

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE NEW DRAMA OF L'AMOUR-LE MARIAGE.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—EDWIN FOREST AS OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE RIVALS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIMSON SHIELD; OR, NYMPHS OF THE RAINBOW.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 51st street.—LA GRASSE DUCHESSE DE GLOIRE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—CECILE LOUISE KELLOGG'S REPRESENTATIONS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF OUT OF THE STREETS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DEMPY, WITH NEW FEATS. Matinee at 12.

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DOLE UPON STAGE, ODEA HAD LODGE.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 410 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., LUCERIA BORGIA.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BULLDOG, &c.—GRAND DUET "189."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 82 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 21 Bowery.—COMO VOLANTE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 31 Broadway.—THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINDARD AND VALENTINE COMPANY. Matinee.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, 71 1/2 Broadway.—THEATRE.—Afternoon and evening performance.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 24 street, corner of Eighth avenue.—MELVINE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

APOLLO HALL, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.—JAMES FAYNES, THE GREAT LONDON COMIC.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Forteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 94th st.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THEO. TOULON POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ANDREA FLORIN.

HOOLYER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLYER'S MINSTRELS.—THE HALL OUT.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clinton.—THE STRENGTH.

ALLMAN'S HALL, No. 18 East Sixteenth st.—LECTURE.—HAYES AND MAN.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 21, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 20.

The Spanish democrats are in favor of a federal republic. Manhood suffrage has been accorded to the people. The work of national reconstruction proceeds rapidly. The clerical party and the "moderates" will vote the same election ticket for members of the Cortes. Napoleon is said to favor a royal candidate for the throne of Spain. The United States despatch of recognition of the Junta was circulated extensively.

The Alabama claims bill will, it is said, be referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration. The London Times supports General Grant, as a tolerant radical, for the Presidency. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will address Minister Johnson in favor of peace and a more intimate union by commerce between Great Britain and the United States. Changes have been made in the French diplomatic missions in Chile and Peru. The army and navy of Austria are to be reorganized and the united contingent of both branches fixed at 800,000 men.

Consols 94 1/2, money. Five-twentieths 7 3/4 in London and 7 1/2 in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse firm. Cotton steady in Liverpool, with middling uplands at 10 1/2 pence. Breadstuffs downward and provisions dull.

By steamship at this port we have mail details of cable telegrams from Europe to the 10th of October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The National and State Democratic Committees have issued addresses to the democracy, which appear elsewhere in our columns this morning. Both addresses urge the democracy forward under their present standard bearers, and deny that the party is pledged to overthrow the reconstruction acts by any but peaceful means.

Our letters from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres are dated September 25 and 14. The Paraguayans appear to have abandoned the province of Matto Grosso, and it was believed that Lopez had determined to do all his fighting inland, out of reach of the gunboats. The allies in the meantime are pushing forward briskly, and at last accounts were crossing the Teleduc. Lopez is reported to have committed the grossest outrages since the discovery of a conspiracy in his camp. Large numbers of the principal men of Asuncion, whom he believed to be involved in the plot against him, were summarily executed. Several foreigners who took refuge from his fury in the United States Legation were dragged out—among them the Portuguese Consul. His two brothers and all his married sisters have been imprisoned by him and it is supposed murdered or immured alive in his numerous dungeons. He has an army of 15,000 men at Villota. The American steamer Wasp is at Asuncion.

We have telegraphic advices of late dates from the West India Islands and Venezuela. The Papal Nuncio had arrived at St. Domingo and government was arranging with him for a separation of church and State. Diaz had signed a contract for a line of steamers between New York, New Orleans and St. Domingo. Quiet has been restored in Porto Rico. Jerome, Hayti, had been looted by Salnave. The foreign consuls remained in the place and the women rebelled because the commander would not surrender it. Everything was quiet in Venezuela, with the exception of the disturbances on the Cucuta. Sutherland in Maracibo proposes to resign, and a movement towards yielding to the government of General Zamagosa was on foot.

Governor Seymour has announced his intention to take the stump in person and will speak at Buffalo on the 23d inst.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in view of an effort making to exclude colored citizens from voting by the application of a provision in the constitution relative to poll taxes, has issued his proclamation suspending the collection of the tax for the present.

General Blair has written a letter expatiating his Broadhead letter. He declares that the Reconstruction laws was decided unconstitutional, null and void, by the Supreme Court in the Milligan case.

Hon. Gen. F. Edmunds has been re-elected United States Senator by the Vermont Legislature.

The election of Covode in Pennsylvania is still in doubt. The conference judges in his district divided on the question and two certificates were sent to the Governor, one declaring Covode elected by 725 majority and the other declaring Foster elected by 41 majority.

The election in Nebraska shows a majority for the republicans of 2,400, which is a gain of 1,610. The vote in the State has been almost doubled since the last Congressional election two years ago.

Captain General Lersund, of Cuba, has ordered the trial by court martial of all persons engaged in the late insurrection.

The unknown seencer reported on Monday on her boat, which was captured by the British schooner J. C. Deering, and from Digby, Nova Scotia, for Boston. She was captured on the 7th inst. during the gale, with ten persons on board, seven of whom were washed overboard and drowned. The survivors, two of whom

were females, were rescued by the schooner J. G. Hall, of Digby. Another disaster is reported off Cattyhook in the same gale. An unknown schooner of about 140 tons was seen to capsize and sink, and it is supposed that all hands went down in the vessel, as the disaster occurred in the midst of a fearful squall which continued for several hours and prevented any assistance being rendered by the vessel in company.

THE CITY.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention, at its session yesterday, had a long debate in the forenoon about a more strict examination of candidates for holy orders, and the celebrated Tyng case came up in the afternoon, which was, after an extended and occasionally even acrimonious debate, referred back to the Committee on Canons with amendments. The committee is expected to make a final report in the case in the course of to-day's proceedings.

In the Superior Court yesterday Judge McCann rendered a highly important opinion upon the application of James Stewart, an ex-seaman of the United States, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States. Judge McCann holds that although the act of Congress does not in terms extend the privilege to honorably discharged sailors, but only to such as have served in and been honorably discharged from the "armies" of the United States, the Court will put a liberal construction upon the act according to its spirit, and admit sailors as well as soldiers to naturalization.

The Cunard steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, sails this morning for Liverpool via Queenstown. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past seven A. M.

The Black Star line steamship Thames, Captain Pennington, will leave pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah, Ga.

The stock market was weak and unsettled yesterday, closing in a semi-panic. Government securities, debentures, and consols, were closed at 136 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Captain J. Prentiss, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Captain Larabee, of the United States Army, and Lieutenant W. R. Livermore, of the United States Engineers, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and Rev. C. S. Hill, of New Jersey, are at the Astor House.

Congressman R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, and General Joseph C. Jackson, of New Jersey, are at the Brevoort House.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia; Senator Dixon, of Connecticut; General Gansevoort, of Albany, N. Y.; George W. Childs and J. E. Kingsley, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Ogilby, New York; Rev. Dr. Grammer, Baltimore; Major Chandler, United States Army; General Doubleday, United States Army, and J. C. Mather, New York, are stopping at the Coleman House.

Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, with his family, will sail for Europe to-day.

Napoleon and the Map of Europe. It is said there is a general expectation in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly declare in favor of liberal reforms, and that this, together with rumors of a large reduction in the French army, has had a cheerful influence upon the public mind both in France and England. No living statesman knows better how to march with events or to turn them to account than Louis Napoleon. We have said, in our remarks upon the effects of the revolution in Spain, that he would be placed in the dilemma either to make an effort to repress the movement beyond the limits of the peninsula or to make concessions to it. Such a movement as that in Spain arouses with electric power the liberal sentiments of the people in Europe, and none feel it sooner or more powerfully than the French. We are not surprised, then, to hear that the astute Napoleon contemplates liberal reforms in his empire, with a view to satisfy the aspirations raised by the Spanish revolution so as to ride safely through the storm.

If we glance at the policy of Napoleon through all the wars, revolutionary movements and changes in Europe since he ascended the throne we shall see that he has almost always placed himself at the helm and turned events to his own safety and the glory of France. He succeeds even in saving himself from his own errors or mistakes by a timely change of his course or policy to suit existing circumstances. A remarkable instance of his skill in this respect was seen in the adroit manner of his escape from the Mexican dilemma. Humiliating as the fiasco of that scheme of establishing an empire in Mexico was, he managed to get out of it with admirable skill as soon as he saw the dangerous and untenable position he was in.

Shortly after Napoleon had squelched the revolutionary and insurrectionary movements in France, beginning in 1818, and had placed himself on the imperial throne, he formed a close alliance with England and dragged her into a war against Russia. By the success of that war in the Crimea he accomplished several great objects and made himself the foremost man of Europe. He curbed the ambitious projects of Russia and limited her power in the East. In fact he settled for a period the long vexed question of Russian dominancy in that part of the world and secured the independence and integrity of Turkey. He acquired the cordial alliance of England, the gratitude and friendship of Turkey and the respect of Russia and the rest of Europe. French influence has been potential in that part of the East ever since. All this flattered the pride of the French and gave stability to his government. It was a grand stroke of policy worthy of the greatest statesman. The next important movement he made in adjusting the map of Europe, and, at the same time in curbing the revolutionists of Italy, was the war against Austria. In this he became the ally of Victor Emmanuel, and at the battles before the Quadrilateral drove the Austrians from that part of Italy and made the Italian kingdom a power in Europe. While reducing the dominion and power of Austria he quenched the revolutionary fires in Italy and beyond, and established a stronger monarchy across the Alps than had existed for ages. At one blow he suppressed the republicans, weakened Austria, enlarged and strengthened the Italian monarchy, changed the map of Southern Europe, made himself master of the Pope and acquired greater glory for France. Though he did not participate in the more recent war between Prussia and Italy on the one side and Austria on the other, he permitted Italy to seize Venetia and Prussia to destroy Austrian influence in Germany. He might have prevented this, but there would have been some risk in attempting to do so, and it was not the policy of France to see the Austrians any longer in Italy, where their presence tended to stir up revolution at all times. If the results of that war were not such as he wished or expected as regards Prussia—if they went beyond the limits he desired in erecting too great a power in Germany—he has had the tact to keep out of a costly and dangerous war himself and to

maintain the prestige of French influence in European affairs. At that period the map of Europe was changed by his tacit permission, if not by his active intervention, and all through he exercised a restraining power.

With regard to Spain we shall find, probably, that Napoleon will have more to do with the revolution and will have in controlling it than appears at present. At all events, if it should go beyond his wishes he will know how to shape his policy, both at home and in Spain, to suit the circumstances. He is not like the Bourbons, who learn nothing by experience; nor like the stupid Bourbon politicians of this country, who cannot adapt themselves to the changing times; but he moves with the age and inevitable events, what he cannot prevent or avert he falls in with and turns to account. This is the highest type of statesmanship and that which all the great statesmen of the day follow. We see it remarkably displayed throughout the whole history of Napoleon's reign; we see it in Bismarck, Von Beust, of Austria; Disraeli and in all the leading men of the times. We shall not be surprised, then, as we said, if the Emperor makes the liberal reforms in France spoken of as a necessary concession to the movement now going on in the Old World, and by that means perpetuates his power at home and over the affairs of Europe.

The Democratic Joab.

We must first tell of the Bible Joab, Joab the Prophet. The word of the Lord came to this Joab to go down to the wicked city of Nineveh, "and cry against it, for their wickedness is come up before me." But Joab ran away and went down to Joppa, paid his fare and took passage on a ship bound for Tarshish. "But the Lord sent out a great wind into the sea, and there was a mighty tempest," and the mariners were frightened and began to pray each man to his god, and they lightened the ship by throwing the cargo overboard. But they found Joab "down into the sides of the ship, and he lay and was fast asleep." They roused him up and cast lots, and the lot fell upon Joab. Then they cross-examined him, when he confessed to them that he was a carpet-bagger and a scoundrel. "And he said unto them, take me up and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you, for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you." But those were humane mariners, and not of the order of the Ku Klux Klan. So they worked hard to save their vessel without sacrificing Joab; but all to no purpose. Then says the inspired narrative:—

14. Wherefore they cried unto the Lord, We beseech Thee, O Lord, we beseech Thee, let us not perish for this man's life, and lay not upon us innocent blood: for thou, O Lord, hast done as it pleased Thee.

15. So they took up Joab and cast him forth into the sea, and the sea ceased from her raging.

16. Then the men feared the Lord exceedingly, and offered a sacrifice unto the Lord, and made vows.

(In other words, they adopted a new platform.)

17. Now the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Joab. And Joab was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.

How Joab prayed unto the Lord "out of the fish's belly," how he was "vomited out on the dry land," how he went to Nineveh and preached according to his instructions, how the Ninevites repented and put on sackcloth and ashes and were saved, and how Joab became "very angry" that the city was not destroyed, and how he was brought to a better frame of mind by the lesson of the gourd vine, we need not here repeat. Our text is the fifteenth verse of the first chapter of the Book of Joab:—

So they took up Joab and cast him forth into the sea, and the sea ceased from her raging.

Now the democratic ship, bound for Tarshish or Salt River, is in the midst of a mighty tempest, but the mariners, instead of praying to their gods, are cursing and swearing at each other and the captain and mate, Seymour and Blair, demanding, first, that both shall be thrown overboard. The captain is ready to decline once more, but the mate "don't see it." He is willing to do anything for the cause, but his instructions must come from the democratic party. Whereupon a certain clique of Egyptians and Bohemians in New York, having cast lots, say the lot has fallen upon the captain's mate, and they call out the mate by name, and denounce him as the Jonah of the ship, and they insist upon his being cast forth into the sea, no matter whether a great fish has or has not been prepared to swallow him up. These mariners, after their fashion, have worked hard to save the vessel; but she has sprung a leak, and they know that for Blair's sake this tempest is upon them. Seymour is all right. Blair is the false prophet and the guilty fugitive from justice, and overboard he must go.

Now, the manner whereby this man Blair was coupled with Seymour was this: The "blinded bondholders" of Gotham and the East, having, by their cunning devices in the Tammany council chamber, made Seymour captain, on a new platform declaring certain acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," certain men of the West and the South said, as ye have so declared we name the valiant soldier, Blair, as second in command, inasmuch as in your platform ye have adopted his Broadhead letter. And all the men assembled in Tammany under the idol of the big Indian said Amen. And then, rejoicing in their work, with a mighty yell, like that of a Southern army, the Convention adjourned. The Egyptians and Bohemians, followers of the Manhattan Club, however, would make the honest Blair the scapegoat or Jonah of the Tammany Convention. They call upon Belmont and his associate high priests of the temple to do this thing if Blair will not take the hint and leave. But will Blair, as a scapegoat or a Jonah, carry off that revolutionary edict from the new Tammany book of democracy? No; but as that was the work of Wade Hampton he may withdraw it. Let it be so, and what then? Then Hampton and his posse will retire in disgust; then, while all the North will go for Grant, all the South will go the same way, and the democratic ship, as well as Jonah, this time will be cast upon the dry land.

DON'T LIKE THE PLATFORM.—Mr. Chase, they say, even at the eleventh hour, or at half-past eleven, is ready to run, not as the democratic, but as an independent candidate. This finishes the democratic Bohemians.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS, or the war democrats, who have recently come out for Grant and Colfax, will speak to the people at Cooper Institute this evening.

Reconstruction in Spain.

The work of the national regeneration of Spain is still being carried on in a temperate, firm, conciliatory and hopeful manner, and apparently with excellent discretion on the part of the Provisional Junta in eliciting expressions of the popular will as to the form of governmental rule for the future. It is quite evident that the mind of the people inclines towards a federal republic, the democrats having, indeed, already declared for it. Election tickets are being arranged, the clerical party and moderates having agreed to vote for the same candidates for seats in the constituent Cortes. The United States telegram of recognition was published and extensively circulated. It is evident, however, that there is a strong party pledged to support a monarchy, and that its leaders are considerably influenced in such direction by Napoleon. The Junta despatched a circular yesterday to the foreign Powers in defence of the sovereignty of the people, and seeking a generous support and friendly relations for their country. In this paper the members say of the shape of the new government, "if the example of the United States is not followed the friends of freedom need feel no discouragement;" and again, "no foreign intervention is apprehended." Universal suffrage has been accorded to the Spaniards; so there is little doubt that they will soon set their country onward in a renewed career of grandeur, combined with happiness for all.

The Difference Between Native Virginians and the Carpet-Baggers.

The Richmond radical organ has just discovered that "a republican in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, &c., may be perfectly orthodox in any one of these States, but in Virginia he may be a political heretic," and that he may carry to Virginia all the political prejudice against the negro which he held in his own State or when at home. The organ we quote regards it as "no wonder that these gentlemen coming from their homes, where negro suffrage is not tolerated, should be horrified not only at negro suffrage, but at the still greater political monstrosity of allowing negroes to hold office. The fact exists, and cannot be denied, that the prejudice of these gentlemen against the political rights of the colored men are as strong, if not stronger, than those of native Virginians who have been raised up with the colored people from their earliest infancy." This is precisely the argument the HERALD has been using in regard to the true friends of the blacks ever since the controversy commenced. We have contended all along that the Northern adventurers now overshadowing the South were cheats and humbugs, and were only using the backs of the negroes to carry themselves into political power. It seems to have taken a long time for this chief radical organ in Virginia to discover this fact and to learn that such white native born Virginians as Henry A. Wise, John Minor Botts, Judge Alexander Rives and others, who have been familiar with the wants, necessities and capacities of the negro from childhood, are the proper persons in whom the colored population can repose confidence. Now that this fact has been acknowledged by the radicals in Virginia we expect to see a similar admission from States beyond her borders, and, finally, the truth generally avowed that the question of the political status of the black race can be left, with more security to that race, to the judgment and honor of the native whites than to all the carpet-baggers and Northern Jeremy Diddlers who can be gathered together from the Aroostook to the mouth of the Ohio.

The Situation on the Rio de la Plata.

The news by the steamer South America, published in to-day's HERALD, is highly favorable to the allies, both in a military and political sense. There is but one drawback, that the sources from which it all comes is exclusively in the allied interest. The Brazilian iron-clads had gone up to the mouth of the Tebicuarí and shelled the right bank most vigorously before the commander learned that the Paraguayans had some time previously withdrawn to Villota. The allied advance, under Marshal Osorio, crossed the Tebicuarí, and the whole army was preparing to follow. General Gelly y Obes has published the sworn testimony of a Paraguayan officer who had been taken prisoner on the left bank of the Tebicuarí. The whole story of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by President Lopez comes from this captured officer. In our news columns will be found a full account of the horrors said to have been inflicted on even foreigners in Asuncion. Judging from the manner in which the allies have been all along humbugged by Paraguayan deserters, we are disposed to withhold credence from this story for the present; but the allied press has been making the most of it, and the impression created in Brazil is that the war will speedily end.

GENERAL BLAIR ON GENERAL GRANT.—A recent speech of General Blair, in which he ventured the opinion that if elected President General Grant would never come out of the White House alive, has been seized upon by the republican press and construed as meaning that another Booth would be found, if needed, to give the quietus to Grant that was given to Lincoln. It appears, however, that General Blair's idea was that General Grant, in getting into the White House, will play the part of a dictator, and as a dictator will remain there to the end of his natural life. This explanation makes the remark of General Blair comparatively harmless; but still we believe that he is very much mistaken; for as heretofore, so hereafter, we dare say, General Grant will be found the model of a law-abiding and law-obeying servant of the people. In his glorious record upon this text lies his greatest strength among the people. He is not the man to go behind the law, or to expound the law, or to make the law as an executive officer; but as he has been, he is and will be, the man to take, respect and execute the law as he finds it, and to come or go as the law may require.

TOO MUCH FOR JOHNSON.—It seems to be understood that the hungry hangers-on around the White House have got the President with them in favor of a new democratic ticket by talking Johnson, and the Presidential election comes off on the 3d of November. This is too much for the telegraph, and, therefore, too much even for Johnson.

The Kellogg Concerts at the Academy of Music.

The first of the Kellogg concerts at the Academy of Music demonstrated the thorough appreciation of the gifts and accomplishments of Miss Kellogg by the American public in advance of her recent transatlantic triumphs. Her return to New York has been heartily welcomed. In the account which we published yesterday of the ovation received by her on Monday evening—an ovation to which the favorite American prima donna was richly entitled—her own share in the performances was chiefly dwelt upon. The purity and the rare dramatic quality of her even and well trained soprano voice were deservedly extolled. The applause was duly noted which was bestowed upon her first song, the "Waltz," from "Romeo and Juliet;" upon the pathetic manner in which she sang "Home, Sweet Home;" upon the picture, worthy of the pencil of Ary Scheffer, which she offered as she sang in costume at the spinning wheel that simple and touching song, "There was a King of Thule;" upon the brilliancy and power which she imparted to "The Jewel Song;" and upon her effective acting throughout the famous garden scene in the third act of Gounod's "Faust." The eulogies of London critics upon her unrivaled impersonation of Marguerite were fully endorsed, and the superb costume in which she appeared in the concert part of the exhibition—the same costume which she wore at her first concert in Buckingham Palace in June last, was minutely described. The splendid floral tributes which were showered upon her were also mentioned. So far as Miss Kellogg herself was concerned the first of her concerts was justly chronicled as an immense success.

But it only enhances the merit of Miss Kellogg to add that perhaps no one else could so well have borne the drawbacks unluckily affixed to her first concert. It might be unnecessarily cruel to particularize the defects of certain artists who assisted at this concert, or rather, who almost fatally obstructed its success. Signor Sasin has been an admirable singer. He is still an excellent actor. But he has become, as the Southern negroes say, "mighty uncertain." On this occasion, as he well knows, his unlucky hoarseness, which prevented him from giving a single note correctly, would have subjected him in Europe to hisses which would have driven him from the stage. The good nature which prompted him to appear, notwithstanding his utter disqualification for the task, would not have been accepted as an excuse. It is probable, however, that the management is mainly responsible for Sasin's appearance under such peculiarly unfortunate circumstances. The management must likewise be held responsible for engaging certain other artists whose names it is hardly worth while to record, but whose incompetency was painfully manifest, and who should be satisfactorily replaced if Mr. Max Strakosch is properly solicitous of maintaining the prestige of his name. We have all heard of a Strakosch, whose world-wide renown as a manager has been crowned by the unprecedented success of Mile. Adeline Patti, the Marchioness de Caux. But a lucky name alone cannot secure the winning card. We hope that Mr. Max Strakosch will not so far rely upon it or upon the celebrity of Miss Kellogg as to neglect to reorganize completely his present company. He ought not to strengthen the suspicion that judicial madness almost always overtakes the presumptuous individuals who undertake to act as managers at the ill-fated Academy of Music. It is due both to Miss Kellogg and to the public that she should be properly supported by the very best musical talent that can be secured in New York. There is, we firmly believe, no lack of such talent here, and we specially rejoice in the triumphs of our favorite American prima donna, because they are an earnest of triumphs even more signal which her successors may aspire to win.

One little detail we may be justified in alluding to in connection with these concerts, inasmuch as it obtrudes itself upon the notice of the public at almost every concert. We refer to the conspicuous exhibition upon the piano on which Miss Alida Topp played so skillfully last Monday evening of the name of its manufacturer. Can our Steinways and Chickering's and Webbers and the rest think of no other less offensive and more efficient mode of advertising their wares?

The Marfori and Rochefort Duel.

A telegram from London, forwarded through the Atlantic cable, reports that Señor Marfori, a Cabinet minister, the most constant adviser, latest friend and lieutenant of Affairs of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, and M. Henri de Rochefort, a French editor, philosopher and republican politician, had met in a duel, and that during the deadly combat the Frenchman was seriously if not mortally wounded. We are not informed where the duel took place, and as the parties are both in exile, the one from Spain and the other from France, it would perhaps have been difficult to ascertain the exact spot of the encounter. That Marfori and Rochefort did seek to slay one or the other in person, and to maintain themselves as "honorable" men by silencing all assertions to the contrary through the agency of a bullet "from an old gun barrel" we have little doubt. The causes of provocation were numerous and pointed as applied to Marfori; the channel of their conveyance to the people, with the disposition to make them known, ample and active on the part of Rochefort.

The duel and its exciting causes will remain, no doubt, on record as a prominent subject of modern *sean nua*. Señor Marfori, as our readers will recollect, held an elevated position in the councils of the ex-Queen Isabella. During his attendance at court he raised up many personal enemies, and among them some who did not hesitate to assert that in his attention to the duties of his office he overstepped that happy line which separates morality from every-day allegiance, falling by his loyalty, perhaps his presumption, as did the Earl of Leicester toward Elizabeth of England, of virgin memory, and not having sustained himself by the example of that God-fearing Spaniard, who, it is alleged, under almost similar circumstances, assured a female potentate powerful in the East, that although knees bend, heads bow, eyes watch around a throne and hands obey, our hearts are still our own.

The people of Spain became scandalized, ladies of high rank were removed from positions near the throne, loyalty became dis-

gusted, but still Marfori remained. He lost his heart and retained his place; Isabella lost her crown. The Queen fled from the capital to San Sebastian, taking Señor Marfori with her, and the latest request of her forgiving subjects, the last official communication between Spain and the last of the Bourbons, was to the effect that she might return to Madrid provided she left the obnoxious Minister in the fortress. Her Majesty possessed, however, the virtue of constancy inverted. Like a true daughter of her house she did not look backward. Marfori remained at San Sebastian, they turned their faces to France, entered the gates of the Castle of Pau in company, and there prepared for Rome and whatever the Pope may advise.

Henri de Rochefort, a sharp thorn in the side of Napoleon, could scarcely let slip the opportunity of painting the situation in his *Lettres*. If merely as a fresh means of wounding his Majesty through his royal and diplomatic guests. So we presume that the Spaniards, seeing the gates of the Quirinal and the stool of the Papal confessional before him, thought he might as well come nearer to eternity after his own fashion, and challenged him. The Frenchman has been wounded. Had he been killed perhaps the French Emperor would, in his peculiar system of philosophy, have maintained that "out of evil cometh good."

THE ARMS SEIZED AND THROWN OVERBOARD IN ARKANSAS.—It transpires that the arms which it was suspected were intended for the use of negro conspirators and which were seized the other day and thrown overboard on the steamer Hesper, below Memphis, actually belonged to the Governor of Arkansas and to United States Senator McDonald, of that State. These gentlemen had bought them, expecting that an appropriation would be made by the Legislature to purchase them. But they must now think that, in the present unsettled state of things in the South and Southwest, Arkansas is an unpromising field for speculations of this kind.

IMPORTANT TO CERTAIN PARTIES, IF TRUE.—That the Hon. John Morrissey is taking in his bets on Hoffman; for Morrissey bets to win.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The builders continue to have their way in monopolizing the streets, to the inconvenience and injury of the public. Now Augustus Fitzpatrick Molloy, St. Clair O'Gehegan, Aguilera Francisco Sullivan and George Washington Duffy and the dozen of other enlightened and energetic gentlemen who figure on the pay rolls of the Corporation as street inspectors inform us it is thusly or thusly that the managers of the New York Democratic Convention should have read the famous pamphlet of the Abbe Sieyès on the "Tiers Etat." They might have thought that of these three questions and answers—"What is the people?" "Everything." "What has it been so far?" "Nothing." "What does it propose to become?" "Something."

It is too late for the democratic party to see more and stare lost? Opinions differ in the happy family.

The best thing the democrats can do about the Presidential election is to grant it. Never miss to be polite.

On the 19th of October, 1848, amid great civic ceremonies, the corner stone of a monument to Washington was laid in Hamilton square, and subsequently a large sum of money was subscribed towards its erection. Twenty years have passed since then, but New York has not this memorial to *Pater Patria*, and where's the money?

Since the introduction of the new cheapen the number of fine looking Fra Diavolo chaps that promenade the streets is positively fearful. They look so very much like bandits from the Abruzzi imported into this country, consigned to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, that timid citizens are afraid to promenade the streets between sunrise and sunset.

THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL SEDGWICK.

To-day at West Point, in the presence of a large concourse of distinguished gentlemen, including government and State officials, citizens and soldiers, the monument to the memory of the late Major General John Sedgwick (who was shot in the head, so that he instantly died, on the first day of the battle of Spotsylvania, May 9, 1862), will be formally unveiled amid the presence of arms, the rolling of drums and the firing of great guns.

The memorial, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, consists of a monument, on which is placed a statue in bronze of the dead hero of the Wilderness, obtained by melting three large cannon captured by the Sixth corps in battle, and subsequently cast upon the models of a design furnished by Lounth Thompson, of this city.

With the exception of the metal furnished by the government and placed in the hands of Major Generals H. G. Wright, George W. Getty, Frank Wheaton and Truman Seymour, all of the United States Army, for the object designed, the means were raised by the country, consisting of the contributions by the officers and soldiers of the Sixth corps who camped in front of Petersburg in the winter of 1864-65, and by many others who had fought under and served with General Sedgwick from the commencement of the great rebellion.