

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

VOLUME XXXIV.....No. 9

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD KING. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—WONDER, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK, OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.—ROBERT MACAIRE. Matinee at 2.

PIKES OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 5th street.—LA PERICHOLE. Matinee at 2.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATERS. Matinee at 2.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.—ALICE, OR, THE PRINCESS OF THE FUTURE.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LES FOLLES.—PAGE'S REVUE.—NIOBEMUS, &c. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE STRANGERS.—ROB ROY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BELLEVUE.—GIL-NIVERTY DE GRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 58 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Broadway.—COMIC VOYAGE, NIBLO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—SECOND CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, corner Madison avenue and 5th street.—BAREFOOT REPRESENTATIONS.

APOLLO HALL, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—JEROME HOPKINS' FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourth street.—MR. DE CORDOVA'S MEMORABLE LECTURE.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 85 Broadway.—SCENOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE FAN WARS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE DETONATION'S FROW, &c. Matinee.

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, West Broadway.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—PROGRESS OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 9, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 8.

The sessions of the Conference on the Eastern question will commence in Paris to-day.

The request of the Sultan for its postponement for eight days longer has been refused, and his Majesty has consequently been compelled to telegraph full instructions to his representative in Paris.

There is little doubt but the Turkish Minister will leave the Conference if the discussions extend beyond the sublime Porte's ultimatum to the Grecian government.

The firm position of Turkey on the Eastern difficulty excites alarm in Europe.

It is said that the Greek representative in the Conference will not be allowed to offer any proposition, but merely to give information on the subjects under discussion.

It is the intention of the Conference to frame a project of settlement which Greece will be expected to adopt after its acceptance by the sublime Porte.

A corps of observation in the Pyrenees is to be established by the Spanish government.

Much anxiety prevails throughout Spain, in fear of another general outbreak.

It was rumored in Paris yesterday that an insurrection had broken out in Milan.

Japan.

Our Jeddah letter is dated November 28. The opening of the city to foreign trade has been deferred indefinitely. Our correspondent gives an interesting description of the city, which is the largest in Japan, and also of the procession accompanying the Mikado on his tour, which he says was a worse turnout than frequently attends a ward meeting in New York.

Cuba.

An interview, it is rumored, is to be held soon between Captain General Dulce and the prominent revolutionists in Havana. The revolutionary chiefs have concluded to issue a proclamation freeing all slaves.

It is reported that the American Consul at Aux Cayes had been maltreated by the insurgents. An attack by land and sea is about to be made by Salave on Aquin, and the women and children had left the town. The British schooner Concan had been seized for attempting to run the blockade at St. Marc.

St. Domingo.

Our St. Domingo letter is dated December 29, and will be found on our Triple Sheet this morning. General Baz, commanding the government troops, was besieged in Azua, and did not dare to risk an encounter. The revolutionists have largely increased their numbers. Mr. Fabre's mission to Washington to negotiate the sale of Samaná Bay is very unpopular with the people, and Baz's own party is against it. It is said to be only a job to swindle the Treasury at Washington, Baz himself being in the ring.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, introduced a bill to encourage the production of cotton by authorizing government to purchase it. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. After some further debate on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Murphy, of Alabama, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, under the call of committees, several bills of a private character were passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was made a special order for Monday. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Jencks' Civil Service bill was discussed. On rising the Military Appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates \$27,158. The House then again went into Committee of the Whole and Mr. Boyer (democrat) made a speech in answer to Mr. Blaine on the result of the late elections. The House at the close adjourned until Monday.

Miscellaneous.

General Lovell H. Rousseau, United States Army, commanding in Louisiana, died in New Orleans late on Thursday night.

John Minor Hotis, of Virginia, died yesterday.

A vessel, supposed to be the A. R. Dunlop, from

Boston for Halifax, was wrecked yesterday on the Nova Scotia coast and all hands were lost. The schooner Dorado put into Key West on the 4th, leaking badly. The captain and mate had died at sea.

The Treasury authorities at Washington have information that certain telegraph companies at New Orleans are in league with the whiskey ring, official despatches from the Secretary of the Treasury to the revenue officials in New Orleans having been submitted in several instances to certain members of the ring before being forwarded to their right direction.

Hannibal Hamlin has been nominated for United States Senator by the republican caucus of the Maine Legislature.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, was inaugurated yesterday.

Carl Schurz and Senators Drake and Henderson made speeches before the republican caucus of the Missouri Legislature on Thursday night in advocacy of their claims to the Senatorship.

The recent murders of revenue officers in Clarksville, Texas, by Mexicans, it is now ascertained by the Treasury authorities, were committed in the interest of the whiskey ring. The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Secretary of War to have the murderers brought to justice.

William Henry Carwell was yesterday hanged at Rome, N. Y., for the murder of Abbie Elizabeth Sanders. The murderer made a full confession of his guilt a few days before his death.

The City.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Excise Board to the governor is published elsewhere in our columns this morning. During the year \$1,431,172 have been collected for licenses and \$5,503 as penalties. A meeting having for its object the expression of sympathy on behalf of the Cretons, was held at Cooper Institute, under a call signed by a number of eminent citizens. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Hall, and William Cullen Bryant occupied the chair. Addresses were made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. H. W. Hollows, W. C. Bryant and Professor Crosby.

The Working Women's Association met in room 13 Cooper Institute last evening. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose was introduced and made a speech, in which she strongly urged co-operative union among working women. Miss Anthony, at the conclusion of the speech, announced that the wires were about to be introduced into Cooper Institute to educate girls in telegraphy. A committee was appointed to secure lecturers, also a delegation to attend the woman's franchise convention in Washington, and an invitation to attend a meeting of working men in Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening was accepted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The steamship San Francisco, Captain Bartlett, will leave pier 17 East river at ten o'clock this morning for Havana, St. Paul and Vera Cruz.

The sidewheel steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier 30 North river for Havana and New Orleans.

The steamer San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah.

The steamship Empire, Captain Price, will sail at four P. M. to-day from pier 15 East river for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va. The stock market yesterday was marked by a revival of the speculative feeling, particularly at the close, when several of the list experienced a sharp advance. Gold closed at 135 1/4 and 135 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel W. B. Franklin, of the United States Army, and G. J. Appleton, of Newburg, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Sam McCall, of Nashville, Tenn., and J. R. Selmes, of Quincy, Ill., are at the Maltby House.

George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati; W. E. Chandler, of Washington, and Thomas D. Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major J. C. Clark, of Philadelphia; Henry A. Wise, Jr., of Richmond, Va., and John Dickson, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. C. Bloodgood, of Montreal; Captain Jefferey, of the United States Army, and Dr. Gibson, of Jackson, Miss., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

The First Republican State Movement for 1869—What Say the New Hampshire Democrats?

The republican party of New Hampshire, represented in State Convention at Concord on Thursday last, have nominated their State ticket and platform and their three candidates for the Forty-first Congress for their approaching March election. As the first State in the field for the new political departure of 1869 the platform of this convention is of some importance, particularly as New Hampshire was the first State to nominate General Grant for the Presidency and the first by the popular vote to support his claims against the field in advance of the national nominating convention.

Governor Harriman, President of the Convention, in his opening address, said:—"To our splendid organization last March, and to the victory which we then snatched from the jaws of defeat, the republican party of the nation owes its great triumph," and, in truth, while it was a most earnestly contested fight in New Hampshire as the initial test election of the campaign, the result was generally regarded as marking, under the banner of General Grant, a decided popular reaction against the democratic indications of 1867. But what does General Grant's election mean? Governor Harriman says:—"It means that the fruits of the war are to be gathered and garnered; 'it means liberty and equal rights for all and forever; that for subduing the great rebellion the republican party ought to have a lease of power for a quarter of a century, and that the liberation of four millions of slaves ought to give it another quarter of a century; that the party has the power to perpetuate itself, and that the greatest of all its victories is the last it has achieved in the election of General Grant to the head of the civil government of this land. This will do for the retiring Governor.

Among the resolutions adopted was one "in favor of impartial suffrage for all loyal citizens in the election of members of Congress and Presidential electors," and calling "upon Congress to secure it by enacting the necessary laws or by sending to the Legislatures of the States the necessary constitutional amendment." This means that New Hampshire is for impartial suffrage, restricted or universal, and expects this thing to be carried out under Grant's administration, and it is still probable that a constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage, negroes and all, will be adopted by Congress before the close of the present session, for submission to the States, and that this will be a leading issue of the State elections of the present year.

Another of these New Hampshire resolutions proclaims "that the people have emphatically declared the inviolability and sacredness of the national debt," and that "they will tolerate no form or device of repudiation," but that, "for the purpose of lightening the heavy burden of this indebtedness and restoring the business of the country to a sound basis, the government should adopt all possible means to make the paper dollar of the United States worth a dollar in gold, and to fund the outstanding obligations of the government in new bonds, bearing a lower rate of interest."

A funding bill is, in short, as far as the New Hampshire republicans are prepared to go at present on the important question of the na-

tional debt, with the additional saving remedies of retrenchment and reform in the national expenditures and revenue collections. We guess, too, from the clashing of the various financial theories and schemes brought forward in Congress, that a funding bill will be the final compromise. Another resolution of this New Hampshire series calls for an investigation into the ballot box frauds in the late Presidential election; but the object is, perhaps, only to spur up the Congressional committee engaged in this work.

The New Hampshire republicans for 1869 hold to their position of 1868 substantially, nothing having yet occurred to suggest a change of front. But what will the New Hampshire democracy do? On the issues upon which they fought the battle for the Presidential succession they have been signally defeated. Upon the same issues they will, in all probability, be defeated again, and three members of Congress are at stake. What, then, will the democrats do? Will they still insist that the reconstruction acts of Congress are "unconstitutional, null and void," and that the five-twentieths must be paid off in greenbacks, and that the greenbacks must be left to shift for themselves; or what course will they take? The New Hampshire democrats are saddled with a grave responsibility in this business, for the position they assume will be accepted as indicating the general drift of their party, and at a time when the necessities of their situation suggest a new departure. They must look the results of the late elections in the face and admit that the world moves, or they will be left among the things of the past.

The New Cable from France.

While the company formed to lay a new Atlantic cable from the French coast to the American shore is vigorously pushing forward its work, and just as it is on the point of commencing active operations, a set of narrow-minded jobbers among our own people endeavor to throw obstacles and embarrassments in the way of the enterprise. We are told that no foreign company can land a telegraph cable on the American coast without the special permission of the United States government, and one benighted Senator is found at Washington capable of proposing in the Senate Chamber that we shall use this pretence in this age of progress to prevent the construction of this new means of communication with Europe. Such a proposition from a statesman of the Chinese Emperor a few years ago, before Burlingame's mission, might not have excited surprise; but coming from the Senate of the United States, it stamps its author as a man altogether behind the times. The proper development of the telegraph business is now the study of statesmen and the object of intelligent citizens in every country, and the progress of the world in this direction for the next ten years will no doubt be great. The need of more Atlantic cables is universally conceded, and the opposition to the new enterprise does not come from the present cable company, whose business would be increased rather than diminished by competition, but from the "narrow-minded blockheads" of the Western Union monopoly, who desire to trade upon cable monopoles on their own account, and whose speculations would be interfered with by a cable landing directly in the city of New York.

The French Cable Company has the right to land its cable on the American coast and to connect with independent lines under the general law. The State of New York has the power to grant it the right of way if such an act should be necessary; but if there were really any doubt or question on these points Congress should immediately grant the privilege to any company requiring it. We need more Atlantic cables, and especially should we seek to secure one from the French coast, as in the event of any unpleasant complications with England we should then have the means of communication with Europe through a friendly nation.

Mechanics' Lives.

The scaffolds that mechanics go upon to repair the outcrops of houses are almost as dangerous as the one they use in the Tombs to settle the cases of men for whom society is too good. Another pitched a painter to the ground the day before yesterday, killing him, of course. This is an accident that happens constantly. The scaffold is generally a ladder suspended at either end by rotten ropes, and having one or two boards laid loosely lengthwise as a floor. One of the boards gets misplaced, or the ladder tips sideways, or a rope breaks or slips, and in any one of these events from one to four painters or carpenters are "killed instantly." Is there not authority somewhere—in the police, the Board of Health or the Superintendent of Buildings—to institute a supervision in this matter and dictate the provisions that shall be made for safety? It recently happened down town that a journeyman refused to go on one of these tippy scaffolds, and he was immediately given the option of going up or taking his discharge. He could not afford the latter, he thought, and went up. In less than an hour he and several others were plunged to the street by the accident he had feared. Four or five fathers of families went out of the world together, and the "boss" who had made the scaffold was one of the party.

A FREE PRESS IN CUBA.—The proclamation of General Dulce, conceding freedom for the press, the right of meeting in public and representation in the Cortes, inaugurates a new order of things in Cuba, which, we doubt not, will soon change the aspect of affairs there. A free press is the safety-valve against revolution, and we advise General Dulce to consider it in that light and rest contented if the result. We understand that sort of thing in this country, and whenever a set of enthusiasts wish to get up a row or a revolution we let them have plenty of printer's ink, and they soon subside. It lets off the superabundant gas, and the would-be heroes soon become the most commonplace of common fools. For a time they may raise a noise in the General's ears, but he need not be alarmed—it will be only sound and nonsense. Let them have plenty of printer's ink.

Mexican Affairs in a Bad Way.

Our latest news from Mexico via Havana represents the affairs of our sister republic as dismally blue. The country is represented as on the verge of another revolution, and these reports we find no difficulty in believing. The people are said to be getting disgusted with Juarez, which is quite probable, inasmuch as he has given them comparatively little employment in fighting each other, and of this sort of monotony they tire very soon. The government officials, it is given out, act as they please, which means, we suppose, that they are plundering the treasury as fast as it is replenished. "And there is no protection to American residents." This is a matter for General Rosecrans, of whom, however, nothing is said in these reports. Lastly, the Mexicans, as it appears, are very "much incensed against the United States, and some of them clamor for another war."

All this news comes by the French steamer Imperatrice, from Vera Cruz, from which it may be open to the suspicion of a little French coloring; but still we are prepared for another revolution as the next move on the Mexican chessboard. Where the great body of the people are semi-barbaric citizens of Indian descent, and where the ruling classes are a corrupt clergy and fighting political adventurers of Spanish descent, and where the central government has no facilities of communication in the way of telegraphs, railroads or steamboats with the different States, there is but little hope for law and order under Mexican independence. Louis Napoleon was right so far, but somewhat off the track in ignoring the Monroe doctrine and in supposing that with the aid of Jeff Davis he would make the empire of Maximilian a success. We fear that General Grant, in the course of the next four years, will have to undertake the reconstruction of Mexico, and he, perhaps, entertains the same opinion.

The Dramatic Fund Ball.

The Dramatic Fund ball, it should be remembered, is announced for Monday, January 11, at the Academy of Music. This ball, like its prototype in Paris, is usually the most brilliant and attractive one of the season. It would be superfluous to eulogize the charitable purposes to which its receipts are devoted. Our public is fully conscious of the large debt which it owes to the members of the dramatic profession. So far as it can it will gladly repay this debt. It will promptly respond to appeals in behalf of the supernatant, the infirm, the sick and the distressed among a class which contributes more liberally and more directly than any other in the community to the public happiness. When the eye that has so often kindled or melted the eyes of thousands has grown dim; when the voice that has so often thrilled our hearts is broken; when the living statue of majesty or of grace which we have so often admired is prostrated; when strong men and fair women who have consecrated their genius and their youth to the noble service of awakening our best emotions, of extending our horizon "from the narrow circle of low anxieties and selfish joys to the farthest boundaries of our moral horizon," of inspiring hearty laughter and of softening our eyes with natural tears—when any of these men and women chance to need our aid let us eagerly show our gratitude. Especially in New York, where the passion for theatrical entertainments is so strong and where the stage is now at the height of prosperity, a Dramatic Fund ball ought to be a greater success than ever elsewhere. The managers of our theatres will not forget how rich a harvest they have reaped during the past year, nor will the public forget how much enjoyment it has derived from the recent extraordinary attractions of these theatres. The Dramatic Fund ball must be a splendid success.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE TURKO-GREEK QUESTION.

It appears by our telegrams from Europe that the Conference of the great Powers on the difficulty between Turkey and Greece will certainly meet in Paris to-day. The request of the former for a postponement for a few days has not been acceded to. This seeming discourtesy to the sublime Porte shows the urgent necessity of immediate action to prevent further complications. The European Powers are resolved to prevent, if possible, a war that might set the whole Continent in a blaze. It is evident from this prompt action that there is peril in the existing state of affairs between Turkey and Greece with regard to Crete. It indicates further that these Powers are going to ignore the scruples of the hostile parties and will dictate the terms of settlement. If so, neither Turkey nor Greece will hardly venture to resist the decision of the Conference. In view of the issues that may be involved the news of the proceedings of the Conference will be looked for with great interest.

MURDER AND PHILANTHROPY.

No further tidings of the man who killed Mr. Rogers in Twelfth street. But what is the use of catching him, after all? We evidently cannot hang him. This is the State in which the theory was first developed that a man who kills another man must be insane, and Mr. Seward was the lawyer who developed it. It has been finally so much developed that the fact of the murder is accepted as evidence of the insanity. With the Cole case in view is it worth while to try to hang any one? Mr. Seward, when he gave full effect to the plea of insanity on behalf of a negro who had committed a frightful murder, saved a worthless life and made murder free. This is the way of philanthropy. It has many tears for a murderer, but no regard for society.

A HINT TO VICTIMS.

If you are robbed of goods, clothes, jewelry, &c., the only value these have to the thief is his ability to sell them. If he finds he cannot sell them he will send them home on reasonable terms. He cannot sell them if you make it sufficiently known that they are stolen, and this can be done by constant advertising in the HERALD. These points are developed in the story of a stolen diamond ring, printed in a communication the other day. The owner of the ring persistently advertised his loss, with a minute description of the jewel, and after four years the thief returned it with the message, "You made such a hell of a blow about it that every damned block knows of it."

The New York Theatre.

New York is now rejoicing in the most prosperous theatrical season which it has ever witnessed. All the theatres are nightly crowded. Matinees are multiplied. Concert halls, ballrooms and lecture rooms are used for dramatic entertainments. Many fashionable parlors are to be devoted to private theatricals, and the little leisure which is left to our busiest actors and actresses is employed by several of them in training stag-struck belles and beaux, who are deserting "The German" to become Ophelias and Hamlets. High tragedy is the rage among these new aspirants after histrionic honors.

Meanwhile the public at large is faithful to its preferences in favor of *opéra bouffe* and all the diversified forms of the burlesque which have sprung from this abounding source of sparkling music and mirth. To-night the last of the twelve weeks' representations of "Genevieve de Brabant" at the French theatre will take place. Every seat has been secured by those who are determined not to lose another chance of admiring Mlle. Gabel and Bourgain in the incomparable scene of the gendarmes and Mlle. Desclausas in the rôle of Drogan—a rôle which she sustains so charmingly as to merit applause from Mme. Rose-Bell herself. Happily Mme. Rose-Bell is recovering from her late severe illness, and on Monday evening she will appear in Hervé's "L'Éclair Océan," which is to be produced with a cast as powerful and a *mise en scène* as splendid as those of "Genevieve de Brabant."

At Pike's Opera House "La Périole" is in the full tide of success. Mlle. Irma and M. Anjac divide the principal honors of this most popular opera by Offenbach next to "La Grande Duchesse." Mlle. De Rosanover has appeared to better advantage than in the picturesque Indian ballet which enlivens the third act of "La Périole." At Bryant's Minstrel's Opera House, at Kelly & Leon's Minstrel's at the San Francisco Minstrels, at Tony Pastor's Opera House, as well as at Wood's Museum, burlesque assumes its most laughter-provoking shapes. At the Worrell Sisters the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" is decidedly "a hit." At the Bowery theatre the matinee attraction to-day is "Little Katy, the Hot Corn Girl." At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty" survives all changes of dynasty, and a new railroad sensation, "After Sunset," has been added to its kaleidoscopic novelties. At the Tammany, the "mammoth palace of amusements"—from its inauguration a prodigious *succès de curiosité*—a new transformation scene has been introduced, surpassing all the marvels of the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn." At the New York Circus pantomime and acrobatic surprises compete with equestrian feats.

To return towards the domain of the more or less "legitimate drama." At the Broadway theatre John Brougham's "Emerald Ring" will be given this afternoon and this evening. At Niblo's Garden "After Dark," with its thrilling railroad scene, is the permanent sensation. At Wallack's Lord Lytton's great comedy of "Money" was played yesterday evening "the last time for the present," the characters being well sustained by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, J. Matthews, J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, C. H. Rockwell, G. F. Browne, E. Milton and G. Melton, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Sedley Brown—an excellent cast. To-night "The Wonder" will be represented for the second time. To-night, also, at the Union League Club theatre, Mme. Von Baerndorf (Baroness von Schoultz) will begin her series of comedy representations. At these an additional attraction will be offered by the performances of Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer, the pianist.

We shall probably have to wait until February before Mr. Booth's splendid theatre and Mr. Brougham's cozy and elegant little theatre will be opened to an admiring public. *En attendant* New Yorkers, with their constantly renewed stream of visitors from every part of the world, will continue to fill the numerous theatres already open and to justify the claim of our metropolis to be one of the foremost theatrical cities, not excepting either London or Paris.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—We have a word of advice to offer to our Canadian neighbors. It is, to keep their good gold dollars at home and not to throw them away at Washington upon a lobby whose maw is rapacious enough to swallow up the whole Canadian treasury in a single session. Sir John Macdonald and his associates may rest assured that all the paragraphs about Seward being favorable to a reciprocity treaty and about Congress being certain to pass one, and about General Grant favoring reciprocity, which they see from time to time in the Washington reports, are only so many minnows set to catch larger fish, and we have no doubt they find that all such statements are followed by calls for more money for the lobby. The truth is, Congress will pass no reciprocity law in favor of Canada and which that government finds it worth her while to pay a large amount of money to secure; so the Canadians had better keep their gold dollars at home. They may want them all before the winter is over.

THE ORDER OF PROMOTION.

Grant's removal to the Presidency naturally excites discussion as to the order of succession to the high places in the army. Sherman, it has hitherto been thought, would become General in Grant's place, and Sheridan Lieutenant General in Sherman's place. Sheridan is a brilliant name; but there are those who argue well for Thomas as one of the grandest old fighters, and they would put him where this programme would put Sheridan. Other names are also mentioned in the same relation—Heintzelman, Augur, &c. The first is especially an old, gallant and deserving soldier, who has not had from the government his full need for good service through the war, though we doubt if this thought will give him a place for which Thomas and Sheridan are named.

THE RIGHT TO LAND TELEGRAPH CABLES.

With regard to foreign countries there are no State lines. All our coast is United States coast in at once the strictest and the most comprehensive sense. No State has any right to enter into treaty or international relations of a similar character with foreign countries. Therefore to land a cable on this coast no other authority is required than the general law of Congress passed several years since.

The Work and the Jobs Before Congress—Two Short Months' Time.

The present Congress expires on the 4th of March next, when the new Congress (pretty much of the same kidney in both houses) will take its place. Within the interval of two months, however, the business before the present Congress must be finished or it will have to be commenced over again at the beginning or abandoned. The calendar of both houses embraces the following list of legitimate, regular and incidental measures and miscellaneous jobs:—

1. The regular annual appropriation bills, involving, say \$200,000,000.
2. Deficiencies, incidental appropriations and private bills, including numerous jobs.
3. Finance bills, including the national debt, bonds, banks, currency, internal revenue and tariff measures and all the revenue rings.
4. Reconstruction bills, including the rectification of the late Louisiana and Georgia elections, bills and constitutional amendments on universal suffrage and amnesty, the restoration of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, &c.
5. Territorial and Indian affairs, embracing numerous Indian jobs and jobs in the gold regions and some in Alaska.
6. Commercial treaties and treaty claims and jobs, such as the Sandwich Island treaty and Canadian reciprocity.
7. Internal improvement appropriations, at the head of which stand the big jobs of the proposed Niagara ship canal and the rebuilding of the Mississippi river levees.
8. Pacific mail lines, and branch railroads and other railroad land and bond absorbing jobs—a tremendous school.
9. Steamship lines and subsidies, embracing several promising jobs.
10. Patent extensions, embracing a budget of very profitable jobs.
11. New post offices and post routes, air line postal railroads, and bills for the general regulation of telegraphs throughout the United States and with foreign countries.
12. Miscellaneous bills and resolutions, and jobs of all sorts, not included in the foregoing.

Here is a catalogue which would be very alarming with a six months' session of the present Congress before us; but as this Congress must wind up its affairs by the 4th of March it will be simply impossible to get through with more than a third or a fourth of the jobs before the two houses, while there is fair prospect that not one-tenth of them will be reached, for want of time. Then, as with the new Congress General Grant will take the helm in place of Johnson, we look for a vigorous application of the pruning knife in the work of retrenchment and reform.

Sportsmen's Conventions.

The State Sportsmen's Association is an organization composed of delegates from the various clubs existing throughout the State, who meet once in each year for the purpose of discussing questions of interest to the members and affecting the game laws, and the protection or propagation of game and of entering into friendly trials of skill. At these annual conventions there are pigeon matches, as well as contests with the rifle and pistol, and in casting the fly, and the prizes presented to the winners are handsome pieces of plate, vases, pitchers and goblets. The attendance is usually large, and hundreds, if not thousands, of the ablest and most accomplished sportsmen are drawn together by them. The discussions of these gentlemen have done much towards establishing fair rules to govern such matches and in pointing out the manifold errors and deficiencies in our game laws. The only difficulty in the way of their becoming a complete success is that professional shooters have obtained access to the contests, and, of course, secure a large proportion of the prizes.

In spite, however, of this defect more or less good is effected yearly by the meeting, and the feeling of true sportsmanship is kept alive and extended. The last convention, which was held at Buffalo, under the auspices of the Forester Club of that city, was fully attended, and was not only an eminent success, but initiated a movement which, if properly carried out, may lead to excellent results. A resolution was passed requesting every club in this State to send one or more members as delegates to Albany to urge upon the Legislature the passage of proper and sensible laws for the protection of the game which is fast disappearing from our fields. A notice has lately been issued appointing the second Tuesday of this month as the time for the assembling of this convention.

If the various local clubs second the movement and unite with it earnestly and heartily by sending their most influential members to Albany on that day the Legislature can hardly refuse to listen to them, and cannot afford to treat with contempt their suggestions, as it has heretofore treated all efforts to have proper amendments to the game laws enacted. It now depends upon the sportsmen themselves whether the present ruthless destruction of the *fera natura* shall continue or be effectually prevented.