

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.

Vol. 38 No. 289

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth street and 2d street. NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and 5th avenue. NIELSON GARDEN, Broadway. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE. THEATRE COMIQUE. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. DODWORTH HALL. PIKE'S MUSIC HALL. IRVING HALL. NEW YORK CIRCUS. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 15, 1868.

THE NEWS.

KUBOR.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated at midnight yesterday, October 14. By special telegram from London we are informed that Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley will soon settle the Alabama claims and Anglo-American neutralization question, and that Minister Burlingame and the Chinese Mission have been accepted by all the courts and people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the Atlantic cable we have confirmation of the coronation of Gobaze as Emperor of Abyssinia. He was Theodoros' most bitter enemy, and the most successful of the insurrectionary chiefs. The oldest son of King Theodoros opposes his claims. From India we have despatches announcing the end of the civil war in Northern Afghanistan. Amir Azim Khan has been defeated and has fled to Bokhara. Addition returns of the election place the republican majority in Pennsylvania at 18,000. There are probably nine democrats and fifteen republicans Congressmen elected, a gain of three for the democrats. The Legislature is secured to the republicans. In Ohio the democrats gain four Congressmen. Ashley is defeated, but Schenck has beaten Vallandigham. In Indiana the returns make the result doubtful. Both parties claim the victory by small majorities. There is believed to be no change in the Congressional delegation.

THE CITY.

The Sub-Committee of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment which is in session in this city investigating the alleged whiskey frauds, summoned Solicitor Binckley to appear on Tuesday again yesterday, but he failed to appear on both occasions. It is said he refuses to answer the questions propounded because he would thereby compromise President Johnson. He has given up his rooms at the Astor House, and the committee have declared him in contempt. A man named Henry Richardson was arrested

yesterday for alleged cruelty in beating and disfiguring a rooster by putting out its eyes and tying its head under its feathers for the purpose of exhibiting it as a headless rooster—a freak of nature. While tied up in this way the bird was made to perform, and it is said Richardson's establishment for this entertainment was situated at a conspicuous point on Broadway. He was committed in default of bail. The Protestant Episcopal Convention held its seventh session yesterday. The proceedings were very interesting and the speeches made, especially that of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, took a wide range and were at points exceedingly instructive. Some difference has arisen with the House of Bishops. A full report will be found in another column. The quarterly report of the Police Department shows the total force to be 2,653. There were 22,013 arrests made in this city during the quarter. The loss of property in the district amounted to \$341,250, of which \$231,319 were restored to owners through the instrumentality of the police. The Congressional nominating conventions of the Constitutional Union party met in the various districts last evening, but with the exception of James Brooks, who was renominated in the Eighth district, no selections were made. The Young Men's Democratic Association of the Twenty-second ward, on Tuesday evening nominated General W. S. Hillyer as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth district. Mr. H. T. Helmhold yesterday tendered a check of \$40,000 to aid the election of Seymour and Blair, in imitation of the example recently set by Judge Pierpont. Wornald, the pugilist, appeared before Judge McCunn yesterday and was released on \$5,000 bail to answer to-day. It is probable this will end for the present the contemplated prize fight with O'Grady. The North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen, Captain Neyber, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close at the Post office at twelve M. The steamship Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will leave pier No. 4, North river, at three P. M. to-day for Havana. The steamship Monterey, Captain Ryder, of Leary's line, will sail from pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C. The steamship Herman Livingston, Captain Eaton, will leave pier 36 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah. The stock market was strong and excited yesterday. Government securities were active and buoyant. Gold closed at 138 1/8.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General O. S. Stephens and General James McKibbin, of the United States Army; Judge George M. Curtis, of New York, and Judge F. D. Hughes, of Hartford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Clark, of the United States Army, and General Preston, of South Carolina, are at the New York Hotel. Mr. Drugas, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. General T. Barnes, of the United States Army; General Hincks, of Massachusetts, and Commodore H. Follett, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Late Elections—Their Satisfactory Results—General Grant and the Next Congress.

The results of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, as far as ascertained, appear to give very general satisfaction to the masses of both parties. The republicans are somewhat disappointed in some of their State majorities, but, whatever the small figure to which Pennsylvania may be whittled down, they will be satisfied in having secured that important State, because its loss to the democracy settles the Presidential contest against Seymour and Blair beyond all redemption. Thus assured of the election of Grant and Colfax, the republicans are in a very happy frame of mind; for they had their doubts of Pennsylvania, the loss of which would have materially shaken their calculations, especially in reference to New York.

The democrats in this section, on the other hand, had given up Ohio, had almost given up Indiana and were prepared even for the loss of Pennsylvania, while making the most desperate struggle ever known in the Commonwealth to carry it. They had, in fact, pretty generally, very soon after the Maine election, come to the conclusion that it was all up with Seymour. They are, therefore, inclined to accept with philosophical resignation the general results of these October elections, and especially in view of their gains at the next Congress. From Philadelphia to the western boundary of Indiana the republicans fall far behind their splendid Congressional majorities of 1866, and the reason for this falling off, though repeatedly given in our editorial columns, we cannot here avoid repeating again. In 1866 the republicans made their fight for Congress on the constitutional amendment fourteenth, against Mr. Johnson's patent-right policy of Southern restoration, and the popularity of that amendment carried every Northern State and gave the party in power almost three-fourths of the present House of Representatives. But in 1867, inflated with their grand successes, the radicals of Congress abandoned this fourteenth amendment and proceeded to their military and universal negro suffrage system of Southern reconstruction, and the popular reaction which set in at once against them changed the whole face of things with the New York election of last November and offered the democracy a fine opening for the Presidential succession. They turned the tables upon themselves in their Tammany Convention, with their ticket and platform of Seymour and Blair; but still we see that the people have not forgotten the radical excesses of this Fortieth Congress. We see that while the popularity of General Grant is felt in every hole and corner of the country, that while the people delight in honoring the great champion of the Union cause in the war, and still abhor copperheadism, they have no affection for those fanatical radicals prominently connected with the obnoxious radical measures of Congress of 1867.

We will take two cases in Ohio by way of illustration. First, there is Vallandigham, the accepted embodiment of ultra copperheadism. He is again defeated for Congress, and in a district which a war democrat, no doubt, could have carried very handsomely. Next there is Ashley, the conspicuous impeachment leader in Congress, who is, it appears, rejected by his constituents because he has been not the sort of representative they wanted. We see, in short, from the Congressional results of these October elections, that while General Grant is heartily the choice of the people for the Presidency, they want no more of the ultra radicalism of Congress. Here, then, is a valuable hint to the mismanaged democracy. It is useless for them to waste any more labor or ammunition upon Seymour and Blair. Their proper course henceforth is to concentrate their efforts and their resources upon their Congressional candidates. They may still cut down the radical majority in the House of Representatives to less than a

two-thirds vote; and if they do this the veto power under President Grant may yet become a power to be respected. Meantime, we expect some good results in the South from these late Northern elections. We expect that the Southern democracy will get that prevailing Southern democratic delusion out of their heads that Seymour and Blair are to be elected, and will even begin to suspect that the probabilities are in favor of Grant's election without the aid of even a vote from the reconstructed States. We expect, accordingly, very soon, a considerable abatement of those disorderly political excitements, bloody party collisions and mysterious assassinations down South, so numerous there of late as to seriously threaten a general reign of violence. When the lawless Southern desperadoes on both sides discover that the Presidential succession is fixed, whatever they may do, they will naturally pause to reflect on their folly and subside into a spirit of mutual toleration. In every point of view, North and South, we look for a new "era of good feeling" under General Grant. In view of his election we may say that is already beginning, while in regard to the reign of radicalism we are surely near the beginning of the end.

Important News from England.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable we received at a late hour last night a news report from England, short and decisive in words, exceedingly interesting in character, and which will be likely to produce a pleasing alteration in the tone of the relations, official and by public sentiment, existing between the United States and Great Britain. Minister Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley are in diplomatic harness and actively at work. By negotiation they have almost completed the draft of an Anglo-American naturalization treaty measure, in which the doctrine of the United States with respect to the right of foreigners to transfer their allegiance on choosing a citizen domicile under our flag is fully maintained—a point which involves, we presume, the concession by England of her claim to hereditary fealty on the part of those born on her soil, and their children, which she asserted so persistently from the period of our Revolution to the time of the war of 1812, and has retained in quasi abeyance since. It will also remove all those chances of anxious legal complications in families with respect to property bequeathed or coming by inheritance within the British dominions to former subjects or their descendants who were or are now American citizens. The two statesmen took up the question of the Alabama claims next after the subject of naturalization, and were engaged in a consideration of Minister Johnson's bill of charges yesterday afternoon, our special correspondent assuring us that it "will be arranged soon," subject to the ratification of the two governments. A full settlement may, indeed, take place at the Johnson-Stanley banquet in Liverpool next week, the footing up of the account being completed at the fountain head of the original injury. This approach to an international entente appears to have rendered John Bull amiable and generous to all men; for we are also told that Mr. Burlingame, as head of the Chinese Embassy, was gaining friends daily in London, and that the attacks made at first by a portion of the British press on the China-American treaty and mission have ceased. Reports had been, indeed, received from all parts of Europe to the effect that the Chinese diplomats will enjoy a warm reception, not only at the different courts, but from the peoples; so that we are able to set forth in our columns to-day tangible proofs of the commencement of a very healthy revolution both in our foreign diplomacy and vast and increasing commercial interest abroad.

The Spanish Revolution Taking Shape.

Racial tendencies make themselves distinctly apparent in the latest expressions of the spirit of the Spanish revolution. The most progressive development of commercial ideas is seen in the movement toward free trade; the best ideas of religious liberty prevail in the abolition of corporations, claiming exclusive power to save souls; and the character of the intellectual force and the degree of the movement it seems in the highest degree probable that the nation will not fall behind in political ideas, but on this subject, feeling itself equally in sympathy with the most advanced ideas of the age, will tend to a monarchy of the most liberal form or for an absolute republic with the same positive step with which it moves to religious liberty and free trade. To a nation assuming a new character by revolution there is a certain advantage in having been the worst governed and most backward of all civilized communities. With its eyes once opened by suddenly coming into the full light of an intellectual age, it can look upon the image of its former self only with horror and loathing, and clings to no darling iniquity of its ancient system. It accepts at once fully and freely the most advanced ideas of the age and shapes its life in accordance with them; and while, perhaps, other nations that are accepting changes moderately denounce these very ideas as Utopian, it makes them the facts of its history. Here, for instance, only the other day were Spain and England at such obvious odds by comparison that Spain was most behind and England most ahead of European nations; yet to-day Spain is in advance of England on such a grand point as religious freedom. She decrees the abolition of the Jesuit order and the sale of Church property boldly and broadly, and England cannot bring herself to cut away that old ruin, the Irish Church. Nay, Spain is even in advance of the United States, since she dare pronounce her faith in free trade and we still founder on in the great oppression of protection to manufacturers. Prim is reported from Paris to have made certain approaches of friendliness toward France. It is this he true it indicates the wise moderation of the movement and that the Spanish leaders know their safety is in peace. We cannot see that it relinquishes the hope of a republic. It may rather indicate that the interests in favor of a republic desire to temperize and gain time with the ruler whom they instinctively feel would be most against that end.

A FULL VOTE.

Nearly one hundred and twenty thousand for the city of Philadelphia.

The Effect in Wall Street of the Late Elections.

Wall street, which had calculated upon republican successes at the recent elections, was taken by surprise yesterday morning when the returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana met the eager eyes of the people; for the results were even more flattering to the republican party than had been anticipated, and the great majority appeared gratified accordingly. Gold had been so much depressed previously that it did not respond to the news as largely as it would have otherwise done, for it failed to touch a lower point than 136 1/2; but the real barometer of public feeling was the market for government securities, which advanced steadily throughout the day under a larger investment demand than has been known on any previous day for many months past. Orders were telegraphed from all parts of the country for five-twenties, and those who had before timidly held back, waiting to be reassured by political events, came forward boldly as buyers. This is the beginning of a fresh demand for our national securities, which promises to carry them higher than they have been for years, and considering their cheapness, in comparison with all the other stocks dealt in on the stock exchange, the margin for a rise is wider than may be generally supposed. Confidence in the public credit has been greatly strengthened by the reassuring voice of the people of the States in question, uttered through the ballot box, and the bears in the Gold Room have for once a good argument upon which to base operations for a decline in the premium, so far as it is influenced by political causes. The election of Grant is now regarded as a certainty, and all fears of repudiation schemes are set at rest. Our securities abroad will respond to the improved tone of public feeling here, and they will be in greater demand than ever for investment in Europe. Even speculation in railway shares seemed to derive a fresh impetus from the news, and prices experienced a further rise, although they were far above the range of real values before, and men congratulated each other upon the result as if they had received a personal benefit. The rallying cry now should be, Down with the gold and up with the bonds!

The British Press on the American Debt and Credit.

The British press appears to be greatly concerned about the financial condition and credit of this country, and the Associated Press managers think this so important that they send us telegrams of what such and such a journal says. We are told that one of the journals, speculating upon the views of political parties here with regard to paying the national debt in paper or specie, argues that it should be paid in paper the credit of this country would be so deeply injured that for all future loans the United States would be obliged to pay a higher rate of interest than six per cent, so that they would lose in the end and their economical objects be defeated. This sort of argument is all very well for the British holders of American securities; for if paid in gold their property would be enhanced in value from twenty-five to thirty per cent; but it is different with the taxpayers of this country. If, in the natural course of things, we reach specie payments before any or much of the debt be paid, the British as well as our bondholders at home will in due time be paid in coin. That will come, no doubt, and then there will be no question as to how the debt should be paid. But the people of this country are opposed to forcing specie payments and plunging themselves into financial difficulties or general bankruptcy for the sake of the bondholders and to increase their wealth thirty per cent, while all other property would be depreciated. What is urged now is that the government should take advantage of the present depreciation and its enormous income to reduce the debt as much as possible before we come to a gold basis. As to our wanting loans from abroad, we should be better without them and better off if all our securities were held at home and the large drain of specie to pay the interest were kept among ourselves. England did not lend us money during the war. The enormous amount needed was all raised here, and we can always raise as much as we want without foreign assistance. The British press need not trouble itself about the credit of this country, for that will remain good whether we pay a portion of the debt in gold or pay all in gold. We got along restored to trying circumstances that ever under the most favorable conditions without foreign loans, a nation was placed in necessary, and can do so again.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR FORNEY.

The Legislature has secured in Pennsylvania the re-election of Forney to the United States Senate in the place of Buckwalter, democrat. Forney, who has for a long time been looking to the Senate, will now have another chance; but we fear there are several other candidates ahead of him, and that the result will be another set back to the obliging Forney.

HENDRICKS.—Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, as a candidate for the Presidency, was defeated by Seymour in Tammany Hall; as a candidate for Governor he was defeated by Baker, and as a candidate for re-election to the Senate he will doubtless be defeated by somebody else. Let him bring in his bill against Seymour and Tammany Hall.

THE GAME OF BLUFF.—Pierpont planks down twenty thousand dollars for the cause of Grant and Colfax. Helmhold covers it and goes twenty thousand better for Seymour and Blair. Who comes next?

BROOKS' EXPLANATION.—That these October elections have been carried by the money of the bloated bondholders. Brooks, we suspect, is not a member in good standing in the Manhattan Club.

KNOCKED INTO PI.—The famous arithmetician of the Barlow organ of the bonded democracy on the night of the Pennsylvania election. He was completely upset.

ALL THREE GONE UNDER.—Seymour, Pendleton and Vallandigham.

MORRISKEY WINS.—His bets on the Pennsylvania election. What does he care for Seymour?

A VICTORY FOR ANDY JOHNSON.—The election of a democratic Mayor in Philadelphia. Does not Johnson remember McMichael?

The New York Democracy—Their True Policy.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania and the West settles one point to the satisfaction of all candid and unprejudiced men, and that is that the defeat of Seymour and Blair in November is reordained and unavoidable. Indeed, it even renders the prospects of Seymour and Hoffman in the State of New York gloomy, if not hopeless, and indicates the reversal of the large democratic majority won last year upon the whiskey and lager beer issue and the return of the State to its old republican position. Under these circumstances it will be well for the shrewd and far-seeing politicians who control the democracy in this city to take a calm review of the situation and to adopt a line of policy which may help them at the present time and afford some hope of redemption in the future. The wisest thing they can do is to give up both Seymour and Hoffman as hopelessly lost and concentrate all their strength, influence and money upon the Congressional districts throughout the State. New York, with her great commercial interests, has a heavy stake in the policy of the national government and should above all things seek to secure a strong position with the new administration through the means of an influential conservative majority in Congress. The elections show that the people all over the country discriminate between Grant and the radicals; for while they declare with wonderful unanimity in favor of the hero of the war they at the same time repudiate such men as Ashley and Ben Wade and banish them from Congress. All that the democracy can now hope to do is to strengthen General Grant's hands in Congress so that he may rid himself of radicalism and restore the government to its constitutional limits. If they can secure over one-third of the House of Representatives they may prevent the passage of laws over Grant's veto and strike down the power of radicalism if it should endeavor to raise its head after the 4th of March next. This is an object worth striving for, and it is one which should commend itself to the shrewd leaders of the New York democracy. If they devote their energies to its accomplishment they will lay a solid foundation for a revival of their party in 1872, and may then redeem their fallen fortunes. A strong Congressional representation, especially from such a State as New York, can never be overlooked or despised.

President Johnson Among the Prophets.

President Johnson declares in his National Thanksgiving proclamation that in the year now drawing to its end "the art, skill and labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvelous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that the long protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion." The President, therefore, recommends "that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe," &c.

This proclamation is no less eloquent than brief. It presents a glowing historical picture of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. It affords, moreover, encouraging indications that the religious revival recently set on foot at the Water street den of "the wickedest man in New York" has reached even the White House at Washington. What calls, however, for special notice is the lyric rapture with which the President lifts up his voice like a David or an Isaiah, and, dating the proclamation on the 12th of October, takes his stand among the prophets on the very eve of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska—elections which promise to assure the elevation of General Grant to the Presidential chair and, consequently, the fulfillment of Mr. Johnson's prediction "that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic." We know not whether, like Balaam of old, the President opened his mouth and uttered words which he has been constrained to acknowledge were not his own, or whether things did and do not come to pass as he prophesied.

ONE DAY TOO LATE FOR SEYMOUR.—The general run which set in yesterday. The very elements would seem to be in favor of Grant.

THE INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCH.

Second Day.

At the appointed time yesterday morning the London cricketers were on hand at the grounds at the City. They were promptly there to see the match, but were disappointed to find that the match was not to be played. The grounds were in such a condition as to be deprived of all life and render the ball almost impossible to handle. The match was postponed until the 20th inst. The grounds were in such a condition as to be deprived of all life and render the ball almost impossible to handle. The match was postponed until the 20th inst.

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A SLY TRIFLE.

In January, 1868, Abraham Grant was arrested in New York and brought to this city charged with picking Isaac Avery's pocket at the depot here of \$100. Grant gave bail, depositing \$1,500, and afterwards forfeited it. He was again arrested in New York last summer and again gave bail, and now depositing the money here. His case was called on, before Judge Barnard, in the Circuit here to-day, and Grant was present. He had a very good lawyer, and after dinner everything was in readiness for his trial, but after dinner, when the prisoner was called on to appear, it was ascertained that he had sipped and again forfeited his bail.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The Citizens' Association, "in the discharge of its duty to the people of this city," has issued another "brief" communication. Well, there is nothing so satisfactory as "discharging" one's "duty."

Soon after the news from Pennsylvania was received on Tuesday night a large number of "homos" were seen "treading around loose" on streets and sidewalks (greatly to the disturbance of the blue-coated gentlemen, who, in the "midnight watch, contemplate the glory of the heavens"), while others were (studious, doubtless, of geometry) making concentric circles, devious curves and unseemly baselines in the carriage ways. Beyond the fact that a large quantity of unrectified benzine and Pennsylvania Julee of the rye were permitted to run out of their kegs on that night no reason can be assigned for this state of affairs.

There was an ordinance of the city government which prohibited the erection of wooden or other awning posts on the sidewalks to their obstruction. Has it been repealed, or, like a thousand other good laws, permitted to sleep the sleep that knows no awakening by those gentlemen in blue who are paid so largely for doing that which they never think of doing, and which they never think of respecting. In this city, particularly, and during a Presidential canvass, nothing can be ranked as more fatuous than the holding of a religious conference. In its place piety is nice, but when the nominee of a party for the Chief Magistracy is looked upon as a light and a pillar of the Church holding the convention, silent oburgation is apt, like pepper and salt, to mingle itself with public prayer. Just fancy the candidate's spiritual state, white, with open prayer book in hand and eyes turned heavenward, the great enemy of mankind whispering in his ears the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Nebraska. Who wouldn't give wings to his imagination under such a circumstance?

An enthusiastic democratic citizen from Cockeysdom, which is "werry near London, you know," was heard to remark that he went in for the "Old Man for Governor. The remark greatly exasperated his listeners, who were, of course radicals and enemies to the constitution. This is the season for gorgeous sunsets. If you would look upon Nature's pictures—pictures that the most distinguished painters (and among these we include those original geniuses who adorn that architectural embellishment on Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, known as the National Academy of Design), can but distantly and feebly imitate—stand anywhere on streets running at right angles to and westward of Broadway and look towards the Jersey shore when the sun, about to "bid the world good night," with a thousand colors and modifications of colors pencils the clouds so artistically that the soul is lifted out of the slough of grinding commerce to the contemplation of scenes that money cannot purchase. What a pity it is that men endowed with eyes can see nothing about them!—nothing good, massive, glorious, soul-purifying or inspiring.

FINE ARTS.

Houdon's Statue of Washington.

Eight years ago the Committee on Arts and Sciences, under a report to the Common Council of this city, recommended the purchase, for the adornment of the City Hall, of a copy in bronze of the Houdon statue of George Washington. Before the report could be acted upon the breaking out of the war diverted the attention of our people to other and more pressing matters. The statue, however, the owner and artist of the copy (the late W. J. Houdon, who then lived in Virginia, with which State all communication had been broken off. The work itself—which had been brought to this city with the view of offering it to the municipal authorities—was never returned, but still remains here awaiting the disposal of Mr. Houdon's representatives. It is now proposed, in default of the acquisition of so fine a work by the Corporation, to purchase it for the Park by private subscription; and it is no doubted that when our citizens shall have made themselves acquainted with the surpassing merits of Houdon's statue and this bronze facsimile the money will be cheerfully supplied.

With the desire of contributing to the accomplishment of this end we have a few words to say of the sculptor, the original statue in marble and the replica which the citizens of New York have now so fortunately secured of securing. Nicolas Houdon was one of the most eminent sculptors of France and was in the height of his fame at the time that he was chosen by Mr. Jefferson to execute for the State of Virginia a statue of her great son, the *pater patrie*. Houdon had shown in his ideal works the highest constructive genius, but his supreme excellence was in the exactitude and fidelity of his delineations of form. He reproduced in marble with the most wonderful accuracy any living model that was submitted to him, and in his work of art of details he had no equal in his day. From a single block of marble he carved his busts, which which now to be seen in one of the museums of Paris and which is not to be surpassed in the world. He modeled the *Théâtre Français* in the Palais Royal the visitor sees in sitting statue of Voltaire, a work so instinct with life, so wonderfully expressive of the character of the man, that it is on the lips of the philosopher of Ferney that it looks as if the living subject had been suddenly torn into stone. Mr. Jefferson, who was at that time in the State of Virginia to select an artist to commemorate in sculpture the greatness of Washington, recognized at once the merits of Houdon's work, and, notwithstanding the truthfulness—what was, above all things, wanted in the important work to be done. Idealization of the commanding figure of Washington was not wanted. To reproduce his majestic presence, to represent him as he moved among men, to hand him down in form and semblance as he was, not in Roman toga but in his actual dress, not as a demigod, but wearing the habiliments of his time and as a republican citizen of America, this was what the sculptor should do, and this Houdon, alone of all sculptors could do most successfully.

Accordingly his services were secured, and he came at once to Mount Vernon, and there, from careful study of the original, he made the statue which now stands in the Capitol at Richmond and which has commanded for more than eighty years the admiration of all who have visited the city. This green youth was purchased for one hundred and thirty dollars by the State of Virginia, and from moulds carefully taken of the whole figure produced three copies. One of these was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies at Lexington on the 22d of July, 1854, when Henry A. Wise delivered an oration before the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. The second was purchased by the State of North Carolina. The third is that which it is now proposed to purchase for the Park. All these copies are exact and faithful reproductions in metal of the original marble. It will be admitted that the marble statue in the Park should not be waiting in a statue of Washington. It is positively certain that Houdon's is the best representation of Washington ever made, and that none so good can possibly be made hereafter. However, experience has shown that for the open air, a statue in marble is preferable to marble. The marble statue in the Park is in excellent preservation from the effects of the weather. The marble statue in the Park is in excellent preservation from the effects of the weather. The marble statue in the Park is in excellent preservation from the effects of the weather.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Table showing temperature for the past twenty-four hours, including wind direction and force, and average temperature.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Gettysburg sailed at Key West on the 23d ult. for Aspinwall. On the 24th ult. the United States supply bark Peveor, Commander Stanton, departed from Key West for the coast of Africa, to take away the supplies remaining at Losa before she was used as a naval station, but was about to be abandoned.