

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.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 313

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—REV. E. VAN AKEN. Morning.

EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISM. Mrs. NELLIE BRIGGS. Morning, afternoon and evening.

UNIVERSITY.—Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

REVEREND STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. DAY K. LEE. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. FLAGG. Morning and afternoon.

EASTERN BRANCH, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—FRESHING. Afternoon.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—REV. DR. G. F. KROEGER. Morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EASTBURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. SCOTT. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ABBOTT BROWN. Morning and afternoon.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—REV. G. M. MCGEORGE. Morning and evening.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. F. CORBIT. Morning and evening.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—REV. DR. GALLAUDET. Morning and evening.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. STANFORD HOLME. Morning and evening.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Sixth avenue.—REV. DR. MCGILVER. Evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—Thirty-fifth street.—Morning.—REV. DR. K. LEE. Evening.—Rev. J. M. FULLMAN.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Forty-third street.—REV. J. MILAN. Evening.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE, Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street.—REV. W. H. ANDERSON, D.D. Evening.

CHRIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. F. C. EWER. Morning.

NO. 229 BOWERY.—SPIRITUALISM. Circles afternoon and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, November 8, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 7.

The case of Miss Decker, the advocate of female suffrage, was tried yesterday before a full court in London, the decision of which will be given on Monday.

The liberal party anticipates a majority of one hundred in the new House of Commons.

The American bark Kate Darton was burned at sea on July 13. The captain, second mate and ten men have arrived at St. Helena.

Correspondence from Madrid mentions that the provisional government will not entertain the sale of Cuba to the United States.

Nine thousand men and four batteries of artillery leave immediately for Cuba to suppress the insurrection.

The Portuguese have lost an expedition sent against Mozambique, in South Africa, with all the arms. Only six men escaped.

Ex-Queen Isabella arrived in Paris yesterday.

London.—Cotton, 94½; Five-twentieths, 73½; Erie shares, 27½; Illinois Central, 97. Paris Bourse.—Rentes, 71½. 15c. Frankfurt—Five-twentieths, 75½. Liverpool—15c. middling uplands, 11½d. Havre—Cotton quiet, mid landing, to arrive, 127. Antwerp—Petroleum, 52½d.

Italy.

President Salazar left Palermo on the 26th ult. with his two steamers to attack several southern ports still held by the revolutionists.

The rebels are bravely defending themselves, but their case is hopeless. The government buys up nearly all the arrivals at Port au Prince of American provisions and pays for the same in coffee, which trade is monopolized by the government. The provisions are retailed to citizens at forty per cent cheaper prices than charged by foreign dealers, and in consequence trade is merely nominal. An American man-of-war is needed at Port au Prince to protect American interests.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant arrived in Washington at eight o'clock last night and immediately to his private residence, having declined a public reception tendered him by several political organizations.

The rumor that Secretary McCulloch had sold eight millions of five-twenty bonds within the past two days is officially denied. The Secretary, on the contrary, has purchased bonds within the time specified, with the view of relieving the great stress in the new York market.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined not to release any redeemed Treasury notes for the present, as he believes there will soon be an improved condition in monetary affairs which will render the proposed measure for relief unnecessary.

Our Fort Hays correspondence furnishes the details of General Sheridan's operations against the hostile Indians in Kansas and Colorado. The General has perfected his plans and is prepared for a six months' campaign against the savages, which will end forever the Indian war upon the Plains if he is let alone. General Sheridan, having learned that a number of "Indian agents," "commissioners" and other officials from Washington had started for the frontier for the purpose of communicating with the hostile Indians, ordered the arrest and detention of all such persons. The aggregate population of the several Indian nations now on the war path is 20,750. Of this number it is estimated 8,000 or 10,000 are warriors.

Governor Reed, of Florida, declares the Legislature of that State to be an illegal body and refuses to recognize its attempts to impeach him. Lieutenant Governor Gleason yesterday morning attempted to assume the executive duties and demanded possession of the office of Governor Reed, who refused and brought suit against the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State for conspiracy against the government. Serious disturbances were anticipated in Tallahassee Thursday night in consequence of this conflict of authority between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and a number of white citizens were summoned by the city authorities to quell any riot; but happily none occurred. The Legislature adjourned yesterday 11th January next. Yesterday the Lieutenant Governor and Governor Reed each issued a proclamation, the former declaring himself Governor in consequence of the impeachment of Reed, and the latter asserting his rights as Governor under the constitution and his determination to exercise them until the judiciary of the State shall decide otherwise.

All the troops sent to reinforce General Rouseau during the election excitement in New Orleans have been returned to their commands. The New Orleans Republicans defend General Rouseau from the attacks of the Northern radical press. It says his recent position was a most difficult one; but he administered affairs with honesty, ability and without any partisan bias, and was earnest and true in his endeavors to protect life and prevent a riot.

A naturalization treaty has been concluded with Bavaria similar in its provisions to the treaty concluded between this country and Prussia, by which natives of Bavaria who shall have become naturalized citizens of the United States are to be held by Bavaria as American citizens and treated as such. A declaration of intention to become a citizen has not the effect of naturalization.

The receipts of fractional currency at the United States Treasury for the last week was \$630,300. Of this amount \$100,000 was forwarded to the Assistant

Treasurer in this city, \$100,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, and \$232,900 distributed to national banks.

Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has accepted a judgeship under the present State government.

The examination of William A. Treadwell at Jersey City yesterday for furnishing fraudulent naturalization papers showed that he had been engaged in such business several weeks, that he received them from a woman in New York and furnished them in any quantity desired. The examination was adjourned until Tuesday, and Treadwell's bail increased to \$25,000.

An explosion took place in an oil refinery in Cleveland, Ohio, last night, by which one man was killed and several boys severely injured.

James Jackson, the Buffalo murderer, was sentenced yesterday morning to be hanged December 16.

The repairs to the break in the Welland Canal at Allanburg, Canada, have been completed, and navigation will be resumed to-morrow.

The City.

Jacob Fetters and Michael Smith, insurance watchmen, were yesterday committed to answer a charge of larceny, for stealing a quantity of goods at the fire in Church street Thursday night.

Yesterday morning Charles Jackson and his companion, Mary Peasenton, were arrested for stealing goods from the store of Chapin & Co., 116 Duane street. Jackson, who is a stylish looking man, attempted to bribe the officer making the arrest by offering him \$500 to let him escape.

The Pavonia Ferry Company's new boat James Gould was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of her builders, at Greenpoint. The Gould is a substantial boat, of 650 tons burden, 170 feet long, extreme breadth 62 feet. The keel was laid in August last.

On Friday evening a young woman, in attempting to step on board the ferryboat at Greenpoint, fell into the slip, and would have been drowned but for the gallantry of a young man named Malone, who jumped overboard and held her above water until a small boat came to the rescue.

Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus were rearrested on Friday night for the murder of Mrs. Gamble. The body of Mrs. Gamble has been removed from Greenwood Cemetery, and Coroner Flavin will hold an inquest upon it immediately. The accused were allowed to depart on their own recognizances to await the result of the inquest.

A young man named John Dewey, fireman on board the Grand street ferryboat Canada, on Friday afternoon blew a mouthful of cold water into the heated supply pipe of the boat for the purpose of removing obstructions; steam was instantly generated, which Dewey inhaled, causing death before midnight.

The number of deaths reported last week was 336, against 347 for the previous week.

Three hundred and ninety-four persons were married in New York city last week. Number of births in the same time, 397.

During the past week the number of arrests by the police amounted to 1,362.

A telegraph cable will be laid across East river on Monday morning, which will connect this city with all parts of Long Island and Fire Island.

The Post Office Department has ordered letter carriers to wear a uniform, consisting of a frock coat, pants and vest of cadet gray color, and cap of same color, navy pattern, all to be trimmed with black broadcloth or alpaca.

The tax collectors were kept busy last month, the amount collected during October amounting to \$5,622,894.

The stock market was excited yesterday. Government securities were strong. Gold closed at 135½.

In most departments of trade in commercial circles yesterday business was quiet. Coffee, though dull, was steady in value. Cotton was fairly active, but prices receded ¼c. per lb., closing at 23 cents for middling uplands. On "Change" flour was only moderately active, but a shade firmer. Wheat opened firm under a fair demand, but closed quiet and heavy at former prices. Corn was quiet but a shade firmer. Oats were dull and lower. Pork was in moderate request and higher. New mess closed at about \$27 75. Beef and lard were dull and unchanged. Petroleum—Crude was dull and nominal at 16c., while refined was quiet but higher, closing at 22c. Naval stores—Spirits turpentine was in a break demand and 1½c. higher, closing at 45c. 40c., while rosin was dull and nominal. Freights were dull but firm.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor R. E. Fenton, W. F. Blake, of Washington, and W. H. Bullock, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General George H. Thomas, General M. D. McAllister and Lieutenant Colonel Hough, of the United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel R. S. McCormick, Major John Huribut and Lieutenant James Valentine, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel O. A. Mack, of Washington; Dr. H. G. Taylor, of New Jersey; Senator C. Cole, of California, and Colonel Harry Olmstead, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain W. Norton and Captain J. O. Ames, of the United States Army, and Judge Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Progress of Civilization and Religion in China and Japan.

The Asiatic border of the Pacific, from which the original civilizing element of the world started thousands of years since in its westward sweep, is at length awakening under the impulsive blows of its own creation, which have made the circuit of the globe and now attack Asia from the eastward. While China has been lying dormant the child of its own creation has grown to gigantic proportions. It has chained and trained to its touch certain elements which have intensified human strength beyond all calculation, and, making these elements available, now presents itself at the Pacific doors of Asia, threatening to overturn the oldest established dynasties of the globe and make them acknowledge that they have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep for a whole geologic period.

Both China and Japan must go through a primary education before we can expect them to accept modern ideas in all their national significance. However progressive their statesmen may be, they cannot hold their official positions and adopt the whole train of national motors—railroads, telegraphs, steamboats and newspapers—at a moment's notice. It already makes more than one European nation stagger to recognize the movement of the age. Why should we expect too much at a time from China and Japan? Still they cannot resist the impulse. Telegraphs are to touch their coasts. Every time a steamboat anchors in one of their ports the dormant Asiatic mass starts at the sting of civilization.

In obedience to the will of the Chinese Emperor Mr. Burlingame is now looking for the best means to link the Old World with the New; but, naturally reticent, the government prays for the "sacred glance" upon a revision of Mr. Burlingame's treaty. The Imperial Minister thus amusingly speaks of the "outside barbarians":—

Foreigners in the East and West for several hundred years have been making and unmaking kingdoms, each kingdom wishing to deprive its neighbor's subjects of some advantage, with the hope that its own subjects might ultimately profit thereby. Their object in coming to China, setting up places of business everywhere and trading largely in goods, was to follow out their nefarious devices of destruction of our advantages, and they wish to damage our interests—that is the Treaty. As—people of China have suffered long and severely, (literally, have long suffered fire and water.)

The additional opening of some (literally, three or five) ports and of the river has been contracting their minds from day to day. They suffer in mute agony an ill of their own making. If trade in salt is conceded to foreigners and merchants will suffer from it. The building of godowns at the (literally, the establishments already existing will suffer: if small steamers be allowed in the interior traffic of every size, sailors and pilots will suffer; if they are allowed to construct telegraphs and railroads (owners of carts, mules, chairs and mss and the coolies' livelihood will suffer.

Negro Government at Panama.

It is a curious fact that the finest geographical point relative to the commerce of the world is governed by niggers. Panama is absolutely under the control of a few hundred half-clothed, half-fid, miserable men who give local laws relative to trade and intercourse and dictate to the whole world the policy of a highway in which millions of human beings are intensely interested. There is no right existing, in view of the advancement of this century, where a few half-breeds and negroes can place themselves as a barrier to the development of the commercial relations which are constantly expanding and linking the Old World with the New. Panama should become a point neutral, guaranteed as such by every powerful nationality. War should not disturb its trade relations, much less should three or four hundred half-civilized men direct its fortunes and impede its march.

To-day, when new railway enterprises across the Isthmus are being brought to a practical reality, when the long contemplated ship canal is taking a tangible form, when the South American Pacific trade is being turned into our own cities instead of Europe, when China and the Indies are about to open their doors and pour millions of treasure across the Isthmus into our commercial centres, it is time that we looked to the condition of the route over which all this trade is to pass. It is not for New Granada, with its countless changes of government, to direct all this. At Panama, above all other places on the face of the globe, the world demands stability. To-day it may be said that a few ignorant and revolutionary men hold it in their power to stop the Panama Railway and interrupt the already vast trade that flows across it, as was lately the case in fact. When Chiriqui rebelled all the workmen of the Panama Railway were seized and pressed into the mob of variegated Ethiopians who were organized to resist an anticipated invasion. The whole business of the Isthmus was impeded, and the commerce flowing across it very naturally suffered in consequence.

But many obstacles lie in the way of having the Isthmus neutrality guaranteed by a combination of the great commercial Powers. It becomes necessary, therefore, for our own government to take this matter in hand and promptly dictate the measures necessary to a protectorate over this great key to both oceans. No European government would urge a single objection, but rather applaud the action. Already they recognize the fact that no other Power can give peace and prosperity to Mexico excepting the United States. It will not be a hard matter to convince them that the same rule should be applied to Central America and the State of Panama. New Granada looks upon the Isthmus simply as a lucky blessing which forces the world to pay her tribute. We look upon it in a broader view, and in our national greatness should decree that no nation shall be allowed to dictate to and impede the commerce of the world through advantages which it may possess from topographical features or geographical position.

Grant Declines.

Not the Presidency, but the gas and fuss and buncombe. It is a good thing to find that the earnest simplicity of character of the man is so much a part of his nature that nothing changes it, and that not even the softening influences of a great success tempt him to look patiently on the humbuggeries that make so great a share of political life, or to give way so far as to make himself the centre of a grand display piece, intended to show to the country the rows on rows of office-seekers that are eager to commend themselves to the elect. This is the great object of celebrations and jubilees around the person of a President elect—to put the placeholders conspicuously in the eye of the man who is so soon to dispense government patronage. With such Presidents as we have had from time to time—our Johnsons and Pierces and Polks and Fillmores—this was all right. They gave office to men who glorified them; and, as they were about as poor in glory as the others in pocket, the exchange was not uneven. Grant stands on a different level. He can only feel degraded by the glorification and palaver of the Washington men, and shuns them accordingly. It is a good augury for his administration that he perceives the dignity and force of retirement and silence, and maintains in success the position he held in the struggle.

The National Debt Statement.

Mr. McCulloch gives us a more flattering statement of the public debt this month than for several months past. But no correct idea can be formed either of the condition of the Treasury or the modification of the national indebtedness from a single month's statement. It is necessary to take a longer period to understand whether the debt is being increased or reduced. The revenue comes in irregularly and the expenditures are greater at one time than another. Consequently we can only judge correctly by taking the year's exhibit of the national finances. We find, then, that the debt was, on November 1, 1867, \$2,491,504,450, and on November 1, 1868, \$2,527,129,552, which makes the increase of the national debt for the last year amount to \$35,625,102. It may be said that this increase arises from the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, but it is nevertheless a positive augmentation of the debt, and that in time of peace and when the income of the Treasury amounts to nearly four hundred millions a year. No comment is necessary; the figures speak for themselves, and show how recklessly extravagant the government has become and how wretchedly our national finances are managed.

A New Excitement Among the Whiskey Ring.

Read our Washington despatches touching the investigations of Fullerton and Yeaton, the successors of Binckley, and the panic in anticipation in the whiskey circles at Washington upon the dreadful disclosures and consequences expected and rumored. Surely where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and an opportunity at last for honest Andy Johnson to make a clean sweep of these whiskey rings all the way from Washington to New York and all round the circle. But the President must stand by Fullerton or he will inevitably share the fate of Binckley.

GENERAL GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

By one of his masterly flank movements General Grant slipped quietly into Washington last night—a success which may be set down as his first victory over the office-seekers.

The Recent Gold Discoveries in Asia and Africa.

One of the most noteworthy points in the full account which we published on Monday last of the newly discovered gold fields in Asia and Africa is the striking contrast between the welcome extended to foreign enterprise by the chiefs of the Bamangwato territory in South Africa and the positive prohibitions of the Chinese imperial edict, which insultingly repels in advance all "foreign wandering vagabonds" who may be tempted to seek in the Shantung mountains and ravines sources of wealth reported to be more abundant than any in California or Australia. The Treaty Consuls have had no alternative but to promulgate the edict which the Taoutai of Shanghai has sent them. But the narrow and exclusive spirit of this edict and its cruel threats against "any villainous Chinese," any "corrupt scoundrels of the interior" who may secretly aid or abet foreign adventurers in violating the Chinese law that strictly prohibits the opening of mines, are strangely inconsistent with the progressive idea which is supposed to have prompted the Burlingame mission. At the very moment when by this mission China is asking to be admitted into the family of nations, and when a splendid discovery furnishes additional motives to those already urged in favor of granting her request, she coolly closes upon "outside barbarians" a most opportunely opened door for the quickening influences of modern civilization. For the present at least all foreigners are warned not to catch the gold fever that is raging at Shanghai in consequence of the news from the Shantung mines. The Consuls have officially notified miners throughout the world that there is no chance for them in the Chefoo district until "in the discretion of the high authorities at Peking existing prohibitions shall have been modified or removed." Perhaps the Burlingame mission may be instrumental in hastening that event.

Meanwhile, in South Africa the friendly disposition of the natives towards the foreigners whom Karl Mauch's wonderful gold discoveries—fully confirmed by the testimony of Rev. Mr. McKenzie—have attracted to the Victoria gold fields encourages the hope that both commerce and Christianity will at once find a new opening in that direction. While all but Britishers may regard as decidedly cool and nationally characteristic Captain Black's loyal haste in giving to Ramakhoban the name of "Victoria gold fields" and virtually taking possession of the whole territory, nevertheless the fact that "the British flag already floats over the Victoria gold fields" and the additional fact that Matjen has tendered to the British government his allegiance and his territories, which abound in "vast and equally rich gold fields," give assurance that the world will reap immediate benefits from the discoveries of Karl Mauch. The British government will doubtless extend to miners of all nationalities every facility to aid in developing the incalculable wealth of a region which is probably identical with the Biblical "Ophir," whence Solomon obtained his treasures. It is not difficult to foresee that among the consequences of these recent extraordinary gold discoveries in South Africa there will soon be an influx of white population that must ultimately affect the destiny of the African races.

Are the Banks Servants or Masters?

The recent operations of some of the city banks in locking up money have met the comments they richly deserve. Certain institutions, chartered and patronized for the express purpose of accommodating the public in their business transactions, have lent themselves to the game of a few desperate persons who sought their own profit by producing a severe artificial stringency in money. Just at the time when the natural demand for money to move the products of the West and South is springing up these speculators and their pliant tools among bank officials carry out a scheme which locks up from daily use many millions of money. It is understood that the process is to borrow at first a large sum on collateral security, in the usual way, and then to hypothecate the certified checks, or the greenbacks which these call for, as the basis of a second loan, and repeat the same operation as long as they can induce parties to lend on this kind of security. In this way the original loan is made to do duty several times, and so withdraw vastly more money than the securities represent.

Now, whether it is upon certified checks or on greenbacks, this superflation of loans is all wrong. Such things have no business to reckon as securities with any decent banker. The certified check passes as money, which it calls for on demand, and it is charged at once to the dealer's account, just as if he had drawn the cash. This plan of lending money with money itself as the collateral for the loan is an open defiance of sound business and the sentiments of every respectable citizen. No objection can, of course, be made to any depositor withdrawing his own funds from bank; that is his own affair, and any occasional inconvenience from this cause would soon correct itself. But for chartered banks to lend money upon money is a departure from good business that deserves the severest condemnation of the public. Moreover, when we call to mind that this outrage is perpetrated by banks which exist under the extremely liberal provisions of the national banking system, which enables them to make very handsome profits in their regular trade, it is clear that the public has something to say in the matter. Are the special privileges granted to the national banks simply to enable them, at the prompting of a few gamblers, to put on the screws whenever they can thus torture other people into selling their property at a loss? This is not the American notion of fair play by a good deal, and these banks must be taught better. Most respectable men would as soon be mixed up in what is openly called dishonest as in this triple extract of extortion. As the matter stands it is high time the conduct of these banks was looked into by a government inspector, and the services of a District Attorney, with the possibility of a forfeited charter, might correct the shameful evil.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FOR WALL STREET.

Our Washington advices in another column in reference to the Secretary of the Treasury and his alleged new issue of some eight millions of five-twentieths.

Parade of the Fire Department.

A brigade of the Metropolitan Fire Department, the men in full dress and the engines, hose carriages and hook and ladder trucks all looking clean, bright and serviceable as it was possible to make them, marched through the principal thoroughfares of the city yesterday, closing the parade with a grand review in Tompkins square by the Governor of the State. Contrasted with the old volunteer department, once the pride of every New Yorker, the present in many respects is the superior. Under the old system the machinery for the extinguishment of fires was, with much unnecessary tumult and hurry and danger, brought to the scene of the conflagration; and not infrequently, while the flames were spreading and eating up much that might have been saved, companies would waste valuable time brawling over the right to the use of a hydrant or some other equally unimportant matter. How different is it with the present organization! With splendid steam engines and other apparatus, manned by picked and experienced men, all are drawn with safety and speed, and without unnecessary noise—proving that manly is not a consequent of an alarm of fire on the part of the extinguishers—to the scene of danger by strong, swift, mettlesome, yet obedient horses. The Metropolitan Fire Department is unquestionably far more efficient and less expensive than its predecessor; and controlled as it is by commissioners of experience, is, with its fine matériel, first of its kind in Christendom. This much may be said of the parade of the brigade: it had in its ranks stalwart men, powerful horses, and engines and other machinery of a character that, combining beauty with utility, is incomparable.

AWFUL DOINGS DOWN IN FLORIDA.

The reconstructed government of Florida is in a bad way. Governor Reed has been impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, including lying and embezzlement, bribery and corruption, usurpation of power, &c., and Lieutenant Governor Gleason has issued a proclamation that, in consequence of these proceedings, he has assumed the functions of the Executive. But the Governor in a counterblast announces that he is still and will be the Governor until set aside by the courts, and before one of the courts accordingly the imbroglia has been carried up. These high and mighty officials of Florida, Legislature, Governor and Lieutenant Governor, if we are not mistaken, are all of the order of radicals and carpet-baggers; and this squabble into which they have fallen, it is apparent, is all about the spoils and the division thereof. We guess, too, that a detachment of United States troops will at last be required to settle the dispute, which seems to be the Alpha and Omega of the Congressional system of Southern restoration. We shall look, however, for something better from President Grant.

AN EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ITALY.

Italy is the home of art and of music, and this is why an extradition treaty with her is of some importance. It is skill in art that makes her sons the best of all counterfeiters and that has enabled them to practice so well on our paper money that they have filled the country with false notes. An immense amount of counterfeiting on our greenbacks and stamps has been done both here and in Italy by the sons of that land of traditional beauty, and the counterfeiters are now enjoying the fruits of their knavery in comfortable homes, leaving us the pest of their ingenuity. It is to be hoped the extradition treaty will bother them somewhat.

QUEEN ISABELLA IN PARIS.

The exiled Queen of Spain has at last turned up in Paris, which means business. Otherwise she would have accepted the hospitality so kindly offered by the Holy Father of Rome. Isabella will have a talk with the Empress Eugénie, and the Empress will have a talk with the Emperor, and shortly thereafter we may expect to hear of a special ambassador from France to Spain; and then, who knows what then?

REVERDY JOHNSON'S MISSION.

The London Times praises Reverdy Johnson. He had better come home at once. He has done harm enough. Had he settled the Alabama claims in a way likely to maintain the American idea—in a way entitling us to congratulate ourselves upon the settlement—he could never have received the praise of that consistent hater of this country. He has evidently settled them the other way.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

About a year since legal measures were resorted to to enforce the removal of certain obstructions on Broadway, between Fulton and Ann streets, and two years ago similar means were adopted to compel a city railroad company to take up rails which had laid down on that part of the great thoroughfare. It is a "gorge" through which one-half the traffic of the city is carried on, owing to the convergence at that point of half a dozen busy streets. A troupe of Italian peanut roasters, Chinese cigar vendors and toy peddlers now occupy the sidewalks. Is there no city ordinance, which can be enforced by the city authorities or the police, which will remove these impediments to places where their presence will be less detrimental to the public convenience? "That bridge" is bad enough.

It is a great pity that the regard of mammas for the morals of their daughters prevents certain young men from visiting them at their homes, and that the cavaliers have to wait in clusters outside fashionable church doors every Sunday after service as the only means of meeting the "objects of their adoration." If "Kennedy's Blues" would only make them "move on" solicitous mammas would be relieved of much of their anxiety and fewer people would be "relieved" of their watches, &c.

Is anybody going to look after those builders and contractors who encumber the upper portion of Fifth avenue with brick, mortar and rubbish? If the officials that ought to look after them don't do it the public must try to elect servants in the approaching charter election who will have some interest in enforcing the rights of the people.

The Union League Club, the Union Republican General Committee and other radical organizations fume and fret over frauds in the late State election and threaten to impeach somebody, to indict a crowd of other parties, to the sagomas of Tammany, who have feathered their nests for good long terms, grin in their sleeves. Why don't somebody get real mad and do something?

Vice President elect Colfax was in town yesterday. Has anybody heard where Frank Blair is lately? His gorge was next to Schuyler's in the match for the same goal. Ze ought to contest the election if he wishes to follow the political fashion chart.