NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII..... No. 268

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—LAST NIGHTS OF FOUL PLAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE—BARBE BLEUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SIMON BERNARD—DEARER THAN LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAIR PLAY—STRING OF PEARLS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE COMEDY OF CASTE—THRICE MARRIED.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c., LUCREZIA BORGIA.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c.—BARBER BLU.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

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

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINGARD AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED SIGNOR BLITZ.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 234 street, corner of Eighth avenue.—MCEVOY'S HIBERNICON.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

GREAT WESTERN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 42d street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SIAMESE TWINS—At No. 616 Broadway, near Houston street.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—MASSA-NIELLO, OR THE BLACK FOREST.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, September 24, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, September 23.

The Spanish revolutionary movement was more intense and extending. Espartero is the favorite for President. Queen Isabella could not reach Madrid and was again in San Sebastian. General Prim appears to have been the chief agent in effecting the change by the *pronunciamiento* off Cadiz. A revolutionary army was moving against Cordova, and the Queen had offered to abdicate if she could retain the regency until the Prince of Asturias reaches his majority. But her offer was rejected by the revolutionists, who demanded the expulsion of the Bourbons and a provisional government.

A London journal says the English people are indifferent toward the Chinese Embassy, and that the Queen's Ministers must see that they have "genuine commissioners" to deal with. Minister Johnson delivered a speech at Leeds, England, in which he said that the matters of difference between the United States and Great Britain were "few and unimportant."

Admiral Farragut was entertained at an Austrian naval banquet at Trieste. The Peace Congress will assemble in Berne. The Paris *Moniteur* has faith in the peace assurances of the King of Prussia.

The Newmarket (England) October turf meeting was progressing very favorably.

Egypt will yield an "enormous" cotton crop.

Consols, 94¼, money. Five-twenties, 73¾ in London, and 76 in Frankfort.

Cotton easier, with middling uplands at 10d. Provisions upwards. Breadstuffs without marked change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Surratt case in Washington yesterday the the argument was continued on the demurrer of the District Attorney to the plea of counsel that Surratt was included in the President's amnesty. The Court sustained the demurrer, holding that the offence amounted to giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and was therefore a misdemeanor, neither felony nor treason, and was not covered by the amnesty. This decision is the first judicial one yet made in reference to accountability under the amnesty. The counsel then obtained admission to amend the plea and the case was postponed until to-day.

The Retrenchment Committee yesterday examined Assistant Attorney General Ashton as to the Blackley-Rollins investigation. Mr. Ashton said that Mr. Blackley had no authority from his office for his proceedings, and his course was improper. The committee adjourned to meet at the Astor House in this city on Thursday next. Attorney General Evarts was to have started for New York last evening, probably to look after the Rollins case.

Another hitch is reported to have occurred in the matter of appointments of officers in internal revenue. Commissioner Rollins is said to have ordered that no gaugers or storekeepers appointed by Secretary McCulloch in the Western States shall be assigned to duty until further orders. Notwithstanding this apparent hitch another Supervisor was agreed upon and appointed yesterday—Colonel D. S. Goodloe, for the district of Kentucky.

A severe fight took place on the Republican river, Kansas, between a band of seven hundred Indians and a force of fifty men under Colonel Forsythe, who were on an island, on the 17th. The fight was kept up until eleven o'clock at night, when two scouts, who brought the news, escaped to Fort Wallace, ninety miles distant, to ask for assistance. Colonel Forsythe was badly wounded and Lieutenant Beecher and Dr. Monroe mortally.

A despatch from Arkansas reports that Captain Mason, president of the registration board of Fulton county, was murdered on the 19th by the Ku Klux, and that several negroes have been killed and churches burned recently by the same organization.

Quiet has been restored in New Orleans. The riot of Tuesday night resulted from a democrat disturbing a republican procession. One negro was killed and quite a number of whites and blacks were wounded.

An attempt was made on Tuesday night to throw from the track the train on the Grand Trunk Railway going west from Montreal, by piling ties across the track. It is believed the deed was prompted by the hope of killing Mr. O'Reilly, Crown counsel in the Whalen case, who was aboard.

General Frank Blair and George H. Pendleton made speeches at the democratic mass meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday.

General Meade will leave Washington for Atlanta, Ga., to-day, to resume command of his district. He has received instructions to investigate the Camilla riots.

THE CITY.

The National Labor Congress continued its session yesterday. A report from the Committee on Co-operation was brought up. It declares strongly against contests between labor and capital, and was on that account the subject of an animated debate, in which the lady delegates had their say. It was recommitted. A resolution favoring the formation of a national labor political party was carried by a unanimous vote. In the discussion Miss Anthony strongly favored the resolution. The Committee on Female Labor, of which Miss Anthony is chairman, made a report urging workingwomen to learn trades and secure the ballot, demanding the application of the Eight Hour law to women's labor and urging the passage of laws securing equal wages for equal work to women employed. It was not acted upon, and the Congress adjourned until this morning.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night at their rooms in the new Tammany Building, Fourteenth street, to settle the arrangements for holding the primary elections. The result of the deliberations of the committee was not disclosed.

The dog pit revival at Kit Burns' den was continued yesterday with no more than the usual success, Kit himself remaining obdurate and the congregation generally wearing too respectable an appearance to be classed among the new issue of Christians. Johnny Allen was present at his old dance house, and expressed himself as sorry that he had ever persuaded any of his women to attend the meetings, as they were taunted and shown up as the worst of women by the preachers until they were shamed from repentance.

A box containing $1,000 in currency was stolen from the driver's seat of an Adams' Express wagon yesterday, in Broadway, near Dey street, while the driver had turned his head away to adjust something. The thief was discovered and hailed, but he dived into the crowd and made good his escape.

Joe Cooke, in former years prominently known as a circus clown, and for the past six years proprietor of the Sunnyside Hotel, on Long Island, yesterday made an affidavit before Judge Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, charging Henry H. Foster with his forcible abduction and confinement for five weeks in the Kings county Lunatic Asylum. He also charges the latter with attempted poisoning of himself and wife.

The City Hall is heavily besieged by foreigners asking for naturalization. One hundred and thirty-five were made eligible voters yesterday.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, will leave Hoboken about two o'clock P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, Captain Connor, will sail at twelve o'clock M. to-day for San Francisco via Panama.

The steamship Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for Havana.

The steamship General Barnes, Captain Morton, will leave pier No. 36 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for Savannah.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain M. B. Crowell, of Arthur Leary's line, will leave pier No. 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three o'clock P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market was on the whole firm yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 142⅜.

Prominent Arrivals.

Speaker Colfax is in this city.

Chief Justice Chase, General Hentzelman and Judge Parker, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island; Governor Fenton, of New York; Baron Westerslidze, of France, and Congressman Oakes Ames are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Baltazzi, of the Turkish Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

General Hooker, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Count de Turrene, of Paris, is at the Hoffman House.

General Butler passed through this city yesterday morning *en route* for Lynn, Mass.

The Revolution in Spain—A European Crisis.

Our latest news from the different European centres in regard to the revolutionary movement in Spain is of quite an alarming character. Gonzales Bravo, the late Prime Minister, with all or most of his colleagues who were known to have fled from the scene of danger, had arrived in France. Queen Isabella, in consequence of the excited condition of the country, unable to pursue her way to Madrid, has been compelled to return to St. Sebastian, and has offered to abdicate on condition that the Prince of Asturias was made King and she was retained as Regent. This offer was refused by the revolutionists, who demanded nothing less than the expulsion of the Bourbons and a provisional government. Township after township and province after province were giving in their adhesion to the movement and erecting the revolutionary standard. In Madrid the excitement was intense. Everywhere republican principles seemed to be in the ascendant, and by universal acclamation the veteran liberal Espartero was proclaimed President.

It is impossible to refuse to admit the genuineness of this movement. At last Spain seems to have been thoroughly awakened. Drowsy, inactive for many years past, although sullen and disaffected, she has at length girt her armor around her and put forth her strength. It does not seem to have been a sudden and unlooked for movement. On the contrary, it appears to have been arranged with consummate care and with great minuteness of detail. It is difficult now to resist the conviction that the meeting of Queen Isabella with Napoleon at St. Sabastian furnished the signal for the outbreak; nor is it difficult to understand why such a meeting should by Spanish malcontents have been invested with such importance. It has long been known that the liberal and disaffected party in Spain were waiting their opportunity. General Prim is known to be in the confidence of that party. General Prim has of late made one or two unsuccessful attempts to hasten the general rising. The non-success of the General did not prove that he was fooled—did not prove that his countrymen did not sympathize with him; it only proved that circumstances were not sufficiently favorable—that the pear was not yet ripe. This time, so far at least as we are warranted to judge from the evidence before us, General Prim has not miscalculated. Directly the first symptoms of revolution made themselves manifest Prim hurried to Cadiz, where he was joined by the exiled generals, the victims of Bravo's recent tyranny. The Spanish iron-clad Saragossa, then in the bay of Cadiz, welcomed the exiled generals and without delay opened fire on the royal barracks, compelling an immediate surrender. It appears that Prim's arrangements were complete, for the generals sailed forthwith to the stations already assigned them. What with fourteen thousand soldiers already at their service and the whole army in sympathy; what with the help of eleven ships of war and the number constantly increasing; what with the revolutionary flame flying with almost lightning speed over the entire kingdom, township after township and province after province unfurling the rebel banner; what with the Queen locked up in St. Sebastian and Bravo and his colleagues out of the kingdom, the insurgent leaders seem at last to have found their opportunity. If Spain does not now prove herself equal to the occasion the world will have good cause to cease to believe in the possibility of her resurrection.

The great question which naturally arises in the mind of every one who is at all familiar with the course of events in Spain, and, indeed, with the politics of Europe during the last fifty years, is, what will France do in the circumstances? The question is all the more natural and, indeed, all the more pertinent because of the recent interview of the two sovereigns. It is inconceivable that the state of Spain and the helplessness of the Spanish government did not form the principal topics of conversation during the interview. It is not conceivable that Queen Isabella was ignorant of the state of her kingdom. It is notorious that Napoleon was then, as he is now, better informed as to the actual condition of Spain than Queen Isabella herself. What did Queen Isabella ask? What did Napoleon promise? Not, however, to make too much of the interview—for it is scarcely possible, matters being as they were, that the interview could be other than a sham—what will Napoleon do? A revolution in Spain—a revolution especially in favor of liberal, even republican, principles—is manifestly not to his liking. The triumph of these principles in the Spanish portion of the Peninsula would not only make an end of the kingdom of Portugal and blast the hopes of the House of Baganza; it would revolutionize the entire kingdom of Italy, would convulse France and shake to its foundation every throne in Europe. It is not too much to say that if this revolution is successful in Spain the kingdom of Italy is virtually at an end and the throne of Napoleon is in serious peril. What, then, will Napoleon do? Will he passively look on, or will he interpose and attempt to stem the revolutionary tide? This is the question which thousands are now asking.

Spain has been many times in insurrection during the last fifty years, as will be seen from the sketch which we give of the history of that country in another place in this day's HERALD; but nothing precisely similar to this has happened since 1822. In that year, and while the Holy Alliance, giving effect to the decrees of the two separate Congresses of Troppau and Laybach, was, through the instrumentality of an Austrian army cruelly crushing out constitutional liberty in the south of Italy, an alarming revolution broke out in Spain. The Holy Alliance again took alarm. The sovereigns trembled. Absolutism was in danger. The Congress which had been dissolved at Laybach in February, 1821, reassembled at Verona in December, 1822. To France was entrusted the suppression of the revolt. While Austria was crushing out the hopes of Italy France was to crush out the hopes of Spain. The Duc d'Angoulême, at the head of some hundred thousand French soldiers, crossed the Spanish frontier early in 1823, and a few months later bleeding Spain succumbed, but not without invoking the vengeance of Heaven on the Holy Alliance. From the blow then struck Spain has never properly recovered. The revolution which has now broken out is similar in character and tendency to that of 1822. But there is now no Holy Alliance. It is not conceivable that anything which may now happen in Spain will combine in common league the princes of Europe. Neither Austria nor Russia nor Prussia can be said to have any direct interest in Spain. It is a matter of comparative indifference to Great Britain whether Spain is a monarchy or a republic. An alliance holy or unholy such as that which extinguished Spanish liberty in 1823 is impossible. We are thus driven back to our question, what will Napoleon do? If he calmly looks on and awaits the issue of events will it not be a perilous policy? If he interferes will it not be equally perilous? The republican spirit triumphant in Spain, the republican spirit triumphing in Italy, the republican spirit bursting forth in France—that is one alternative. A French army of occupation in Madrid, a French army of occupation in Florence, probable insurrection in France, and Bismarck completing the unification of Germany—that is the other alternative. It is a difficulty for Napoleon. It remains to be seen how he will act.

Minister McMahon and the Paraguayan War.

The departure of General McMahon yesterday by the steamer Mississippi for Rio Janeiro as Minister of the United States to the republics holding the mouth of the Rio de la Plata marks a period in the history of this gigantic South American war. At this we have no reason to wonder. General McMahon has taken a gallant part in the settlement of a war very like to this in its main features. That settlement was in favor of our cause—that of republican institutions in North America. There is every reason to believe that his present diplomatic mission will turn out as advantageously to the cause of those same institutions in the southern half of our Continent.

The empire of Brazil has for some time been a bugbear to its neighboring republics. Even New Granada feared that the control of the Amazon valley, held by Brazil, would eventually prove a stumbling block to the free commercial intercourse of that republic with Europe and the business world. But so soon as the South Americans realized the fact that the commercial centres of the world must be located outside of the tropical region the European mercantile interests centred in Brazil urged the imperial government of Dom Pedro II. to extend the frontier of the empire to the Rio de la Plata and there build up a second New York. The republics of South America were duly made aware of this policy, as well as of the reasons thereof, and foremost among these republics was the gallant little State of Paraguay. Her neighbor, Uruguay, the weakest of the South American republics, overawed by the diplomatic and military powers of Brazil, was about to be overrun and incorporated by the empire when Paraguay stepped forward and announced to the world what was the policy of Brazil, as well as the reasons why she and her sister republics were determined to oppose it. She proclaimed that the first unwarranted aggression on Uruguay would be met with hostilities on the part of Paraguay. It must be borne in mind that at this time the west coast republics were embroiled in a war with Spain, otherwise the aid they would have given Paraguay and Uruguay would have long since ended this war, and probably the empire of Dom Pedro.

However, the idea that underlies General McMahon's mission is a magnificent one. It is none other than that the republics of South America should band together to secure the traffic of the Rio de la Plate for the common good of the whole Continent, just as the States of our Union banded and fought to secure the great North American watercourse for the common good. Brazil showed her tact and ability in so dividing her neighboring republics—and probably in getting up the Spanish war with Peru, Chile and their allies—as to have but one little republic to fight. The treaty of alliance of May 1, 1865, is evidence of the ease with which the allies thought to carry their point. The weak-kneed efforts of Secretary Seward at mediation encouraged them in the idea that Paraguay would be left severely alone; but this present mission of a gallant defender of republican institutions and free trade against the schemes and efforts of aristocracy and oligarchy, as well as monarchy, proves that the American government has at last awakened to the importance in South America of the very cause for which we in North America have talked, voted and fought since 1861.

The Pacific Railroad—Southern Revival and Our Eastern Commerce.

Within a year from this time we expect to see the Union Pacific Railroad open from the Mississippi to San Francisco. The rapidity with which section after section is being reported as completed gives fair assurance that by that specified time the two ends will have met west of the Rocky Mountains, the links will be welded together and the chain of communication become perfected. Latest accounts from the Pacific end of the road, or Central Pacific Railroad, report the line finished to two hundred and ninety miles from Sacramento, and bonds have been issued by the government accordingly to the amount of $1,120,000. It is not easy, within the compass of ordinary language, to say what the results of this road will be to the commerce and general prospects of the whole country. Possibly the first result will be to open a system of immigration from the superfluous millions of China and Japan. Immigration from these countries now is confined to the Pacific coast, and the theatre of foreign enterprise from Asia is limited to California and Oregon. But what will it be when the Pacific Railroad opens up the whole heart of the country to the labor and industry of these populous Eastern nations? It is safe to calculate that laborers from China will come over by tens of thousands and swarm into the valley of the Mississippi, spread themselves over the Plains, and work their way into all the Southern States, there to supply the place of colored labor, which, owing to the present system of miscalled reconstruction, is not available for half its nominal value. It is just this kind of impetus which the South requires to develop its neglected wealth. It has rich lands enough, and a soil and climate so varied that every product known to the American Continent can be raised there. It has a magnificent water power, equal to any amount of manufacture, running wastefully to the Gulf of Mexico. But the South wants labor and capital, and when the former is abundantly supplied, so that the Southern States have help enough to make their own cotton fabrics, to dig out their own gold and coal, to smelt and manufacture their own iron, we may be sure that capital will soon be found to pay the laborer, to work the mines, to put the water power in operation in cotton factories, furnaces and machine shops. In Alabama and North and South Carolina alone there are coal and iron enough to keep the whole manufacturing industry of the South employed, while in every one of the Southern States copious streams carry down with them to the sea immense motive power which is now going to waste.

One of the consequences of the completion of the Pacific Railroad, then, may be to make the South greater than she ever was in her palmiest days if she does not throw away the chances. The Pacific Railroad may prove the best reconstructor. To secure its good construction, three millions of the first bonds have been reserved for repairs on the road as it advances. Looking to the Pacific coast with a view to our commerce with China, Japan and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, how is the railroad going to serve us? We may safely say that its advantages must bear more fruits than those of any enterprise in the history of the country. With the Pacific Railroad in running order the value of our new relations with the Eastern nations, of which the Burlingame Embassy is the embodiment, will be enhanced a hundredfold. Instead of the single monthly line of steamers running between San Francisco and China, comprising now only four vessels, we must have a dozen or more lines to accommodate our commerce; but we must take care that the shipping interests of the United States shall not succumb to British enterprise in this matter. It will never do to have American trade with China conducted in British bottoms, under a foreign flag, and all the profits of the carrying trade go into the pockets of owners of steamers built on the Clyde. For a long time the shipbuilding trade of this country has been declining in an unaccountable manner. Shall it be said that the new commercial steam fleet which will be required on the Pacific in a year from now must sail under the flags of European nations? Let the government and the shipbuilders look to this.

We have said nothing of the advantages of the Pacific Railroad which must accrue to that western portion of the Continent lying between the present termini and the ocean, because they are too obvious. There is a vast desert to be reclaimed in that immense region—a desert in some places, it is true, not well disposed for agricultural purposes, but rich in minerals and covered with large tracts of grazing country. All this is to be redeemed by the Pacific Railroad, as the eastern portions of Kansas and Nebraska have already been benefited by the growth of new towns and the location of fine farms westward and southward towards Colorado and New Mexico for a distance of nearly eight hundred miles. In whatever way we regard this great national highway, therefore, we see in it a grand national enterprise, which is destined to assist in the fulfilment of our mission as a free and a commercial nation. Part of that mission is to exchange, as it were, our civilization for the wealth, the industry and the labor of the Asiatic countries, and another part is to extend that natural protection to the weaker States of the South American Continent which it behooves us to do in an especial manner as their strong next door neighbor should; to see also that European influence does not rob us of the values of the old Spanish republics lying close beside us, or that the Monroe doctrine shall not be set aside by foreign interference.

All these things the Pacific Railroad will help to accomplish when the eastern and western verge of the Continent and its great centres in the Middle States are united by steam and electricity, the twin civilizers of the world.

The Mismanagement of the Campaign by the Democratic Leaders and Organs.

Beginning with the Tammany Hall Convention, the Presidential campaign on the part of the managers, leaders and organs of the democracy has been a budget of blunders. The Convention was offered a fair field for a glorious victory over the radicals in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase; but, by a "*coup de thimblerig*," as a disgusted Western democrat has expressed it, the Chase movement was extinguished, Pendleton was slipped away and Seymour turned up "the little joker." With the ink hardly dried of his printed speech against Pendleton, he accepted the Pendleton platform, with Wade Hampton's revolutionary reconstruction amendment, and thus, in overleaping himself, the blundering Seymour found himself fighting the "lost cause" of 1864 over again against the champion of the Union war party and the conqueror of the rebellion.

From this departure of the Tammany Convention the popular reactionary movement of 1867 against the radicals was instantly stopped and a new reaction commenced in favor of the republican party and General Grant on the great issues of the war. To make the matter worse for Seymour the managers, leaders and organs of the democracy undertook to strengthen their desperate cause by personal abuse of General Grant and by the most silly and preposterous attempts to prove Grant an ignoramus, destitute alike of any of the qualities of a statesman and of any merit as a soldier. Indeed, they would have it that he was only a remorseless butcher and blunderer in the war and only a cunning trickster in the Cabinet. Holding up the rebel General Lee as the model of military leaders, they have still contended that the conqueror of Lee blundered along from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House. Of course this sort of party warfare rapidly rallied "the Boys in Blue" and the loyal people of the war standing behind them around the banner of Grant, as the same campaigning against General Jackson rallied the honest masses of the people around him forty years ago.

In the next place, the constellation of the political and military leaders of the rebellion who figured so largely in the Tammany Convention were permitted from the outset to proclaim that in the election of Seymour "their lost cause" would be regained; and accepting this appeal from Appomattox Court House to the Tammany Convention the Union party of the war are all in line again and are resolved to reaffirm, under Grant, the settlement of Lee's surrender. And yet, again, in the outset of the canvass the independent press was favorably inclined towards the democratic party in view of the excesses and wasteful extravagances of the dominant radicals. But certain self-sufficient and basely envious democratic organs undertook the absurd experiment of a moral crusade against every independent journal which would not fling up its cap and hurrah for Seymour according to instructions from the Manhattan ring. This absurd experiment, like that of the scandalous abuse of General Grant as citizen, civilian and soldier, has only operated to plague the inventors. The independent press still flourishes as the representative of an independent public opinion, while the self-sufficient democratic organs aforesaid are evidently falling into the sere and yellow leaf before the first frost.

It is "passing strange" that in this campaign our democratic managers, leaders and organs appear to have forgotten, not only the lessons of the war as given in the general run of the elections since 1860, but the instructions of all our great elections of the last forty years. Their budget of blunders embraces the blunders of the Adams party of 1828, the blunders of the Van Buren party of 1840, of the Cass party of 1848, the blunders of poor Pierce and Buchanan, the blunders of the Southern oligarchy at Charleston in 1860 and of the Northern wing of the party at Chicago in 1864, all rolled together. With such a load upon his back what hope is there for Seymour, nominated to fight over again the last and most disastrous campaign of McClellan? Echo answers, none.

The Season of Opera Bouffe.

The fall season of *opéra bouffe* is about to bloom. It is budding at Niblo's. It is to burst into full blossom at the Théâtre Français on the 6th of October. Between Grau's new company, who arrived from Brest on Tuesday, and Bateman's well tried company on Broadway we shall have a delightful variety in this kind of entertainment during the coming winter. To Italian opera, with all its charms, its faults and its mismanagement, it appears that we have bid farewell for the present. The Academy of Music killed the opera and the opera killed the Academy. If we look for the reason we may find it in the persistent efforts to impose upon the public in the matter of talent and management for some years past. Such management of opera as might have been tolerated twenty years ago, when people were satisfied with an occasional star at Castle Garden, will not suit the advanced intelligence, increased refinement and accumulated wealth of the present population. It took ten years of bad management to kill off Italian opera. It died, in fact, by slow poison, and it may take many years to revive it again. Italian opera music is now about to find its solitary representative in the concert rooms of the provincial towns under the direction of Max Strakosch, with Kellogg as the prima donna, and the wandering troupe of Maretzek, who are perambulating the Western cities on the borders of civilization.

We are sorry for the stockholders of the Academy, because they might have secured better managers than it was their evil fortune to alight upon; but these things cannot be helped now. The mischief is done, and it may be some consolation for the stockholders to know that the house is still available for balls, lectures and charity fairs, which, by good good management, may bring in a moderate return.

In the matter of *opéra bouffe* we shall not want. We have Bateman, the pioneer, the Cortez of this enterprise, who, although operating so far down town as Niblo's, with all the down town disadvantages to contend with, is making out a flourishing season. Now comes into the field Grau, the Pizarro, ripe for conquest, clad in the panoply of a conqueror, but more polished and refined than his Spanish prototype. He brings to us some of the best artists in Europe, many of them heralded by a European fame and all of them equal to the task for which this irrepressible and fortunate *impresario* pledges their reputation. There is plenty of room for both companies, and no doubt success and a plethora of profit will attend each of them. Before the curtain rises upon the first opera at the French theatre Grau's pocket will be drawn upon for some eighty thousand dollars between the advance salaries of the artists, the costumes and the scenery. It will not take long to get that sum back, of course, because *opéra bouffe* is going to pay here this season; but the manager is not the less entitled to credit for his enterprise. The people will enjoy themselves immensely over such operas as "Geneviève de Brabant," "Barbe Bleue" and the revived "Grande Duchesse," and New York may for the nonce imagine itself a little Paris.

The New York Commercial Navigation Company.

The New York Commercial Navigation Company seems to be very uneasy at the comments of the press on their project for establishing a steamship line to Europe, or rather on what has been said with regard to the act of Congress loaning the company its credit for three millions of bonds. The company complains that injustice has been done to it, and asks us to notice the matter editorially. The following letter from the President of the company has been sent to us by way of defence:—

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the September 12th edition of the HERALD is an article copied from the Boston *Post*, headed "A Grand Plundering Scheme Exploded" (the heading being the gratuitous notice of your own). Now, this article reflects upon the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New York in a most unjust manner. It is scandalous, untrue and libellous in its character, and the attack upon our agent, Mr. Jewett, who is a private citizen in whom we repose our confidence, is certainly outrageous.

I have called twice at the editorial rooms of your wide read paper to explain the unjustness and falseness of the article, and to ask that you might examine the subject and do justice to our incorporation, composed of our best and most worthy citizens, who are endeavoring to establish an American mail and emigrant steamship line to Europe under the act of Congress passed in that behalf. Could you not see us? And should you not as a public journalist examine into the subject, and if injustice has been done us endeavor to counteract the harm of so unjust an article by editorially noticing the company and the attack made, and awarding to it what you may deem due to so important an enterprise as that we are engaged in? I am, with respect, yours truly,

JOHN A. BAXTER,
President Commercial Navigation Company of State of New York.

It can hardly be necessary to say to Mr. Baxter and his associates that we are always in favor of anything of a legitimate character that will tend to build up our mercantile marine. Every mercantile and shipping man in New York and every reader of the HERALD knows that we have never failed to advocate the establishment of American steamship lines to Europe and other parts of the world, and to promote the commercial and shipping interests of the country generally. As to this particular company, we know nothing of its means or intentions, but if it is going to revive our depressed shipping interests and establish an American line of steamships to Europe in a fair way of competition, we say God speed. But the government is right in taking precautions that the aid it may afford shall not be misused. It should have the most satisfactory guarantee that there is no job in the scheme, and that the bonds loaned for the purpose of building the steamships and carrying out the enterprise shall be used strictly for that purpose. We are opposed, however, to special legislation or appropriations in favor of any particular company or individuals. That is opening the door to unlimited extravagance and corruption, and in the end would paralyze steamship enterprises. Whatever aid the government can fairly and legitimately give should be of a general character and open to competition. All our shipping capitalists should have an equal chance. Rivalry in this, as in everything else, is the life and soul of business and leads to success. The government should do whatever it can in giving the proceeds of the mail service to steam lines carrying the mails, and in taking off duties and taxes that bear upon shipbuilders and shipbuilding materials. The government has no right and is not in a condition to make loans or subsidies to particular companies or individuals, and the only way to promote shipbuilding and steamship lines is by such general legislation and action as we have suggested. The British government is giving up its system of subsidies, yet the numerous lines from England to this country are successful. The English have abandoned the old sidewheel steamers and are using propellers, with all the recent improvements. In that lies the secret of their success to a great extent. Let the matter be left to individual enterprise and capital, with all the incidental aid the government can legitimately give, and this country may soon rival England again on the ocean.

Internal Revenue Frauds and Their Investigation.

There seems to be inextricable confusion all round about internal revenue matters, and as a consequence the hundred millions of dollars or more that the government acknowledges to have lost by frauds are likely to swell up to two hundred millions before the disgraceful muddle is settled. Those pious and virtuous officials, Mr. McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins, will neither do anything themselves to check disorganization and frauds in the internal revenue nor let the President or any one else. Congress legislated away for political objects and out of spite to Mr. Johnson the executive power over this important branch of the public service and left it without any responsible head. Commissioner Rollins, backed by the radicals, defies the President, but will do nothing to put an end to the embarrassing and ruinous state of things. Mr. McCulloch is equally as impracticable and obstinate. The internal revenue thieves and rascally officials are delighted at this deadlock and are making a rich harvest. Never before was there such a disgraceful spectacle seen in this country. One would think the loss of a hundred millions of revenue by frauds and the prospect of losing two hundred millions through the continued quarrels and hostility between the heads of the government ought to arouse Congress and the people to a sense of the enormous evil; yet from all that has occurred and is occurring there appears to be the most astonishing supineness and indifference. Such is the power, too, of the whiskey and other rings of defrauders that what efforts have been made to reach the evil have been defeated.

Though the hands of the President have