

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXII. No. 318 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street—THE GRAND DUROCHER.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—BELLS OF THE FANTASY—HUNTER'S IRISH WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—BLACK CROOK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—NORWOOD.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—A MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street—TANHAUS.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—TANHAUS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—TICKET OF LEAFY MAN.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street—LITTLE'S AUCTION.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—GYMNASIUM EQUITESTRIANUS, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2nd & West 21st street—ALBION—TWO NIGHTS FOR 1000 NATURE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway—WHITE, COTTON & SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 93 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway—SONGS, FANCY, SCENIC, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street—MINSTRELS, FANCY, &c.

BULLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 62 Broadway—BELLAS, FANCY, FANTASIES, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street—THE FUGITIVE.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT BY THE AMERICAN VOCAL SOCIETY.

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

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—NORWOOD'S FAIRIES.

FINE ART GALLERIES, 94 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

No. 812 BROADWAY—BALL'S STATUE OF EDWIN FORREST AS COLONEL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—MARIANNE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 14, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reports by the Atlantic Cable is dated yesterday evening, November 13.

General Menzies's note on the Roman question produced a soothing effect in Italy, but the national press remains unamiable in the expression that there can be no adjustment of the difficulty with the Pope.

Napoleon proposes a conference on the Italo-Roman question, but does not suggest a point or basis of deliberation.

The colony of Porto Rico is to be ruled from Cuba in the future. English reports say that a number of political arrests have been made in Paris, and that Napoleon's government has been made aware of the existence of a new secret political society for political objects.

Consols closed at 94 1/4, for money, in London. Five-twentys were at 75 1/4 in London and 75 3/4 in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull, with middling uplands at 8 1/2 pence. Breadstuffs lower and downward. Provisions slightly lower.

THE CITY.

Mr. Fernando Wood accepted the nomination for the Mayoralty at a large mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute last night. In his speech he vigorously attacked the expensive honesty and respectable incompetency of Mayor Hoffman, and developed a comprehensive scheme of municipal reform, putting himself forward as the man to carry it through.

The Board of Audit met yesterday, when an opinion of the Corporation Council was submitted to the effect that he deemed it his duty to withhold his consent to the Corporation appearing as a defendant before the Board. He urged several points in support of his decision, asserting that the Board was not competent according to the constitution to try such cases as have been daily brought before it.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met yesterday at St. John's chapel, in Varick street. Bishop Potter presided. No business of importance was transacted, and the convention adjourned until to-day.

The Young Men's Christian Convention met yesterday at Dr. Rogers' church, on Fifth avenue. A permanent organization was effected, with W. K. Dodge, Jr., as President. Several addresses were delivered and the Convention adjourned.

At the Republican Convention held last night Hon. William A. Darling was, on the first formal ballot, nominated for the Mayoralty. The vote was ninety-two to fifty-six, Mr. Darling's competitor being Hon. Abraham Leet, State Senator.

The meteoric showers did not appear in much force last night. Five or six little squirts of meteors were discernible to those on the lookout for them, but nothing striking appeared. To-night positively is their best opportunity.

The case of John G. Braine, the alleged Chesapeake pilot, was brought up in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the prisoner being present. It stated that he desired a trial, but the court was in Washington. The Court set the trial for Monday.

Jeremiah Hardigan, who was committed on the charge of killing Daniel Friel in this city on election day, was yesterday admitted to bail in \$5,000.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Hermann, Captain Wende, will sail from Hoboken at 12 M. to-day (Thursday) for Bremen via Southampton. The mails will close at the Post Office, for Great Britain and the German States, at half-past ten this morning.

The steamship London, Captain Levy, belonging to C. H. Malloy & Co's Southern line, will leave pier 20 East river, sailing ship, at 5 P. M. to-day (Thursday) for New Orleans direct.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Government securities were firm. Gold was strong and excited, and closed at 149 1/2.

Business in commercial circles yesterday was moderate, but previous prices were generally maintained. Some commodities were decidedly higher. Coffee was steady and firm, white coffee was in fair demand and 1/2c lower. On Change four advanced 1/8 a 1/2c, and wheat and corn were firmer, the latter, however, closing dull and nominal. Oats were higher. Pork was dull and unsteady, and beef and lard were unchanged. Freight rates were unchanged. Naval stores were gene-

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The counsel for the prosecution in the case of Jeff. Davis had a long interview with Attorney General Stanton yesterday, at which it was determined to proceed with the trial on the 25th instant, on the original indictment. Chief Justice Chase presided in the court at Richmond yesterday.

General Grant has issued several orders relative to communicating in the army. In one he lays down rules for the government of commanding officers in contracting for supplies, and in another for the employment of civilians in the army.

Thad Stevens arrived at West Philadelphia yesterday in a special car on his way to Washington. He was sitting up and his trip had not fatigued him.

Wendell Phillips claims that when the President is impeached and convicted, all his past acts should be declared illegal and his pardon revoked.

Official returns of the Kansas election show the majority against negro suffrage in the most populous counties to have been 7,668, and against female suffrage 8,455.

In the State Constitutional Convention yesterday Mr. James Brooks raised the point of order that the Convention no longer had a legal existence, because the act by which it was convened set forth that its amendments must be submitted to the people at the next general election, which had already taken place. The Attorney General had given it as his opinion that there was no authority for making disbursements to meet expenses incurred by a continuation of the Convention. The point of order was overruled. The Convention finally went into Committee of the Whole on Finance and Canal. After discussion the Committee of the Whole was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

In the Alabama Convention yesterday the report of the Committee on Finance was adopted. The session was mainly devoted to discussion on the franchise question.

The cost of the military establishment in Virginia for the last ten months was \$5,000,000.

The citizens of Hot Springs county, Virginia, have addressed a petition to General Scholfield praying for the suppression of armed negro leagues by the military.

The heirs of Anneke Jans, who claim the Trinity church property, met in convention at Poughkeepsie yesterday. There were two hundred men and women present.

The firm of Senecal & Meigs, in Montreal, has failed to the amount of \$400,000. They were largely interested in the United States lumber trade.

Western passed through Rochester yesterday in good condition, although the roads were bad. He says he is not in league with anyone to raise the boats on his hundred mile feat, and that he will make the feat in the stipulated time soon after he leaves Buffalo.

Sylvester Quiler, a negro, is to be executed at Elizabeth, N. J., to-day, for the murder of George Fiermer in June last. A woman is also to be executed in Clearfield, Pa., for the murder of her husband.

A white married woman in Charleston, S. C., recently eloped with a haemorrhoidal darky.

Congress and Our National Finances.

In a few days Congress will meet again, and will meet under peculiar circumstances. None of its predecessors ever met under such an extraordinary state of affairs, both politically and financially, particularly as regards our national finances. It is not a new Congress, but since its last session terminated a surprising change has taken place in public sentiment. The voice of the people, from one end of the country to the other, proclaims loudly the condemnation of its measures and weakness. The blatant and violent radicals who have wasted the time of Congress in spouting about and clamoring for impeachment of the President are themselves impeached by a higher power. They have been tried before the bar of public opinion, and a scathing verdict has been pronounced against them. This dominant party was all-powerful; there was but the shadow of opposition; it was able at all times not only to silence opposition, but even to carry its measures over the veto of the President by the constitutional two-thirds vote. It had no excuse whatever for bad legislation or for not doing its duty to the country.

Looking at this fact and at the popular judgment pronounced against this weak and reckless Congress, we are curious to see what will be its conduct on reassembling. In its pride and modification it may become more reckless still and defy public opinion. There are examples in history where such violent and revolutionary Jacobins have set themselves up above the people. But if they should dare to do so they will only intensify the odium with which they are now regarded. There may be, however, a sufficient number of members in both houses conservative and patriotic enough to respect the will of the people as expressed at the late elections. We may see men of sagacity, prudence and foresight—such men, perhaps, as Senators Sherman, Trumbull, or Fessenden—put themselves in the breach to stem the torrent of radicalism and save the country from the evils their party has brought upon us. The conduct of Congress will be watched with intense interest, and the people will surely mark those members who may persist in their radical and destructive course.

With regard to mere political matters or to the question of reconstruction, Congress has done as much mischief as it well could do. Much of this mischief is irreparable, at least for the present. The South, that magnificent and richly productive portion of our country, has been turned over to negro domination—to the government of semi-barbarians. Little can be done now to arrest the disaster. It must run its course for a while. The reaction in time will sweep away the obnoxious features of reconstruction. The day is not far off when the people of the whole North—this proud Caucasian white race—will demand the emancipation of their white brethren in the South from the barbarous rule of the negroes. In the meantime there are other questions of the highest importance looming up and requiring skillful management.

Laying aside the question of reconstruction, the one which overshadows all others is that of our national finances. The expenditure of the federal government is something like five hundred millions of dollars a year, with the prospect that, under the disorganized state of the South and a costly military despotism there, it will soon exceed that. This, together with the burden of State, county and municipal debts and extravagant local expenditures, swells the aggregate amount of taxation to a thousand millions.

The local government of the city of New York alone costs over twenty millions of dollars. Reckless extravagance is the curse of all parties, for here we are under democratic rule; but it is just to say that the stupendous debt and frightful taxation of the federal government are the result of radical republican misrule. A thousand millions of taxation! What people ever bore such a weight? How can we continue to bear it? We must remember, too, that nearly all this burden falls upon the North. Under the destructive legislation of Congress the South will be less and less able to aid in carrying this burden. Twenty-five millions of people have to bear a thousand millions of taxation! Forty dollars a head for every man, woman and child! Or for every

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head of a family from two to three hundred dollars a year! How are the working classes to endure such taxation? At least a third of all they earn goes directly or indirectly to government. No people in the world are taxed anything like this. Even in Great Britain, where they are more heavily taxed than anywhere else, except in this republic, taxes do not amount to half what we have to bear. Our people bore this patiently until the war was finished and the Union made secure, but they will certainly not bear it long in time of peace.

Yet we see a certain class of politicians and journals, allied with the bondholders and the national bank oligarchy, which would increase the weight of the debt and make it a perpetual burden. They would reduce the currency and thereby reduce the means of the people and the revenue of the government, so as to add forty per cent to the wealth of the bondholders. If the insane demands of these people for specie payments could be complied with we could neither pay the debt nor bear the taxation to meet the interest. We should be bound down as securely and perpetually under a stupendous debt as the people of England are.

The first thing Congress should do, then, is to reduce the expenditures of government to the utmost and to make a corresponding reduction in taxation. The system of revenue should be simplified and the expensive machinery now used to collect it abolished. All burdens upon productive industry, as that of the cotton tax, should be removed. Mr. McCulloch should be stopped from curtailing the currency any more; and, if necessary to stimulate production, to reduce the debt, to make money abundant and easy, and thereby to secure a large revenue, an additional amount of legal tenders might be gradually and prudently issued. But by all means the national bank notes should be withdrawn and greenbacks issued in their place. By doing this the government could liquidate at once three hundred millions of interest bearing bonds and save twenty-five millions a year. As much of the debt as possible should be paid at once, and continued to be paid, while the currency is depreciated. By cancelling three hundred millions of the interest-bearing debt by substituting legal tenders for national bank notes, and by using the surplus money in the Treasury, five hundred millions of the debt would be paid at once. Then, by following the course we have suggested, another five hundred millions might be liquidated in the course of a few years. Thus, in less than five years a thousand millions, or one-half of the interest-bearing debt, could be paid. All this might be done, too, with reduced taxation, if the finances be properly managed and the government administered economically. This is the important work for Congress to set about doing. It cannot be ignored or delayed long without plunging the country into inexorable difficulties. Let that body, then, drop the negro and attend to the national finances as soon as it reassembles.

The Mayoralty Election—Wood and Hoffman.

Mr. Fernando Wood addressed a large number of his political adherents at Cooper Institute last night, and "accepted" a nomination for Mayor, the peculiar value of which was, as he declared, that it did not compromise his independence. He seized the occasion to assure his auditors, with that noble pride in personal honor that is so beautiful a part of a politician's character, that he would "never, no, never" consent to be Mayor if he had to accept the nomination and election to that office from "a convention of hirelings," and had to go into his place bound to prosecute mere party schemes. He addressed the public particularly on the great advantage in point of economy that there would be in making him Mayor instead of Hoffman. He laid great stress on the fact that he was so much the cheaper of the two. In working this point to the utmost he was right. A certain wise saw expresses an intelligible preference for the devil we do know as compared with the devil we don't know; and in this expression is enunciated the only principle that the most diligent observer can find in the contest now opening, and of which Wood's speech, that appears in another column, is part. Rascality must be assumed as the universal postulate in politics. Do what we can, say what we may argue, denounce, combine, reform agitators—or any other sort of agitators—when all is done that is possible, we cannot help having a rascal at the head of our municipal government. This is history and reason. It is the necessity of the situation, and flows from our system as naturally and inevitably as though determined by a mathematical law. Rascality assumed, therefore, the only question to determine is, which rascal shall we have? So far, the contest seems to have sharpened down to an issue between Hoffman and Fernando Wood. Wood we know. His terms are nine million dollars. Under his administration the legitimate city expenditure and the stealings lumped together had that limit. But under Hoffman nine millions was a bagatelle. Expenditure under this Mayor ran up to twenty-four hundred millions, and when last heard from was increasing at a magnificent rate; so that neither prophet nor politician can say what it may not reach. Here, then, is certainly on the one hand and uncertainty on the other, in the only point of importance, the expenditure, including stealings. Under Fernando Wood we shall have the same article enormously dear; dear not only beyond precedent and calculation, but beyond conjecture; and indeed there is no knowing but we may have common sense insulted in having this high-priced, extortionate, unscrupulous, plundering rascality shoved at us in the name of economy and reform. Since rascality is inevitable it is not some advantage to have it as cheap as possible!

The President's Speech Last Night.

The President was serenaded last night, and in response made a speech commendably short and common place. He declared that the conservative victories in the recent elections were an indication of the readiness of the people to rally and rebuke the encroachments of power, and that, as the result, "the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated constitution preserved;" in which there is a proportion of sound and fury, but which, we take it, means about as little as the most earnest friend of the President and the country could desire.

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The Pope's Encyclical.

In yesterday's Herald we printed the latest Encyclical of Pope Pius the Ninth. The document is lengthy and full of great sorrow. The Pope begins, as is the custom, with thanks to God, and ends by bestowing blessings upon all the faithful; but it is evident from the intervening space that the thanks are given with a kind of grudge and that the blessings are not bestowed in the spirit of Him who gave the command, "Love your enemies." The judgments of God are proverbially hard to bear. In the present instance the Pope finds them "impenetrable," and the days of the years of his reign he can only speak of as "sorrowful." We do not say that his Holiness does not bow to the stern decrees of the Universe, but no one can read the Encyclical before us without feeling that he bows not willingly. The Encyclical, in fact, is a long and dreary lamentation. The state of affairs in Italy, which he persistently refuses to dignify with the name of kingdom, and the state of affairs in Russia and the kingdom of Poland, he wailingly deplures. It is evident at a glance that the old man is in high dudgeon. His vocabulary of abusive epithets seems well nigh exhausted in characterizing the directors of public affairs in Italy. They are men "walking in iniquity and serving under the banner of Satan;" men "upon whose forehead is written falsehood;" rebels turning their mouths against Heaven, sully and containing every sacred thing, treading under foot all divinity and human right and breathing carnage like rapacious wolves." Such is a specimen of the language through which the Holy Father vents his feelings. Russia, who has for some time past particularly since the suppression of the last Polish insurrection, been proselytizing in Poland and the other Roman Catholic districts with rather a vigorous hand, is dealt with severely more leniently. Vain thunder! What does Italy—what does Russia care for the Pope's abuse? Italy will go on to her destiny in spite of him, and Russia will be as deaf to his anathemas as ever. We cannot, however, refuse to admit that the document is interesting. To us it is particularly so. It shows us how much wrath may be lodged in a human heart, although that heart should beat in the breast of the Vicar of Christ. It shows us how completely the world has emancipated itself from clerical tyranny, and how wide is the gulf which separates the world of the nineteenth from the world of the sixteenth century. It is altogether an interesting relic of a dead and buried past.

In consideration of the heavy calamities which have befallen the Church, and in order that these calamities be removed, his Holiness ordains throughout the Catholic world, a triduum of prayers, to take place within a year from the present time. To all who shall faithfully take part in these devotions, indulgences are to be granted. These indulgences are skillfully graduated according to merit. Plenary indulgence—an indulgence covering all the acts of this life, and implying, we believe, immediate admission to the regions of the blessed—is to be the portion of all those of either sex who shall assist personally in the public prayers of the entire three days. An indulgence of seven years and of seven separate periods of forty days each is to be the portion of those of either sex who shall personally assist in the public prayers on any one of the three days. Indulgences similarly graduated are to be granted, on proper application, to the spirits of departed friends who may now be in purgatory. How the seven years are to be applied in this last case we are not told. It would, we presume, be rather disagreeable to be released for seven years from that mysterious prison house and then remorselessly thrust back. But the initiated will doubtless see a way of getting over this difficulty. It is impossible to refuse to admit that these offers are generous beyond all description. It is equally undeniable that no Church in the world could present to its adherents such magnificent encouragements to duty. It will be strange indeed if the offers are not accepted, the encouragements not yielded to. If Victor Emanuel and his infidel advisers are not contented and put to shame, if the rude Muscovite is not driven back to his native wilds, it will not, we may rest assured, be for the want of prayers. We read somewhere in the Scriptures of the "kingdom of heaven suffering violence." Heaven, surely, was never in greater danger of suffering violence than now. It is not merely that the whole Catholic world will be in arms; the magnificence of the rewards held out can scarcely fail to produce desertion in the Protestant ranks and swell the great Catholic army. This last may prove to be the happiest thought which ever emanated from the brain of Pius the Ninth. If this scheme does not settle the Roman question nothing will. In the event of this, too, proving a failure, we seriously advise his Holiness to abandon the Old World, which has proved itself unworthy of him, and to come over and take up his residence in the New. Hundreds of thousands would hail his arrival on our shores. The best homes in the States would be open to receive him. Our grand new cathedral will soon be ready for him, and we have money enough to build him another Vatican.

The Winter Fashions.

In another column of the Herald we give the latest winter styles, as exhibited at the openings of some of the leading metropolitan establishments. It will gratify the ladies to learn that they will not be tied down to any narrow rule of fashion this winter, for the styles in everything are more varied than they have been in any previous season. The term "latest fashions from Paris" is fast falling into disrepute, owing to the practice of some of the American buyers selecting their goods at four rate houses and thereby receiving the cast-off styles and goods of the previous season. Where an establishment has a reliable agency in Paris such a state of things cannot happen. There are some very elegant and becoming designs in winter tolets which have their origin in this city. The favor with which they are received should encourage our modistes to cut loose, as soon as possible, from the trammis of the Paris demi-monde and originate styles more suitable for American ladies. Many of the winter tolets are considerably modified from the Paris standard, and few of its obnoxious and outré vagaries find favor here. Modeling fashions according to the rule and not the exceptions of the host society in Europe, and adapting them to the

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The Hampden in Revenue Matters—Collector Bailey on the Whiskey.

The confusion in the whiskey business in the Metropolitan district, instead of abating with time, seems only to grow worse confounded. The arrest of collectors accused of dishonesty in office, and the removal of commissioners, the seizure of distillery after distillery, the shifting and changing of officials from Washington to New York and vice versa, only serve to increase the muddle and to leave the government in a more deplorable condition than before. Mysterious wealth still flows in upon revenue officers with lamentably small salaries, and the Treasury receipts diminish month after month. Secretary McCulloch looks on in bewilderment and finds in whatever direction he may turn a mass of forgery, fraud and financial ruin before him.

In the meantime Collector Bailey goes about like a roaring lion, seeking what illicit whiskey he may devour, and spreading dismay among all who have spirits, legal or illegal, rectified or unrectified, in his possession. It appears that Collector Bailey, finding that experience has rendered the distillers sharp enough to hide their stills in all manner of unobscure holes and corners, has resorted to the expedient of seizing the raw material in the several rectifying houses, and confiscating it as "fraudulent whiskey," unless the clearest proof can be produced that it has paid the government tax. If the whiskey has been purchased in the open market at a price less than the real value of the material, plus the government tax, that is prima facie evidence, says the inflexible Bailey, that no tax has been paid upon it. If the rectifier has bought one thousand barrels of spirits from a distiller who has produced the collector's receipt for the tax on the same, that is nothing to the unbellying Bailey, who declares that his broker officials have "laid in" with the distiller and given him duplicate receipts of one thousand dollars each five times over, covering five thousand barrels, while they have only collected the tax upon one thousand. No matter if the barrels are branded and marked with all the hieroglyphics known to that most incomprehensible of all mysteries, the Revenue Department, the inflexible Bailey heads them not; like the money lender of the Rialto, he must have his bond. Certain special powers have been assigned to him by the government which enable him to extend his sweeping operations beyond the limits of his own district, and his energy seems as unacceptable to some of his fellow revenue officers as to the direct whiskey dealing fraternity. He manages to put them all out of spirits in more ways than one. The rectifiers are especially indignant at his summary course of procedure. If we purchase our whiskey in good faith, they say, and find the barrels properly branded or see the collector's receipt for the tax upon the lot we buy, it is our own business what price we pay for it. If we get it cheap that is our good fortune, and many an article in market is sold for less than it costs. So they insist that they are very hardly dealt with by the obstinate Bailey, and some of them decide to shut up shop until his reign of power shall end—a consummation they devoutly wish—while all of them agree to make a raid upon Washington to claim protection from the terrible Bailey at the hands of the bewildered McCulloch or the radical Congress.

It is very evident that no permanent stop can be put to the enormous frauds in the distillation of spirits until a complete change is made in our whole revenue system, which is now nothing but a mass of corruption from top to bottom. The disease has got so thoroughly into the bone that it will never come out of the flesh. Collector Bailey, like a skilful and bold surgeon, may cut and slash, removing a tumor here and lopping off a rotten limb there, but nothing can save the patient. He must die and be buried, and a new being must be born in his place. At present the honest trader cannot hope to be protected. A good law can be administered by faithful officers firmly but moderately, and is a protection to the upright man. But our present revenue laws are so loose and so unpolitic, and our whole revenue force has become so thoroughly demoralized, that an official, if he dares to protect the government at all, must do so very harsh and probably unjust acts, which, under other circumstances, he would be the most anxious to avoid. In this view Collector Bailey's famous raid may be productive of good, in bringing the matter to a crisis. It seems peculiarly hard, under a government of equal rights and protection to all men, that an honest merchant should be injured in his business by the hand of the law; but on the other hand it is a disgrace to the country that the grossest frauds upon the revenue should be practised in the broad light of day, and the guilty parties be permitted to laugh at the law and defy justice. Better abolish taxation upon distilled spirits altogether, and let whiskey go free, than break down honest dealers and demoralize the whole people by a system conceived in fraud and born in corruption. We see no better way out of all these difficulties than to repeal the present laws, make new ones, and McCulloch so Indians, and all his subordinates, big and little, to another place, and make Collector Bailey grand constable, general-in-chief and high coadjutor of the new Revenue Department.

Impeachment and Disqualification.

The radical leaders in Congress have been exhausting their legal knowledge and argumentative powers in the attempt to prove that a public officer, when impeached, is debarred from exercising his official functions pending his trial and the final verdict. Well, the people have impeached the radical Congress, in the recent elections, for high crimes and misdemeanors against the government. We insist that the radical representatives, if they desire to be consistent, must immediately put on their hats and overcoats, vacate their seats and leave Washington. They may depend upon it that the final verdict will never put them back again.

Wisdom in Massachusetts.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, accepts the recent verdict at the polls as an informal repeal of the Excise law in that State, and directs that no more proceedings be taken to enforce it. Governor Fenton should do the same thing and direct all his stragglers and subordinates that "the will of the people is the law of the land."

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The Meteors.

At about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night a brilliant meteor shot athwart the northern sky, as the precursor of the grand celestial display announced by astronomers for the 13th or 14th of November, 1867. As soon as we saw Tuesday night's meteor we asked, "Where is Professor Loomis?" Echo answered that the crude but short-sighted Professor, disgusted at having been forced by the Herald and the heavens to "see stars" against his will last year, had gone to the other side of the Atlantic. Poor Loomis seems doomed to be mistaken. He was mistaken in predicting here a meteoric shower which did not occur; he was most grievously mistaken in contradicting the Herald's telegraphic report of a meteoric shower which did occur there; and now he is again mistaken in going there to see a meteoric shower which is to occur here, and not there. For there, as well as on the Pacific, the anticipated meteoric shower is not likely to be visible. But on the Atlantic, in Canada, in the United States and in Mexico, the astronomers have agreed in predicting that this fifty-third exhibition of falling meteors since the beginning of the Christian era, would be no less splendid and awful than the one which illuminated our skies on the 12th of November, 1833. We need not repeat the vivid recollections which we gave last year of that extraordinary spectacle. Suffice it to say that it is a phenomenon scarcely less widespread alarm, especially among the ignorant negroes of the South, than the meteoric showers of 1106 in Judea and of 1117 in Ethiopia. By that of 1117 Ethiopia "was half crazed," and we shall not be surprised to hear of some resolution by a colored delegate to the Montgomery Convention expressive of equally superstitious bewilderment on the part of his sable constituents, in view of the meteoric shower of 1867. In the political firmament the November elections have opened the eyes of many an incredulous Loomis among the radicals to as dreadful a sight of falling stars as that offered by the November storm of meteors.

Cheap Theatres.

We perceive that the opera prices are reduced—a fact which, we take it, argues, or might be so supposed, that the quality of the entertainment must be reduced also, in order to make it pay. Now, we do not want cheap talent at low rates. It will not do to import second or third class artists from Europe at small salaries with a view simply to keep up Italian opera. The public got disgusted with having to pay reasonable prices for very poor talent, and they will not consent to accept a lesser order of talent, even at a lower price, while they are perfectly willing to pay for the best artists at an equitable figure.

The genius of the American people is opposed to cheap things. They do not recognize value in anything unless they have to pay a good price for it. Least of all will they have cheap theatres. If ever there was a tendency toward economy in the purchase of amusements it has been thoroughly cured by the war and the extravagant notions that grew out of it. A people who can run up a vast national debt of three thousand millions, and can receive the tax collector with a complacent smile and dismiss him with a polite bow after satisfying his demands, will never consent to accept a one dollar opera from the generosity of any manager. In the far-off parlious of the upper east end cheap theatres, where peanuts and popcorn are as much appreciated as Shakespeare, Sheridan and Schiller, and "bi, bi" is the ultimatum of applause, may do well enough; but where intelligence and fashion seek theatrical haunts cheap prices will not suit at all. The system, in short, is contrary to the spirit of the age, and the spirit of the age is no more to be trifled with in the matter of theatrical management than in the path of material progress. There are new theatres springing up all around us, but they cannot be supported at half-price rates. Bricks and mortar cost something nowadays, and art has come to be rated at quotations a little higher than dry goods. Actors and actresses must live like gentlemen and ladies. Opera singers of such a quality as our improved taste demands cannot be had for next to nothing. Even the ballet angels must have salaries equivalent to the price of handsome clothes to wear on Broadway, although they can manage to get along with a very scant supply of the same on the stage.

It is evident, then, that, above all things in the way of cheap amusements, Italian opera can least afford a reduction in the tariff, especially at a time when there are two or three good artists on the boards that for so long a time were occupied exclusively by third rate singers. We are going to have a new American opera house very soon, to which the energies of Mr. Pike are to be devoted, or at least such portion of them as he can spare from whiskey speculations and iron dikes, from internal revenue botheration and the Jersey meadows. This will be a splendid building, and is now almost completed. Other theatres we have, too, with respectable and attractive performances—"moral lessons," as at the Broadway; moral warnings, like the Black Crook and Devil's Auction, respectively at Niblo's and Banvard's; the "legitimate" at Wallack's; the pious and patriotic, but watery, interpretation of Beecher at the New York theatre; and the spectacular and mythological at the Olympic; but who expects to enjoy these miscellaneous luxuries for half-price? The idea is vulgar; it is unpopular; in fact, it won't do. People will not have anything that they do not pay for.

WHAT ABOUT THE IMPROVEMENT?—Congress was to impeach the President, but in the meantime the people, in the late elections, have impeached Congress. Who is going to be tried?

RACES AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1867. The third day of the Herring Run Course races was much more successful than the preceding days, the attendance being large and the track in fair condition. For the first race, for a purse of \$1,000, Mountain Maid, Fanny Allen and Mary entered, and it was won by Fanny Allen. Time, 2:35, 2:37 1/2, 2:37 1/2. For the second race, a five mile dash, Belle of Baltimore, Lucy and Langley entered. The race was won by Belle of Baltimore in 18:39 1/2, it being good time for the weather and the condition of the track.

RACING AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Nov. 13, 18