

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Volume XXXIII. No. 113

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—FAIRY CIRCLE—AND OUT OF PLACE.
NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—PARIS AND HELEN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
FRENCH THEATRE—LA BELLE HELENE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place—MEDEA.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE WHITE FAWN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—THE HONEYMOON.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RICHIELE—IRISHMAN'S BOY.
GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery—DAS GLOCKEN DES BERGMEISTERS.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—GYMNASTIC, EQUITATION, &c. Matinee at 2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—BALLET, FANCY, &c. Matinee at 2.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—SONGS, ECLECTICITIES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "25."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway—ETIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.
TOLBY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery—COMIC VIOLENCE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.
STEINWAY HALL—MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS at 2 P. M.
IRVING HALL, Irving place—GRAND CONCERT.
DODWORTH HALL, 206 Broadway—SELECT ENTERTAINMENT.
EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 34th street—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE, LIVING ANIMALS, &c.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—NICK OF THE WOODS.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROSEDALE.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETIOPIAN MINSTRELS—THE KUY KUY KLAN.
HALL, 945 and 956 Broadway—PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Matinee at 2.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—SOURCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 22, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their business announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House Mr. Robinson offered his resolution recalling the impeachment Managers and rescinding the proceedings. The House refused to consider it by a vote of 18 to 91.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Arcade Underground Railway bill was considered and reported complete, with amendments providing that vaults or openings shall not be appropriated without the consent of the owners of a majority of the lots fronting on the line of route, and that the \$300,000 forfeit in case the route is not completed shall revert to the city instead of the State.

EUROPE.

By special cable telegram from London, dated yesterday, we are informed that despatches had been received from General Napier, in Abyssinia, dated on the 1st of April—a day before the time when the assault on Theodor's works was said to have taken place. The main body of the British army was then advancing towards the royal camp, which was fixed between two rivers, one being the Bahr, and the other the Nile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have special telegrams from St. Thomas, Jamaica, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Antigua and Trinidad. Another ineffectual attempt had been made to launch the Monongahela at St. Thomas. The Legislature of Barbadoes proposes to exclude all contractors from legislative membership. Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Antigua on the 15th instant. Three hundred coolies have arrived at Trinidad from Calcutta. Our Buenos Ayres letter is dated March 14. Affairs in Montevideo were becoming more tranquil and President Bartle's administration was highly spoken of by the people.

The commander of the fleet calculates the Paraguayan loss in this attempt at four hundred men. By special correspondence from Shanghai, China, dated February 28, we have a very interesting account of Minister Burlingame's official leaving-taking previous to embarking for San Francisco on his imperial mission.

Our special correspondent in Yokohama, Japan, dating on the 7th of March, furnishes a very important résumé of events which preceded the present civil war, its progress and frightful excesses, recapitulating the situation as regards foreign interests in the newly opened ports at date.

The election in North Carolina commenced yesterday, and that in Georgia is fully under way. Everything is progressing quietly in the two States. Gordon, the democratic candidate in Georgia, is reported ahead; but the radicals so far are decidedly in the ascendant in North Carolina.

Lord Monk, the Governor General of Canada, in recent correspondence laid before the Provincial House of Commons in relation to the abduction of one Allan McDonald by United States officers, takes occasion to rebuke the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, for accepting Secretary Seward's explanation without demanding the extradition of McDonald.

The Impachment and the Republican Party.

Johnson vs Wade. Within a week we may look for the opening of a new chapter in the history of the government of the United States. On or before this day week the election of Andrew Johnson from the White House and the promotion of Mr. Wade, President pro tem. of the Senate, to his place, will be the opening of a new administration.

Who is Andrew Johnson?

A self-willed politician from the backwoods of Tennessee. Who is Benjamin F. Wade? A self-willed politician from the backwoods of Ohio. How did Johnson become President? By the chapter of accidents. How will Wade become President? By the chapter of accidents. What, then, is it that is to make this great change between the administration under Johnson and the administration under Wade?

HAPPY INDIFFERENCE TO FACTS AND FORMS.

There was a man before an Irish jury on his trial for murder. It was a bull of a trial; for the defence produced in court, alive and well, the man who was said to have been killed. But the trial went on, and the jury went out; and, not to be daunted by any such little fact as the presence alive of the man who should have been dead, they brought the prisoner in guilty.

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what can prevent an indefinite reign of radicalism? Meantime, an inflation of the national currency will serve to throw dust into the eyes of the people and lead them to the delusion that the removal of Andrew Johnson will have opened the doors to a new epoch of universal prosperity.

From December, 1865, when "Old Thad's" Reconstruction Committee was formed, to this day, the conflict between Congress and the President has been upon these differences between the ideas of Johnson and the ideas of Wade. Step by step "Old Thad" has advanced from the bill establishing universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia to this impeachment of Johnson.

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The Citizens' Association on the City Tax Levy. The earnest but probably unavailing protest of the Citizens' Association against the monstrous exaggarations of the City Tax Levy is worthy of perusal by all taxpayers.

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The earnest but probably unavailing protest of the Citizens' Association against the monstrous exaggarations of the City Tax Levy is worthy of perusal by all taxpayers. Despite the merry fiction which it contains relative to the one month's, or sometimes two months', careful examination by the Legislature of the State Supply bill—a bill almost always postponed to the latest possible date, for the very purpose of rushing through Appropriations to promote a variety of "jobs"—this protest righteously insists upon the propriety and necessity of more time and attention than the City Tax Levy ever secures.

The game being thus spoiled, there was nothing left to the House but to pass the Erie bill in sheer spite. This was soon accomplished; but immediately afterwards all the anti-Vanderbilt bills that had been suffered to rest undisturbed while a chance of a profitable fight on Erie existed were instantly dragged forward and set in motion.

In this light, we do not doubt, the action of the Assembly will be viewed by the Senate. The bill which requires the New York Central road to check baggage and freight through by the Hudson river boats, when required to do so, is a good one, and should become a law; but the other measures are simply the measures of the chagrin, wrath and disappointment of the baffled Assemblymen and their lobby friends, and as such will, no doubt, be discarded by the Senate.

THE LINCOLN BOOK.

We give some copious extracts to-day from the extraordinary book of Mrs. Lincoln's confidante and seamstress, which we noted a few days ago. Mrs. Lincoln is shown to be a very observant, shrewd woman, who read the politicians well and did not scruple to express her opinions concerning them at times quite emphatically, and this may account for the reason why T. W. and other radical leaders are so indignant with her and not very much attracted to the wild

necessity of the political condition of the country. This last sentence is not from the foreman of an Irish jury, but from a republican organ.

The Erie and Other Railroad Bills in the State Legislature.

About three or four weeks ago, by the emphatic vote of eighty-three to thirty-two, the New York State Assembly decided not to legalize the issue of ten million convertible bonds by the Erie Railway Company. The fact that the same Assembly on Monday last passed a bill legalizing this same ten million issue shows what great changes may be wrought in a legislative body within a short space of time.

It will be remembered that early this winter the great railroad king, Vanderbilt, when extending his rule over the New York Central Railroad, after scattering the combined forces of Wall street jobbers, express companies and Western financiers who had a year previously seized upon the direction, went to work in a practical manner to cut down the extravagances and leakages that had been suffered to accumulate in the management, and to make the road pay.

All these measures were held in *terrorem* over the head of Vanderbilt; but the sturdy Commodore, with the experience of Nicaraguan fights and other mighty battles upon him, is not made of yielding material, and so he told the Legislature to go to—their prayers, and laughed at their attempts to force open his pliothic wallet. The prospect for the hungry members and the famishing lobby looked exceedingly dubious, but suddenly sprang up the great Erie controversy between Vanderbilt and Drew. War was declared—war bitter and unrelenting—war to the knife; and from the courts, where the bench became belligerent and the judges got at loggerheads among themselves, the fight extended to the State capital.

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when her star was falling. It is evident that she never loved the radicals overmuch, and expressed the utmost contempt for many of them. The extracts which we give from Mrs. Keckley's volume to-day let some new light upon the inner life of the White House during Mr. Lincoln's term.

Dickens' Dinner Speech.

When Mr. Dickens first visited America he was so young as to see only the ridiculous features in the extraordinary attention paid to his claims as a reporter of the treasures in the mine of fiction newly opened if not originally discovered by him. He appeared incapable of appreciating the hearty if rude welcome extended to him by an entire people. Or if he could appreciate this he nevertheless allowed himself to be so much vexed at his failure to secure one main object of his visit, and it must be conceded a just and worthy object—the passage of an international copyright law—that he got fairly angry with us, and wilfully shut his eyes to everything but the faults and blemishes of the people.

A second visit had opened his eyes to the mighty changes which a quarter of a century has wrought in this country and given him a glimpse of those which begin to loom up in a future not far distant. After a successful lecturing tour which has put hundreds of thousands of dollars in his purse Mr. Dickens made an *amende honorable* much less suspicious than it might have seemed if he had proffered it at the commencement of his tour.

But we cannot fail to recognize the extremely condescending manner which characterizes Mr. Dickens' note of acceptance of the invitation to dine with certain members of the press on Saturday, the only day which he found it convenient to fix upon for the exhibition of this British lion at feeding hours. How very kind it was of him to submit to the exhibition at all! He had groined before at having been dined in excess, and yet with patient long-suffering he yields again to the infliction, gone to the contrary notwithstanding. And if he came an hour and a half too late it may have been only out of deference to the notorious lack of punctuality which he had himself satirized on the part of his American hosts.

We must not omit to thank Mr. Dickens for the munificent donation of one hundred and fifty dollars which he has made to the Dramatic Fund, in answer to the letter begging him to bestow upon it the proceeds of his last night's reading. A cool request, it is true; but the response of Mr. Dickens, through Mr. Dolby, is equally cool and characteristic. Dolby added a hundred dollars to the contribution. Well done, Dolby.

We are glad that Mr. Dickens finds it so laughable an idea to look upon an American as a foreigner in England. Our impression, then, must have been erroneous that Americans were regarded as "outside barbarians" by almost all Englishmen, including, particularly, those who invested largely in Confederate bonds.

GOOD FOR DOLBY.

Some one, on the part of the American Dramatic Fund, made an appeal to Dickens for a donation. Dickens sent one hundred and fifty dollars. He sent it through Dolby. Dolby evidently thought the gift rather small, and added another hundred by the way to make a respectable sum, which was handsomely received by the fund.

The Paraguayan War.

We call special attention to our voluminous South American correspondence, and particularly to the accounts of the daring attack of the Paraguayans on the Brazilian iron-clads stationed between Curupaity and Humaitá. We published yesterday the reports of the attack of the allies on Humaitá, the capture and abandonment of Establecimiento, the ascent past the batteries of Curupaity and past Humaitá by three small monitors, and the reported arrival of the gunboats at Asuncion. The despatch of Admiral Ignacio described with true Spanish sonorosity the forcing of this famous pass of Humaitá as "an action which will equalize our marine (the Brazilian marine) with the most important in the world."

In the correspondence which we publish to-day will be found full details of the assassination of General Flores, whose accession to supreme power in Uruguay, by means of Brazilian bayonets, is the alleged origin of the Paraguayan war.

Old Mr. Glen on His Legs Again—Sorry Condition of the Legislature.

It will be seen that the Albany Grand Jury have indicted Lewis, the lobbyist, on charges of attempted bribery preferred by old Mr. Glen, late the member from Wayne. This Grand Jury has, therefore, exhibited a higher sense of public virtue and justice than any of the same number of members of the Legislature that could be named. It virtually places old Mr. Glen on his legs again in the matter of his charges of corruption against the Legislature. Besides, the consternation among the members created by the hearing of the troubles between Vanderbilt and Drew, and their ill-concealed expressions of disappointment, rage and disgust at the closing up of the two splendid placers for enriching themselves, spread out before them by the quarrels of the two distinguished railroad potentates, furnish further evidence that old Mr. Glen's original charges of wholesale corruption against the Legislature as a body were founded on fact, and that the indignant member from Wayne was justified in refusing to sit in the midst of such an ocean of corruption.

The Bill to Protect Naturalized Citizens Abroad.

The bill reported by Mr. Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the rights of American naturalized citizens in foreign countries passed the House of Representatives after a good deal of discussion on Monday. The object and general features of this bill are excellent, and there seemed to be little opposition to these; for when the vote was finally taken the bill was passed by 93 yeas to 5 nays. There was, however, a great difference of opinion as to that feature of the bill which authorizes "the President to order the arrest and to detain in custody any subject or citizen of a foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States," by way of reprisal for any citizen of the United States that may be arrested and detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purposes of the act, and upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign. It was thought by many members that this extreme measure of reprisal might be dangerous and tend to lead the country into trouble, especially when the exercise of it was proposed to be left to the discretion of the Executive. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, proposed to modify the bill by an amendment striking out the part referred to and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Such delay and refusal (to give up American naturalized citizens on demand of the government) shall be regarded as an offence to the United States incompatible with continuous friendly relations with such foreign government." Upon this