in the hands of private contractors, who are obliged to have them completed in three years and who have no appropriation like that which generally accompanies Corporation jobs. All the great bridges in this country—the Niagara and the two bridges across the Ohio river at Cincinnati and Louisville, as well as the contemplated one across the Mississippi at St. Louis—have been either built or commenced by private corporations. What a contrast is presented between the despatch and completeness in the execution of these great works and the endless Corporation jobs in this city, so forcibly exemplified in Harlem Bridge and in the Court House! In the one case the interests of the contractors were identified with the speedy completion of their work, and in the other millions of dollars have been swallowed up and are still being squandered by hungry commissions composed of corrupt officials. At every session of the Legislature large appropriations have been asked and given for Harlem Bridge and the Court House, until the original estimates would hardly pay the interest on the total sum expended. In bridges we have a sufficient example of what our public officials can do in that line in the mishapen nondescript on Broadway. A half dozen elegant and convenient bridges could be thrown across this thoroughfare for the money which the unsightly Loew affair cost. The people of both cities on the East river may, therefore, hope that the three bridge corporations will do their work with despatch and satisfaction, as the terms of their charters leave them no alternative. They should, however, lose no time in pushing the work forward and uniting, by its completion, the people of New York and Brooklyn in the closest bonds of union. Their interests are identical with those of the citizens of both cities in the early completion of the work.

The Alleged Counterfeit Bonds—The Condition of the Treasury Department.

We said some time ago, when commenting upon the irregularities in the Treasury Department, that probably there would be astounding developments before long about matters in the Treasury. We published only the substance of a part of what we had heard, fearing to alarm the public, though much of the information had the stamp of truth on it. We called then for an investigation; we called upon the President to have the Printing Bureau and other branches of the Treasury thoroughly overhauled. This is but a short time since. Nothing, however, as far as we know, was done. Mr. McCulloch, probably, was afraid to have his department probed, and the President, perhaps, had too much confidence in the Secretary.

Now we have the startling announcement that a large amount of seven-thirty bonds have either been forged or fraudulently issued from the Department—which we cannot tell at present. An amount equal to two hundred thousand dollars, it is reported, has already been discovered. This is the first news. What may follow remains to be seen. From the loose manner in which the Treasury has been managed, and from the information we have previously received, it would not surprise us if more startling revelations should be made, and that the hundreds of thousands should swell up to millions. But are these seven-thirty bonds forgeries? Are they not stolen duplicates fraudulently issued from offices in the Treasury? That is the question, and a very important one, which the people want explained. One report, evidently dictated by Treasury officials, represents them to be forged by outside parties, while another doubts this. There appears, at least, reason for suspicion that they were fraudulently issued through those in the employ of the government. The fact that these bonds circulated freely, even in the banks, and that there is so much doubt about the character of them, strengthens this suspicion. In saying this we have no wish to excite unnecessary alarm. The credit of the government cannot be shaken by the temporary effect of the present excitement, which may be made use of by Wall street stock gamblers for a day or two, for it stands upon a firmer foundation than Mr. McCulloch and his subordinates. But in order to overcome the temporary effect and to inspire confidence it is necessary that we should know the worst—the whole truth. Any holding back of information, which the Treasury Department seems disposed to do, will only make the matter worse. A thorough investigation is imperatively demanded, and the President himself, as the head of the government, should order the most searching inquiry to be made by persons of character and intelligence unconnected with the Treasury, and then lay the facts before the public. This should be done, too, without delay or waiting for any action on the part of Congress. Yes, every branch of the Treasury Department should be thoroughly overhauled.

But whatever may be the character of these spurious seven-thirty bonds, whether forgeries outside of the Department or fraudulent issues from it, there is one fact that stands out prominently which cannot be controverted, and that is that the Treasury has been shockingly mismanaged. No investigation is necessary to prove this; it stands out conspicuously, so that every one can see it. The stupendous frauds in the internal revenue, amounting to one hundred and fifty millions or more, result from the utter inefficiency of Mr. McCulloch. As the head of the Treasury it is his duty to keep a vigilant eye over every branch of that service and to protect the government from robbery; yet there has not been a day and hardly an hour in which the most barefaced frauds have not been committed. The latest evidence of his incompetency and the irregularities in his department is seen in the case of the spurious seven-thirty bonds. However, this is not all we have against him by any means. He is the humble disciple and tool of Mr. Chase, and all his efforts are directed toward carrying out the ruinous financial policy and political schemes of his master. He upholds the infamous national bank system, which robs the public of twenty to thirty millions a year in taking the profits of a national currency which rightly belong to the people and government. He, like Mr. Chase, would fasten upon the country this gigantic and dangerous monopoly, that threatens to swallow up all the profits of industry and to control the affairs of the republic in the interest of a moneyed oligarchy. He uses the immense resources of the Treasury and the enormous surplus fund in it to control the money and stock market, by which a certain set of his friends and the friends of Mr. Chase are made rich. He has been withdrawing the non-interest bearing legal tenders and adding to the debt bearing gold interest, thus increasing the burdens of the people, when he should have bought up and cancelled as much of the interest bearing debt as possible, and so have reduced the debt and lightened our burdens. He holds all the time about two hundred millions in the Treasury unemployed, reckoning the gold in currency, thus losing at least twelve millions a year in interest. We might go on further to show the incapacity of this Secretary of the Treasury, but this is enough. If we were to say that his maladministration of the Treasury costs the country a hundred millions a year, in addition to all the serious consequences hereafter, we should underestimate the loss. His ideas of national finance are very contracted. He should never have left the counter of a country bank. This great country needs a statesman for Secretary of the Treasury, and it is to be hoped that the President will have sense enough to dismiss Mr. McCulloch without delay and put a statesman in his place.

Murder by Steam.

"Culpable negligence or wilful design" these are the two horns of the dilemma with one or the other of which the Coroner's jury up the river declares that the law must transfix the officers of the C. Vanderbilt, as the causes of the collision between that boat and the Dean Richmond some time since. The verdict is strong enough, if it means anything more than a flourish of rhetorical indignation—and we doubt if it does. If the men or women killed by that accident came to their untimely end by the "culpable negligence or wilful design" of the officers of the Vanderbilt, then the least crime of which those officers can possibly be guilty is manslaughter, and their least punishment must be good terms in the State Prison; but it is doubtful whether the case

will be carried to that proper result, or whether our mild-tempered justice will not be content with the sounding indignation of the Coroner's jury. We note that a petit jury gave, the other day, a verdict of five thousand dollars damages in the case of a man killed by the fault of his employers, and, since juries are in this humor, those who lost fathers or husbands by this steamboat calamity may find some pecuniary remedy in civil suits against the owners.

The Barrens—Corruption in Connecticut.

It will not soon be forgotten that the great republican party—that marvel of political purity and high purpose, of moral ideas and tremendous taxes—once ran a Woolly Horse candidate for Congress on a platform sustained at different corners by Joyce Heib, the fat Circassian girl, the What-it and the Fejo Mermaid. Neither will it be forgotten that this candidate was repudiated by the decent men of the "land of steady habits," and that a worthy citizen in the iron trade was chosen to represent the district by a handsome majority. It has since occurred to the Woolly Horse candidate that he might get the seat, notwithstanding the votes were against him, or his party has a good majority in Congress, and if he could only get before a Congressional committee a tolerable haul of testimony, well filled with extravagant charges of bribery against his opponent, and give Congress any tolerable excuse to vote on his claim, party division would be sure to settle it in his favor. Hence a Congressional investigation into the Connecticut election, part of the testimony in which we gave yesterday. First came the evidence of a cashier, who testified that about the first of April his bank paid a large number of checks for various sums, all drawn by the Iron Man. Here it will be seen that the case is immensely in favor of the Woolly Horse at the very outset; for what circumstance could be more suspicious than this? Indeed, the eye of fancy at once takes in its little picture of a procession of happy Connecticut ladders filing out of the bank door with bundles of hundred dollar bills under their arms, which they have respectively been paid for such priceless pieces of property as their votes. But, presto! at the next question this cashier declares that the first of April was one of the Iron Man's regular pay days; that the number of checks was not unusual—not more than he might have drawn on any common first of April—on any routine fool's day, time out of mind, when he wasn't a candidate at all. Here it is evident that this cashier is a sort of cow with a crumpled horn, an unhappy tool and an impossible temper, who scarcely gives a pail of milk before she kicks it over. And this was one of the Woolly Horse candidate's own witnesses. Another of the Woolly Horse witnesses swore to a terrible fact, namely—that he was not bribed to vote for the Iron Man! How can the Iron Man get over that? There is a great deal more testimony of this sort; but in all the testimony thus taken there is only one man who specifically alleges that he paid to certain persons money for their votes. He paid one hundred dollars to a man named Han, he paid money to a man named Woodin, and he bought in this way the votes of four or five others. And the money thus paid was not the Iron Man's money, but the other man's; and the votes thus bought were not bought for the Iron Man, but for the Woolly Horse candidate. All the witnesses thus far examined are the Woolly Horse witnesses, and all the corruption proved is proved on the wrong side. If the Woolly Horse's own witnesses prove so much against him, what will the Iron Man's witnesses prove? If it is not impertinent, we would like to know the Congressional committee's opinion of this investigation, and how the members like it, as far as they've got?

The Situation in Italy.

By a cable despatch which we print in this day's HERALD we are made aware that the Italian question is approaching a solution, although not precisely of the kind which for some days past we had been led to expect. "The situation," we are told, "is grave." The belief is general that the whole nation will back up the Garibaldi movement to restore Rome to Italy. Victor Emmanuel, it was expected, would soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome part of the Italian kingdom. If the spirit of this despatch is confirmed by subsequent news, the difficulty will be solved in the only way which can be considered satisfactory and final. Such was the solution which we originally expected. The capture of Garibaldi, however, disturbed our opinion scarcely less than it disconcerted the plans of the party of action. An insurrectionary band without a leader, all history had told us, can scarcely fail to become the prey of weakness and disorder. Of the party of action Garibaldi was the recognized chief, the very soul and centre of its life and hopes. Without Garibaldi, we had yet to learn that that party could do anything. The intelligence which we have received of the doings of the party since the General's capture has not been encouraging. This last despatch convinces us that, though suffering from the want of a leader, they have neither abandoned their purpose nor been completely disorganized. On the contrary, we now learn that they are full of life and hope and on the eve of victory. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to look at this Italian movement without seeing the figure of Louis Napoleon. Earnestly, eagerly, he looks upon the scene. His eye, however, is compelled ever and anon to take in a wider range. If he thinks of Italy and Rome, he also thinks of Germany. If he has thoughts of the Holy Father, he has, also, thoughts of the French people. The French people—that is Napoleon's central thought. His desire to be well with them, above all other causes, determines at the present moment his Italian and German policy. To involve France in war Napoleon has no desire, unless he can confidently count on success. To have actively and by force of arms interfered in this Italian imbroglio would, it is all but certain, have led to a war, in which, not to speak more strongly, success on the part of France would have been doubtful. Hence it is that Napoleon, refusing to interfere otherwise than by words, has hitherto contented himself with being an anxious, a seriously thoughtful and an interested on-looker.

The Situation in Italy.

The situation is really delicate. Much will depend upon the course which Napoleon may yet take. He is still at Biarritz, and does not return to Paris till Tuesday. Meanwhile, all fears may be laid aside as to the personal

safety of the Holy Father. Violence is altogether out of the question. Victor Emmanuel is responsible, and the presence of his troops will be a guarantee of protection.

Storm Signals to Protect Vessels at Sea.

The few notices we have had of the approaching season of storms and the accidents that have lately occurred at sea have had the effect of calling attention to the necessity of some system of signals along the coast to warn vessels of danger. We published a sensible communication on the subject in last Friday's HERALD, and we learn that the ship-wrayers and insurance agents of New York, Philadelphia and Boston are contemplating the adoption of a more reliable and efficient mode of communication with those portions of the coast most dreaded by mariners. In a very stormy season—as last winter, for instance—the wrecks and damage to vessels along our coast, particularly from Cape Hatteras and northward, are frightful. At times the whole of the Atlantic and gulf coasts is dangerous. It is known that storms travel at a certain rate and in a certain direction. The "law of storms," as it is called, is now pretty well understood, so that if we had the means of warning vessels at a distance of the coming danger much loss of property and life could be saved. For example, a terrible storm from the north has just struck New York, it is travelling southward at a known velocity, and must strike the coast of Virginia and the Carolinas with fury within a given time. Suppose there were storm signals at the Capes of the Delaware, Cape Hatteras and at other important points, and a magnetic telegraph was connected with all of them, we could then warn the numbers of vessels coming from the south, or about leaving port, of approaching danger—of a danger which they might not otherwise suspect until it came upon them. This, then, is just what is proposed—to have storm signals along the coast, connected by magnetic telegraph, so as to give instant warning in time for vessels to avoid danger by running into port or by otherwise protecting themselves. No time should be lost in providing this system of signals. It could be done even before the sales of midwinter set in. We have no doubt Congress would aid this project to protect commerce, but in the meantime the insurance companies and shipowners should set about carrying it out.

The Rebellion in China.

Our cable despatches state that the rebels are gaining ground in China and are now seriously threatening Peking. This Chinese rebellion has seen many phases of defeat and success since it was first opened, in 1850. Its first great leader held his ground for a few years and then gave place to a schoolmaster, who proclaimed himself the second Son of God. His rare talents enabled him to assume and retain command of the insurgent. From the fact that nearly all the adventurous foreigners, including missionaries, have joined the rebel standard, it is some indication that this is the party of progress, although it has not yet been fully determined which side is the most inclined to shake off the exclusiveness which has heretofore shut out the Chinese from the world. It was supposed that in 1857 the present government had completely overcome the rebellion; but it again made serious front. The treaty which ceded the Chinese territory on the left bank of the Amoor to Russia, it was rumored, bound the Russians to assist China in overcoming the rebels; but up to this time no aid has been rendered by Russian troops.

We have a great interest in the internal condition of the Chinese empire, for we are rapidly increasing our trade with that country. The shipments from San Francisco to the eastern coast of Asia indicate how important it is that we should urge the opening of the Flowery Land to American enterprise. If the rebels capture Peking a new government may decree a new policy, and an empire whose population numbers one half of the inhabitants of the world may afford a market for an immense increase in the interchange of products.

More Revenue Funds to Be Made Public.

General Hillyer, one of the internal revenue men for this district, is now in Washington, and it is reported that he is likely to be placed at the head of the board whose duty it is to investigate and expose all fraudulent transactions in the revenue business. There were recently given to the public some evidences that all is not harmony between Hillyer and Weed and others who have the reputation of managing this department; and this indicates that if Hillyer is appointed we will have a rare crop of the richest exposures. Possibly some honest men may come by their rights in this quarrel yet.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN TOWN.

Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman arrived in this city from Washington, en route to St. Louis, early yesterday morning, and is the guest of Mr. William Scott, 64 East Twenty-third street. General Sherman, accompanied by a few personal friends, yesterday attended the Marie Antoinette matinee at the French theatre, and as the close of the performance had an interview in the green room with Madame Ristori, taking occasion to renew his acquaintance with the great tragedienne, with whom he had previously been on terms of intimate friendship. This morning he will attend Divine service at Calvary church, West Twenty-third street, and tomorrow will leave the city by an early train for St. Louis.

THE FRENCH THEATRE—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

As usual on the nights of this opera, the French theatre was crowded from parquette to gallery—the floor of the city being filled with boxes and orchestra chairs. Previous to the rising of the curtain Mr. Bateman came forward and stated that, owing to the indisposition of Mlle. Tostie, he was compelled to claim the indulgence of the audience, but stated that Mlle. Isabelle Armand would undertake the part of the Grand Duchess. Mr. Bateman's statement was received and acknowledged in the most cordial manner by all, and the opera proceeded, sufficient to prevent her singing, being known only at a very late hour, we cannot too highly commend the managerial tact displayed by Mr. Bateman in having a lady so well qualified as Mlle. Armand to undertake the arduous task without having the advantage of rehearsal or lengthened preparation; but it affords us genuine pleasure in being able to state that the opera passed off most brilliantly and without a single hitch. Mlle. Armand has pleasing features, an agreeable voice and great talent as an actress, and was, in the course of the evening, honored with several encores. There was a lack of enthusiasm for all the various charming choruses with which the opera is so thickly studded, and the night's amusement was most enjoyable. On Tuesday next the Grand Duchess will be repeated, and also on Wednesday afternoon. It will also be presented at the Brooklyn Academy on Monday night, by which time we do not doubt that Mlle. Tostie will be able to assume the rôle which she has rendered so delightfully since her arrival here. The Grand Duchess is decidedly the vice of the season.