

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THE GARDEN, Broadway—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS AND KIRK ELIZABETH.
THEATRE, BOWERY—ARTS DARK; OR, SCENES IN LIFE IN LONDON—NIDDERER ROLES.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 23d Street—LA BELLE HELENE.
FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue—LE VEILLE DE BIANCHI.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Mrs. F. W. LANE AND AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street—THE LANCHESTER LARS.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—CHAMBERLAIN, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE.
UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, corner Madison Avenue and 42d Street—TWELFTH NIGHT.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th Street—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BULLDOG—OPHIEU ALEX ENFERS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.
TOWN PASTORS OPERA HOUSE 211 Bowery—COMIC TONALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway—THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINDARD AND VADEVILLE COMPANY.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third Street and Broadway—Afternoon and evening Performance.
APOLLO HALL, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway—JAMES TAYLOR AND ALI BURETT.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.
GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 24th St.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES.
IRVING HALL, Irving Place—MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNIANS.
ALHAMBRA, 616 Broadway—MUSICAL MOMENTS WITH MISS MOULDER.
ALBANY HALL, No. 18 East Sixteenth St.—LECTURE—EARTH AND MAN.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—FEMININE WIGWAM, &c.
HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—BELLEROSSE—ERONATHS, &c.
ART GALLERY, 86 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 10, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe. The cable reports are dated November 9. The Court of Common Pleas in London has decided that the law of England does not give women the right of voting. The London Morning Post regards the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States as the only one for the discount in Nova Scotia and regrets its postponement. Reports are current that Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, will succeed Lord Strathairn in the military command of Ireland. Mr. Clarke, the American comedian, performed in London before the royal family, Minister Johnson and other distinguished persons. The emigrant steamer Palmerston, bound from Hamburg to this port, has put back to Plymouth, Pa., after being six weeks out. Six thousand people followed the funeral of Mr. Mountain, a prominent Fenian, which took place yesterday in Cork. The London Times mentions the probability of the crown of Spain being offered to General Espartaco. The decree nominating General Dulce to supersede General Lersundi as Captain General of Cuba was issued in Madrid on Saturday. Marshal Serrano has nominated twenty-five councillors of State. Justices of peace have been reappointed in the provinces, and the inhabitants of the Balearic and Canary islands petition for religious toleration. London—Consols, 94 1/2; Five-twenties, 75 1/2; Erie shares, 27 1/2; Illinois Central, 95 1/2. Paris—Bourse—Rentees, 70 1/2; Frankfurt—Five-twenties, 75 1/2. Liverpool—Cotton, middling uplands, 11 1/2; Havre—Cotton, low middling, 12 1/2; Antwerp—Petroleum, standard white, 5 1/2. Paraguay. The dates by the Atlantic cable from Rio Janeiro are to October 12. The allied fleet and army were before Asuncion and the fall of the city was hourly expected. It was reported that Rear Admiral Davis' United States squadron was going up the Paraguay river to Asuncion to secure redress for the late outrages by Lopez on the American Legation. Sandwich Islands. Dates from Honolulu are to the 24th of October. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo. A tidal wave had caused great damage in Hawaii. A revolt had broken out in Hawaii, in which a sheriff and several policemen were killed. The whaling season is reported good. A mutiny occurred on the Prussian bark Coyattin among the coolies, who threw overboard the captain and crew, nine in number, and then attempted to navigate the bark to China, but drifted into the North Sea. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the HERALD published an account of the discovery of an unknown vessel drifting about the Ochotsk Sea in the hands of coolies, who were unable to navigate her. Cuba. The insurgents are reported to have destroyed all provisions and supplies in the neighborhood of Tunas to prevent the troops from obtaining them. Robberies are numerous in the eastern portion of the island, and planters are unable to harvest their crops on account of the depredations committed. Captain General Lersundi had been authorized by the Spanish government to suspend the death penalty at his discretion in political cases. Present Events. General Grant visited his headquarters yesterday and received the visits of numerous friends, among them Speaker Colfax, the Vice President-elect, Senator Wade, Secretary Schofield and General Thomas. In the afternoon Mr. Colfax dined with him at his residence in I Street. Speculations as to General Grant's future Cabinet are rife in Washington. It seems to be a settled point that General Grant will appoint men to suit the position without any consultation with party leaders, and that he has already decided in his own mind the names of the entire Cabinet. J. Lathrop Motley or Edwin M. Stanton, it is thought, has been chosen for Secretary of State; Admiral Porter for the Navy and General Schofield for the War Department. A committee will wait upon the President elect to-day to learn his decision in regard to the intended demonstration of welcome. Miscellaneous. According to our Washington correspondent the proposition of England for a mixed commission to settle the Alabama claims was agreed to by Mr. Seward provided the commission should also decide as to the right of England to accord the rebels belligerent rights. This was declined by the English government, and it is now stated that a new set of proposals has been made, which include a mixed commission. Serious trouble is apprehended in Arkansas, and Governor Clayton has authorized the raising of 50,000 militia in the State. All is quiet in Florida, no disturbance having yet arisen from the feud between the Governor and the Legislature. The arms recently thrown from the cars have in great part been recovered and are in the possession of the United States troops. Colfax and Wade will probably go West after Con-

gress is adjourned to-day. There are only four Senators and two Representatives in town to open the proceedings. Treaties with about ten tribes of Kansas Indians have been proclaimed ratified. The Indians generally agree to go on their reservations, a portion dissolving their tribal relation and becoming citizens, while the United States agrees to foot any bill called for by the Indians. The Dyer Court of Inquiry, consisting of Generals Thomas, Hancock and Terry, has assembled in Washington. Official information has just been received at the Interior Department of the killing of friendly Mohave Indians near La Paz, Arizona, on the 25th of September. An account of the same affair was published in the HERALD several weeks ago, and at the outset he was met by opposition from government officials. His authority was called in question, and it was soon discovered that he had the whole Revenue Department to fight as well as the suspected criminals against whom his proceedings were directed. A similar case has recently occurred in Richmond, Virginia, where John A. Gilmer undertook to act as a special agent of the government to investigate the fraudulent transactions of the whiskey rings and their allies. From a lengthy correspondence in our possession we learn that Gilmer met all manner of opposition from the government officials, high and low, and that eventually the Treasury Department virtually repudiated his action and ignored all the evidence of fraud that he had accumulated. Judge Fullerton, an able lawyer, an honest man and a good republican, is the party through whom the affidavits to which we have referred have been laid before the President, and further evidence which he has collected will, we believe, be submitted to-day. We understand that the substance of Judge Fullerton's developments has been already brought to the attention of the Cabinet, but that he is there met by the opposition of McCulloch, Seward and Evarts, who unite in preventing any action from being taken upon his report. Thus we find at every step obstructions to the investigation of the frauds that so notoriously exist in the Revenue Department. They meet us at every turn—in the Cabinet, in the departments and in the courts. Now it is a Cabinet officer, now the head of a department, now the head of a bureau and now a district attorney, a judge or a marshal, who rises up as a barrier between the criminals and the law. It is a significant fact, too, that at the very moment a disclosure of rascality is threatened the officers open their batteries against the parties supposed to be instrumental in the movement, and the Congressional committee, which has been for months lying dormant, reappears upon the scene and becomes suddenly active in the business of investigation. But while everything is thus muddled and confused the people bear in mind these leading facts:—First, that enormous frauds actually exist in the Revenue Department; secondly, that honest officials would cheerfully avail themselves of any means, regular or irregular, authorized or unauthorized, to discover the offenders; and, thirdly, that there is an evident inconsistency in allowing the parties accused of complicity in these frauds to have anything whatever to do with the prosecution of an investigation into the fact whether such frauds really exist. President Johnson is the only man who now has it in his power to cut the Gordian knot and set all these matters right. It is useless for him to appeal to his Cabinet while three of its members are resolved to prevent any recognition of Judge Fullerton's charges. While in some movements he is bound to consult his Cabinet he can in others act independently of their co-operation or advice. The Tenure of Office law gives him the power to suspend, if not to remove, certain officers of the government. Enough has been brought to his knowledge to justify him in suspending five or six of the leading officials implicated in Judge Fullerton's charges. Indeed, if he suffers them to remain in office he defeats the investigation at once; for it is directed against them, and they are the parties officially empowered to conduct it. If he will remove them out of the way a fair and thorough investigation can be made, but not otherwise. We call upon President Johnson, therefore, to throw himself back upon his honest impulses and to rid his administration in its last hours of the stigma that rests upon it through the corruption with which it is surrounded. The world, which gives him credit for sufficient courage, will be disposed to question his inclination to purify the government unless he forces a thorough investigation into the frauds now brought distinctly to his notice. If he should falter or refuse to suspend all suspected officials, high and low, until the charges against them have been fully tried and disposed of, he will seriously damage his own reputation, but will afford little protection to the parties he screens from justice. The work he hesitates to undertake his successor will thoroughly perform. General Grant will beyond doubt make a complete cleaning out of the Revenue Department from top to bottom as soon as he succeeds to office. The new administration will rise in the light of purity and honor, if the present one should set in the darkness of corruption and disgrace. It is for Andrew Johnson to say whether such a contrast shall live on the page of history, or whether he will yet do an act that will fasten the notorious corruptions of his administration upon his radical enemies and leave his own reputation for honesty and integrity unimpaired. More Rumors About the Alabama Claims. The subject of the Alabama claims is a standing dish for the correspondents of the press. We have had something about it every day or two by cable telegrams from Europe and occasionally a despatch from Washington. The last rumor is from the federal capital, and said to come from Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, to the effect that the English government had proposed again to submit the claims to arbitration and that our government had refused, but had offered to commit the whole subject to a mixed commission. Now it appears to us that there is a great muddle about these Alabama claims, and that no definite arrangement has been entered into for the settlement of them, notwithstanding all the fine speeches of Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley. From the positive expressions of the President against the proposed mixed commission and general tenor of his views on this subject, it looks as if Mr. Seward and Mr. Reverdy Johnson were acting upon their own responsibility and not in accordance with President's ideas. All the fuss about arbitra-

tion and mixed commissions amounts to nothing. It is mere bandying of words and can bring no satisfactory result. The people of this country understand the question and they cannot be humbugged by diplomatic palaver. Mr. Seward must settle the Alabama claims in accordance with public sentiment and justice or not at all. Let them stand over if England is not ready to settle them. We do not want the money, and in case of trouble we have payment within our reach. It is not a question of money so much as one of international law, and it is more to the interest of England than of ourselves to have that question settled. If England is to let loose piratical vessels to destroy our commerce in time of war with impunity this country can do the same, and quite as effectively, as soon as the British go to war again. John Bright Off the Track. The stump speech of John Bright to the electors of Birmingham, which we published yesterday, is a remarkable specimen of demagoguery—the more remarkable because it was uttered by a man who had obtained for himself the reputation of a reformer, and for whom was claimed the character of a statesman. We do him no injustice when we say that there is more claptrap than statesmanship developed in the oration referred to, or that, with all his experience of the British masses, he must hold their intelligence at a very low estimate when he could address them in such a fashion in such a crisis. In referring to the policy of the two parties, liberal and tory, he talks like a Bourbon, remembering only the past and forgetting of the prominent facts which the present has realized in the new Reform bill and the preceding legislation of forty years. He goes back, for instance, to the days before Catholic emancipation in 1829, when neither Dissenters nor Catholics could sit in Parliament. He reproduces the time of the "rotten boroughs," too, wherewith to confront his adversaries. Doubtless all these are historical facts, but they belong to the dead past, and have no more to do with the present crisis in England—except in so far as Mr. Bright's re-election to Parliament and prospective seat in a new Ministry are concerned—than the nullification laws of South Carolina in Calhoun's day or the insurrection of Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island, have to do with our political situation to-day. But the greatest absurdity of Mr. Bright's speech is to be found in his allusions to this country and our late war. The comparison between the recently enfranchised voters of England and the Southern negroes is most unhappy, because it is not only offensive to the intelligence of British voters, but it shows that Mr. Bright is ignorant of our affairs, and entirely off the track when he assumes that the enfranchised negroes would not vote for the democratic party. We know now that they have done so by thousands. When Mr. Bright says that the Irish Church is a grievance, and one of the many obstacles in the way of reconciliation between the empire and her Irish province, he is quite correct; but perhaps no one knows better than Mr. Bright himself that the Irish Church is not likely to be disestablished, no matter whether Disraeli remains power or Gladstone obtains it, even with Mr. Bright in his Cabinet. The disestablishment of the Irish Church would be the precursor of the abolition of the Established Church of England, of which the Queen is the acknowledged head, and that once accomplished, the power and patronage and many of the rights and privileges of the aristocracy would be virtually given up; and we may be assured that these will never be surrendered except to the exigencies of revolution. Is Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone, any more than Disraeli, prepared for a revolution? Assuredly not, though Bright and Gladstone may use a party cry with some effect for electioneering purposes. Therefore we regard the stump speech of the eloquent Quaker and politician at Birmingham as an ingenious sham, and Mr. Bright himself is perhaps entitled to be designated by no more dignified term. The Situation in Spain—A King Still Wanted. We print this morning a cable despatch from London to the effect that the crown of Spain will probably be offered to Espartaco, the veteran Duke of Victoria. This piece of news is traced to the correspondent of the London Times. It will be observed that it is spoken of only as a probability. It will not surprise us if it be found to be an empty rumor, having not the slightest foundation in fact. It is not, however, without a certain significance. It shows that the revolutionary leaders are still bent on crowning the edifice with a royal figurehead. It shows more. It shows that they have not found among the princes of Europe a candidate at once acceptable and willing. Prince Alfred of England, Ferdinand of Coburg, Amadeus of Italy, all seem indifferent to the empty bauble. Prince Napoleon is not to be thought of, and the Bourbons, younger and older, are ineligible. In such circumstances it is difficult to see what Spain can do but fall back upon her own sons. Resolved to have a king, and falling to find one out of the kingdom, the next best thing she can do is to seek one in it. If a royal figurehead must be had, Espartaco will do as well as any other. It is very desirable that we should be able to suspend judgment until the elections are over. It is impossible, however, to do so. Spain is in so critical a condition—with the church party irritated, with the finances desperate, with the future form of government a *quæstio vexata*, and with so many smouldering fires ready to burst forth on the first opportunity—that it would not be wonderful if the revolution, hitherto so successful, should end in a great catastrophe. All may yet turn out well, but the horizon does not brighten as the hours advance. Miss Becker and Women's Rights in England.—A cable despatch which we print this morning gives the decision of the Common Pleas in the case of Miss Lydia Becker. The judgment, in which all the judges concur, is that the common law of England gives women no right to vote. The question has thus been settled that as the law stands the suffrage does not belong to women. Miss Becker and her friends could scarcely have expected any other decision. Now, therefore, that they have nothing to expect from the law's interposition the presumption is they will make a vigorous onslaught on the lawmakers. Nothing like being in earnest, although the earnestness might be devoted to a better cause.

Our Opera House—Mon Changes. We learn that Mr. James Fisk has actually bought Mr. Pike's beautiful opera house, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Many rumors upon this subject have been current for several days, and it is quite as well that the public should know the exact truth of the matter. In the first place, Pike's Opera House is to remain an opera house for all time, and is not to be sacrificed to any purposes of trade. Mr. Bateman, who at present holds the lease, is not only to remain in possession during this season, but is to continue the management for an indefinite period. Mr. Fisk entertains the liberal intention of sparing no effort to make his new property the artistic centre of the city, and he means which he possesses of accomplishing his purpose are certainly powerful. While retaining the opera house intact he will lease the music hall and other apartments in the building to the Erie Railroad Company, and will rapidly bring to a consummation the plans for the completion of the Twenty-third Street ferry and of the new railway which is to pass the door of the theatre. It is easy to foresee how strongly public attention will be drawn to a locality which is to become the headquarters of a business like that of the Erie Company, and the sole quality which Pike's Opera House lacked—that of holding a conspicuous and commanding position—will at once be conferred upon it. Of the future of the establishment we can say that it has been determined to continue the successful representations of *opera bouffe* throughout the present season. When "La Belle Helene" is withdrawn "Barbe Bleue" is to be restored to us, and after his career the last production of the liveliest of modern composers will be brought out, with a number of novel and interesting accessories. "La Pêricole" will be accompanied by a new opera for Tostée, who will appear on the same nights with Irma, Aujac, and, in fact, the entire company united. And after "La Pêricole" the full troupe is expected to carry the season through in an opera which requires the presence and calls for the best exertions of all of them. Looking still farther ahead, we find schemes for the reappearance of Miss Bateman, with her new drama and a new company, and for the introduction of French and Italian operas on a scale of magnitude never before undertaken here. We may as well allow these projects to take care of themselves. They are seriously entertained, but they are in the distant future, and time may cause some alteration in them. It is sufficiently satisfactory to know that we are not to lose the most brilliant theatre which the city possesses, or the services of a manager of Bateman's ability and experience. Meanwhile Mr. Grant, who, like General Grant, makes no speeches, but whose acts are more eloquent than words, continues his unremitting labors to make the elegant remodelled French theatre, on Fourteenth Street, a popular and fashionable resort. For the present no change appears to be necessary in his programme, since "Genevieve de Brabant," with its superb *mise en scene*, the delightful singing of Rose Bell and Declausas, the admirable acting of Carrier and Beckers and the inimitable drolleries of Gabel and Bourgois, is certain to satisfy the public for a long period to come. When its destiny is fulfilled, as in course of time it must be, Mr. Grant has other and equally agreeable novelties to offer the community, not only in the form of *opera bouffe*, but also in that of the more refined *opera comique*. While considering the present and the future successes of two of our leading opera houses it is impossible to reflect without regret upon the melancholy fact that the establishment which was once the real home of lyric art stands to-day a deserted shrine. Its former glories are utterly effaced by the presence of mountebanks and gymnasts of all grades, and even these have been forced to abandon it. Its falling fortunes will hardly be restored by the advent of Max Maretzek, who comes in, it is said, with the intention of once more trying his chances in the metropolis, but who is quite prepared, in case of a failure, to resume his gypsy wanderings beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Mayorality Election. We understand that Street Commissioner George W. McLean declines to become a candidate for Mayor in the December election, and we therefore suggest the name of Peter B. Sweeney for that office. Chamberlain Sweeney has shown himself to be an honest politician and a true reformer. While others who have sometimes denounced him have been talking about economy and reform, he has gone practically to work and given up to the city the fees of the office he fills, amounting to some two hundred thousand dollars a year. He has thus put a stop to a great abuse, initiated by Fernando Wood and kept up for many years, and has laid the foundation of a fund which will eventually amount to millions, all of which, but for his action, would have been lost to the taxpayers. His shrewdness, ability and honesty would be of great value to the city in the office of Chief Magistrate. He is familiar with the workings of all the departments and would know exactly where money could be saved and the present enormous taxation reduced. It would be a credit to the city and a well deserved compliment if all parties, irrespective of politics, would unite on such a candidate and elect him to the Mayorality by a unanimous vote. Latest from Cuba.—The external aspect of affairs in Cuba does not improve as time advances. Under the guise of revolutionists bands of robbers are devastating the country. These depredations are confined chiefly to the eastern portion of the island. Such, however, is the effect produced there that planters are unable to harvest their crops and that famine is dreaded. In the disturbed districts the mails within the last few days have been frequently seized. Captain General Lersundi has been instructed by the home government to exercise his discretion in dispensing with the death penalty in the case of persons condemned for political offences. Cuba is manifestly in a bad state. So far as we can see at present her case must become worse and worse unless she cuts connection with the mother country and links her future destiny with the United States. It is scarcely kind so to put it, but it is

the truth, and it is well both for Cuba and Spain to look facts in the face. Spain cannot do better than sell. The United States cannot do better than purchase. The Troubles of Hayti and St. Domingo. For some time back these two nations of black republicans have been the scene of conflict and anarchy. Outside of the island few people seem to take much interest in what has been going on there. Those Americans who have taken the bother to interest themselves in either republic waited until an ingenious financier, under President Salmave's authority, put his hand on the coffee crop and asserted the doubtful right of the Haytian government to monopolize this commodity. All at once the Haytian government was enabled to purchase, fit out and man in the United States some men-of-war that are now belching fire and destruction along the Haytian coast. In this whole matter the policy or interest of the United States seems to have been left in the background. Whose interest has been promoted we leave to the State Department to find out from Minister Hollister. Meanwhile the department will do well to bear in mind that President Salmave had other objects in view than the sale of Môle St. Nicholas when he threw all his weight in the balance to defeat our purchase of Samaná. However, with General Grant at the head of our government we shall have peace on this Continent and adjacent isles. If we cannot have it, it were better that Dame Nature shake up that part of the earth's crust under the Antilles and engulf the anarchical black republicans that are eternally spilling black blood which has long ago begun to stink in the nostrils of civilized people. The Proposition to Sell Out the Democracy. Some politicians, hungering for a bite at the spoils of the federal government under the coming régime, have proposed that the Seymour electors should cast their vote unanimously for Grant in the Electoral College. There is not the slightest necessity for any such left-handed compliment. The preference is such by so doing General Grant would be relieved from any obligation to the radicals for his election, whereas everybody knows that he is under no obligation at all to the extreme portion of that party, and that he was only their nominee by necessity. If he had not been made a candidate by the radicals in Chicago he would in all probability have been taken up in New York last July by the democrats. So that he is to-day the President elect of the country upon his own merits as a successful soldier and a sagacious citizen. He will enter the Presidential office a free agent, looking only to the general good and untrammelled by party favors or promises. The real object of the proposal that the Seymour electors should vote for him is only a bid to sell out the position of the democracy for the sake of a slice of the spoils. Nor is there the slightest chance that any such absurd suggestion will be adopted. General Grant does not owe his election to the radical party, because thousands of democrats, disgusted with the mismanagement of their own party leaders, voted for him. Nor is he pledged to carry out the mischievous policy of the radicals. He stands outside and above every policy that would retard the restoration of substantial peace and the restored prosperity of the whole country. THE CRITICAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.—Wall Street was further excited yesterday afternoon by semi-official stockjobbing rumors from Washington, and the feeling of indignation against Mr. McCulloch for lending himself to schemes to alternately bull and bear the markets for gold, government securities and railway shares was very great. It is needless to say that such practices are a national scandal and reflect discredit upon the administration, and it is the business of the President to direct his attention to the inconsistencies of his stockjobbing Secretary. The stock market is demoralized and the bull speculators are moving heaven and earth to keep up prices, but they must inevitably tend nearer to real values, and prices are now from one to three hundred per cent above real values in most instances. We are entering upon a period of financial depression like that which overtook England before the resumption of specie payments, and we warn the public to avoid Wall Street and caution the banks against lending their money on stocks. The cry will soon be—stand from under and the Devil take the hindmost. ST. DOMINGO.—It is a singular fact that all the earthquake troubles for the past two years which we have had in different directions, and especially in the West India islands, have not touched St. Domingo. Government and people, or rather what now come under the head of people, are evidently too vile for a decent earthquake to touch. It would be a blessing if some moderately dirty tidal wave would take that direction. NOTES ABOUT TOWN. Postmaster Killy is about to put his letter carriers in uniform—Mittaged expression for liverly—under the belief that letters will be delivered more uniformly than heretofore. The streets in the lower part of the city—south of Trinity Church—are in a state of unmitigated filth. A broom or shovel has not been seen in Deaver Street, it is said, since June. Hurry up the sweepers, Mr. Street Inspector, or soon, by the rapid accumulation of dirt, that portion of the town will be lost to the world. The "graybacks" in the Park, with the graybacks not in uniform, are putting the lakes in order for the winter campaign. During the ice season these gentlemen are expected to be exceedingly frigid to visitors who go to the Park for glacial purposes. A normal school building will soon be commenced in Sixty-first Street. Before the foundation is reached, however, the Board of Education proposes having, on an outlay of several thousand dollars, a grand blow-out of rocks. Fifth Avenue will soon be open to vehicles. The debris by which builders choked the carriage-way, making it all but impassable, is being rapidly removed. It is wonderful what a presentment by a grand jury will sometimes accomplish. Why don't the police make them skeddadle? We allude to the perfumed exquisite, the scamps and pickpockets who loiter around church doors on Sunday, and who string themselves two and three deep along the curbside while the congregations are being dismissed from divine service. "Indian summers" burst upon us yesterday morning with all its enchanting loveliness, and Broadway and the Avenue were, as a natural consequence, crowded with fair pedestrians rigged out in all the fantastically waggish fashions of fashion, including the panier, wattle and trail. The latter did excellent service in sweeping the sidewalks.

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There is not the slightest necessity for any such left-handed compliment. The preference is such by so doing General Grant would be relieved from any obligation to the radicals for his election, whereas everybody knows that he is under no obligation at all to the extreme portion of that party, and that he was only their nominee by necessity. If he had not been made a candidate by the radicals in Chicago he would in all probability have been taken up in New York last July by the democrats. So that he is to-day the President elect of the country upon his own merits as a successful soldier and a sagacious citizen. He will enter the Presidential office a free agent, looking only to the general good and untrammelled by party favors or promises. The real object of the proposal that the Seymour electors should vote for him is only a bid to sell out the position of the democracy for the sake of a slice of the spoils. Nor is there the slightest chance that any such absurd suggestion will be adopted. General Grant does not owe his election to the radical party, because thousands of democrats, disgusted with the mismanagement of their own party leaders, voted for him. Nor is he pledged to carry out the mischievous policy of the radicals. He stands outside and above every policy that would retard the restoration of substantial peace and the restored prosperity of the whole country. THE CRITICAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.—Wall Street was further excited yesterday afternoon by semi-official stockjobbing rumors from Washington, and the feeling of indignation against Mr. McCulloch for lending himself to schemes to alternately bull and bear the markets for gold, government securities and railway shares was very great. It is needless to say that such practices are a national scandal and reflect discredit upon the administration, and it is the business of the President to direct his attention to the inconsistencies of his stockjobbing Secretary. The stock market is demoralized and the bull speculators are moving heaven and earth to keep up prices, but they must inevitably tend nearer to real values, and prices are now from one to three hundred per cent above real values in most instances. We are entering upon a period of financial depression like that which overtook England before the resumption of specie payments, and we warn the public to avoid Wall Street and caution the banks against lending their money on stocks. The cry will soon be—stand from under and the Devil take the hindmost. ST. DOMINGO.—It is a singular fact that all the earthquake troubles for the past two years which we have had in different directions, and especially in the West India islands, have not touched St. Domingo. Government and people, or rather what now come under the head of people, are evidently too vile for a decent earthquake to touch. It would be a blessing if some moderately dirty tidal wave would take that direction. NOTES ABOUT TOWN. Postmaster Killy is about to put his letter carriers in uniform—Mittaged expression for liverly—under the belief that letters will be delivered more uniformly than heretofore. The streets in the lower part of the city—south of Trinity Church—are in a state of unmitigated filth. A broom or shovel has not been seen in Deaver Street, it is said, since June. Hurry up the sweepers, Mr. Street Inspector, or soon, by the rapid accumulation of dirt, that portion of the town will be lost to the world. The "graybacks" in the Park, with the graybacks not in uniform, are putting the lakes in order for the winter campaign. During the ice season these gentlemen are expected to be exceedingly frigid to visitors who go to the Park for glacial purposes. A normal school building will soon be commenced in Sixty-first Street. Before the foundation is reached, however, the Board of Education proposes having, on an outlay of several thousand dollars, a grand blow-out of rocks. Fifth Avenue will soon be open to vehicles. The debris by which builders choked the carriage-way, making it all but impassable, is being rapidly removed. It is wonderful what a presentment by a grand jury will sometimes accomplish. Why don't the police make them skeddadle? We allude to the perfumed exquisite, the scamps and pickpockets who loiter around church doors on Sunday, and who string themselves two and three deep along the curbside while the congregations are being dismissed from divine service. "Indian summers" burst upon us yesterday morning with all its enchanting loveliness, and Broadway and the Avenue were, as a natural consequence, crowded with fair pedestrians rigged out in all the fantastically waggish fashions of fashion, including the panier, wattle and trail. The latter did excellent service in sweeping the sidewalks.