

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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

Volume XXXIII.....No. 279

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
NIBLO GARDEN, Broadway.—BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUQUET.—BARRÉ BLUË.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—SIMON BERNARD.—DEARER THAN LIFE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIMSON SHIELD, OR NYMPHS OF THE RAINBOW.
NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF OUT OF THE STREETS.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUNTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE NEW DRAMA OF L'AMINE.
GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 46 and 47 Bowery.—GRAB ESSEX.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., LUCRETIA BOGGIA.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 7th Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BULESSIE, &c.—BARRÉ BLUË.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.
TONTI PARTORS OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway.—THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINGARD AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—ALGERNON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.
DODWORTH HALL, 206 Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED SIGNOR BLITZ.
PIKES MUSIC HALL, 2d street, corner of Eighth avenue.—McGOVY'S HIBERNIANS.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THRO. TOMAS' PONTIAC GARDEN.—BARRÉ BLUË.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE ROMANTIC DRAMA OF UNDEINE.
MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FOUL PLAY.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—MAGNA-NIELLO, OR THE BLACK FOREST.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 5, 1863.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 4. General Serrano entered Madrid, accompanied by many of the generals of the army in revolution, where they had the most enthusiastic reception by the people and National Guard. A cabinet has been formed, including Prim and Serrano—and Marshal Espartero called to the head of the State. The ex-Queen issued a protest against all the acts of the people in "rebellion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices by mail from Venezuela are received to the 9th of September. The East remained in arms, sustaining General Rojas. Sutherland, the Governor of the State of Zulia, had agreed to recognize Monagas as President if his own State government at Zulia should be recognized in turn. Galan had been defeated at Coro. No active measures were being taken by either of the belligerents.

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Elections will be held in the present month in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Nebraska, and the following statistical summary may be of interest.—Pennsylvania at the last Presidential election gave 25,075 majority for the Republicans. At the last State election (1867) she gave 222 majority for the Democrats. The offices to be filled this year are those of Auditor and Surveyor Generals and Congressmen. Ohio gave a republican majority at the Presidential election in 1864 of 54,751 and at the gubernatorial election last year of 2,953. A full Congressional ticket and all the State officers, but the Governor are to be chosen this year. Indiana gave a republican majority of 20,189 for President in 1864 and of 14,222 at the State election in 1866. Speaker Colfax's district (the Eleventh) returned him to Congress by a majority of 2,428. A full State and Congressional ticket is to be chosen this year. West Virginia gave a majority of 12,714 for the republicans at the last Presidential election and 6,644 at the gubernatorial election in 1866. A full State and Congressional ticket is to be chosen on the 22d inst. Nebraska was not a State until 1866, when a general election resulted in a republican majority of 146, out of an aggregate vote of 8,641. She also chooses a State and Congressional ticket this month.

The New Orleans republicans have nominated J. H. Snypher, L. A. Sheldon and J. Willis Menard for Congress. Sheldon was colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry during the war, succeeding General J. A. Garfield on the promotion of the latter, and settled in Louisiana at the close of the war as a practicing lawyer. Menard is a colored man, and is nominated to fill the unexpired term of Colonel Mann, the democratic Congressman elect from the Second district, who died recently. Menard publishes a circular setting forth the reasons for his accepting the nomination, one of which appears to be to test the good faith of the republican party in that State.

A government detective who has worked up several heavy tobacco cases implicating wealthy citizens in St. Louis, Hannibal and other places, has created a flutter among tobacco dealers in Cincinnati by his appearance in that city. A large manufactory in Covington, Ky., just opposite, has been seized by his directions, and also another in Indianapolis.

The Army Register for 1868 includes the changes and casualties that occurred in the army from August 1 to December 31, 1867. Since the last date three general officers by death have died. The army as it now exists consists of five artillery, ten cavalry and forty-five infantry regiments, which, with the staff, comprise 49,938 enlisted men and 2,948 commissioned officers, the latter including one general, one lieutenant general, five major generals and nine tenets brigadiers.

condition. The body appeared to have been well nourished, and the liver, although it contained a small quantity of fatty matter, was of the natural size. It is said that over a thousand government clerks and employes in Washington will leave during the present week for their homes in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in order to vote at the elections on the 13th inst.

The North American Steamship Company's steamer Santiago de Cuba, Captain Smith, will leave pier 46 North river, foot of King street, at noon to-day for San Francisco via Panama Railroad. The Catholic Synod has promulgated the decree of the Plenary Council at Baltimore urging the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States, and also the establishment of orphanages, as there is strong reason to apprehend a large increase of orphan colored children.

The dance house No. 316 Water street has been leased by Mr. J. M. Ward, a city missionary, and will be consecrated to religious purposes at noon to-day. It is just above Johnny Allen's and contains the largest hall in that part of the city.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Ex-Governor Boutwell and Franklin Foxboro, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Astor House. Ex-Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, and Hon. Z. Pratt, of Prattsville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor Smith, of Montana; A. Van Camp, of Washington, and A. Warren, of Tennessee, are at the Malby House.

Removal of the Southern Planters With Grant's Election—A Very Absurd Idea. A day or two ago among the news items from the South there was one set afloat of very startling import, to the effect that the election of General Grant would be the signal for a general selling out by the Southern planters, and their emigration to the north side of the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line, because the success of the radicals in this contest will so far encourage the insolence of "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," and will so far establish negro supremacy in the Southern States as to render existence therein absolutely intolerable, not only to the planters, but to the great body of their white population.

There were many Southern men at the collapse of their bloody and short-lived confederacy who believed that existence among their emancipated negroes "under the Yankee government at Washington" would be intolerable. Accordingly, from Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and other States identified with the "lost cause," Southern white emigration companies were formed, and under them various emigration experiments were made. Among the first was the colony under Isham G. Harris, the late rebel Governor of Tennessee, and "Daddy Price," of Missouri, and a number of other shining lights of the confederacy, set up at Cordova, in Mexico, near that famous mountain peak of Orizaba. The climate of that locality, from its latitude, is that of perpetual summer, while from its altitude it never has the scorching heat of July in New York, and is remarkably wholesome. Moreover, in the fruitful soil of that region the cereals and the fruits of the temperate and the torrid zones flourish side by side, wheat and cotton, rice and barley, coffee and corn, apples and oranges, sugar and potatoes, &c., grow there in perfection. But Mexican barbarism and anarchy were too much even for those fighting Southern chiefs, regulars and guerrillas, who had gone through the fiery ordeal of their confederacy, and so, after a short and unfortunate trial in their colony at Cordova, it was dissolved, and its members returned in a spirit of resignation to their own country and the tender mercies of "the Yankees."

In the next place quite a number of Southern companies, in fifties and hundreds, emigrated to Brazil, under the delusion that there at least their exile would be sweetened by their beloved institution of African slavery. But those exiles soon became disgusted with the shocking matter-of-fact negro equality existing in Brazil, notwithstanding negro slavery, and altogether the strange, rude and crude condition of society, industry and everything under the equator, soon sickened our Southern wanderers and brought them back to their own "sunny South" as still their only refuge, even in the face of negro emancipation and negro suffrage under "Yankee domination." The same result, if we are not mistaken, attended similar experiments in the West India Islands and Central America.

In fact, the attachment of the native Southern whites to the Southern soil is hardly surpassed by that of the Southern blacks. In both races it is so strong that neither in any great extent can be removed and colonized elsewhere except by bloody compulsion. The liberated American slave may rise in Africa to be President of Liberia, but he will still sigh over the memories of "the old plantation" beyond the broad Atlantic. On the other hand, look at those unhappy white Southern exiles who since the war have been pining away in the New Dominion or strolling about, like the Wandering Jew, over the world, seeking rest and finding none. Take the case of Breckinridge, late Vice President of the United States, later a rebel general in bloody conflict with Rosecrans, and last of all the rebel Secretary of War, who, in abandoning the rebel capital to the encircling armies of Grant, committed it to the flames. Breckinridge has tried the hospitalities of England, the charms of Paris, of the Alps and of Italy. Nay, in his sore disappointment he has, like Fernando Wood, sought the consolations of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; but his thoughts have still been fixed upon his "old Kentucky home." He is at present, we believe, sojourning on the Canadian border, near the Niagara Falls, where from his window he can look over into the United States, and where, they say, he is awaiting a special section that

will be a passport to a glorious welcome of the Kentucky democracy. How preposterous, then, is the idea that with Grant's election the Southern whites, owners of the land and dispensers of employment to the blacks, will, to any appreciable extent, abandon their Southern homes because of their apprehensions of negro supremacy. Even the terrible fire-eating Toombs, of Georgia, who, with the fall of his insurrectionary Southern confederacy, cleared out to Cuba in wrath and disgust, returned as soon as he found that there was no more danger of Fort Lafayette. The only two men of the "Confederate States," we dare say, who will probably never feel any desire to return under the sovereignty of the "Stars and Stripes" are Mason and Slidell. The outrageous presumption of Captain Wilkes in taking them, regardless of their constitutional rights, from British protection on the high seas, is a thing which they can never forgive or forget. We expect that after Grant's election the moral of that fine old fable of the wind and the sun will be repeated in the South. The wind, in its efforts to take the man's cloak off his back, only caused him to draw it more tightly about him, while the sun, with his melting rays, soon persuaded the perspiring traveller to dispense with his wrapper. So we think that, with Grant's election, the Southern coercive experiments against the blacks, inaugurated by the Ku Klux Klan, will be superseded by Wade Hampton's original policy of conciliation; and that this policy will soon bring the Southern blacks into a happy accord with the landholding and labor-dispensing whites we verily believe. Then the work of Southern reconstruction will assume a consistent, cohesive and enduring shape.

The Proposed Steamship Subsidy and Public Opinion. Nearly all the newspapers that have expressed any opinion relative to the proposed subsidized American line of steamers to Europe have criticised it in such terms as to arouse the ire of the projectors, and particularly that of Mr. John A. Baxter, the President of the Commercial Navigation Company, who has vented his wrath in several indignantly indignant letters to the offending editors, and, according to his own account, he and his co-conspirators in the enterprise in question are much injured individuals. He evidently wishes to be considered a public benefactor of the most disinterested kind, but at the same time he is painfully solicitous to secure the loaves and fishes which Congress granted, under certain clearly specified conditions, in an act passed in July last to subsidize a new line of transatlantic steamers to be owned and managed by the Commercial Navigation Company. Such legislation in behalf of any particular corporation is, however, invidious and calculated to check steamship enterprise in others, thus diminishing that free and equal competition which is the life of trade. A curious feature in the history of this Company is stated in a letter which appeared in our columns on Friday, that not a single vessel is yet contracted for, although the bonds are issued and agents employed in Europe to secure emigrant passengers. The President of the Company states that fifty-six thousand emigrants are already engaged to come out by this line next July. How the steamers sufficient to carry this number are to be built is a problem which the managers have not yet attempted to solve. If they can accomplish it a miracle in shipbuilding will have to be brought about by somebody.

The true way to encourage our mercantile steam marine is to so modify the tariff upon the materials used in the construction of steamers as to enable our shipbuilders to compete with those of other countries; and a free trade policy will do much more to increase American shipping than a protective one. The subsidy system is a mistake, and Great Britain, after a long trial, is about to abandon it. Moreover, it is not in harmony with the genius of our people, and public opinion is decidedly against any such special privileges as it would confer upon the recipients. The President of the Commercial Navigation Company, who has an axe to grind, doubtless wishes the case to appear otherwise; but thus far his letters to the newspapers have convinced no one that a subsidized line of steamers to Europe would be a national advantage, while on the other hand his ill-tempered remarks have done something to prejudice those who have read them against the job he is trying to execute.

General Rosecrans and Mr. J. G. Bennett. The factious Don Pratt, in a letter to a Cincinnati paper reporting the substance of a recent conversation of his with General Rosecrans on the famous White Sulphur mission and correspondence, gives the following as part of what General Rosecrans said in reference to the publication of that correspondence:—"I care nothing," said General Rosecrans, with some warmth in this suggestion, "what people think or say. I only know that they are great mistakes. I received this appointment without even my knowledge. I was confirmed in the same way. I had really strong inducements held out to me in California to come into the support of Mr. Johnson. But, poor as I was, no office could tempt me to give my aid to what I consider erroneous. But I never advised with or consulted any one. I beg pardon. I did consult with one man as to the propriety of publishing this correspondence. And you'll never guess the man. I won't do. He was James Gordon Bennett. I said if this shrewd old observer of human events seeks to publish this correspondence exclusively, or at first in his own paper, I will put it under lock and key, but if he advises me to send it through the Associated Press, to the country, I will publish it. He urged the last and I threw it out."

The General, to the best of our recollection and belief, is correct in his statement as to Mr. Bennett's recommendation, for, of course, as a newspaper man, he would suggest the publication; but still if the correspondence fell flat as a pancake it is not the fault of Mr. Bennett or the newspapers. The responsibility of the failure belongs to the General, and that was his lookout, not ours.

THE RIGHTS OF BUILDERS, &c.—We should like to know from some one of the people's lawyers—Oakley Hall, for instance—how much of any street and for what length of time parties engaged in putting up new buildings or in repairing old ones, &c., are entitled to blockade the public highway. Let Mr. Hall take a ride in a corporation hack up Fifth avenue to the Park, if he can get through, and then give us the law on the subject and the officials through which the law can be enforced.

THE WAY IT RUNS.—The filth in our streets in the event of a heavy rain runs for the river, while our Street Commissioner runs for Peter Cooper, and our Mayor is running for Governor.

The National Corruption—The True Policy of President Johnson. If President Johnson will dispassionately review the events of the last two years of his administration we believe he will be prepared to admit that he has made many grave blunders of policy, however honest he may claim to have been in his intentions. During the whole of that period he has been engaged in a severe contest with Congress over the question of Southern reconstruction. In the commencement of the fight many of the more conservative members on the republican side, deploring the violence of the extreme radicals, manifested a disposition to meet the President half way in any compromise that could harmonize his policy towards the Southern States with the views of Congress. The stubbornness of Andrew Johnson at that time prevented an understanding that might have terminated those disgraceful wrangles between the executive and legislative branches of the government which have lowered our national self-respect, degraded us in the eyes of foreigners and seriously affected our commercial, financial and social interests. The radicals shrewdly availed themselves of the President's obstinate adherence to his own plans to intensify the quarrel between him and his party, and strove to excite the prejudices of the loyal States against him by exaggerated stories of his rebel proclivities. Nevertheless, the conservative element long continued to oppose extreme measures, whether directed against Andrew Johnson personally or against the white citizens of the South. Confiscation failed to make headway. Impeachment was frowned down. Bills imposing pains and penalties on the ex-rebels were rejected. Finally, the fourteenth amendment of the constitution was adopted by Congress in the teeth of radical and copperhead opposition as a final settlement of the question of reconstruction, and met the endorsement of a large majority of the voters in every loyal State in the election of 1866. If Andrew Johnson had then accepted this popular verdict and called upon the Southern people to ratify the amendment promptly and cheerfully he might even at that late day have baffled his radical enemies and saved the country much expense, humiliation and suffering. But he continued to pursue his headstrong course, and his combativeness at last enabled the radicals to make the republican majority of Congress a unit against him and to seize supreme control of its legislation. The consequences were disastrous to the South. The comparatively liberal provisions of the constitutional amendment were set aside, and in their stead military rule, the disfranchisement of white citizens and the political domination of the negro race were forced upon the ex-rebel States.

The President has not himself escaped the evil effects of his own uncompromising spirit. The General of the Army, his inferior in rank, has been made independent of his authority, to the subversion of all military discipline as well as of the letter and spirit of the federal constitution. The Tenure of Office law, passed over his veto, has stripped him of the power of appointment or removal and rendered him a mere nominal Chief Executive. He has been denied the common privilege of appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States for protection in his rights. As an ambitious politician he finds himself discarded by both the great political parties of the country and left to retire at the close of his term of office with nothing but his own conscious rectitude to console him for the loss of power, and without much hope of political preferment in the future. These, however, are by no means the most mortifying results of his blunders of policy. Andrew Johnson, with all his failings, is a man of the strictest integrity in his pecuniary dealings. His sterling honesty has been the brightest jewel of his life. Had his administration been free from the inauspicious circumstances that have surrounded it it would probably have been remarkable for its simplicity and economy. But as it is he finds himself entangled in a network of rascality without parallel in the history of the world. Every department of the government is a lazar house of pestilent corruption. Robbery and debauchery are the rule in all the public offices. The radicals who have been retained in position through the operation of the Tenure of Office law, and the democrats and conservatives who have foisted themselves upon the President in his troubles, are banded together in a common brotherhood of fraud. Millions of dollars are stolen from the Treasury by organized rings of outside and inside plunderers of both parties, and with a decreasing revenue the burden of debt and taxation is growing heavier and more oppressive year after year.

All these evils stare Andrew Johnson in the face as the results of his past stubbornness, and for some of them at least the people hold him responsible. They fail to understand how any law can so cripple his hands as to prevent him from sweeping away the whole brood of robbers, defrauders and conspirators now crowding the government departments. The investigation recently instituted by Solicitor Blackley, with the approbation of the President, may have incited the hope that some effectual step in the direction of reform was about to be taken; but there is little prospect that it will lead to any good result. Sharp lawyers, convenient witnesses, a meddlesome Congressional committee and twenty-five million dollars are serious obstructions in its way. Under these circumstances President Johnson's true policy lies in a direction altogether different to that of the courts. The case of these public robbers has already been tried and their guilt is established. It is seen in diminished revenue receipts, a growing debt and increased taxation. It is shown in the extravagance and debaucheries of government officials. It betrays itself in the systematic falsification of the condition of the national finances and in the terror that shakes the public departments and whiskey rings whenever an exposure is threatened. Small need of the force of a legal prosecution to prove that the government is in the hands of thieves of every grade, from the pickpocket to the burglar. The sentence, not the trial, is demanded, and it is for Andrew Johnson to execute it. If he is equal to the emergency he yet has time to redeem his damaged reputation and to save the nation from many of the evil consequences of his past blunders. If he will be as fearless and firm now as he has been plucky and obstinate hitherto he may safely

defy Congress to do its worst. Let him purify his household from the garret to the cellar. Commencing with the Internal Revenue Department, let him immediately suspend McCulloch, Rollins, Harland and Clarke, and appoint as their successors men whose reputations stand high in the community and who will be acceptable to his successor, General Grant. Let him sweep out of office at an hour's notice every man who obstructs an investigation into the corruptions of the department and its several bureaus, and instruct his new appointees to commence on the instant such a searching inquiry as will place before the people the true condition of their affairs and expose the rascality of which they have been the victims. By this Napoleonic policy he will vindicate his own integrity, triumph over his enemies, replenish the Treasury and save the credit and honor of the nation. He will do more than this. He will draw about the incoming administration of General Grant an honest conservative element and shield him from the annoyance and danger of radical influence, impudence and violence. An Appomattox victory over the army of plunderers will be as valuable to the nation as was Grant's final triumph over the rebel forces. Let us see whether Andrew Johnson lacks the courage and the will to win such a victory and to crown the last days of his administration with glory.

The Spanish Revolution—Espartero, Chief of the Government. The Spanish revolution progresses, in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, towards complete realization in the establishment of a free government, elicited by the public voice, and trusting for solidity in the future to the electoral approval and support of a nation suddenly awakened to a knowledge of its rights and the endorsement of the millions who have proved themselves, so far, well worthy of their enfranchisement. Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the regular army, entered Madrid on Saturday. The soldier liberators enjoyed a triumphal ovation, in which the citizens and military took part, and which, according to our cable telegram description, partook of the character of as fine a "turn out" as could be witnessed in New York, even about "these times" of a Presidential election. The streets and buildings of the capital, public edifices and private mansions were decorated in the most superb manner; the sidewalks, squares and housetops were crowded with people; there was an immense procession, and the generals were hailed with "wild enthusiasm." A military parade and review of the National Guard followed—a very fine affair, and which evoked the most fervent expressions in manifestation of the popular will. The inscriptions borne on the banners reaffirmed the sentence of the expelled dynasty and proclaimed the programme of the reformed policy of the nation in a few short, but decisive sentences. These were, "Down with the Bourbons," "Sovereignty of the People," "Religious Liberty" and "Free Education."

With their case thus set forth to the world and their future intentions thus enunciated the Spaniards came down to practical work. Marshal Serrano addressed the multitude, informing them that he had united with General Prim in calling Marshal Espartero, Duke de Victoria, to the head of the State. The cable telegram does not say in what constitutional capacity or under what designation the old soldier is to serve, but it may be presumed that it will be as chief of a provisional government pending the drafting of a constitution and the submitting of it for ratification or amendment to the people by universal suffrage. A new Cabinet was then formed, with Serrano as President of the Council, Prim Minister of War, Señor Madoz Minister of Finance, Señor Olayaga Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other eminent reformers with portfolios. Manuel de la Concha was placed under arrest, the people thus officially obliterating a personification of many irritating remembrances at the moment when they had cleared and ably pioneered the path of Spain for her advance to political dignity, religious liberty and the enjoyment of intelligent measures of citizen equality and freedom.

The Jerome Park Races. The regular fall races at Jerome Park commence to-morrow. There are a hundred horses in the stables, all in superb condition and boasting of most noble pedigrees. During four days of this glorious fall weather Sport and Fashion are to be entertained by the American Jockey Club. Hurdle races, flat races, champion stakes, sweepstakes, champagne stakes and nursery stakes, four mile dashes, two year old and three year old, and all ages of equine life are in the programme, many of them stimulated to make appearance on the turf by the liberality of the Jockey Club in the contribution of handsome purses. But it is probable that the sport on the turf will be eclipsed by fashion on the stand and in the carriages of the first families. It has become the custom now to place the race course and the opera house in rivalry. Feminine beauty and masculine vanity seek the race course as they do the opera house, to see and be seen, to admire and be admired. The tiniest of kid gloves, covering jeweled fingers, the sweetest of bonnets, the most recherché neckties and best cut coats are to be seen in equal quantity and quality on the grand stand at Jerome Park, as in the Théâtre Français or Pike's Opera House. The prettiest hands beat applause for the favorite horse just as they do for the favorite tenor. Possibly of all the brilliant throng who assemble on the smooth and well kept course of the American Jockey Club one-eighth of the number go there to meet each other, to interchange friendly greetings, to criticize their neighbors' toilets and indulge in all that pretty pleasantry which belongs alike to the race course and the theatre.

It is a commendable feature in the luxurious progress of the metropolis that men who a few years ago could find no time for an hour's pleasure, so absorbed were they in business—men who labored so hard that many of them slept in their offices—now throw themselves into the wholesome whirl of enjoyment and drive their dashing teams and spend their well earned fortunes like gentlemen in all kinds of amusement. The fascination of Jerome Park is not confined to its immediate precincts. The splendid drive of ten or fifteen miles by which it can be reached from all

points is a great attraction, which leads thousands there who have any good horseflesh to show. The present fall racing season will perhaps be the most successful and brilliant of any held on the grounds of the Jockey Club. It promises to rival any of the gala days in the gay city of Paris and to outshine Ascot and Epsom in its display of fashionable toilets, its enthusiasm and exuberant enjoyment. Between the races at Jerome Park during the day and Grant's opera bouffe at the French theatre at night this will be a memorable week for fashion and flirtation. With the two fall seasons opens well and promises abundant opportunity for the judicious expenditure of all the princely fortunes which the happy possessors thereof may be disposed to get rid of. A la bonne heure!

Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley. If anybody doubted that the entente cordiale between the United States and Great Britain was as perfect as a full blown rose the relations established between our Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, would dispel the doubt. Ever since Mr. Johnson's arrival in England they have been in the most happy accord, hobnobbing upon all occasions, and assuring each other, with many grasps of the hand and clinking of glasses, that the Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic were sworn brothers, Alabama claims and all that be—blessed, in the mutual hilarity. They are going to be entertained now, it appears, by the "American" Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool; so we may expect to hear of some highly seductive speeches being delivered on both sides. We shall be treated to a good deal more dummery from Minister Johnson, and a good deal of quiet satire and international bood from Lord Stanley, delivered, of course, in the most suave and conciliatory terms. He will take care to rub down the feathers of the American Eagle, so as not to ruffle either his coat or his temper. Mr. Johnson, who has already given evidence that he knows well how to reciprocate on occasions like these, will undoubtedly manipulate the British Lion in a soothing and tender fashion, not risking the chance of disturbing a single hair from mane to tail. The Liverpool entertainment will, therefore, be mild and lovely. Mutual admiration will, of course, be the order of the post-prandial eloquence. In the meantime, what becomes of the claims of our merchants who were terrible sufferers by the raids of the Alabama and other pirate vessels? Every dollar clipped from their fortunes by this means is due them by the British government, and neither Minister Johnson nor Lord Stanley can wash down the responsibility in a bumper of champagne.

The National Guard and the Fall Inspections. With this week commences the annual inspection of our State militia, and our citizens, who have wisely encouraged the development of the system on which our National Guard organization is based, will follow the proceedings with much interest. It will, we are confident, be proved by these inspections that a most gratifying improvement has been made in drill and discipline since the last annual muster. The material of our regiments is not inferior to that of any troops in the world, and for intelligence, patriotism and esprit de corps they are unsurpassed. The desire to excel in military tactics, which is the natural result of the late war, animates the rank and file as well as the officers, and a commendable spirit of emulation prevails in every regiment. It is worthy of remark that the Seventh, which has so long enjoyed the reputation of being the best drilled and disciplined regiment in the service of the State, is likely to lose that enviable distinction, not through its own fault, however, but because many other organizations are making such rapid progress in drill that it will be difficult to decide which regiment is the first in the order of excellence.

But although the present condition of our State troops affords much cause for congratulation, we must not close our eyes to the fact that there is still great room for improvement. The want of a proper parade ground in the neighborhood of the city is a serious drawback to the efficiency of our militia, and the absence of facilities for artillery and rifle practice on the right principles of instruction is greatly to be deplored. The want of riding schools for our cavalry regiments is also severely felt. No people in the world have greater reason to appreciate the value of the English maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," than ourselves. It is quite possible now to so raise the efficiency of our National Guard that in the event of a foreign war our State need not have to ask the general government for a single officer or man to defend her.

Before the late war broke out the Fifth regiment of New York artillery militia obtained permission from the War Department to drill at Fort Wood, under the instruction of Lieutenant (now Colonel) Sinclair, of the United States Army, in artillery tactics. The result was most gratifying; the men went to the drills with as much eagerness as to an ordinary target excursion, and rapidly acquired a knowledge of artillery practice, which was found of much benefit to the regiments in which they volunteered when shortly after the first gun from Fort Sumter summoned them to the field. The same instruction can be had now if an effort is made to obtain it. General Grant, who understands the value of a well instructed body of volunteer artillery, would, without doubt, very gladly detail some of the officers who are now unemployed in the forts of the harbor to instruct our militia in heavy and light artillery practice. We throw out the hint to our artillery organizations in the firm belief that the establishment of schools of instruction in the forts of the harbor would be productive of very beneficial results.

A movement should be set on foot at once in the National Guard for the establishment of a number of rifle butts in New York or in the vicinity, where infantry companies could practise with the rifle at long range. The English volunteers receive every encouragement from the British War Department. Rifle butts, with ranges from two hundred to a thousand yards, are provided for every regiment, and an unlimited supply of ammunition is furnished them for practice. Prizes are also offered yearly to the best shots, and the annual rifle contest at Wimbledon has become a national institution. If our Legislature is unwilling to offer similar incentives and encouragement to our National

guards there who have any good horseflesh to show. The present fall racing season will perhaps be the most successful and brilliant of any held on the grounds of the Jockey Club. It promises to rival any of the gala days in the gay city of Paris and to outshine Ascot and Epsom in its display of fashionable toilets, its enthusiasm and exuberant enjoyment. Between the races at Jerome Park during the day and Grant's opera bouffe at the French theatre at night this will be a memorable week for fashion and flirtation. With the two fall seasons opens well and promises abundant opportunity for the judicious expenditure of all the princely fortunes which the happy possessors thereof may be disposed to get rid of. A la bonne heure!

Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley. If anybody doubted that the entente cordiale between the United States and Great Britain was as perfect as a full blown rose the relations established between our Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, would dispel the doubt. Ever since Mr. Johnson's arrival in England they have been in the most happy accord, hobnobbing upon all occasions, and assuring each other, with many grasps of the hand and clinking of glasses, that the Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic were sworn brothers, Alabama claims and all that be—blessed, in the mutual hilarity. They are going to be entertained now, it appears, by the "American" Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool; so we may expect to hear of some highly seductive speeches being delivered on both sides. We shall be treated to a good deal more dummery from Minister Johnson, and a good deal of quiet satire and international bood from Lord Stanley, delivered, of course, in the most suave and conciliatory terms. He will take care to rub down the feathers of the American Eagle, so as not to ruffle either his coat or his temper. Mr. Johnson, who has already given evidence that he knows well how to reciprocate on occasions like these, will undoubtedly manipulate the British Lion in a soothing and tender fashion, not risking the chance of disturbing a single hair from mane to tail. The Liverpool entertainment will, therefore, be mild and lovely. Mutual admiration will, of course, be the order of the post-prandial eloquence. In the meantime, what becomes of the claims of our merchants who were terrible sufferers by the raids of the Alabama and other pirate vessels? Every dollar clipped from their fortunes by this means is due them by the British government, and neither Minister Johnson nor Lord Stanley can wash down the responsibility in a bumper of champagne.

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